

# 2

## Securing Peace and Stability on the Korean Peninsula

---

**Chapter 1** Maintaining Stability on the Korean Peninsula **36**

**Chapter 2** Strengthening Momentum for Progress on the North Korean Nuclear Issue **48**

**Chapter 3** Enhancing and Deepening the ROK-US Strategic Alliance **60**

**Chapter 4** Strengthening Cooperation with Neighboring Countries **79**

---





# DIPLOMATIC WHITE PAPER

## Chapter 1

# Maintaining Stability on the Korean Peninsula



## 1. Inter-Korean Relations

### 1) Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula

The Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula strives to deter armed provocations by North Korea on the basis of a solid security posture, and develop inter-Korean trust by implementing the existing agreements and gradually building up cooperation, leaving the door to dialogue with North Korea open, and by extension, develop inter-Korean relations, firmly establish peace on the Korean Peninsula, and lay the foundation for unification.

Since its inauguration, the ROK government has been consistently implementing the Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula. The Government has maintained a firm and principled position toward North Korea's provocations, threat and unreasonable requests, while engaging in principled dialogue with North

Korea. This led to substantial progress, including the reunion of separated families which had been suspended for four years, and an achievement of advanced level of normalization of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. In addition, the ROK government proposed concrete and practical measures through the 'Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula' in order to build trust between the two Koreas and to lay the groundwork for unification.

Furthermore, the Government has secured wide support for the implementation of the Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula in close cooperation with the international community at the bilateral and multilateral level, including support from major neighboring countries.

## **2) North Korean Human Rights**

The ROK government, viewing the protection of human rights not only as a universal value but also as an essential factor in laying the groundwork for unification, has cooperated with the international community to achieve substantial improvements in the human rights situation in North Korea. Moreover, based on the comprehensive concept of human rights, the Government is focusing on improving the quality of lives of North Korean people.

Since 2008, the ROK government has actively participated in the discussions on North Korean human rights issues held within the framework of the UN. For instance, the ROK government has co-sponsored resolutions on the human rights situation in the DPRK at the UN General Assembly and the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) meetings, and supported the activities of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in North Korea. At the bilateral level, the ROK government has had consultations with countries like the United States of America and the

European Union on measures to improve the North Korean human rights situation.

The COI report released in February 2014 greatly increased the awareness in the international community of the human rights situation in North Korea. The resolutions on the human rights situation in the DPRK were adopted in the UN, reflecting the recommendations of the COI report. The ROK government decided to accept the OHCHR's request to establish a field-based structure in Korea, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 25/25 of 28 March 2014, with a view that implementation of the follow-up measures of the COI recommendations is crucial in the improvement of North Korean human rights situation.

Moreover, with a view to achieving substantial improvements in North Korean human rights, the ROK government has continued humanitarian assistance to North Korea through international organizations and non-governmental organizations.

### **3) Support for the International Community's Humanitarian Assistance and Cooperation Projects Toward North Korea**

The ROK government has provided humanitarian assistance for vulnerable people in North Korea, including infants and pregnant women, within the framework of the Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula, regardless of the political situation in terms of inter-Korean relations.

Since the announcement of the 'Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula' in March 2014, the ROK government has focused more on projects of international organizations for supporting the health of infants and for maternity protection in North Korea. In 2014, the Government spent \$960 thousand (USD) more in humanitarian aid than the year before, with the provision of \$7 million (USD) to the food assistance project of the World Food Programme (WFP), and \$6.3 million

(USD) to infant health promotion projects of the World Health Organization (WHO). The aid, including that to the North Korean humanitarian aid projects of UNICEF and WHO, totaled \$12.34 million (USD) in 2013.

There has been an overall decrease in the humanitarian assistance of the international community to North Korea due to North Korea's efforts to develop nuclear weapons. Under these circumstances, the ROK government is strengthening its support for vulnerable people in North Korea, thus protecting the future generation who will have a vital role to play in a unified Korea. In addition, through strengthened cooperation with international organizations which provide humanitarian assistance to North Korea, it is envisaged that there will be additional effects, such as information-sharing and network-building, which are crucial elements for unification.

The ROK government will continue to carry out assistance projects for North Korea on the basis of humanitarian considerations.

#### **4) Humanitarian Cooperation**

The ROK government has rendered consistent support for various activities by domestic NGOs to render humanitarian assistance for vulnerable people in North Korea and to carry out social and cultural exchanges between the two Koreas. In 2014, the Government continued its support for the prevention of infant diseases and for providing nutrition through non-governmental organizations. It approved humanitarian assistance including nutritious food and medicines of a value of \$5.4 billion (USD) provided to North Korea by domestic NGOs. In particular, it is worthy of note that the Government resumed the South-North Cooperation Fund for the use of domestic NGOs for the first time in five years. Thirteen organizations in the fields

of welfare, agriculture and livestock industry are currently carrying out humanitarian projects of a value of \$3 billion (USD).

The Government has maintained the position of continuing its efforts to resolve the urgent humanitarian issue of separated families without condition and regardless of the political situation. Unfortunately, however, the reunions of separated families had been halted since North Korea's shelling of Yeonpyeong Island in November 2010. In order to resume the reunions of separated families as soon as possible in 2013, the South and the North agreed to hold reunions of separated families. But the reunion did not take place, because North Korea unilaterally canceled it. The two parties did not resume talks until February 14 to 15 when high-level talks were held. In this meeting, the two Koreas agreed to hold reunions of separated families from February 20 to 25 in Geumgang Mountain. Thanks to the reunion which was held for the first time in three years and four months, 813 people of 170 families in the ROK and North Korea met after a long separation. On August 11, the ROK government proposed another reunion of separated families to North Korea on the occasion of *Chuseok*, the Korean Thanksgiving Day. On December 29, the Government proposed to the North again through the Presidential Committee for Unification Preparation the holding of reunions on the occasion of New Year's Day, but they did not take place due to North Korea's refusal to cooperate.

The issue of separated families is not only a humanitarian issue, but also significant as the 'first step to developing stable inter-Korean relations.' The Government will therefore continue to exert efforts to achieve a fundamental resolution of the issue.

In addition, the Government is working towards finding a prompt solution to the issue of POWs of the Korean War and abductees.

## 5) International Cooperation for an Advanced Level of Normalization of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex

In April 2013, on the pretext of the ROK-US joint military exercise, North Korea unilaterally suspended operations at the Gaeseong Industrial Complex, which had remained unstopped in spite of the sinking of the naval ship *Cheonan* and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island. The suspension of operations at the complex resulted in the suspension of all inter-Korean projects for inter-Korean economic cooperation.

The Government turned the crisis of the suspension of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex into a new opportunity. While consistently maintaining a principled position, the Government continued to call upon on the North to resume operations, which resulted in the advanced level of normalization and globalization of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. Since then, the Government has exerted various efforts for the advanced level of normalization and globalization. It held inter-governmental talks including the fifth South-North GIC Committee Meeting, and it opened the help center for international investors on September 12.

As a result of these efforts, the Complex once again returned to its original level of monthly production of a value of \$41.93 million (USD), and the number of North Korean employees within the Complex increased to approximately 53,700.

However on December 8, North Korea unilaterally notified the Management Committee of the revision of the Labour Regulations, including increase in wages. The ROK government attempted to convey a notification of its position to the North on December 15 and 16 that it would not approve any unilateral change in the Regulation without mutual agreement. However, North Korea declined to receive the notification. The ROK government endeavored to make clear the unreasonable

nature of North Korea's unilateral revision, and gain international support for the ROK government's position.

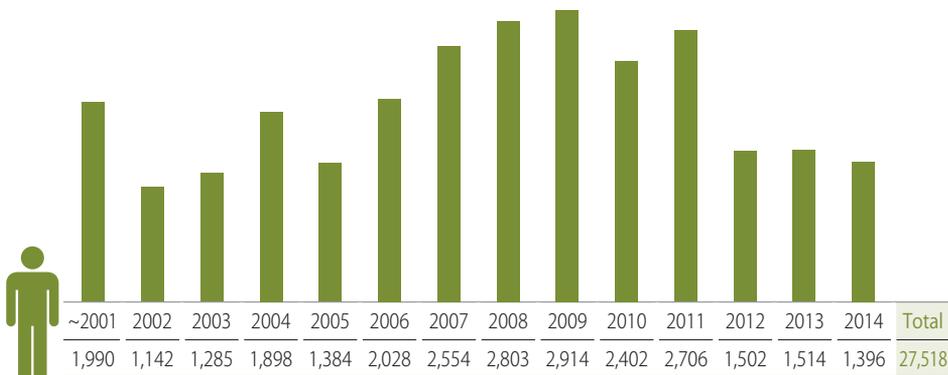
The ROK government will continue to seek to resolve the issue through inter-governmental dialogue. If North Korea does not suspend its unilateral measure, the Government will respond with resolute measures.

## 6) North Korean Refugees and Asylum Seekers

It is the principle of the ROK government to provide protection and assistance to all North Korean refugees who wish to settle in the ROK. For the safe and swift transfer of North Korean refugees, the Government maintains close cooperation with international organizations and countries many North Korean refugees reside in.

To prevent the forceful repatriation of North Korean refugees, the Government as Chairman of the UNHCR Executive Committee from September 2013 to September 2014, included some phrases that urged the international community to abide by the principle of non-refoulement on several occasions including the Statement at the High-level Segment of the UNHCR Executive Committee (September 2014) and Resolution concerning the General Assembly of the UN (November 2014). In addition, it made diplomatic efforts at multilateral levels by expressing the importance of the principle of non-refoulement and concern over forced refoulement of North Korean refugees, at the occasion of the 60th Session of the UNHCR Standing Committee (July 1 to 3, 2014) and the UN General Assembly (October 28, 2014). As of 2014, the total number of North Korean refugees who have entered the ROK stands at 27,518. 1,396 North Korean refugees entered the ROK in 2014, which is almost the same number of North Korean refugees who entered the ROK in 2013.

## Number of North Korean Refugees Entering the ROK per Year



Furthermore, the ROK government is making efforts to improve the welfare services provided to ensure the mental and physical well-being of North Korean refugees while they await the transfer to the ROK. They are also provided with books and educational programs aiming to help them adapt to their new life in the ROK. In addition, the Government provides assistance to the refugees who have entered the ROK, including resettlement funds, housing services, and education on social adaptation as well as vocational training to help them to adapt to the new society in a swift and stable manner.

## 2. Efforts to Secure Peace and Stability on the Korean Peninsula through International Cooperation

The Government has strengthened international cooperation for the stable

management of the situation on the Korean Peninsula. The Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula, which the Government offered an overview of on various bilateral and multilateral occasions, secured wide support and sympathy in the international community. Through such efforts, the Government sent a clear message that North Korea has nothing to gain from provocations and threats and that these would only result in the deepening of its isolation from the international community.

Furthermore, to strengthen cooperation with major countries regarding North Korea, the Government launched the 'Peninsula Club (21 diplomatic missions in the ROK and also accredited to North Korea)' on February 18, and the 'Peace Club (21 diplomatic missions in the ROK from the countries that have permanent missions in North Korea as well)' on May 30. The Government has been working to engage in two-way communication on North Korean issues with the Club members in a more systematic and effective manner.

### 3. Efforts to Firmly Establish Peace and to Lay the Groundwork for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula

#### 1) Securing Greater International Consensus and Support for Unification on the Korean Peninsula

The ROK government has secured wide support for the vision of Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula from the international community. The Government has presented a clear vision for unification of the Korean Peninsula with the concept

of a 'Unification Bonanza' in Remarks by President Park at the New Year Press Conference (January 6, 2014) and the World Economic Forum (January 22, 2014). Moreover, President Park announced the 'Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula' in Dresden, Germany. Through the Initiative, the ROK government proposed a series of feasible cooperation projects including the 'Agenda for Humanity,' 'Agenda for Co-prosperity' and 'Agenda for Integration' to North Korea. Starting with such feasible projects as these it may be possible to begin to lay the groundwork for a peaceful unification.

Following the announcement of the 'Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula,' the ROK government has continued to strive to secure greater international consensus with regard to the vision for unification of the Korean Peninsula, such as through the keynote speeches of President Park on the 68th anniversary of Liberation, at the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly and Asia-Europe Meeting. On the basis of this consensus, the Government was able to secure clear support for the ROK's unification policy, reflected in outcome documents from bilateral summits adopted in 2014 including those with the United States and China.

## **2) Creation of a DMZ World Eco-Peace Park**

The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which stands as a symbol of the reality of the division of the Korean Peninsula, paradoxically, is in fact the most militarized stretch of land in the world. In 2014, with provocations such as the firing of shots by North Korea on October 10, in the demilitarized zone, military tensions continued.

As announced by President Park Geun-hye in her speech to the Joint Session of the US Congress on May 8, 2013, the ROK government proposed the 'DMZ World Peace Park' initiative with a view to bringing sustainable peace on the Korean

Peninsula. Through the President's Keynote Speech at the 69th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on September 24, 2014, an ecological sense was further brought to the original concept for the project, meaning that the project has evolved into a 'DMZ World Eco-Peace Park.' It is our sincere hope that the Park may transform the very symbol of division into a corridor of life and peace.

