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Diplomacy for Expansion of the Global Network

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DIPLOMATIC WHITE PAPER

Chapter 1

Asia-Pacific Region Diplomacy



1. Southeast Asia Region

1) Korea-Vietnam Summit

President Park Geun-hye held summit talks with Nguyen Phu Trong, the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on October 2 upon his visit to Korea. At the exclusive and extended summits, both leaders reviewed the development of their bilateral relationship since President Park's state visit to Vietnam last year.

The leaders discussed ways to further develop the bilateral relationship and issues involving the Korean Peninsula. The two leaders called on Pyongyang to fulfill the requirements of the U.N. Security Council resolution and the September 19 Joint Statement. They also adopted a joint declaration calling for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. In the declaration, they reaffirmed Vietnam's support for Seoul's vision for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

Both leaders agreed to make efforts to conclude their FTA negotiations, which Korea and Vietnam have been continuing since 2012. Also, the two leaders

discussed measures to bolster financial and economic cooperation by supporting Korean firms when they participate in large-scale energy infrastructure projects in Vietnam, and by helping Korean banks enter the Vietnamese market.

President Park Geun-hye and Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam held a summit on December 10, 2014 in Busan. The two leaders had in-depth discussions on ways to bolster exchanges and cooperation between Korea and Vietnam in various fields, including the economy, trade, development, social affairs and culture. They also discussed regional issues, including the situation on the Korean Peninsula.



Korea-Vietnam Summit (Seoul, October 2, 2014)

Prime Minister Dung said he was pleased with the conclusion of negotiations for the Korea-Vietnam free trade agreement. Suggesting that the two governments continue to work together for the official signing and ratification of the FTA, he said it would go a long way toward achieving \$70 billion (USD) in trade between the two countries, a goal set for 2020. In response, President Park said that she was confident that the conclusion of the FTA would become a new turning point not only in expanding bilateral trade and investment but also in deepening and further advancing cooperation in such diverse sectors as industry and energy. She also reaffirmed that the Korean government would work hard for the signing and ratification of the agreement.

President Park expressed her hope for continued cooperation from Vietnam in the process of the unification of the Korean Peninsula so that North Korea would take the same path toward transformation.

Prime Minister Dung responded by reaffirming that Vietnam had maintained a consistent stance on the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and on the denuclearization of North Korea. Stressing the importance of inter-Korean dialogue, advancement of cooperation and other peaceful means to resolve the North Korean problem, the Prime Minister gave his assurance on Vietnam's support and cooperation with the Korean government to this end.

2) Korea-Brunei Summit

President Park Geun-hye and Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam, who made a state visit in celebration of the 30th anniversary of diplomatic ties, held a summit on December 9, 2014. They discussed ways to expand mutually beneficial cooperation in a variety of areas, including national defense, the defense industry, trade and investment, the avoidance of double taxation, construction and infrastructure building, agriculture and collaboration in e-government as well as education and culture.

President Park said it was meaningful for the two leaders to discuss the development of bilateral relations on the occasion of Sultan Bolkiah's visit in celebration of the special anniversary. She went on to say that Korea and Brunei have advanced solid cooperative ties in a wide range of sectors over the past 30 years.

President Park said that the Wawasan Brunei 2035 and Korea's Three-year Plan for Economic Innovation shared similar goals of securing new growth engines and realizing the well-being of the people. The President went on to say that she was pleased about the opportunity for them to share their knowledge and experiences regarding strategies.

The leaders expressed their hope that the two countries would further deepen cooperation in a greater variety of areas including such sectors as energy, education, agriculture and information and communication technology.

3) Korea-Philippines Summit

President Park Geun-hye held a summit meeting with President Benigno S. Aquino III on December 11, 2014 and had in-depth discussion in areas of politics, security, trade, investment, development cooperation, and the protection of overseas citizens.



Korea-Philippines Summit
(Busan, December 11, 2014)

President Park proposed close consultations regarding the safety of Korean nationals in the Philippines, and President Aquino explained efforts by the Philippines to prevent accidents and promised ongoing cooperation with Korea. President Park also explained that the Korean government has made robust efforts to protect the rights of foreign nationals in Korea.

President Park requested cooperation and support from the government of the Philippines to deliver a clear and consistent message urging North Korea to abandon its nuclear program. President Aquino mentioned that the position of the government of the Philippines on the nuclear issue would not change and expressed support for the Korean government's efforts for stability in the Korean Peninsula and the East Asia region.

4) Korea-Singapore Summit

President Park Geun-hye and Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong of Singapore held a summit in Busan on December 11, 2014. They had in-depth discussions on how to



Korea-Singapore Summit
(Busan, December 11, 2014)

increase bilateral cooperation in a wide range of areas, including political affairs, economy and trade, as well as on regional issues, including the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

President Park noted that there has been solid progress in implementing last year's agreement at the summit, including the opening of the Med Tech

Development Centre and the Korea IT Cooperation Centre in Singapore.

Prime Minister Lee noted that many Korean companies are participating in Singapore's infrastructure building and that there is increasing participation by Singaporean businesses in Korea. He expressed his hope that cooperation would increase as there still are many opportunities for Korean companies to partake in projects to construct high-speed railways, new airports and public housing.

The two leaders also discussed the state of affairs on the Korean Peninsula, including the situation in North Korea, inter-Korean relations and the North Korean nuclear issue. President Park asked for Singapore's active cooperation in ensuring that a clear and unified message continues to be conveyed regarding North Korea's obligation to comply with UN Security Council resolutions on denuclearization. Prime Minister Lee highlighted the importance of resolving the North Korean nuclear problem in ensuring the peace and stability of the region and the world,

and reaffirmed the Singaporean government's consistent position on the issue.

5) Korea-Thailand Summit

President Park Geun-Hye held a summit meeting with Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha of Thailand in Busan on Dec 11, 2014, to discuss ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation in various fields and to share common interest in regional situations, including the situation on the Korean Peninsula and other international issues.