For the realization of the 'DMZ World Eco-Peace Park,' securing international support and cooperation is crucial, so the ROK government is explaining that the 'DMZ World Eco-Peace Park' will contribute to the easing of tensions and trust-building on the Korean Peninsula through numerous diplomatic channels and international meetings.

### 3) Further Strengthening the Global Network for Unification

In order to realize peaceful unification, there is a need to first foster an international environment of support for unification on the Korean Peninsula. To this end, the ROK government will exert further efforts to secure broader international support and closer cooperation for the ROK's unification policy. In this regard, the ROK government has exerted multi-faceted efforts to lay the foundation for peaceful unification on the Korean Peninsula by strengthening the international cooperation through the global network for unification.

First of all, the ROK government has placed a primary focus on strengthening the global network to engage in discussions on how to prepare for unification. In this regard, the Government launched the Korean-German Advisory Group on the Foreign Policy towards Reunification and the first meeting was held on October 31, 2014. In the meeting the ROK government gained a clear sense of Germany's interest in cooperating with the ROK on the unification issue and in the situation

on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. Moreover, through the first meeting meaningful lessons that may serve as a valuable frame of reference in the ROK's unification policy were yielded.

Moreover, as agreed upon in July 2014 by the foreign ministers of the Republic of Korea and the Visegrad Group (the V4: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia), a conference for the sharing of the V4's experience of transition was held in Warsaw, Poland on December 4, 2014. From the conference, lessons and advice were put forward that are meaningful for Korea in setting the direction for the pursuit of unification on the Korean Peninsula.

Moreover, the ROK government has exerted active efforts to foster greater consensus on unification in the international community through the holding of a series of conferences explaining the current situation on the Korean Peninsula, deepening understanding of the need for and benefits of unification and why it is appropriate for the ROK government to play a key role in striving for this goal.

## Chapter 2

# Strengthening Momentum for Progress on the North Korean Nuclear Issue



## 1. Responding to North Korea's Provocations

North Korea has been threatening to conduct an additional nuclear test since the end of March 2014. To counter the threat, the ROK government, in close coordination with the US and in strategic cooperation with China, effectively deterred the possibility of North Korea's strategic provocations including nuclear tests and long-range missile launches, and consulted closely on how to respond in cases of actual provocations. In particular, the ROK and the US reaffirmed the close coordination between the two countries based on their combined deterrence capability, and sent a stern warning to North Korea to refrain from further provocations on various occasions, including the April 25 Summit between President Park Geun-hye and US President Barack Obama. Furthermore, the ROK

and China, at the July 3 Summit between President Park Geun-hye and Chinese President Xi Jinping, affirmed their common position of firmly opposing North Korea's nuclear tests and agreed to strengthen cooperation to deter North Korea's provocations.

The ROK government also strengthened cooperation with Japan and Russia to deter North Korea's strategic provocations. The ROK and Japan, while maintaining close cooperation through the ROK-US-Japan trilateral cooperation, held firm to their common position of resolutely responding to North Korea's threats of nuclear tests and missile launches. Russia, adhering to the principles of opposing North Korea's nuclear weapons and upholding the view that North Korea must fully comply with its obligations under the UN Security Council Resolutions, sent a clear message to North Korea that any strategic provocation will have a negative effect on Russia-North Korea relations on various occasions, such as North Korean Foreign Minister Ri Su-yong's visit to Russia in October 2014.

Meanwhile, the ROK government played a leading role in responding to North Korea's ballistic missile launches which were concentrated in the first half of 2014. North Korea launched a total of 13 ballistic missiles, including Nodong and Scud, on seven different instances from late February to late July 2014. In response, the UN Security Council, under the ROK government's lead along with China and Russia's participation, twice issued the UN Security Council President's Press Elements (March 27, July 17), condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launches as violations of the Security Council Resolutions and urging North Korea to fully comply with the relevant resolutions. In addition, the ROK government, in coordination with its partners, sent letters to the Chair of the UN Security Council's 1718 Sanctions Committee to bring North Korea's ballistic missile launches to the Committee's attention.

### The ROK's Response to North Korea's Ballistic Missile Launches

Date	Missile	ROK Response
Feb. 27, 2014	2 Scud missiles	Letter to the UN Security Council's 1718 Sanctions Committee
Mar. 3, 2014	2 Scud missiles	
Mar. 26, 2014	2 Nodong missiles	MOFA Spokesperson's Statement UN Security Council President's press elements
Jun. 29, 2014	2 Scud missiles	Letter to the UN Security Council's 1718 Sanctions Committee
Jul. 9, 2014	2 Scud missiles	Letter to the UN Security Council's 1718 Sanctions Committee
Jul. 13, 2014	2 Scud missiles	UN Security Council President's press elements (also in regard to the launches of Jun. 29 and Jul. 9)
Jul. 26, 2014	1 Scud missile	Letter to the UN Security Council's 1718 Sanctions Committee

## 2. Securing International Support for the Denuclearization of North Korea

At numerous bilateral and multilateral summits, ministerial meetings and other channels of various levels, the ROK government made efforts to secure the firm support of the international community for the denuclearization of North Korea. The summits, ministerial meetings and international conferences adopted 32 documents emphasizing that North Korea's nuclear programs cannot be tolerated, and urging North Korea to refrain from provocative actions. It is notable that five documents were either adopted for the first time or contained stronger messages, even though there were no strategic provocations by North Korea in 2014 such as nuclear tests and long-range missile launches.

First, on the bilateral dimension, the ROK government strengthened coordination

with key countries for the denuclearization of North Korea. When President Obama visited Seoul on April 25, the ROK and the US issued the 「Joint Fact Sheet (The ROK-US Alliance: A Global Partnership)」 following the Summit. Through this document, the two nations confirmed that they remain fully committed to continuing close cooperation on the full range of issues related to North Korea toward their common goal, shared by the international community, of the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea in a peaceful manner. The ROK-China Joint Statement, adopted on July 3 during President Xi Jinping's visit to Korea, expressed for the first time that the two sides are strongly opposed to developing nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and that they are of the same view that the conditions should be set for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks. The ROK and China also shared the position that North Korea should faithfully abide by its relevant international obligations such as the United Nations Security Council Resolutions.

In addition, the ROK secured strong support from the international community in resolving the North Korean nuclear issue through numerous bilateral summits. The bilateral summits with India (January 16), Canada (March 11, September 22), Australia (April 8), Uzbekistan (June 17), Kazakhstan (June 19), Turkmenistan (June 20), Vietnam (October 2), Italy (October 17) and Hungary (November 22) produced Joint Statements emphasizing that North Korea's nuclear programs cannot be tolerated and urging North Korea to abide by its international obligations including the UN Security Council Resolutions. Alongside this, the ROK expanded the support from the international community through high-level talks including Foreign Ministers' Meetings.

In particular, the Joint Statement of the ROK-ASEAN Commemorative Summit (December 12) urged North Korea to fully comply with its international obligations. Thus a stronger message was delivered to North Korea, compared to the previous

summit five years ago in 2009, when North Korea conducted its second nuclear test. Some ASEAN countries had previously taken ambiguous positions on issues related to North Korea, but at this summit, ASEAN leaders actively participated in delivering a firm message to North Korea. This was assessed as the result of the ROK's consistent diplomatic efforts towards ASEAN countries regarding the situation of the Korean Peninsula, including the North Korean nuclear problem. Moreover, the fourth MIKTA (Mexico, Indonesia, ROK, Turkey and Australia) Foreign Ministers' Meeting in 2014 produced, for the first time, a separate Joint Communiqué on the situation in North Korea. The Ministers expressed grave concern over the recent ballistic missile launches by North Korea and on its statement of March 30 threatening to conduct another nuclear test. They urged North Korea to refrain from any further provocative actions that threaten both regional and international peace and security. Ministers also stressed that North Korea must dismantle all its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, including its uranium enrichment program, in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner.

Furthermore, the Joint Statement of the G7 Summit (June 4 to 5), as well as the Chairman's Statements of the ARF/ROK-ASEAN/ASEAN+3/EAS ministerial meetings (August 9 to 10) and summits (November 13) also delivered unified messages by the international community, calling for North Korea's denuclearization and its implementation of the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. Meanwhile, the IAEA General Conference Resolution which was adopted by consensus on September 26, unprecedentedly expressed concerns on North Korea's threats to conduct another nuclear test. It strongly deplored North Korea's nuclear activities by mentioning specific examples such as the restart of the 5MWe graphite moderated reactor, and urged North Korea to halt all such activities, thus delivering a stronger message than it had before. This resolution is meaningful as more countries (60)

participated in putting pressure on North Korea by co-sponsoring the Resolution, compared to 2013 (55) when North Korea conducted its third nuclear test.

### Documents Adopted at Major Bilateral and Multilateral Meetings Regarding the North Korean Nuclear Issue

Date	Documents
Jan. 16, 2014	ROK-India Summit Joint Statement
Mar. 11, 2014	ROK-Canada Summit Joint Statement
Mar. 25, 2014	Joint Statement of the Nuclear Security Summit
Apr. 8, 2014	ROK-Australia Summit Vision Statement
Apr. 14, 2014	Joint Communiqué of MIKTA on the Situation in North Korea
Apr. 26, 2014	ROK-US Summit Joint Fact Sheet
Jun. 5, 2014	G7 Summit Joint Statement
Jun. 17, 2014	ROK-Uzbekistan Summit Joint Statement
Jun. 19, 2014	ROK-Kazakhstan Summit Joint Statement
Jun. 20, 2014	ROK-Turkmenistan Summit Joint Statement
Jul. 3, 2014	ROK-China Summit Joint Statement
Jul. 17, 2014	ROK-V4 Joint Press Statement of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Aug. 9, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the ROK-ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Aug. 9, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the ASEAN+3 Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Aug. 10, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the EAS Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Aug. 10, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the ARF Foreign Ministers' Meeting
Sep. 22, 2014	ROK-Canada Summit Joint Statement
Sep. 26, 2014	IAEA General Conference's Resolution on the North Korean Nuclear Issue
Oct. 2, 2014	ROK-Vietnam Summit Joint Statement
Oct. 17, 2014	ROK-Italy Summit Joint Press Statement

Oct. 17, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the ASEM Summit
Oct. 23, 2014	ROK-US SCM Joint Statement
Oct. 24, 2014	ROK-US Joint Statement of the Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting
Nov. 12, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the ASEAN Summit
Nov. 13, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the EAS Summit
Nov. 13, 2014	Chairman's Statement of the ASEAN+3 Summit
Nov. 22, 2014	ROK-Hungary Summit Joint Statement
Dec. 12, 2014	ROK-ASEAN Joint Statement of the Commemorative Summit

### 3. Efforts to Create Favorable Conditions for the Resumption of the Six-Party Talks

Based on the two-track approach of dialogue and pressure, the ROK government has been taking a firm position on North Korea's provocations and threats, while leaving the door open for dialogue and has continued to make efforts to induce North Korea to sincerely participate in meaningful denuclearization talks.

At the New Year Press Conference on January 6, President Park Geun-hye stated that the ROK government will work in close cooperation with neighboring countries to block the advancement of North Korea's nuclear capabilities and to seek various ways for the complete dismantlement of all North Korea's nuclear programs. In this regard, at the ROK-China Summit and ROK-US-Japan Trilateral Summit in The Hague, Netherlands in March, President Park reiterated seeking various ways to make substantial progress in the denuclearization of North Korea and block the advancement of North Korea's nuclear capabilities.

Since then, the ROK government proposed an idea on the way to resume

meaningful denuclearization talks, known as the 'Korean Formula,' and has held extensive consultations with the relevant countries. They commended the ROK's proactive role in trying to resolve the North Korean nuclear problem.

Through such leading efforts of the ROK government, the five parties reached a common understanding on: 1. The need to urgently deter the continuing advancement of the North Korean nuclear capability 2. The need to restart the denuclearization process at an early date 3. The need to continue to consult on creative ways to resume meaningful denuclearization talks.

The ROK government also exerted efforts to hold minilateral meetings of various forms to strengthen communication among the participating countries of the Six-Party Talks, and to strengthen momentum for progress in solving the North Korean nuclear problem. The ROK government strengthened cooperation regarding the North Korean issues including the nuclear issue among the ROK, the US and Japan. The first ROK-US-Japan Trilateral Summit since the inauguration of the Park Geun-hye Government took place in March 2014 on the sidelines of the third Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague. The three countries also held trilateral meetings at various levels, such as Foreign Ministers and Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks. In addition, Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks of the ROK, the US and China had a gathering on the sidelines of the NEACD in September in San Diego, thereby strengthening our strategic cooperation with the US and China, the key countries regarding the North Korean nuclear issue.

## High-Level Consultations on the North Korean Nuclear Issue

Date	Participants of the Meeting
Jan. 6, 2014	ROK-US Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Jan. 7, 2014	ROK-US Foreign Ministers
Jan. 29, 2014	ROK-US Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Feb. 11, 2014	ROK-Japan Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Feb. 13, 2014	ROK-US Foreign Ministers
Feb. 18, 2014	ROK-Japan Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Mar. 23, 2014	ROK-China Summit
Mar. 25, 2014	ROK-US-Japan Summit
Apr. 7, 2014	ROK-US Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Apr. 7, 2014	ROK-Japan Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Apr. 7, 2014	ROK-US-Japan Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Apr. 9, 2014	ROK-China Foreign Ministers (phone call)
Apr. 11, 2014	ROK-China Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Apr. 17, 2014	ROK-Japan Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Apr. 23, 2014	ROK-China Summit (phone call)
Apr. 25, 2014	ROK-US Summit
May 26, 2014	ROK-China Foreign Ministers
Jun. 2, 2014	ROK-US Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Jun. 10, 2014	ROK-China Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Jun. 18, 2014	ROK-Russia Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Jul. 3, 2014	ROK-China Summit
Jul. 15, 2014	ROK-Japan Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Jul. 24, 2014	ROK-China Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks

Aug. 8, 2014	ROK-China Foreign Ministers
Aug. 9, 2014	ROK-Japan Foreign Ministers
Aug. 9, 2014	ROK-US Foreign Ministers
Aug. 10, 2014	ROK-US-Japan Foreign Ministers
Sep. 9, 2014	ROK-US Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Sep. 10, 2014	ROK-US Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Sep. 16, 2014	ROK-US-China Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Sep. 23, 2014	ROK-US Foreign Ministers
Sep. 25, 2014	ROK-Japan Foreign Ministers
Sep. 30, 2014	ROK-US Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Oct. 22, 2014	ROK-US Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Oct. 29, 2014	ROK-Russia Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Oct. 29, 2014	ROK-US Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Oct. 30, 2014	ROK-China Deputy Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Oct. 31, 2014	ROK-China Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Nov. 7, 2014	ROK-China Foreign Ministers
Nov. 10, 2014	ROK-China Summit
Nov. 11, 2014	ROK-US Summit
Nov. 15, 2014	ROK-Russia Summit
Nov. 27, 2014	ROK-Japan Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Dec. 3, 2014	ROK-Russia Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks
Dec. 5, 2014	ROK-US Chief Representatives to the Six-Party Talks

## 4. Assessment of the ROK's North Korean Nuclear Diplomacy in 2014 and Future Tasks

North Korea has continued to stick to the *Byungjin* policy, aiming to pursue simultaneous development of nuclear weapons and the economy. It also continued provocative actions such as threatening to conduct another nuclear test and launching short-range missiles. North Korea has not shown any change in attitude to demonstrate sincerity towards denuclearization. Regarding North Korea's threat to conduct another nuclear test, the ROK government has effectively deterred it, based on the close ROK-US coordination and strategic cooperation with China. Through various bilateral and multilateral meetings, the ROK government has gained wider support of the international community on the ROK's positions that North Korea's nuclear programs cannot be tolerated, and that North Korea should be denuclearized. The ROK government has also taken a leading role in creating a favorable environment for the resumption of talks that would pave the way to achieve substantial progress in the denuclearization of North Korea. The ROK government has continued its efforts to revitalize the momentum for resolving the North Korean nuclear issue by holding bilateral and minilateral meetings with the participating countries of the Six-Party Talks.

The ROK government will continue to make diplomatic efforts to deter North Korea's provocative actions such as nuclear tests, while keeping vigilance on the situation in North Korea. In case of an actual provocation, the ROK government will impose strong and effective pressure and sanctions on North Korea, based on the wide support of the international community that North Korea's nuclear weapons cannot be tolerated.

The ROK government will firmly respond to North Korea's provocations,

and continue to strengthen efforts to resume talks focused on North Korea's denuclearization. The five parties have reached a common understanding on the resumption of denuclearization talks through the proactive efforts of the ROK government. Based on this consensus of the five parties on the need to resume talks, the ROK government will make proactive efforts to revitalize the Six-Party Talks process towards the complete denuclearization of North Korea. To this end, the ROK government will energize bilateral and trilateral cooperation with the five parties, as well as seek ways to hold inter-Korean talks, so that progress on the denuclearization of North Korea and inter-Korean relations can be mutually reinforcing.

## Chapter 3

# Enhancing and Deepening the ROK-US Strategic Alliance



## 1. Further Development in the ROK-US Comprehensive Strategic Alliance

In 2014, the relations between the ROK and the US based on common values and trust further deepened and the two countries developed a comprehensive strategic alliance through multi-level consultative channels including the Summit, ministerial meetings, and vice-ministerial strategic talks. The ROK government, through seamless coordination with the US, deterred North Korea from conducting additional nuclear tests and took resolute measures against North Korea's various provocations including short-range missile launches.

In the midst of strategic environment in Northeast Asia that continues to fluctuate, the Korean government actively responded to issues concerning relations with neighboring countries on the basis of the ROK-US alliance. The Korean government reaffirmed the US government's support for the advancement of

ROK-China relations as well as the view of the US government on historical issues between Korea and Japan including that of the comfort women under the Japanese Imperial Army. Growing beyond its role as the 'linchpin' of peace and stability in Northeast Asia, the ROK-US alliance continues to develop into a 'global partnership' that contributes to resolving global challenges.

Close relationship and mutual trust between the two leaders laid the foundation for further development of the ROK-US alliance. President Obama's two-day visit (April 25 to 26, 2014) to Korea was an important opportunity for the two leaders to examine and evaluate the current situation and the future direction of the ROK-US relations. This visit to Korea was the fourth in his presidency, making Seoul the most frequently visited foreign city by President Obama.



ROK-US Summit Meeting on the occasion  
of President Obama's visit to Korea  
(Seoul, April 25, 2014)



The Return of 9 Imperial Seals on the occasion  
of the Summit Meeting (Seoul, April 25, 2014)

In the Summit Meeting held on April 25, President Park and President Obama strongly warned against further provocative acts such as conducting a fourth nuclear test by North Korea and reaffirmed close coordination in pursuing substantial progress in the denuclearization of North Korea. In particular, the two leaders demonstrated their strong commitment to the ROK-US combined defense

system by visiting the ROK-US Combined Forces Command (CFC) for the first time. They also dealt with various pending issues with a view to elevating the combined defense capabilities. By doing so, the two leaders decided to re-examine the timeline and conditions for Operational Control Authority (OPCON) transition, and agreed to hold a foreign and defense ministers' (2+2) meeting.

President Obama expressed his support and willingness to cooperate with President Park's Dresden Initiative, and the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to closely coordinate their North Korea policies and shared the view that the poor human rights conditions in North Korea must be improved. Regarding the ROK-Japan relations, President Obama took the firmest position on the comfort women issue than any other former US presidents and is committed to continuing cooperation to resolve this issue.

Furthermore, the two leaders agreed to deepen cooperation on important global issues including non-proliferation, development cooperation, climate change,



ROK-US Summit Meeting on the occasion of  
APEC Summit Meeting (Beijing, November 11, 2014)

energy, cyber security, and global health security. The return of 9 imperial seals including the seal of Emperor Gojong also reflects close cooperation in the cultural sector. 「The Joint Fact Sheet」 adopted on the occasion of the Summit Meeting is a document that outlines the current status of the relations and compiles important

examples of cooperation between Korea and the US. The document reaffirms the solid ROK-US alliance, as did the 2013 ROK-US Joint Statement in commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the ROK-US alliance.

President Park and President Obama held the second bilateral Summit Meeting on November 11, on the occasion of the APEC Summit Meeting in Beijing. In this meeting, the two leaders shared views on the North Korean nuclear issue, vowed to firmly counter North Korean provocations, and agreed on the necessity of sub-regional cooperation for the prosperity and stability of Northeast Asia. Also, the leaders appreciated the two countries' joint actions against various transnational issues including Ebola and foreign terrorist fighters, and pledged to continue to develop the global partnership in the future.

Meanwhile, the Korea-US-Japan trilateral Summit Meeting was held on March 25 on the occasion of the Nuclear Security Summit in Hague. Through this meeting, the three leaders jointly recognized the North Korean nuclear threat, reaffirmed the importance of close coordination among the three countries for the denuclearization of North Korea, and agreed to cooperate on North Korea's human rights and humanitarian issues. Also, through trilateral security cooperation, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to coordinate in non-traditional security issues (disaster relief, eradication of pirates, humanitarian aids) as well as in traditional security issues.

Besides the Summit Meetings, Korea and the US also held high-level talks including foreign ministerial meetings in 2014. Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun Byung-se had five ministerial meetings with Secretary of State John F. Kerry, strengthening not only individual ties but also policy coordination for substantial cooperation. At the very beginning of 2014, the first ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the year



ROK-US-Japan Summit Meeting on the occasion of Nuclear Security Summit (Hague, March 25, 2014)

was held on January 7. The two ministers agreed to strengthen deterrence against North Korea on the basis of firm ROK-US alliance and discussed alliance issues such as Special Measure Agreement (SMA) and a new ROK-US Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Foreign Minister Yun conveyed Korea's position to the US that in order to improve the ROK-Japan relations, it is essential that the Japanese government take sincere measures.



ROK-US Joint Press Conference on the occasion of Secretary Kerry's visit to Korea (Seoul, February 13, 2014)



ROK-US-Japan Ministers' Meeting on the occasion of the ASEAN Regional Forum (Naypyidaw, August 10, 2014)

Secretary John Kerry visited Seoul on February 13, and the second ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the year was held. The two ministers agreed on the necessity of 'Principled and Effective Two-Track Approach' regarding North Korea's nuclear program and agreed to strengthen joint efforts with relevant countries such as China in order to bring about substantive progress in North Korea's denuclearization. Furthermore, the US reaffirmed its support for peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, and the two ministers agreed to strengthen their strategic consultations regarding sustainable peace and unification on the Korean Peninsula. As such, the mutual visits of the two countries' foreign ministers served as the cornerstone for the success of the Summit in April.

The two ministers held the third meeting on the occasion of the ARF ministerial meeting in Naypyidau, Myanmar, on August 9. In this meeting, the two ministers agreed that China's constructive role is essential in pressing and persuading North Korea. In addition, Korea expressed its position that sincere measures by Japan on the basis of correct perception of history were needed. They also shared their views on the Ukraine crisis.

The Korea-US-Japan trilateral meeting was held on August 10 and the three ministers reaffirmed their commitment towards substantial progress on the denuclearization of North Korea. They also agreed to maintain and develop their close ties in areas where cooperation is necessary.

On the occasion of the UN General Assembly, Korea's and the US's foreign ministers held their fourth meeting of the year on September 23. The focus of the meeting was on global partnership. In particular, they discussed ways to cooperate on humanitarian assistance for overcoming the Ebola crisis and sought ways to jointly counter indiscriminate attacks by the Islamic State (IS).

The fifth Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held after the ROK-US foreign and defense ministers' meeting (October 24) in Washington. The two ministers reaffirmed their close coordination on North Korean nuclear issues and appreciated the advancement in the negotiation regarding major alliance issues.

In addition, the government of Korea and the US consolidated their multi-layered



ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting on the occasion of UN General Assembly (New York, September 23, 2014)

consultative mechanisms in dealing with major pending issues.

Vice Foreign Minister Cho Tae-Yong met with US Deputy Secretary of State William Burns, and held the sixth Vice Ministerial Strategic Dialogue, in which they reaffirmed close coordination on North Korean nuclear issues and held in-depth discussion on the situation in Northeast Asia and global issues. National Security Advisor Kim Kwan-jin met National Security Advisor Susan Rice (September 15) and Deputy National Security Advisor Kim Kyou-hyun met with Deputy National Security Advisor Tony Blinken (April 10), further solidifying the cooperative mechanism between the NSCs of both countries.

Such close communication, exchanges and consultations from high-level and working-level meetings led to much progress in various fields of cooperation between Korea and the US.

The Congressional Research Services (CRS) report published on June 24 mentioned that relations between Korea and the US is now arguably 'at their best state' in decades since the start of the alliance. Korea and the US laid the foundation for consolidating 'global partnership' between the two nations in order to ultimately accomplish world peace and prosperity by strengthening their role as a linchpin for the peace and stability in Northeast Asia and adopting tough measures against North Korean provocations.