Prime Minister Prayut expressed his willingness to continuously develop cooperative relations with Korea based on the current strategic partnership. Moreover, Prime Minister Prayut mentioned that Thailand would like to welcome more Korean companies to make inroads into Thailand and that the government of Thailand would establish a special organization devoted to supporting such firms. Following the decision to import frigates from Korea, the Prime Minister mentioned that the Thai government is also interested in importing Korean T-50 training aircraft.

President Park wished to deepen bilateral cooperation in the trade and defense industries, and also requested that Thailand support Korean companies to open up opportunities for them to participate in various infrastructure projects such as railways.

President Park expressed her gratitude towards Thailand for supporting Korea's policy towards North Korea and requested Thailand's cooperation and support in conveying a clear and consistent message requiring North Korea to cease provocations and meet its denuclearization obligations.

6) Korea-Laos Summit

President Park Geun-hye held a summit meeting with Prime Minister Thongsing Thammavong of Laos in Busan on December 11, and discussed measures for strengthening bilateral exchange and cooperation in various fields of politics, economy and development, and the situation in the Korean Peninsula.

President Park requested Laos' cooperation and support in delivering a message to North Korea to end its provocations and to urge North Korea to implement its denuclearization obligations.

Prime Minister Thongsing said Laos maintained a clear and consistent stance on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and reassured the support of the Lao government for the unification of the Korean Peninsula.

7) Korea-Indonesia Summit



Korea-Indonesia Summit
(Busan, December 11, 2014)

President Park Geun-hye and Indonesian President Joko Widodo held a summit at BEXCO in Busan on December 11, 2014. They discussed ways to promote cooperation in various areas such as political affairs, national defense and the defense industry, the economy and trade, creative industries and cultural exchanges. The two leaders also exchanged views on the current situation on the Korean Peninsula and issues involving North Korea.

President Park conveyed her heartfelt condolences to President Widodo and the families of Indonesian crew members who were victims of the December 1 sinking of the fishing boat *Oryong* 501 in the Bering Sea off Russia, and explained that the

Korean government is doing everything it can to take follow-up measures, including rescue efforts for missing crew members.

The two leaders agreed to hold meetings between their foreign ministers and further deepen bilateral cooperation in various areas, including national defense and the defense industry, e-government, investment expansion, finance, maritime infrastructure, creative industries and people-to-people exchanges. They also saw eye to eye on the need to pool wisdom so that the two nations would be able to reach a win-win outcome on the resumption of negotiations for a comprehensive economic partnership agreement.

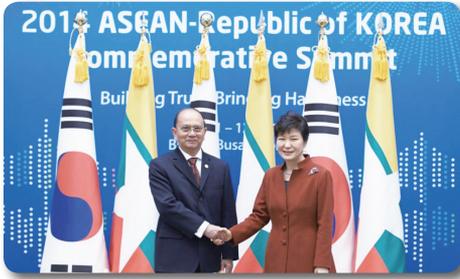
President Park requested Indonesia's support and cooperation for her administration's North Korea policy and for the resolution of the North Korean nuclear problem that undermines the stability of the global non-proliferation regime. Among other things, the President said she hoped for Indonesia's continued interest in the issue of human rights in North Korea.

President Park also noted Indonesia's contributions as Country Coordinator for ASEAN-ROK Dialogue Relations, and the two sides agreed to continue to work closely together at regional and international levels.

8) Korea-Myanmar Summit

President Park Geun-hye and President Thein Sein of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar held a summit in Busan on December 11, 2014. They discussed ways to promote bilateral exchanges and cooperation in various areas, including political affairs, national defense and the defense industry, the economy, energy and construction. They also exchanged views on regional issues, including the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and other matters of major international concern.

President Park noted that bilateral exchanges and cooperation in such sectors as national defense and the defense industry have grown vibrant, evidenced



Korea-Myanmar Summit
(Busan, December 11, 2014)

by the September visit to Korea by Commander-in-Chief Min Aung Hlaing of the Myanmar Armed Forces. She went on to say that she looked forward to further expansion of such a trend in the future.

President Thein Sein mentioned the recent completion of a monument commemorating victims of the 1983 North Korean bombing in Yangon, and President Park expressed her appreciation for the Myanmar government's interest and support for making the monument possible.

President Park said that North Korea had turned a deaf ear to the unified request by the international community that it give up its nuclear program and comply with relevant UN Security Council resolutions, and she asked for active support and cooperation from the government of Myanmar in this regard. President Thein Sein said that Myanmar would continue to uphold the ASEAN consensus concerning the North Korean issue.

9) Korea-Malaysia Summit

President Park Geun-hye and Prime Minister Najib Razak of Malaysia, who made an official visit to Korea, held a summit on December 10, 2014. During the meeting, the leaders discussed ways to bolster exchanges and cooperation between the

two countries in a wide range of areas, including trade, investment, construction and infrastructure building, the defense industry, education and culture as well as healthcare and tourism.

President Park noted that Korea and Malaysia have grown into important partners for cooperation in a variety of fields since the two countries forged a special relationship based on Malaysia's Look East Policy in the early 1980s. In response, Prime Minister Najib expressed his hope that the summit would become an opportunity for them to deepen bilateral ties and identify new areas for cooperation.

The two leaders agreed to further enhance bilateral cooperation at the regional level, including through ASEAN, as well as at the multilateral level, including through the UN. President Park said that Malaysia's ASEAN chairmanship in 2015, an important year in which the ASEAN Economic Community will be launched, is expected to serve as an opportunity to further upgrade the standing of ASEAN.

The two leaders also had in-depth discussions regarding the situation on the Korean Peninsula, including the North Korean nuclear problem, its human rights record and the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative. Prime Minister Najib said he supported Korea's efforts to denuclearize North Korea and that during its term as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, Malaysia would contribute in whatever way possible to faithfully implementing relevant Security Council resolutions and to promoting the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula.

10) Korea-Cambodia Summit

President Park Geun-hye held a summit with Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Kingdom of Cambodia on December 13, 2014. They had in-depth discussions on the



Korea-Cambodia Summit
(Seoul, December 13, 2014)

future of bilateral relations and ways to promote economic and development cooperation as well as the current situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Prime Minister Hun Sen, noting that *Saemaul Undong* and the rural development projects of Cambodia shared many similarities, explained

plans to apply *Saemaul Undong* to the Cambodian context by establishing a college on rural development to develop human resources in the agricultural sector as well as rural economic development. The Prime Minister said that a joint committee would be set up between the two governments toward this end and said he hoped for grants from KOICA to fund the project. President Park said that in light of Cambodia's high potential for agricultural development, *Saemaul Undong* would be helpful in increasing value-added for the sector, and highlighted that it would be especially important to adapt *Saemaul Undong* programs to reflect current conditions in Cambodia. She added that prospects for a college of rural development would be examined at the working level.

President Park also thanked the Prime Minister for his support for the Korean government's Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative and Trust-building Process at the Commemorative Summit. The Prime Minister responded by reiterating his full support for the Korean government's position on North Korea.

After their talks, the two leaders attended a signing ceremony for five MOUs, which they noted was important to further substantive bilateral cooperation.

2. Southwest Asia and the Pacific Region

1) Korea-India Summit

President Park Geun-hye paid a state visit to India from January 15 to 18 and met with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on January 16. During the Summit, President Park and Prime Minister Singh discussed concrete measures to advance the Strategic Partnership between the two countries in all aspects, encompassing political, economic, social and cultural affairs.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of diplomatic relations, the two leaders expressed satisfaction with the progress of the bilateral relationship since 1973. With the adoption of the Korea-India Joint Statement for the Expansion of the Strategic Partnership, they agreed to strengthen cooperation on the basis of trust and in a manner that is both mutually beneficial and conducive to the world peace and prosperity.

In particular, the two leaders agreed to establish a regular dialogue between national security structures of the two sides and a new Korea-India ICT policy forum. They also agreed to enhance cooperation in the defense industry and to establish a Korean Industrial Park in the State of Rajasthan. Moreover, President Park welcomed the Indian government's decision to provide tourist visa-on-arrival facilities for Korean nationals. In the presence of the two leaders, five agreements and MOUs were signed, including a cultural exchange program for the period of 2014~2017, the Agreement on the Protection of Classified Military Information, the Implementing Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Outer Space.

In addition, during the visit, Indian Vice President Mohammad Ansari and opposition leader Sushma Swaraj (serving in the 15th session of Lok Sabha, the

lower house of India's bicameral Parliament) paid courtesy calls to President Park. These meetings represented steps toward closer ties with key high-level decision makers in India.



Korea-India Summit
(Naypyidau, November 12, 2014)

In May, following the inauguration of a new government in India, President Park conversed with Prime Minister Modi by telephone and they agreed to continue to make efforts to advance bilateral relations, maintaining the momentum generated by President Park's state visit to India.

Moreover, President Park held her first bilateral summit with Prime Minister Modi on November 12 on the occasion of the East Asia Summit and discussed measures to strengthen the Strategic Partnership under India's new government. President Park expressed appreciation for Prime Minister Modi's efforts to attract foreign direct investment, expand infrastructure in India and upgrade the country's manufacturing sector. The two leaders also agreed to make steadfast efforts to further strengthen economic cooperation, defense industry exchanges, and high-level visits between the two countries.

2) Korea-Australia Summit

On April 8, President Park Geun-hye held a bilateral summit meeting at the Blue House with Australian Prime Minister Tony Abbott. It was Prime Minister Abbott's first visit to Korea since taking office in September 2013. President Park and Prime Minister Abbott exchanged views on political, security, economic and trade issues,

including the Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement, people-to-people exchanges, the situation on the Korean Peninsula, and regional and global issues such as cooperation through the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).

Notably, the two sides formally signed the Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement, which had been concluded in December 2013, and adopted a Korea-Australia Vision Statement, setting forth plans for diplomatic and security cooperation between the two countries. Also, Prime Minister Abbott introduced Australia's 'New Colombo Plan,' the aim of which is to strengthen Australia's ties with its Asian partners by helping Australian students gain a better understanding of the region. Beginning in 2014, Prime Minister Abbott informed President Park that many Australian students would visit Korea through the program. President Park expressed a positive view of the program, saying she believed it would enhance understanding between future generations of Australians and Asians.

Additionally, the two leaders had a bilateral summit on November 11, on the sidelines of the APEC summit, where they exchanged views on bilateral relations (the ratification and entry into force of the Korea-Australia FTA and cooperation on energy, infrastructure, and the defense industry), the situation on the Korean Peninsula (issues concerning North Korea's nuclear and missile programs), and



Korea-Australia Summit (Seoul, April 8, 2014)

major global issues (Ebola and ISIL).

3) Prime Minister's Visit to Pakistan

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won visited Pakistan from April 13 to 16. As the first Korean Prime Minister to visit Pakistan since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1983, Prime Minister Jung met with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and paid a courtesy call on Pakistan President Mamnoon Hussain.



Prime Minister's Visit to Pakistan
(Islamabad, April 13~16, 2014)

At the Prime Ministers' meeting, Prime Minister Jung and his counterpart discussed a comprehensive range of bilateral issues: economic cooperation (including cooperation on trade, investment, energy, infrastructure and Korean business activities in Pakistan), defense industry cooperation, development cooperation and cultural cooperation.

During his courtesy call on President Hussain, Prime Minister Jung expressed appreciation for Pakistan's efforts to accelerate the economic recovery and promote political stability, both of which are top priorities for the Pakistani government and his hope that Korea and Pakistan would continue to expand cooperation in promising areas, such as resources and infrastructure, in view of the two countries' complementary economic structures. President Hussain also showed an active interest in strengthening economic cooperation and expressed the hope that more Korean companies would consider doing business in Pakistan.