## ROK-US, ROK-US-Japan Summit Meetings / ROK-US, ROK-US-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meetings in 2014

### ROK-US / ROK-US-Japan Summit Meetings

Date	Venue	Event (Occasion)
Mar. 25, 2014	Hague	ROK-US-Japan Summit Meeting (Nuclear Security Summit)
Apr. 25, 2014	Seoul	ROK-US Summit Meeting (President Obama's visit)
Nov. 11, 2014	Beijing	ROK-US Summit Meeting (APEC Summit Meeting)

### ROK-US / ROK-US-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meetings

Date	Venue	Event (Occasion)
Jan. 7, 2014	Washington	ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting (Foreign Minister Yun Byung-Se's visit to the US)
Feb. 13, 2014	Seoul	ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting (Secretary John Kerry's visit to the ROK)
Aug. 9, 2014	Naypyidau	ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting (ARF ministerial meeting)
Aug. 10, 2014	Naypyidau	ROK-US-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting (ARF ministerial meeting)
Sept. 23, 2014	New York	ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting (UN General Assembly)
Oct. 24, 2014	Washington	ROK-US Foreign Ministers' Meeting (ROK-US foreign and defense ministers' meeting)

## 2. Consolidating the Foundation for the ROK-US Strategic Alliance

Korea and the US have been making efforts to expand the basis of the bilateral relations by establishing a multi-layered cooperative network and broadening



Rep. Michael Honda delivers Comfort Woman Resolution (H.Res.121) to Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se (Seoul, December 17, 2014)

mutual understanding beyond the governmental level through people-to-people exchanges to engage not only members of the US Congress and officials of the US state governments and legislatures, but also academic and opinion leaders.

The Korean government has been implementing the Congressional

Member Exchange Program (CMEP) since 2011 to strengthen cooperation with the US Congress. In 2014, Representative Michael Honda and Representative Adam Kinzinger visited Korea as part of this program. Senator Marco Rubio (Ranking Member of Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs), and Representative Steve Chabot (Chairman of House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Asia and the Pacific) visited Korea as well.

These visits have provided an opportunity for the congressional members to further understand Korea's foreign and security policies and the situation of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia, and helped lay the groundwork for continuous support for the ROK-US alliance and cooperation in the US Congress. In addition, in efforts to expand the understanding of the ROK-US alliance in various aspects, the Korean government also invited Staff Members and Congressional Research Service (CRS) researchers.

In 2014, Korean National Assembly Members have also actively visited the United States. In January, a delegation including Deputy Speaker Lee Byung-suk and Chairman of Environment and Labor Committee Shin Geh-ryoon visited the United States. The International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) delegation

including National Assembly Member Han Ki-ho also paid a visit to Washington DC, and had discussions with National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP) and the board of directors of the Korea Society. In March, the President of the ROK-US Inter-parliamentary Council and National Assembly Member Mr. Chung Ui-hwa visited Washington DC and had a number of meetings with US representatives including Ed Royce, Chairman of House Committee on Foreign Affairs. In April, the Korean National Assembly delegation led by National Assembly Member Mr. Hwang Jin-ha participated in the Korea-US-Japan Trilateral Legislative Exchange Program (TLEP) which was held in Washington DC. The TLEP has contributed to fostering trilateral cooperation among the legislative bodies of Korea, the US, and Japan. National Assembly Member Mr. Shim Yoon-joe and National Assembly Member Ms. Na Kyung-won also visited the US in July and September, respectively, and met with Representative Steve Chabot (Chairman of House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific) as well as Representative Charles Rangel. Such active parliamentary diplomacy has contributed to consolidating networks between the two countries' legislative bodies.

These inter-parliamentary exchanges and cooperation have achieved substantial outcomes. In January, the US 2014 Omnibus Spending Bill included a report proposed by Representative Honda which urges the US Secretary of State to encourage the government of Japan to address the issues raised in the 2007 House Resolution on Japanese Military Comfort Women (H.Res.121). In June, Representatives Honda, Rangel, and other congressmen have sent a signed letter to Japan's ambassador, urging Japan to resolve the comfort women issue. In September, 14 members of the House of Representatives including Representative Connolly and Representative Kelly sent a bipartisan signed letter to President Park in which the representatives supported our government's unification and foreign

policy. In December, the US Congress reaffirmed the importance of the ROK-US alliance by passing the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) which states that the US values its alliance with the Republic of Korea as a cornerstone of peace and security in the region.

The Korean government also made considerable efforts to expand personal exchanges with state governments and legislatures. In 2014, as a part of the State Government and Congress invitation program, Missouri Secretary of State Jason Kander, President of the Hawaii Senate Donna Kim, Mississippi Secretary of State Delbert Hosemann, and California Vice Chair of the Board of Equalization Michelle Park Steel visited Korea. Through these exchanges, the Korean government has established a multi-layered network not only in the federal level but also in the state level. By actively engaging in state level exchanges, the Government facilitated the



Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se meets  
President of CFR (Seoul, December 9, 2014)

resolution of a number of important issues in the Korean communities in the US such as the Mutual Recognition of Driver's License.

Moreover in 2014, exchanges with opinion leaders in the US including former officials, academic scholars and think-tank leaders have been active. Former President George W. Bush,

former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, Chairman of the Korea Society Thomas Hubbard, President of Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Richard Haass, President of Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) John Hamre, and President of NCAFP George Schwab visited Korea. After their visits to Korea, "A Messenger from Rome to the Comfort Women" was posted on CSIS Korea Chair Platform on

July 3, and "Park Geun-hye's correct view of history with Japan" was posted on the CFR Blog on August 18. These exchanges served as an opportunity to expand understanding and support for the Korean government's foreign policy in the US.

The Republic of Korea is also actively making efforts to invigorate people-to-people exchanges for sustainable development of the Korea-US relations. The Korean government has especially emphasized exchange programs which provide an opportunity to sustain ties that the American citizens have once built with Korea. In 2014, as a follow-up measure for 'Peace Corps Revisiting Program (2009 to 2013),' the Korean government has implemented various tailored outreach activities in each region of the United States. In particular, 'Friends of Korea,' which mainly consists of former members of Peace Corps who served in Korea, greatly contributes to strengthening friendship between the Korea and US citizens.

The Republic of Korea will continue its efforts to expand the foundation of the Korea-US alliance in various ways to improve understanding and enhance support for our government's foreign and security policies.

### 3. Alliance Management and Broadening the Horizon for Bilateral Security Cooperation

In order to actively address the recent changes in the security environment on the Korean Peninsula as well as the increasing threat against global security, Korea and the US have continuously undertaken bilateral efforts to readjust, expand, and deepen the long-standing alliance, while broadening the horizon of their regional and global cooperation. In 2014 particularly, Korea and the US have not only successfully concluded the ninth Special Measures Agreement (SMA), but

also continued to manage a number of alliance issues in a smooth and seamless manner, including the agreement on the decision to implement the ROK-proposed conditions-based approach to the transition of wartime operation control (OPCON).

Also in 2014, the ROK-US Foreign and Defense Ministers' (2+2) Meeting was held for the third time after 2010 and 2012, where the two nations reaffirmed that the ROK-US alliance is developing into a "global partnership" which is more than just a linchpin of peace and stability in Northeast Asia.



Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting  
(Washington D.C., October 24, 2014)

During the ROK-US Summit meeting in April 2014, President Park and President Obama agreed to hold a Foreign and Defense Ministers' (2+2) Meeting as part of the two countries' efforts to strengthen the security cooperation on a bilateral, regional, and

global dimension. Following the two leaders' decision, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, Minister of National Defense Han Min-Koo, US Secretary of State John F. Kerry and Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel held a 2+2 Meeting in Washington DC, on October 24, 2014.

During the 2+2 Meeting, both sides pledged to manage the pending alliance issues in a smooth fashion based on mutual trust. First of all, the Korean Foreign Minister and the US Secretary of State welcomed the final agreement on the decision to implement the ROK-proposed conditions-based transition of the wartime OPCON. The Ministers welcomed the significant progress made in negotiations on a new ROK-US agreement for cooperation on civil uses of atomic energy, while reaffirming their commitment to conclude the agreement in a timely

manner.

In addition, the Ministers expanded the scope of shared understanding on means to cope with the dynamic security environment in Northeast Asia. The US briefed the Korean side that the ongoing consultations with Japan concerning the revision of the US-Japan Defense Guidelines would proceed in a transparent manner within the framework of the US-Japan alliance. The two sides were in agreement on the importance of constructive cooperation with China through various forms of dialogue. The Korean ministers highlighted the ongoing efforts to promote cooperation in the region including the Park Geun Hye Administration's signature Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI). The US also shared the view that such initiative and dialogue can make a significant contribution to addressing a variety of challenges in the region.

### Comparison of the Joint Statement of the ROK-US Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting in 2012 and 2014

	Year 2012	Year 2014
ROK-US Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed that transition of wartime operational control is on schedule</li> <li>Recognized the importance of comprehensive and combined defenses against the missile threat</li> <li>Stressed the need to enhance cooperation related to cyberspace</li> <li>Stressed the need for continuous strengthening of the extended deterrence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcomed the agreement on implementation of the ROK-proposed conditions-based approach to the transition of wartime operational control (OPCON)</li> <li>Welcomed the significant progress made in relevant negotiations</li> <li>Praised the work of the ROK-US Bilateral Cyber Policy Consultations and the second US-ROK Cyber Cooperation Working Group</li> <li>Welcomed shared commitment and partnership on nuclear safety and security</li> <li>Reaffirmed the signing of MOU on Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and information sharing at the fourth ROK-US Space Cooperation Working Group (SCWG)</li> </ul>

North Korea Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urged the denuclearization of North Korea</li> <li>• Expressed deep concern about the well-being of the North Korean people and the human rights situation in North Korea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urged the denuclearization of North Korea</li> <li>• Agreed on the need to establish a foundation for peaceful reunification as envisioned in the Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula</li> <li>• Welcomed increased international attention on human rights in North Korea</li> <li>• Welcomed the UN Commission of Inquiry's report and ROK's commitment to host a field-based structure</li> </ul>
Regional Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stressed the importance of expanding the trilateral ROK-US-Japan security collaboration</li> <li>• Recognized stable and prosperous China and its constructive role in world affairs</li> <li>• Welcomed Russia's renewed engagement in the Asia-Pacific region</li> <li>• Promised to work together to support Burma/Myanmar and underscored the importance of ASEAN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expressed intention to expand trilateral security cooperation between the US, the ROK, and Japan</li> <li>• Revision process of the US-Japan Defense Guidelines is proceeded with transparency and within the framework of the US-Japan alliance</li> <li>• Agreed on the importance of constructive cooperation with China: various forms of dialogue</li> <li>• Emphasized the importance of peace and stability of the South China Sea</li> <li>• Highlighted the usefulness of the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI)</li> </ul>
Global Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affirmed commitment toward close cooperation on the issues of Iran, Afghanistan, Libya, Syria and peacekeeping mission in South Sudan</li> <li>• Applauded the commitment to counter-piracy coordination, PSI, nuclear security, development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief</li> <li>• Decided to strengthen cooperation regarding foreign assistance, climate change, energy security, and prevention of epidemic diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stressed the commitment to combating Ebola and assisting the people of Iraq against the threat of ISIL and FTF</li> <li>• Reaffirmed cooperation in issues related to Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, PSI, humanitarian assistance, development assistance, and disaster relief</li> <li>• Emphasized the importance of mitigating and adapting to climate change and the Clean Energy Ministerial forum</li> </ul>

The Ministers enhanced their shared understanding on three main pillars of the policy toward North Korea: accomplishing complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea; establishing the foundation for peaceful

reunification as envisioned in the Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula; and improving the human rights situation in North Korea. The Ministers also agreed on the importance of the accomplishments made previously, while reaffirming the continuous commitment in such areas as transnational challenges including climate change and outbreak of Ebola disease, major regional issues in Syria, Iraq, and Ukraine, and emerging horizon of cooperation in space and cyberspace.

As mentioned above, Korea and the US decided to implement the ROK-proposed approach of the conditions-based transition of the Wartime Operational Control (OPCON) at the 46th ROK-US Security Consultative Meeting on October 23, 2014, just a day before the third ROK-US Foreign and Defense Ministers 2+2 Meeting. Previously, the Defense Ministers have decided to proceed consultations on the timeline and necessary conditions for wartime OPCON transition during the 45th SCM in 2013. It was followed by the ROK-US Summit in April 2014, during which the two leaders decided that the previous timeline for the OPCON transition, which had been targeted for 2015, could be reconsidered due to the evolving security environment in the region including the nuclear and missile threats posed by North Korea.

During the 46th SCM, ROK Minister of Defense and the US Secretary of Defense agreed upon three necessary conditions for OPCON Transition: ① acquisition of necessary military capabilities for the ROK-lead combined defense, ② securing of the critical military response capabilities of the ROK against North Korean nuclear and missile threats, and ③ security environment on the Korean Peninsula and in the region which is conducive to a stable OPCON transition. In addition, according to the decisions, the National Authorities of the US and Korea will determine the appropriate timing for wartime OPCON transition based on the

SCM's recommendation and assessment on the three necessary conditions for the transition.

For more than 60 years, the ROK-US Alliance has played a tremendous role in maintaining security and prosperity in the region, and is currently stronger than ever. The Republic of Korea and the United States of America will remain fully committed to working together and reaching an agreement on a full range of alliance issues, while continuing to deepen the bilateral security cooperation in the region and around the world.

#### 4. Improving the Implementation of the ROK-US Status of Forces Agreement

The Korean government is continuously striving to enhance the effective implementation of the Korea-US SOFA while introducing operational improvements to provide a stable working environment for the USFK, contribute to their defense capacity, and minimize inconveniences experienced by Korean nationals.

In 2014, the Korean government, through close cooperation with the USFK, proactively addressed the USFK related issues such as crimes, the oil contamination of areas adjacent to Yongsan Garrison, as well as civil complaints related to noise and stray bullet incidents which occurred near the US military bases. It also exerted efforts to minimize the Korean nationals' inconveniences caused by USFK's activities through active operation of the SOFA Counseling Center.

At the 193rd (June 11, 2014) and the 194th (December 9, 2014) SOFA Joint Committee Meeting, the Government acknowledged that the crime rate of US military personnel showed a decreasing trend over the past years as a result of the

aggressive crime prevention efforts made by the relevant authorities of Korea and the US. The two sides agreed to continue efforts to combat USFK crimes in the future.

In addition to the ROK-US Environmental Joint Working Group (EJWG) activities which have been conducted to address the oil contamination of areas adjacent to Yongsan Garrison, the two sides agreed to continue the visits of Korean environment experts to Yongsan Garrison to conduct on-site surveys to help identify the possible source of contamination.

Furthermore, Korea and the US agreed to cooperate in every possible way to minimize inconveniences of local residents caused by noise and stray bullets originating from the US military bases nearby. To prepare for possible emergence of Ebola virus on the Korean Peninsula, the two sides also agreed to establish an emergency cooperation system for sharing information and introducing vaccines/treatments against Ebola, as well as transferring and treating USFK patients with Ebola.

To reach out proactively to the public and better implement the SOFA, the Korean government made efforts to actively utilize the SOFA Counseling Center established in April 2013. The Center provides comprehensive legal advice on civil



The 193rd SOFA Joint Committee Meeting  
(Seoul, June 11, 2014)



The SOFA Counseling Center

visits to local governments and police stations with a view to contributing to the resolution of specific complaints and providing training pertaining to SOFA related procedures.

The Government will continue to strengthen inter-ministerial consultations in order to implement the SOFA in a more effective manner while at the same time expeditiously resolving SOFA related issues. By closely collaborating with the USFK, the Korean government will continue to further improve the overall management of SOFA through all channels of cooperation, including the SOFA Joint Committee and subcommittees.

compensation procedures related to mishaps and accidents involving the USFK such as traffic and damage to crops, as well as criminal proceedings that may be initiated against USFK personnel. The Center also has public relations initiatives with a strong outreach program including periodic

## Chapter 4

# Strengthening Cooperation with Neighboring Countries



### 1. Korea-Japan Relations

Korea and Japan are not only important neighbors that share similar values and interests but also partners in achieving peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia and beyond. In this vein, the Park Geun-hye administration, since its inauguration, has sought to develop our relations with Japan, with a view to building a stable relationship with Japan on the basis of a correct understanding of history.

Under such principle, the Korean government has maintained diverse diplomatic channels for dialogue with the Japanese government. In March, the leaders of the two countries met at a trilateral summit between Korea, the United States and Japan, which was held for the first time in six years on the occasion of the Nuclear Security Summit in Hague. The leaders acknowledged that North Korea's nuclear program is a serious threat and reaffirmed their commitment to working closely together for the denuclearization of North Korea. Through conversation at the official banquet

during the APEC Summit in November, the two leaders of Korea and Japan agreed to encourage the ongoing Korea-Japan Director-general Level Meetings on the comfort women issue. The Foreign Ministries of the two countries also continued with their bilateral dialogues to narrow the gap in their views and resolve issues concerning history and historical perceptions. Bilateral meetings between the two Foreign Ministers were held on the occasion of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in August and the United Nations General Assembly in September. The Vice Foreign Ministers of the two countries paid mutual visits in March and December. In October, Secretary General of the Japanese National Security Committee Yachi Shotaro visited Korea to consult with the Director of Korean National Security Council Kim Kwan-jin.

The repeated retrogressive remarks and actions by some of the political leaders of Japan, however, have undermined Korea's efforts to improve the bilateral relationship. Many Japanese government officials and political leaders visited the Yasukuni shrine, where war criminals of the Second World War are enshrined and which glorifies Japan's military aggression in the past. The Japanese government revised its textbook authorization standards in January, virtually invalidating the so-called "neighboring countries clause" that mandates consideration for neighboring countries in textbook descriptions. Japan also intensified provocations over Dokdo, which is an integral part of Korean territory, through various means: in January, the Japanese government revised the teaching guidelines for middle and high school textbooks; in February, a high-level official of Japanese central government attended and celebrated the annual event held by Japan's Shimane prefecture in provocation over Dokdo; and in April, the Japanese government approved the new elementary textbooks that describe Dokdo as Japanese territory. Furthermore, the Japanese government went ahead with its review on the Kono Statement in June,

through which the forced recruitment of the so-called comfort women had been acknowledged, encouraging the distorted views that the statement is a result of political compromise and undermining the reliability of victims' testimonies. After the articles of the Asahi Shimbun related to forced recruitment of comfort women were retracted in August, the movement to deny the coercive nature of the comfort women issue and promote such denial globally spread quickly within Japan. This has brought much disappointment to the Korean people, who hope for the future-oriented development of Korea-Japan relations based on a correct understanding of history.

In the meantime, the Japanese Cabinet made a decision in July to change how they interpret the Constitution to allow the exercising of the right to collective self-defense, which had previously been banned. Through a Spokesperson's Statement, the Korean Foreign Ministry made it clear that Japan, while upholding the basic spirit of its pacifist Constitution, should be transparent in seeking to exercise its right to collective self-defense and strive to relieve the neighboring countries' doubts and concerns stemming from past history.

The Korean government made diverse efforts to resolve the historical issues that had hampered the development of Korea-Japan relations. In particular, regarding the comfort women issue that has become the core pending issue between Korea and Japan, the Korean high-level officials urged its Japanese counterparts to provide solutions that can be accepted by both victims and the international community. The Korea-Japan Director-general Level Meetings were held five times to discuss the comfort women issue and seek concrete and viable solutions. At the same time, efforts were made to draw the international community's attention and support to the fact that the comfort women issue needs to be resolved urgently. The Korean government consistently raised the issue of comfort women at various international

events, including the UN General Assembly and UN Human Rights Council. In her speech at the 69th UN General Assembly, President Park Geun-hye highlighted Korea's efforts as a Champion for the PSVI (Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative) and emphasized that sexual violence in armed conflicts clearly goes against humanitarianism regardless of era or region. Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, through his keynote speech at the 25th Session of the UN Human Rights Council, stressed that the international community needs to resolve the issue of sexual violence in armed conflicts and expressed the willingness of the Korean government to take an active part in such efforts. He, in particular, called for the settlement of the comfort women issue, a universal human rights issue and a current issue that still haunts us till this day.

Thanks to such efforts, more and more countries are recognizing the seriousness of the issue and are supporting the Korean government's position. The international community, from governments, parliaments, academia to media, has called upon the Japanese government to make sincere efforts to solve the problem through following means: ▲In its concluding report published in July, the UN Human Rights Committee Covenant on Civil and Political Rights urged the Japanese government to take measures. ▲The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (HCHR) recommended Japan to pursue a comprehensive and lasting resolution of the comfort women issue in August. ▲The UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination called upon the Japanese government to take action in August. ▲The US President Barack Obama referred to the comfort women issue as "terrible, egregious violations of human rights" in April. ▲Leading international media outlets including the New York Times and Wall Street Journal have continuously raised the issue.

On Japan's unreasonable claims to Korea's sovereign territory Dokdo, the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs expressed Korea's firm and strict position through means including spokesperson's statements. In addition, the Korean government redoubled its efforts to debunk Japan's false claims by taking various steps including conducting research on and collecting the archives and historical maps of Dokdo, building stronger arguments on the basis of international law, making additional video clips on the true history of Dokdo in twelve languages and opening websites in eight languages to provide information on Dokdo.

Meanwhile, anti-Korean protests and hate speeches against Koreans, which were centered in Shinjuku area of Tokyo and the districts in Osaka where a large number of Koreans live, have been spreading. The spread of such protests and speeches has been threatening the safety of Korean people in Japan. The Korean government called upon Japan to come up with legal and institutional measures as soon as possible through diverse communication channels such as the Korea-Japan Foreign Ministerial Meetings and Director-General Level Meetings. President Park requested that Japan establish substantive measures to protect the safety and livelihoods of Korean people when she was receiving courtesy calls from Governor of Tokyo Masuzoe Yoichi in July, former Prime Minister Mori Yoshiro in September, and the delegation of Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union in October. Japan agreed that no hate speech towards a specific country or its people should be tolerated. There were some positive developments such as a Task Force Team being created within the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party to deal with hate speeches.

Despite the undesirable movements by some extremists, people-to-people exchanges between Korea and Japan remained high. In 2014, Korea and Japan were the third largest trading partners to each other, with the bilateral trade volume reaching about \$86 billion (USD). The number of Korean visitors to Japan reached a record high in 2014 posting 2.75 million, while Japanese visitors to Korea decreased

slightly compared with the previous year to 2.28 million.

A number of projects have been carried out to enhance the mutual understanding and cultural and human exchanges between the two countries. Journalists from Korea and Japan paid mutual visits in May and August as part of a journalist interchange program launched by the Foreign Ministries of both countries. High-ranking exchanges in the parliamentary-level have also been active: the 37th Joint Meeting of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union was held in Seoul and the delegation from Japan paid a courtesy call to President Park Geun-hye in October; and the Chair of National Assembly Jeong Eui-hwa visited Japan and paid courtesy call to Prime Minister Abe Shinzo in October.

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se attended the Seoul event of the 2014 Korea-Japan Festival, an iconic cultural festival of the two countries, and celebrated the tenth anniversary of the festival. He encouraged the expansion of Korea-Japan cultural exchanges as they would serve as a foundation of and catalyst for promoting bilateral relations. The business communities of both countries kept its flow of interactions. In December, the Federation of Korean Industries and the Japanese Business Federation held the Korea-Japan Business Council Meeting in Seoul for the first time in seven years and discussed ways to facilitate the integration of Asian economies and strengthen industrial cooperation between Korea and Japan.

### Bilateral Foreign Ministers' Meetings

Date	Occasion
Aug.10	ARF (Naypyidaw)
Sep.25	UN General Assembly (New York)

## Other Major High-Level Exchanges

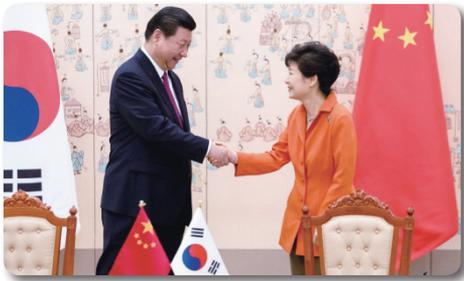
Date	Occasions
Feb.11~13	Former Prime Minister Murayama Tomiichi's Visit to Korea
Mar.12	Meeting between the Vice Foreign Ministers of Korea and Japan (Seoul)
Jul.23~25	Governor of Tokyo Masuzoe Yoichi's Visit to Korea
Sep.12	Korea-Japan Bilateral Consultation on the Occasion of Korea-Japan-China Trilateral Senior Officials' Meeting (Seoul)
Sep.19	President of the Tokyo Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Mori Yoshiro (Former Prime Minister)'s Visit to Korea
Oct.1	13th ROK-Japan Vice Foreign Ministers' Strategic Dialogue (Tokyo)
Oct.21~22	Secretary General of the Japanese National Security Committee Yachi Shotaro's Visit to Korea
Oct.25	Visit to Korea by the Delegation of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union for the 37th Joint Meeting
Oct.26~28	Chair of National Assembly Jeong Eui-hwa's Visit to Japan
Nov.6	Visit to Korea by the Delegation of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Council for the 50th Joint Meeting
Dec.1	Visit to Korea by the delegation of the Japan Business Federation for Korea-Japan Business Council Meeting
Dec.29	Meeting between the Vice Foreign Ministers of Korea and Japan (Seoul)

## 2. Korea-China Relations

In 2014, Korea and China made a lot of effort to enrich the strategic cooperative partnership between the two countries. As a result, the two sides succeeded not only in strengthening bilateral cooperation in the economic and cultural spheres but also in deepening strategic communication on political and security affairs.

Following the Korea-China Joint Statement on Future Vision adopted in June,

2013, the Korea-China Joint Statement was adopted during President Xi Jinping's state visit to Korea in July, 2014. The two leaders agreed to make concerted efforts to take stock of the progress made in the bilateral relations and to provide a blueprint



Korea-China Summit (Seoul, July 3, 2014)

for the future development of the relations with specific implementation strategies.