4) Sri Lankan Special Envoy's Visit to Korea

On February 13, Prime Minister Jung Hong-won had a meeting with Sri Lankan Minister of Economic Development, Basil Rajapaksa, who visited Korea as the special envoy of the President of Sri Lanka. Prime Minister Jung noted with appreciation that his visit in August 2013 had succeeded in elevating the level of bilateral cooperation between Korea and Sri Lanka. Also, he expressed hope that Korea's efforts to share its development experience, including the cooperation on the *Saemaul Undong*, would contribute to Sri Lanka's socio-economic development.

Considering their high credibility in the region, Minister Rajapaksa expressed hope that Korean companies would invest more actively in Sri Lanka. He also expressed gratitude for Korea's participation in development cooperation projects in various areas including infrastructure, education and waste disposal system.



Meeting with Sri Lankan Special Envoy
(Seoul, February 13, 2014)



Korea-India Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Seoul, December 29, 2014)

5) Korea-India Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Minister Yun Byung-se had a telephone conversation and two bilateral meetings with Sushma Swaraj, who became the new Indian Minister of External Affairs with

the launch of the new Indian government in May.

In the tele-conversation on June 24, 2014, Minister Yun expressed the Korean government's strong desire to cooperate with India's new government. Further, on the sidelines of the ARF Foreign Ministerial Meeting, held on August 10 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, the two Ministers had a bilateral meeting and discussed measures to strengthen bilateral cooperation. They agreed to maintain the momentum for cooperation, which had picked up as a result of President Park's state visit to India in January 2014.

Moreover, the Korea-India Joint Commission held its eighth meeting in Seoul on December 29, co-led by Korean Minister Yun and Minister Swaraj. They discussed ways to enhance cooperation in a wide range of areas including high-level visits, defense and defense-industry, trade and investment, infrastructure and energy, science and technology, and society and culture. The two Ministers noted with appreciation the advances in bilateral defense cooperation, including the entry-into-force of the agreement on the protection of classified military information. They also exchanged views on Korean companies' possible participation in the Indian government's defense industry and infrastructure projects. In addition, they noted with appreciation that the cooperation had expanded significantly in the field of science and technology, for example, with the establishment of the Science and Technology Cooperation Fund and the Joint Applied Research Program in Science and Technology. The two Ministers also shared the view that it was necessary for the two countries to continue to cooperate on global issues such as transnational cyber-security and maritime security.

6) Korea-Australia Foreign Ministers' Meeting

In 2014, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se held four bilateral meetings with his Australian counterpart Julie Bishop. During those meetings, they closely discussed the bilateral, regional and international issues.

First, on March 23, Minister Yun and Minister Bishop met on the sidelines of the Nuclear Security Summit in the Hague and discussed the preparations of Prime Minister Abbott's official visit to Korea on April 8 and deliverables for the summit. The two Ministers met again on the occasion of the MIKTA Foreign Ministers Meeting in Mexico on April 14 to exchange views on the way forward for MIKTA and how best to follow up on the Korea-Australia Summit.

At their third bilateral meeting, on September 23, the two Ministers, who visited New York City for the 69th United Nations General Assembly, noted with appreciation that the high-level meeting on human rights in North Korea had increased international awareness of the human rights situation in North Korea. On the occasion of the first anniversary of the launch of MIKTA, they also agreed to continue pursuing close consultations as middle powers capable of providing global public goods. On November 8, the two Ministers met on the sidelines of the APEC Ministerial Meeting and agreed to work together to expedite the entry into force of the Korea-Australia Free Trade Agreement, which was formally signed during Prime Minister Abbott's official visit to Korea.



**Korea-Australia Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Beijing, November 8, 2014)**

7) Korea-New Zealand Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On July 9, Minister Yun met with New Zealand Foreign Minister Murray McCully,



Korea-New Zealand Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Seoul, July 9, 2014)

who visited Korea from July 9 to 10. They engaged in in-depth discussions on political, economic and trade issues between the two countries. Their discussion also covered Antarctic cooperation, issues concerning the Korean Peninsula, and regional issues.

The two Ministers shared the view that there was immense potential for economic cooperation between Korea and New Zealand on the basis of the two countries' complementary trade structures, and that the expansion of such economic cooperation in the form of increased trade and investment would lay a solid foundation for the overall enhancement of bilateral relations. They also agreed to make concerted efforts to further promote economic cooperation, especially through the early conclusion of the Korea-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement.

8) Korea-Nepal Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On May 14, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun Byung-se met with Nepalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mahendra Pandey during the latter's visit to Korea from May 13 to 16. They discussed political, economic and cultural cooperation as well as issues on the Korean Peninsula and cooperation with the SAARC countries.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the two Ministers noted with appreciation that the first Foreign Ministerial Meeting in 18 years had enabled the two countries to forge closer ties. They

agreed to make joint efforts to bring about fruitful outcomes in trade and investment on the basis of the two countries' complementary economic structures, noting that Nepal has abundant labor, water resources and tourist attractions whereas Korea has world-class technology. In addition, Minister Yun explained that Korea's consistent efforts would help to advance Nepal's development, especially the rural development project that the two countries were undertaking in Nawalparasi, modeled after Korea's *Saemaul Undong* (New Community Movement).



Korea-Nepal Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Seoul, May 14, 2014)

9) Korea-Pakistan Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On August 10, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun Byung-se held a meeting with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan Syed Tariq Fatemi on the occasion of the ASEAN Regional Forum. The two Ministers agreed to continue their efforts to promote more high-level exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries. They also agreed to cooperate more actively with other South Asian countries, which are home to abundant markets and resources.

10) The Second Korea-Pacific Islands Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, together with his counterparts from 14 Pacific Island Countries (PICs), held the second Korea-Pacific Islands Foreign Ministers' Meeting in

Seoul on November 24, 2014 in three years.

The two sides discussed measures to strengthen bilateral development cooperation, maritime and fisheries cooperation, and cooperation on climate change. Closing the meeting, they adopted a joint statement.