In the 2014 Joint Statement, the leaders agreed to closely communicate on common interests and mid- and long-term issues based on mutual trust; to expand future-oriented strategic cooperation on economy and trade, and industry through a creative and innovative approach; to deepen the emotional bonding between the peoples of two countries via interactive people-to-people and cultural exchange.

To strengthen the strategic dialogue between the two countries in the political and security spheres, the two leaders agreed to make mutual state visits on a regular basis, to hold regular foreign policy and security high-level strategic dialogues between the Korean Director of National Security Office and the Chinese State Councilor and to encourage their foreign ministers to make annual visits. Moreover, they agreed to establish a track 1.5 dialogue that encompasses both the public and the private and to hold the Korea-China Young Leaders Forum on a regular basis.

To promote future oriented cooperation in the fields of economy and trade, the two leaders agreed to strengthen their efforts to conclude the bilateral FTA negotiations in the near future and to establish a bilateral financial infrastructure, including the launch of a market for direct trading of the Korean won and the Chinese yuan. Furthermore, they agreed to work closely together in air pollution

reduction, emergency relief and aid, and nuclear power safety as well as to widen and deepen the bilateral cooperation in the fields of climate change and maritime affairs.

To increase people-to-people and cultural exchange, the two countries signed a consular agreement to strengthen cooperation for the safety and protection of rights and interests of people in both countries. In addition, they designated the year of 2015 as a "Visit China Year" and the year of 2016 as a "Visit Korea Year." They also agreed to carry out 19 specific projects to forge a strong bond between the humanities sectors of the two countries and to strengthen exchange and cooperation for rural areas, education and teenagers.

Building on such achievements, there were active high-level exchanges in the political and security areas. The two leaders had three summit meetings on the occasions of the Nuclear Security Summit, the state visit of President Xi to Korea and the APEC Summit. President Park also met with Prime Minister Li Keqiang at the ASEM Summit.

At the Boao Forum, Prime Minister Jung Hong-won met with his Chinese counterpart, Prime Minister Li Keqiang. Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se had three meetings with Foreign Minister Wang Yi on the occasions of Wang Yi's visit to Korea in May, the ARF Foreign Ministers' Meeting in August and the APEC Joint Ministerial Meeting in November.

At the first Korea-China Parties Strategic Dialogue in October, the four strategic dialogues that were agreed during the state visit of President Park in 2013 (the



Korea-China Foreign Ministers' Meeting  
(Beijing, November 7, 2014)

dialogue between the Korean Director of National Security Office and the Chinese State Councilor; foreign policy and security dialogue; policy dialogue among political parties; and joint strategic dialogue between national research institutes) have been successfully launched.

In addition, at various high-level meetings, Korea and China reaffirmed their firm opposition to North Korea's nuclear development. China also expressed its strong support for Korea's North Korean policies and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

In 2014, the trade volume between the two countries recorded \$235.4 billion (USD), with China remaining as Korea's largest trading partner in exports and imports, and Korea as China's largest partner in exports and third largest partner in imports. Moreover, the two leaders declared a de-facto conclusion of the Korea-China FTA negotiations at the bilateral summit meeting on the occasion of the APEC Summit, laying the institutional basis for a strengthened bilateral economic cooperation.

The number of visitors between Korea and China exceeded 10 million for the first time in 2014, a remarkable increase from a mere 130,000 when the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1992. In addition, the number of weekly commercial flights between the two countries reached 922 in 2014.

Furthermore, Korea and China held the second People-to-People Exchange Commission in Xian, China in November led by the vice foreign ministers of both countries. The two countries also faithfully carried out the 19 humanities partnership projects that were agreed during the state visit of President Xi.

Moreover, the Korean government invited Chinese provincial senior officials in September as part of its program to invite "influential people of China" and held Korea-China "future oriented exchange programs" of mid-level officials six times in

2014. Korea also promoted various exchange programs including the Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum and the Korea-China Journalists Exchange Program in June. Also, Korea hosted an event in September to invite Chinese power-bloggers to Korea.

Meanwhile, Korea and China continued working together to prevent potential sources of conflict from affecting the bilateral relations. Most notably, in an effort to find a solution to the illegal fishing practices of China in the West Sea, which have been one of the major contentious issues between the two sides, the two countries held two rounds of Korea-China Fisheries Talks in June and December.

### Bilateral Summits

Date	Occasion
Mar.23	Nuclear Security Summit (Hague)
Jul.3~4	President Xi's State Visit to Korea (Seoul)
Oct.16	ASEM Summit (bilateral dialogue between President Park and Prime Minister Li Keqiang in Milano)
Nov.10	APEC Summit (Beijing)

### Meetings between Prime Ministers, / Foreign Ministers and / Vice Foreign Ministers

Date	Occasion
Feb.22	Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin's Visit to Korea
Apr.10	Boao Forum for Asia (ROK-China Prime Ministers' Meeting, Boao)
May.26	Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi's Visit to Korea
Jul.29~30	Second Vice Minister Cho Tae-yul's Visit to China
Aug.8	ARF Foreign Ministers' Meetings (Naypyidaw)
Nov.7	APEC Summit (ROK-China Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Beijing)

### Other Major High-Level Exchanges

Date	Occasion
Feb.20~23	Visit to China by the Delegation from the ROK-China Parliamentary Friendship Group headed by Representative Chung Mong-joon
Feb.28~Mar.1	Chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee Ahn Hong-joon's Visit to China
Jun.4~5	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Strategy and Finance Hyun Oh-seok's Visit to China
Jun.20~22	Visit to China by the Delegation from the National Assembly's Next Generation Leaders Club headed by Representative Yoo Seung-min
Jul.22~24	Visit to China by the Delegation from the Suprapartisan Representatives headed by Representative Lee Seok-hyun
Sep.19~23	Secretary of the Tianjin Commission for Discipline Inspection Zang Xianfu's Visit to Korea
Oct.13~17	First Policy Dialogue among Political Parties (Beijing)
Nov.25~27	Chief Executive of Hongkong Special Administrative Region Leung Chun-ying's Visit to Korea
Dec.17~21	Speaker of the Korean National Assembly Chung Ui-hwa's Visit to China

### 3. Korea-Japan-China Trilateral Cooperation

2014 marked the 15th anniversary of the establishment of trilateral cooperation, which began in 1999 as a morning meeting between the three leaders of Korea, Japan and China on the occasion of ASEAN+3 Summit. Korea continued its efforts to restore the stalled trilateral cooperation in 2014.

Just as in 2013, there was no prospect of holding the Trilateral Summit and the Foreign Ministers' Meeting in 2014. However, Korea strived to restore the trilateral cooperation by hosting a series of meetings including the Trilateral Deputy Director-Generals' Meeting in Seoul on May 16 and the Ninth Trilateral Senior Foreign Officials' Consultation (SOM) in Seoul on September 11. During the Ninth Trilateral SOM, the representatives of the three countries expressed their shared concerns over the weakening momentum of trilateral cooperation and agreed to work together to resolve the situation promptly. At the ASEAN+3 Summit held in November, President Park expressed her hope that "the three countries will hold a Foreign Ministers' Meeting in the near future and consequently, a Trilateral Summit." Her comments helped to form consensus among the three countries on the need to hold a Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

Furthermore, Korea endeavored to promote exchange among the youth of the three countries—as they would be the ones leading the future of trilateral cooperation—by hosting various events including the Trilateral Youth Network Briefing (March 28), Trilateral Youth Camp (August 13~15), Trilateral Youth Summit (August 25~30) and Thesis Competition on Trilateral Cooperation (November 27~28).

Despite the unstable political situations in Northeast Asia, people-to-people exchange and the exchange of goods among Korea, Japan and China have been expanding consistently. Between 1999 and 2014, people-to-people exchange

among the three countries more than tripled from 6.58 million to 19.85 million people. In particular, the trade volume increased more than five-fold from \$120 billion (USD) to \$630 billion (USD). Also, progress has been made in trilateral cooperation in the areas of investment and trade, such as the effectuation of the Trilateral Investment Agreement and the two holdings of the trilateral FTA negotiations.

Now well into its fourth year, the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS) is strengthening its role and function. Just as in 2013, Secretary General Iwatani Shigeo attended the ASEAN+3 Summit in 2014 and contributed to the consolidation of cooperation between the three countries and ASEAN. The TCS also actively engaged in activities to promote trilateral cooperation by hosting various events, including the International Forum for Trilateral Cooperation (April 15), the Young Ambassador Program (Aug. 4~14) and the Trilateral Journalist Exchange Program (Mar. 24~April 1).

### Trilateral Consultative Mechanisms held in 2014 (as of December 2014)

Area	Name of Meeting	Head of Delegation	Place / Date
Transportation	Trilateral Transport and Logistics Ministerial Meeting (biennial)	(K) Minister of Oceans and Fisheries (C) Minister of Transport (J) Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism	· 5th Meeting, Yokohama (Japan) / Aug.25, 2014
Intellectual Property	Trilateral Policy Dialogue Meeting of Intellectual Property Offices	(K) Commissioner of KIPO(Korea IP Office) (C) Commissioner of SIPO(State IP Office) (J) Commissioner of JPO(Japan Patent Office)	· 14th Meeting, Seoul (Korea) / Nov.10, 2014

Central Bank	Tripartite Governors' Meeting among the Central Banks	(K) Governor of Bank of Korea (C) Governor of People's Bank of China (J) Governor of Bank of Japan	· 6th Meeting, Basel (Switzerland) / Jun. 2014 · on the occasion of the Annual General Meeting of the BIS
Audit	Trilateral Meeting of the Heads of the Supreme Audit Institutions	(K) Chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea (C) Chairman of the National Audit Office of the PRC (J) Chairman of the Board of Audit of Japan	· 16th Meeting, Moscow (Russia) / Sep. 23, 2014 · on the occasion of the Asian Organization of the Supreme Audit Institutions)
Environment	Trilateral Environment Ministers Meeting	(K) Minister of Environment (C) Minister of Environmental Protection (J) Minister of Environment	· 16th Meeting, Daegu (Korea) / Apr. 28~29, 2014
Culture	Trilateral Culture Ministers' Meeting	(K) Minister of Culture, Sports, and Tourism (C) Minister of Culture and Tourism (J) Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology	· 6th Meeting, Yokohama (Japan) / Nov. 29~30, 2014
Health	Trilateral Health Ministers' Meeting	(K) Minister of Health (C) Minister of National Health and Family Planning Commission (J) Minister of Health, Labour, and Welfare	· 7th Meeting, Beijing (China) / Nov.23, 2014
Finance	Trilateral Finance Ministers Meeting	(K) Minister of Finance, Governor of BOK (C) Minister of Finance (J) Minister of Finance, Governor of BOJ	· 13th Meeting, Cairns (Australia) / Sep. 19, 2014 · on the occasion of the G20 Finance Ministers' and Governors' of Central Banks Meeting

## 4. Korea-Russia Relations

In 2014, the two countries expanded their bilateral cooperation in a wide range of areas including politics and security, economy and trade and cultural and people-to-people exchanges with a view to building future-oriented and mutually beneficial bilateral relations as strategic partners.

The two leaders met on the sidelines of various multilateral meetings held in November 2014 such as the G20 Summit and APEC Summit and reaffirmed their commitment to the stable development of Korea-Russia relations. They had a constructive discussion on ways to promote practical cooperation including the triangle cooperation between the ROK, the DPRK and Russia. Russia also reaffirmed its position to Korea that it will never allow the North Korean nuclear program and that North Korea must abide by international obligations and commitments regarding denuclearization.

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won attended the Sochi Winter Olympics in February 2014 and discussed with President Putin ways to develop the bilateral relations in the long term. He also met with his Russian counterpart and had in-depth discussions about bilateral cooperation, making it the first Korea-Russia prime ministers' meeting since the launch of new administrations. The prime ministers of the two countries evaluated that the outcomes of the two summits in 2013 served a breakthrough in developing the bilateral relations. They also agreed to share and learn from Russia's experience of holding the Sochi Winter Olympics and work closely together to successfully carry out the Rajin-Khasan logistics cooperation project, expand energy and resources cooperation and increase investment in agriculture and fisheries sectors.

In addition, the two countries held consultations to seek ways to increase

practical cooperation through various intergovernmental consultative channels such as the High-level Consultative Council, Policy Consultation, Policy Planning Dialogue, Committee for Energy Cooperation, Meeting of the Directors-General for Consular Affairs and Fisheries Committee.



Prime Minister Jung Hong-won at the closing Ceremony of the Sochi Olympics (February 23, 2014)



Korea-Russia Summit on the sidelines of the G20 Summit (June 9, 2013)

As a result, the bilateral trade volume last year reached a record high, and the bilateral economic cooperation expanded beyond the energy and resources sector to include trade, investment, transportation, logistics, shipping and fisheries, healthcare and agriculture. In 2014, the trade volume between the two countries (\$258 million (USD)) increased by 15% compared with the previous year (\$226.3 million (USD)). Since 2009, the bilateral trade volume has been on a rise, posting a 2.6 fold increase in the recent five years.

### Korea-Russia High-Level Exchanges in 2014

Date	Occasion
Feb.20~24	Prime Minister Chung Hong-won participated in the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympic closing ceremony
Mar.18	the 14th Korea-Russia Policy Consultation (Seoul)
Mar.25	the 13th Korea-Russia Policy Planning Dialogue (Moscow)
May.12	the 13th Korea-Russia Committee for Energy Cooperation (Seoul)
May.15	the 2nd Korea-Russia Consultation on Information Security (Moscow)
Jun.4	the 13th Korea-Russia Meeting of the Directors-General for Consular Affairs (Moscow)
Jun.18~20	the 5th International Meeting of High Level Officials Responsible for Security Matters (Kazan)
Oct.28	the 7th Korea-Russia Business Dialogue (Khabarovsk)
Oct.30	the 13th Korea-Russia Forum (Moscow)
Nov.10~14	the 24th Korea-Russia Fisheries Committee (Vladivostok)

### Status of Korea-Russia Trade

(unit: USD 100 million, %)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Export	80.9	97.5	41.9	77.6	103.0	111.0	111.4	101.3
Import	69.8	83.4	57.9	98.9	108.5	113.5	114.9	156.7
Total	150.7	180.9	99.8	176.5	211.5	224.5	226.3	258
Balance	△11.1	△14.1	▽16	▽21.3	▽5.5	▽2.5	▽3.5	▽55.4

Source: Korea International Trade Association

Recognizing that bilateral cooperation can expand further if Korea's Eurasian cooperation support policies and Russia's pivot to Asia and the Pacific are

implemented in tandem, leading to enhanced cooperation in the Eurasian region, the two countries worked together more closely to promote the triangle cooperation between the ROK, the DPRK and Russia in 2014.

The Rajin-Khasan Project aims at connecting the Trans-Siberian railway with North Korea's Rajin Port by rail and transporting the Russian coal by ship to Korea. It is a pilot project for trilateral cooperation that is led by private companies of Korea and Russia, therefore, commercial by nature. On the sidelines of the Korea-Russia Summit held in November 2013, three Korean companies—Posco, Hyundai Merchant Marine Company and Korail—and Russian Railways signed an MOU to carry out the project. Since then, they have been working together closely, making onsite inspections to North Korea twice and conducting a test-run of the coal transportation service in 2014.

The Korean government will continue to provide support so that the Rajin-Khasan Project, the pilot project for the trilateral cooperation between the ROK, the DPRK and Russia, can be carried out successfully. The Korean government established a government-wide consultation system for trilateral cooperation projects under the Prime Minister's Secretariat in August 2013 and created a trilateral cooperation team in the European Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Russian Far East is a key region in strengthening the strategic cooperation between Russia and Korea. As the region's third largest trading partner, Korea is steadily widening its presence in the region in such fields as energy and resources, agriculture and fisheries. Korean companies are increasing their investment in the region as seen in the building of a high-voltage circuit breaker factory in Primorye by Hyundai Heavy Industries, the construction of apartments in Khabarovsk by Kyeryong Construction. Agricultural companies like Agrosangsaeng have also made inroads into the Russian Far East market.

Since the first pilot shipping service on a North Pole shipping route was launched in 2013, developing North Pole routes, port development and shipbuilding have emerged as new areas that hold great potential for expanding cooperation between Korea and Russia. The two countries continued to expand bilateral cooperation in these areas in 2014. In June 2014, the Korea-Norway-Russia Arctic Cooperation Conference was established, and members of the conference shared information about Arctic shipping routes. In January 2014, an MOU for cooperation on the development of ports between the two countries was signed, providing an institutional foundation for bilateral cooperation in the port development area. In the area of shipbuilding, a Korean company won the contract for the construction of a Russian LNG icebreaking carrier in December 2014.

Following the designation of 2014 and 2015 as years for promoting mutual visits, the visa waiver agreement for regular passport holders of Russia and Korea took effect. Now, the peoples of both countries can visit each other's country without visa for sixty days. Also in 2014, the number of Russian visitors to Korea increased by 40 % (118,000→164,000) and Korean visitors to Russia by 17 % (220,000→258,000) compared with the previous year. As a result, the number of visitors between the two countries reached a record high, a 28% increase from 2013 (228,000→292,000).

In addition, the Korea-Russia Dialogue, first launched in 2010 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of Russia-Korea diplomatic relations, has played a pivotal role in strengthening cooperation between the industries, academia, public and private sectors of the two countries by serving a key communication channel in which the two leaders directly participate. The Korea-Russia Dialogue has also contributed greatly to the development of bilateral relations by presenting a blueprint for maximizing mutually beneficial cooperation. In April 2014, the Coordination Committee of the Korea-Russia Dialogue was launched, and it hosted a variety of

events throughout the year such as four Co-International Conference Subcommittee meetings, the Korea-Russia University Presidents Forum and Russia Journalists Forum. By doing so, the Coordination Committee was able to play a significant role in fostering bilateral cooperation in various ways such as increasing the people-to-people exchange between the two countries.

Furthermore, the Russia-Korea Society—a network for pro-Korean Russians—was officially registered as a non-profit corporation with the Russian Ministry of Justice in July 2014. In October 2014, the Russia-Korea Society and the International Foundation jointly held the Korea-Russia Forum to seek ways to address new challenges faced by the two countries amidst the changing international environment. The Russia-Korea Society is expected to grow into an organization that can represent Korea's position in various sectors of the Russian society.

The Korean government is implementing various tailor-made public diplomacy policies in Russia such as reinforcing the Korean language education, introducing and promoting the Korean culture and supporting the academic research on Koreans in Russia so as to build a firm foundation for the development of Korea-Russia relations and to enhance mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. Such public diplomacy efforts will serve to expand cultural cooperation and provide opportunities for the Russians to learn and like Korea more. The efforts will eventually bring about tangible results in economic, political and security cooperation between the two countries.

## 5. Key Diplomatic Tasks

### 1) Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI)

The Park Geun-hye administration has consistently emphasized the importance of trust since its inauguration. Trust is an asset in achieving sustainable cooperation, a public infrastructure, and a prerequisite for true peace. It takes time and consistency for trust to take firm root. Based on these grounds, the Korean government is pursuing the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) to build an order of trust and cooperation in the Northeast Asian region.

NAPCI is a multilateral dialogue process aimed at replacing the structure of conflict and discord in the region with an order of dialogue and cooperation. Northeast Asia suffers from the so-called Asian Paradox, which refers to the discrepancy between growing economic interdependence on the one hand, and political and security cooperation lagging far behind on the other, with increasing tensions and unresolved conflicts over historical and territorial issues. Furthermore, since there is no multilateral cooperation mechanism to address inter-state conflicts in Northeast Asia, it is difficult to effectively respond to conflicts among countries in the region that involve historical and territorial issues as well as newly emerging transboundary threats in soft security areas such as environment and energy security. This clearly demonstrates the need for multilateral efforts for regional trust-building such as NAPCI.

The basic principle of NAPCI is to pursue the initiative through a gradual and complementary approach and with a sense of co-ownership among regional countries.

NAPCI seeks to foster dialogue and cooperation first among countries that are

willing to participate, in areas relatively easy to embark on cooperation, and at a pace which is acceptable to all participating countries. NAPCI seeks to create a mutually beneficial synergy effect by fostering cooperative and complementary, rather than competitive, relations with existing multilateral cooperation frameworks, such as the ROK-China-Japan trilateral cooperation, the Six-Party Talks, the ARF, and the EAS. The initiative is open to all countries, including North Korea, Southeast Asian countries, and European countries, and all the countries in the region can participate in NAPCI as co-architects. Korea will play the role of a facilitator to foster an environment in which all participating countries can freely seek their areas of interest and lead relevant discussions and cooperation.



2014 NAPCI Forum (Seoul, October 28, 2014)



High-Level Meeting on NAPCI  
(Seoul, October 28, 2014)

President Park Geun-hye officially announced the launch of the initiative in May, 2013. Since then, the Korean government has made efforts to build international consensus on NAPCI. While actively pursuing high-level and summit diplomacy, the Korean government also held briefing sessions on NAPCI in major countries in the region. The NAPCI briefing sessions were held in the US, China, and Japan, respectively. Such efforts have served to further deepen the understanding of the international community on NAPCI and gain the support of not only Korea's

neighboring countries such as the US, China, Japan, Russia, and Mongolia but also many other countries such as Germany, France, the UK, Canada, Australia, Indonesia, and Vietnam. In particular, the First High-level Intergovernmental Meeting, hosted by the Korean government on October 28, 2014, served as an opportunity to reaffirm the commitment and support of relevant countries and laid a solid foundation for the successful implementation of NAPCI.

Furthermore, international organizations and regional cooperative frameworks such as the UN, EU, ASEAN, NATO, OSCE, EAS, and CICA expressed their willingness to actively take part in the initiative. Leaders of the Asia-Pacific region welcomed NAPCI in the Chairman's Statements of the ASEAN+3 Summit and the EAS (Naypyidaw, Myanmar, Nov. 13) in 2014 as they did in 2013. Also, leaders of ASEAN countries reaffirmed their support for NAPCI in the Chairman's Statement of the ASEAN-ROK Commemorative Summit (Busan, Dec. 12).

The Korean government has made great progress in improving the understanding of NAPCI within the non-governmental sector. In 2014, a number of international seminars were held to bring together representatives from the governmental and non-governmental sector, such as the ROK-NATO NAPCI Seminar on July 9, Joint ROK-EU Seminar on September 18-19, and Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Forum on October 28-30. These seminars served to establish a wider consensus on NAPCI among experts and exchange ideas about feasible areas of cooperation and the future direction of NAPCI.

Using such international consensus as a momentum, the Korean government built up practices of dialogue and cooperation in soft security areas, which are relatively less sensitive and burdensome for the participating countries, yet effective. The key soft security areas are ▲nuclear safety, ▲energy security, ▲environment, ▲cyberspace, ▲disaster management, ▲drugs, and ▲health. After the Fukushima



Keynote Speech by Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se at NAPCI Forum (Seoul, October 28, 2014)

nuclear accident, nuclear safety has emerged as a common threat in this region. Against this backdrop, President Park Geun-hye reaffirmed her commitment to NAPCI and suggested establishing a "Northeast Asia Nuclear Safety Consultative Body" in her Liberation Day speech. The Korean government laid the groundwork for increased cooperation on nuclear safety in Northeast Asia by holding the Top Regulators' Meeting Plus (TRM+), in which the US, Russia, and relevant international organizations participated, twice on September 2~3 (1st TRM+) and on November 26 (2nd TRM+) so as to complement the existing ROK-China-Japan Top Regulators' Meeting (TRM). In addition, the Korean government carried out the following cooperation projects in each of NAPCI's cooperation areas.

### Progress in Cooperation Projects (2014)

- Nuclear Safety: Northeast Asia Nuclear Safety Symposium (The 1st TRM+, 9.2~3, The 2nd TRM+, 11.26)
- Energy Safety: International Gas Trading Hub Symposium (3.5), Northeast Asia Gas Pricing Gathering (3.23), International Oil Hub Symposium (6.17), Pacific Energy Summit (6.30~7.1), The 2nd Northeast Asia Energy Security Forum (12.12)
- Environment: The Roundtable on Transboundary Air Pollution in Northeast Asia (4.30), The 19th Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) of Northeast Asia Sub-regional Programme for Environmental Cooperation (NEASPEC) (9.22~9.23)
- Disaster Management: The 2nd trilateral TTX (Table Top Exercise) among Korea, Japan and China (3.14), Consultative meeting among Korea, China, Japan and Mongolia on the margins of the UNINSARAG Asia-Pacific regional group meetings (9.15)
- Cyberspace: The 1st Korea-Japan-China Cyber Policy Consultation (10.21)
- Drugs: The 2nd meeting to promote the NAPCI joined by US, China, Japan, and Russia on the 24th Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation (ADLOMICO) (10.1)
- Health: The 7th Tripartite Health Ministers Meeting (11.22~23)

The Korean government will take on a long-term perspective and continue to pursue NAPCI to build an order of trust and cooperation in the region. To this end, the Korean government will encourage relevant countries to participate more actively and make efforts to establish a cooperative mechanism involving international and regional organizations. In addition, the Korean government will promote functional cooperation projects to cultivate a habit of dialogue and cooperation.

## 2) Eurasia Initiative

### (1) Concept

#### ① What is the Eurasia Initiative?

It is a cooperation initiative and a grand national strategy put forward by the Korean government to achieve sustainable prosperity and peace in Eurasia. The goal is to make Eurasia a Continent that is truly "one", a Continent of creativity and a Continent of Peace together with countries in the region for a bright future of Eurasia. Korea aspires to build a new Eurasia of peaceful exchanges and shared prosperity by overcoming obstacles such as disconnection, isolation, tension and conflict through mutual understanding and door-opening efforts.