The theme of the meeting was 'Building an inclusive and enduring Pacific Partnership for Co-prosperity,' and Minister Yun reaffirmed Korea's commitment to



The Second Korea-Pacific Islands Foreign Ministers' Meeting (Seoul, November 24, 2014)

enhancing development cooperation with the PICs through the Korea-PIF (Pacific Islands Forum) Cooperation Fund. Meanwhile, the PIC Ministers appreciated Korea's efforts for the Green Climate Fund and the Global Green Growth Institute. The two sides agreed to continue to work together to achieve the sustainable development

of the PICs and encourage profit sharing from the region's fishery resources.

President Park reaffirmed Korea's commitment to reinforced cooperation with the PICs when the PIC Foreign Ministers paid her a group courtesy call on November 25, 2014. In addition, on the same day, Minister Yun held bilateral meetings with Foreign Minister Inoke Kubuabola of Fiji and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Henry Tuakeu Puna of the Cook Islands, respectively. At each meeting, the two sides discussed ways to enhance bilateral economic cooperation as well as cooperation on development, climate change and fisheries.

3. Mongolia·Central-Asia Region

1) Korea-Uzbekistan Summit

President Park Geun-hye made a state visit to Uzbekistan from June 16 to 18, 2014 and had a summit meeting with Karimov (Islam Abduganievich Karimov), President of Uzbekistan. She highly appreciated the remarkable progress made in the bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations. The two leaders agreed to continue to expand cooperation in future-oriented and mutually beneficial areas and faithfully carry out concrete cooperation projects so as to deepen and develop the strategic partnership between the two countries in various fields.



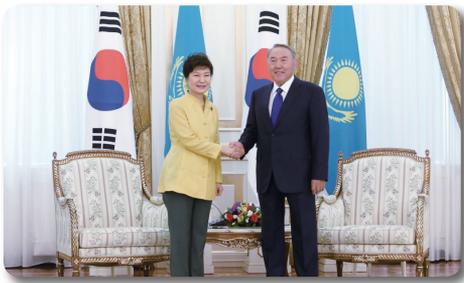
Korea-Uzbekistan Summit (Tashkent, June 17, 2014)

President Park stressed that working with Uzbekistan is pivotal in strengthening cooperation with Eurasian countries. She asked for the support of the Uzbek government for the smooth implementation of large-scale economic cooperation projects in Uzbekistan such as the Surgil gas field development project and the Talimarjan combined cycle power plant construction project. The two sides also agreed to expand cooperation in mutually beneficial areas such as sunlight generation, ICTs, textiles, agriculture, education, environment and development cooperation.

In addition, the two leaders signed an MOU to support the establishment of the Korea Culture and Art House and promised to provide assistance. They also agreed

to strengthen the bilateral cooperation for addressing the North Korean nuclear issue and implementing Korea's Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and to work together closely in the international arena. At the summit, the two leaders signed a total of 19 agreements and MOUs, including the Joint Declaration of the summit, ensuring the internal stability of the bilateral strategic partnership and laying a firm foundation for forging future-oriented and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

2) Korea-Kazakhstan Summit



Korea-Kazakhstan Summit (Astana, June 19, 2014)

President Park Geun-hye met with Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev on June 19 during her state visit to Kazakhstan.

At the meeting, the two leaders agreed to strengthen the strategic partnership between their countries and make it mutually beneficial.

President Park noted that, for Korea, cooperation with Kazakhstan is crucial in expanding cooperation with Eurasian countries. President Nazarbayev emphasized that cooperation with Korea is also important to Kazakhstan in implementing its 2050 Strategy and Programme for Innovative Industrial Development.

The two leaders agreed to work closely together in carrying out large-scale joint projects such as constructing a petrochemical complex in Balkhash and a coal-fired electrical power plant in Atyrau and developing the Zhambyl maritime oil block. In addition, the two leaders agreed to expand cooperation in constructing new energy

plants and modernizing infrastructure and also in the mineral sector.

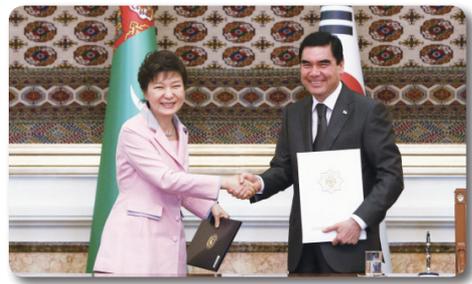
Moreover, the two leaders have laid the groundwork for increasing people-to-people exchange between the two countries by concluding the visa waiver agreement for regular passport holders and by signing the provisional bilateral work agreement that grants temporary work permits to Koreans who are stationed Kazakhstan and vice versa. The two leaders also agreed to work closely in implementing Korea's Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and the Dresden Initiative so as to lay a firm foundation for the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and to expand cooperation on the global stage.

3) Korea-Turkmenistan Summit

For the first time for a president of the Republic of Korea, President Park Geun-hye paid a state visit to Turkmenistan and met with President of Turkmenistan, Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedov, on June 20.

At the meeting, both presidents recognized that this visit has a special meaning as it is the first visit from the president of the Republic of Korea and that it would greatly contribute to the development of bilateral relations. They also highly appreciated the increasing people-to-people exchange and trade between the two countries.

The two leaders welcomed that Korean companies have successfully made inroads into Turkmenistan by participating in a number of projects such as the



Korea-Turkmenistan Summit
(Ashgabat, June 20, 2014)

construction of Kiyarly plant and Galkynysh desulfurization facilities. They agreed to make joint efforts to build a comprehensive and cooperative relationship that is mutually beneficial by strengthening cooperation in areas such as supporting SMEs, agriculture, transportation and logistics and development cooperation.

After the meeting, both presidents attended a signing ceremony for several agreements: the agreements on the construction of Seidi gas-chemical plant and gas-liquefying plant, the agreements on the selling rights of synthetic resin-products from the Kiyarly plant and sulfur-products from the Galkynysh desulfurization facilities and the MOUs on agricultural cooperation and standardization cooperation.

4) Korea-Mongolia Relations

In 2014, Korea and Mongolia reaffirmed their amicable bilateral relations through high-level exchanges such as the mutual visits of foreign ministers of both countries as well as the Mongolian defense minister's visit to Korea in May.

In particular, during the Korean foreign minister's official visit to Mongolia in August, both sides agreed to launch the Korea-Mongolia Joint Committee—an inter-governmental consultative mechanism—and to deepen the comprehensive partnership in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Moreover, Mongolia expressed its support for Korea's major foreign policy initiatives such as the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative and the Eurasia Initiative.

Meanwhile, there were active exchanges between the legislative members of Korea and Mongolia. Mongolia's National Assembly Chairman visited Korea in March, and Korea's Chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee visited Mongolia in August.

4. Regional Cooperation Diplomacy

1) The Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Forum

In order to establish a comprehensive cooperative partnership with the five countries in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) in such areas as economy, culture, science and technology, Korea launched the Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Forum in 2007 and has put in efforts to establish a network and to launch multilateral cooperation projects with the five Central Asian countries.

The Eighth Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Forum was held in Seoul on April 22 under the theme of 'Win-win partnership between Korea and Central Asia: Happiness, Development, Future Creation.' More than 150 delegates and experts from the five Central Asian countries gathered to discuss concrete cooperation programs in the area of health, agriculture, environment and forestry.

At this year's forum, a special session was held to seek ways to institutionalize the Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Forum, and delegates adopted a declaration that states Korea and the five Central Asian Countries would begin consultations on establishing the Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Secretariat. This laid the foundation



The Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Forum
(Seoul, April 22, 2014)

for creating a cooperation mechanism for systematically implementing the various cooperation projects that were discussed and initiated in the previous forums.

Moreover, on the sidelines of the forum, First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Tae-yong held bilateral talks with the foreign ministers and ambassadors of the five Central Asian countries. This forum served as an opportunity for the Korean government to convey its willingness to expand cooperation with Eurasian countries and create a momentum for building mutually beneficial cooperative relations with Central Asian countries at both the multilateral and bilateral levels.

2) Korea-Central Asia Caravan

To stimulate broad cooperation with countries of Central Asia, the Fourth Korea-Central Asia Caravan was held in Tashkent, Andijan and Fergana from November 17 to 21, 2014.

The Caravan consisted of various events in the areas of politics, economy, culture, academia and sports and served as an opportunity to conduct joint diplomacy between the public and private sector encompassing cultural and economic elements.

This year's Caravan was attended by around 70 influential figures from the industry, academia and public and private sectors including presidents of small and medium-sized companies and cultural figures. A host of different events such as conferences for small and medium-sized companies, one-on-one business consultations, modern art exhibitions and football classes for children took place during the Caravan. These events laid the foundation for Korea's small and medium-sized companies to make inroads into the economic and cultural hubs of the Uzbek market and provided opportunities for the Uzbek people to take more interest in

and have in-depth understanding of Korea, thereby promoting the comprehensive bilateral cooperation between Korea and Uzbekistan.

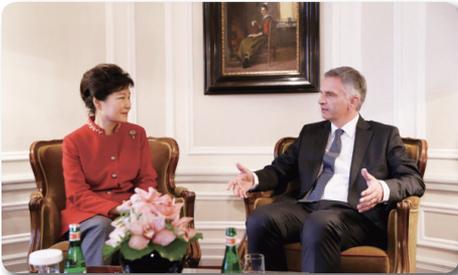
Chapter 2

Diplomacy with Europe



1. Summit Diplomacy

1) Korea-Switzerland Summit



Korea-Switzerland Summit (Bern, January 20, 2014)

President Park Geun-hye paid a state visit to Switzerland for the first time as a Korean President since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1963. At the summit meeting on January 20, President Park Geun-hye and Swiss President Didier Burkhalter had an in-depth discussion on ways to enhance the bilateral cooperation in a wide range of areas including finance, medicine and tourism, vocational training and education, science and technology, research and development .

President Park highly appreciated the continuous contribution of Switzerland to

the peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula through its 60 years of participation in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) since the armistice in 1953. President Park also explained the Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) of the Korean government to President Burkhalter, and he expressed his support for these policy visions.

After the summit, President Park and President Burkhalter attended the signing ceremonies of the Korea-Switzerland social security agreement, the MOU for promoting cooperation between the two foreign ministries as well as MOUs to strengthen the bilateral cooperation in vocational training, industrial technologies, therapeutic product regulations, supporting science and technology start-ups and joint research in basic sciences.

2) Korea-Lithuania Summit

On February 18, 2014, President Park Geun-hye had a summit meeting with Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaitė, who visited Korea to participate in the naming ceremony of the liquefied natural gas storage vessel. During the meeting, the two leaders discussed ways to expand the trade and investment between the two countries and enhance the bilateral cooperation on energy, infrastructure, IT, culture, education, sports, and consular affairs as well as the bilateral cooperation in the international arena such as in the UN Security



Korea-Lithuania Summit (Seoul, February 18, 2014)

Council (UNSC).

President Park expressed her satisfaction that the two countries would participate in the UNSC together as non-permanent members in 2014, and she also appreciated the Lithuanian government's consistent support for the stance taken by the Korean government regarding the issues on the Korean Peninsula.

3) Korea-Netherlands Summit

President Park Geun-hye met with Prime Minister Mark Rutte of the Netherlands on March 24 on the sidelines of the Nuclear Security Summit. At the summit, the two leaders had in-depth discussions on ways to enhance substantive and mutually beneficial cooperation in the energy, science and technology, agriculture and nuclear sector, promote friendship and exchanges between the peoples of the two countries and expand bilateral collaboration on global issues. Immediately following the summit, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea Yun Byung-se and Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Government of the Netherlands Lilianne Ploumen signed an MOU on working holiday programs in the presence of the two leaders.