#### ② The Three Concept of the Eurasia Initiative

##### **First, a Continent that is truly "one" — Connecting Eurasia Seamlessly**

Although it is physically a single landmass, Eurasia has long been marked by isolation and disconnection, far from being a connected and dynamic continent due to ideological, systematic and geographical barriers. Korea seeks to strengthen regional connectivity by linking the severed physical networks and establishing cooperation mechanisms in Eurasia economies that encompasses Asia and Europe.

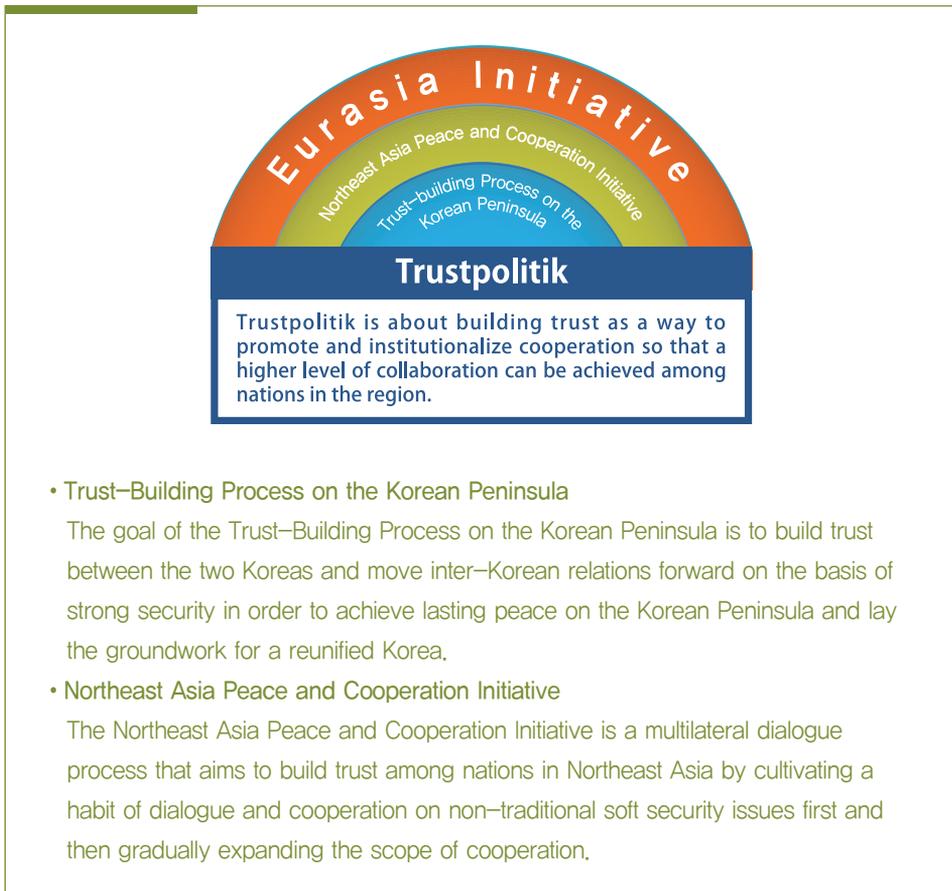
**Second, a Continent of "Creativity" — promoting Creativity as the New Growth Engine of Eurasia**

Korea is pushing ahead with its Creative Economy policy to create new markets and job opportunities by converging ICT and science and technology with people's creative ideas. Key nations in Eurasia are also drawing on creativity as a new engine of economic growth and are working to bring about economic innovation based on such creativity. We are committed to strengthening regional cooperation and bringing together individual nations' efforts to achieve creative economy so that Eurasia countries to develop and prosper.

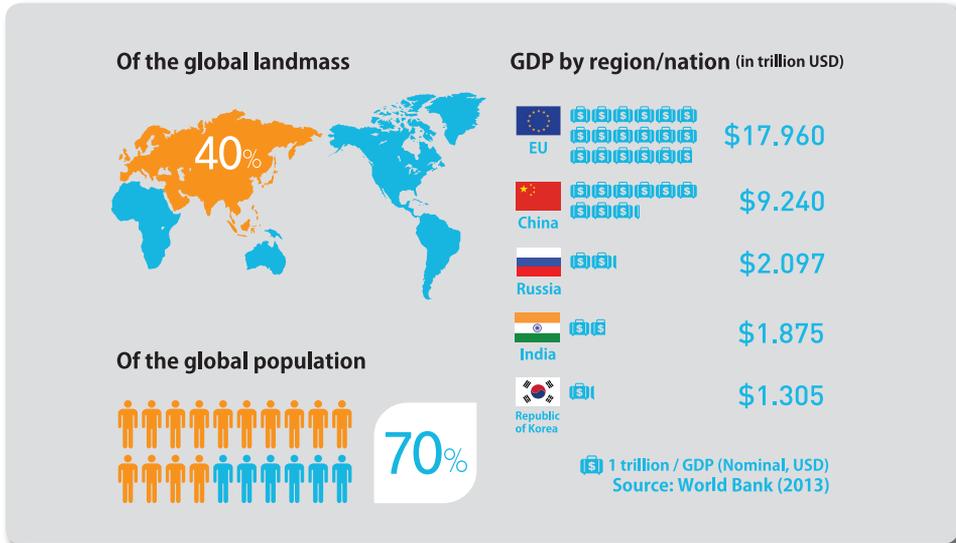
**Third, a Continent of "Peace" — Facilitating Peace and Prosperity in Eurasia Through the Trust-Building Process**

Threats to peace and security are the biggest obstacles to trade and cultural exchanges, and they must be resolved first in order to usher in a new era of Eurasia. Peace on the Korean Peninsula is a prerequisite not only for peace in Eurasia but also the whole world. With this in mind, the Korean government is pushing ahead with the "trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula", the "Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative" and "Eurasia Initiative" under its Trustpolitik policy. Recognizing that trust is crucial for countries in the region to work together, the Korean government is striving to establish a peaceful Korean Peninsula and make Eurasia a Continent of "Peace."

## Eurasia Initiative within the Framework of Trustpolitik



## (2) Background



## ① Importance of the Eurasian Region

Eurasia represents 40% of the world's land mass and 70% of its population and is home to most of the world's top 10 economies including the EU, China, Russia and India. Amidst the global economic downturn, advanced economies in the region are tapping into their cutting-edge environmental and science technologies as a new engine of growth. As the Arctic Ocean and the Arctic region rises as the next major sea lanes, the region has a huge potential for development. Despite the growing need for cooperation and connectivity in Eurasia the continent lacks a regional cooperation mechanism that spans the entire continent due to isolation and disconnection that derives from the Cold War era. In particular, the divided Korean peninsula remains to be the missing link in fostering exchanges and cooperation across the region. Some land-locked countries with restricted access to the ocean are

also experiencing difficulties in promoting trade and attracting foreign investment.

Moreover, some Eurasian countries that are mostly dependent on the European economy are facing new challenges due to the Eurozone crisis. Accordingly, Eurasia is faced with difficulties in realizing its full potential although it has the capacity to generate a synergistic effect in a variety of areas. Against this backdrop, the Korean government has proposed the Eurasian Initiative. This initiative aims to creatively utilize regional characteristics and the strengths of individual nations so as to lay the foundation for shared success and cooperation and bring about sustainable peace and prosperity for the global community.

## ② Importance of Cooperation between Korea and Eurasia

Since ancient times, the Eurasian continent has served as a base for Korea's Interaction with the outer world, and now it is a land of limitless possibilities.

In order to transform the continent into a space for communication opening, creativity and convergence, Korea aspires to utilize its geopolitical location of being an eastern gateway to Eurasia and become a facilitator of cooperation in the region. An integrated transport & logistics network is being constructed across Eurasia. When the Korean peninsula becomes firmly connected to this network, transportation costs will be saved; energy and mineral resources as well as agricultural products will be used more efficiently; and a vast single market will be established more quickly.

Under its Creative Economy initiative, Korea is striving to converge science and technology with ICT. These efforts, if combined with other Eurasian countries' innovation initiatives, will surely deliver greater added-value by creating new markets and decent jobs. Meanwhile, threats to peace and security are the biggest obstacles to the shared prosperity of Eurasia. To usher in a new era in Eurasia, we

must foster trust and cooperation, encourage North Korea to open up, ease tension on the Peninsula and lay the groundwork for unified Korea. Such efforts will facilitate cooperation with under-developed countries in the region such as North Korea and generate a new synergistic effect in utilizing capital, technologies and human resources. Through such work, Eurasia will provide a new momentum for the global economy and peace.

### **(3) Objective & Implementation Plan**

#### **① Enhancing Connectivity for a Continent That is Truly "One"**

Enhancing connectivity among transportation, logistics, ICT and energy networks in the region is a prerequisite for building a dynamic Eurasia.

The Korean government will push ahead with the "Silk Road Express (SRX) project" and utilize the Arctic Ocean more so as to strengthen the connectivity of the inter-modal transportation & logistics network in the region and overcome disconnection.

In addition, the Korean government will further expand ICT network, such as the Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN).

We have been actively participating in various Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) projects to enhance the connectivity between Asia and Europe.

\*ASEM projects to enhance the connectivity between Asia and Europe cover 16 different areas, including ICT, transportation & logistics, education and human resources. The Korean government is playing a leading role particularly in TEIN, the ASEM Symposium on Eurasia Transport & Logistics Network, and the ASEM-DUO Fellowship Program.

## ② Strengthening Partnership for a Continent of "Creativity"

The 21st century is an era of Creative Economy that can be achieved by combining knowledge with smart innovative technologies. We need to create new added value by combining knowledge with technologies upon the connected infrastructure of a continent that is truly "One."

In addition, it is necessary to foster innovation and boost productivity by facilitating knowledge, cultural and people-to-people exchanges.

Furthermore, together with Eurasian nations, the Korean government will promote a Knowledge Sharing Program (KSP) in a variety of areas, including industry, trade, transportation, infrastructure, etc.

Our efforts to build a creative continent will be focused on developing an institutional base for cooperation with key nations in Eurasia, including establishing the Korean-Central Asia Cooperation Secretariat.

We are committed to bringing shared prosperity to both Asia and Europe by creating networks with a wide range of regional mechanisms and consultative platforms such as the Korea-Nordic Consultations (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) and Korea-Visegrad Four Cooperation (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia).

## ③ Building Corridors of Trust and Peace on the Korean Peninsula for a Continent of "Peace"

To resolve conflicts, ease tension, strengthen cooperation and integration and make Eurasia more dynamic, the Korean government is striving to build trust in the region.

To this end, we must first make sure that trust takes firm root on the Korean Peninsula, which is the eastern gate to Eurasia.

The Korean government will build corridors for trust and peace on the Korean

Peninsula through the Rajin-Khasan Logistics Project and encourage North Korea to take the path toward change.

Along with such efforts, we will carry out multilateral economic collaboration projects such as the Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI) with China, Mongolia and Russia.

### Shared visions and Flagship Projects for the Eurasia Initiative

Vision	Categories		
<b>Enhancing Connectivity</b>	<b>Constructing Logistics, ICT and Energy Infrastructures</b>		
	Inter-modal Transportation & Logistics	ICT Network	Energy Network
	Carrying Out a Test-run of the Eurasia Express, Fostering Cooperation on Developing the Arctic Sea Lanes	Constructing the Trans-European Information Network (TEIN)	Increasing Energy Connectivity between Korea and Eurasia
<b>Strengthening Partnership</b>	<b>Creating a New Economy by Converging Industry, Technology and Culture</b>		
	Utilizing Science, Information and Technology	Facilitating Cultural and People-to-people Exchanges	Developing Institutional Mechanism for Cooperation
	Converging Logistics and Energy with IT	Implementing Sectorspecific KSP in Such Areas as Industry, Trade, Transportation, and Infrastructure	Establishing a Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Secretariat
<b>Fostering Trilateral Cooperation between the Two Koreas and Russia / between the Two Koreas and China</b>	<b>Facilitating Trust-building Process and Economic Cooperation</b>		
	Promoting the Rajin-Khasan Logistics Project	Seeking Ways to Form Links among TKR, TSR and TCR	Developing the Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI) into an International Organization

#### (4) Major Outcomes and Current Progress

##### ① Building a Broader Consensus on and Support for the Eurasia Initiative

The Korean government has gained the international community's strong support and understanding for the Eurasia Initiative through President Park Geun-hye's speeches at the International Conference on Eurasia (Seoul, Oct. 2013), the Asia Europe Meeting (Milan, Oct. 2014), and the World Policy Conference (Seoul, Dec. 2014).



Keynote Address delivered by President Park Geun-hye The Seventh World Policy Conference (Seoul, December 8, 2014)

In addition, the Korean government has secured a greater momentum for the Initiative with the President's Summit diplomacy on her visit to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan and at Korea-China and Korea-Russia Summits.

We endeavor to gain more cooperation and support from the international community by carrying out substantive cooperation projects, including the "Eurasia Express", the "ASEM Symposium on Eurasia Transport and Logistics Network" and the establishment of the "Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Secretariat."