Korea-Netherlands Summit
(Seoul, November 3, 2014)

To reciprocate the official visit to the Netherlands by President Park Geun-hye, King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands paid a state visit to Korea on November 3. It was the first time a Dutch head of state visited Korea since the establishment of diplomatic ties in 1961. President Park held a summit

with King Willem-Alexander at the Blue House. At the summit, they had in-depth discussions on ways to bolster mutually beneficial cooperation and on the current state of affairs on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

During their summit, President Park and King Willem-Alexander took stock of the progress made in carrying out the bilateral cooperation projects discussed during the March summit and sought ways to enhance bilateral cooperation in a wide range of areas so as to lay a solid foundation for mutually beneficial collaboration.

After the meeting, President Park and King Willem-Alexander attended the signing ceremonies of four agreements, including a contract to upgrade an experimental nuclear reactor in the Netherlands, also known as the OYSTER Project and an MOU for cooperation in brain research.

4) Korea-Germany Summit

President Park Geun-hye made a state visit to Germany from March 25 to 28, 2014 and had meetings on March 26 with President Joachim Wilhelm Gauck and Chancellor Angela Merkel. They exchanged views on the bilateral cooperation for the unification on the Korean Peninsula, inter-Korean policies and regional developments such as the situation in Northeast Asia.



Korea-Germany Summit (Berlin, March 26, 2014)

At the meeting with President Gauck, President Park expressed her appreciation for the long-standing friendly ties between the two countries that have been developing continuously for more than 130 years. She also explained our

Government's Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative, and the German government reaffirmed its support and ensured its continued cooperation.

At the meeting with Chancellor Merkel, President Park noted that Korea and Germany have forged a special bond based on the shared experience of national separation during the Cold War. She also stressed that establishing consultation platforms with Germany for social and economic integration and unification diplomacy is needed to prepare for the unification on the Korean Peninsula. President Park and Chancellor Merkel agreed to work together closely to increase bilateral trade and investment and to promote substantive cooperation in supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, expanding vocational training and promoting scientific cooperation in industries, the academia and research.

On March 28, President Park visited the Dresden University of Technology and received an honorary doctorate of law. She also delivered a speech on the 'Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula.' During her address, based on the meaning and lessons of German Unification, President Park laid out her vision for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula and tasks that need to be addressed to become well-prepared for the unification.

5) Korea-Portugal Summit

On July 21 at the Blue House, President Park Geun-hye met with President Anibal Cavaco Silva of the Portuguese Republic, the first Portuguese head of state to make an official visit to Korea.

At the summit, the two Presidents had in-depth discussions on ways to expand substantive cooperation in a wide range of areas, including trade, investment, new

and renewable energy, aviation and tourism. They also exchanged views on the current situation on the Korean Peninsula as well as in Northeast Asia and Europe.

At the MOU signing ceremony held after the summit, the two leaders signed an MOU on cooperation for energy efficiency and new and renewable energy and an MOU on cooperation in tourism.

At a joint press conference held after the signing ceremony, President Park and President Cavaco Silva expressed their willingness to seek ways for the two countries to jointly advance into the markets of Portuguese-speaking nations, including through joint investments in areas where the two nations have a competitive edge, and to help further promote the mutually beneficial collaboration between Korea and Portugal as well as the economic and industrial development of those nations.

President Cavaco Silva expressed his interest in President Park's initiative for the peaceful unification on the Korean Peninsula, announced in March 2014 in Dresden, noting that she has his full support. He also strongly denounced the North's nuclear tests, provocations and missile threats as well as its human rights violations, which he described as 'crimes against humanity.'



Korea-Portugal Summit (Seoul, July 21, 2014)

6) Pope Francis' Official Pastoral Visit to Korea



Pope Francis' Official Pastoral Visit to Korea
(Seoul, August 14, 2014)

President Park Geun-hye and Pope Francis met on August 14 at the Blue House. President Park noted that all Koreans joined in welcoming him to Korea and that the long-awaited papal visit, the first since that of Pope Saint John Paul II in 1989, gave great joy to everyone. She went on to say that

she had heard a lot about the activities of the Pope, who has devoted himself to promoting the world peace and helping the vulnerable, and that she was glad to meet him in person. She added that choosing Korea as his first destination in Asia was especially meaningful.

President Park expressed her appreciation to him for blessing Koreans in his warm-hearted letters, showing great affection and taking continued and enormous interest in Korea and praying for the peace on the Peninsula.

Thanking the President for the extraordinary hospitality extended to him, Pope Francis noted that he understood well the fact that Koreans have a culture of respecting elders and have built a nation through hard work. With regard to the separated families, the Holy Father said that he empathized with their pain because he understood the importance of family. He went on to say that the Catholic Church would continue to provide support to resolve this issue. He also pointed out that Koreans in the North and the South use the same language and described this as a seed that, if properly watered and cared for, would help to bring about the gradual unification of the Peninsula. He said that he would pray for this as well.

Two months later from their first meeting, President Park met with Pope Francis again on the occasion of her official visit to Italy on October 17. They discussed major international issues including ebola crisis, climate change and poverty. President Park said that she hope to meet Pope again in the reunified Korea, and Pope encouraged her to pray together with him for reconciliation on the Korean Peninsula.

7) Korea-Spain Summit

President Park Geun-hye held a summit with King Felipe VI of Spain on the sidelines of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly. At the summit, they had in-depth discussions on ways to increase cooperation for joint entries into third markets, to promote mutually beneficial substantive cooperation in the areas of new and renewable energy, tourism, air travel and culture, to boost people-to-people exchanges and to collaborate in the international arena. They also exchanged views on the latest developments on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia as well as on other international affairs.



Korea-Spain Summit
(New York, September 23, 2014)

Noting that an increasing number of Korean and Spanish companies have recently joined forces to enter markets in Latin America and the Middle East, President Park said that such joint advancement would create a significant synergy effect since Spain shares many cultural commonalities with Latin American countries

and Korea has signed FTAs with a number of nations in the region.

King Felipe said that bilateral interaction has recently been brisk. Given the fact that the two nations have taken a shared position on many global issues, the King said that the two countries have a great potential to join hands in addressing them, going beyond economic cooperation. He went on to say that Korea could learn lessons from Spain's experience of forging ties with Latin American countries and apply them when making inroads into the Latin American market. On top of this, the King expressed his hope that the Korean government would support his country's efforts to join international organizations, which is a top priority for Spain in carrying out its foreign policies.

8) Korea-France Summit

President Park Geun-hye met with President François Hollande of France on the



Korea-France Summit (Milan, October 16, 2014)

sidelines of the tenth ASEM Summit on October 16, 2014. During their summit, the two heads of state discussed follow-up measures to their summit in November last year and ways to promote substantive cooperation as well as regional and international issues.

The two leaders noted that France has been working closely with Korea in achieving a Creative Economy and carrying out culture enrichment initiatives as a partner and in laying the foundation for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula as a supporter. Such comprehensive partnership between two countries

has been further strengthened when President Park visited France last November. They took note of the fact that, with the strong bilateral relations as a firm foundation, the two nations have worked closely together to address regional and global issues. They also acknowledged that during the past year much progress has been made in joint projects—such as the construction of the Korean Pavilion at the international students' village in Paris, preparations for designating 2015 and 2016 as years for promoting exchange between Korea and France and the expanded cooperation in new industries. The two leaders agreed to redouble their efforts for the success of these projects.

Furthermore, the two leaders exchanged their opinions on the major regional issues of Northeast Asia, Europe and the Middle East. Particularly, they expressed their grave concerns on the human rights situation of North Korea and agreed to continue working together to improve the situation.

9) Korea-Denmark Summit

On the sidelines of the tenth ASEM Summit in Milan, President Park and Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt had a summit meeting on October 16, 2014. It was the first meeting between the two leaders since the inauguration of President Park. At the meeting, the two leaders agreed to establish more profound and extensive bilateral relations based on the strategic partnership and green growth alliance of the two countries.



Korea-Denmark Summit (Milan, October 16, 2014)

The two leaders appreciated the growing trade between the two countries, which more than doubled in 2013, and also agreed to strengthen joint efforts for the consistent growth of trade and investment. The two leaders also agreed to increase substantive cooperation to promote innovation, design and start-ups under the recognition that Denmark's innovation policy has lots in common with Korea's Creative Economy policy.

President Park elaborated on the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and Korea's Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and reunification policies. Prime Minister Helle Thorning-Schmidt expressed her strong support for Korea's policies towards North Korea.

10) Korea-Italy Summit

President Park Geun-hye paid an official visit to Rome on October 17, 2014 on the occasion of the tenth ASEM Summit. President Park met with President of Italy, Giorgio Napolitano, and subsequently with Prime Minister Matteo Renzi. They reviewed the overall state of the bilateral relations and discussed the most pressing regional and international issues.

During the meeting with President Napolitano, the two leaders noted that President Park's official visit to Italy in celebration of the 130th anniversary of the establishment of bilateral ties provided momentum to further strengthen two countries' friendly and cooperative relations. President Park elaborated on the recent developments on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia as well as the Korean government's policies including its Trust Building Process on the Korean Peninsula, unification policies and the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative. President of Italy expressed his full and continuous support for Korea's efforts.

During the meeting with President Napolitano, President Park met with Prime Minister Matteo Renzi. Since Italy is the cradle of Renaissance and a fashion and culture powerhouse, they agreed to elevate the bilateral relations to a Creative Economy Partnership. They also signed 17 MOUs and issued the Korea-Italy Joint Press Release, which reflects the two countries' vision and determination to forge a Creative Economy Partnership.



Korea-Italy Summit (Rome, October 17, 2014)

11) Korea-Hungary Summit

President Park Geun-hye and Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán held a summit on November 28 and discussed ways to expand substantive cooperation in a variety of areas, including economy and trade, the defense industry, science and IT, aviation, as well as culture and education. They also exchanged views on regional affairs such as the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Europe.

President Park asked the Hungarian Prime Minister to take interest in and send support for the Korean companies that are doing business in Hungary. The Hungarian Prime Minister expressed the willingness to continue Hungary's cooperation for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula. Also, the two leaders agreed to strengthen cooperation on various global issues including environment and climate change.

The visit made by Prime Minister Orbán in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the bilateral ties served as a good opportunity to present a future roadmap



Korea-Hungary Summit (Seoul, November 28, 2014)

for the bilateral cooperation for the next 25 years that would build on the achievement made for the past 25 years. It was also a chance for the two leaders to reaffirm their commitment to expanding substantive cooperation and continuing cooperation for the peaceful unification on the Korean Peninsula.

Shortly after the summit, the leaders of the two countries attended the signing ceremony for the revised Aviation Agreement, Agreement on the

mutual recognition of driving licenses, MOU on cooperation in education, and MOU on cooperation in technology financing.

2. High-Level Diplomacy

1) Prime Minister

(1) Prime Minister's Meeting with the Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won met with the Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly Cemil Cicek, who visited Korea at the invitation of the Speaker of Korea's National Assembly Chung Ui-hwa on October 20. They discussed ways to promote

cooperation in various areas such as politics, economy, society and culture to further strengthen the Strategic Partnership between the two countries.

Prime Minister Jung noted with satisfaction that progress has been made in the bilateral ties between Korea and Turkey, which was forged by Turkey's participation in the Korean War, and agreed to strengthen the cooperation with Turkey on the international stage such as at the UN, G20 and MIKTA.



Prime Minister's Meeting with the Speaker of the Turkish Grand National Assembly
(Seoul, October 20, 2014)



Korea-Finland Prime Ministers' Meeting
(Seoul, November 20, 2014)

(2) Korea-Finland Prime Ministers' Meeting

On November 20, 2014, Prime Minister Jung Hong-won met with Finnish Prime Minister Alexander Stubb during his first official visit to Korea and had an in-depth discussion on ways to advance the friendly ties, increase substantive cooperation in economy and trade and strengthen bilateral cooperation in addressing global issues.

Prime Minister Jung asked Finland to cooperate closely on 'Creative Economy, the Arctic, and maritime transport' issues, in which both Korea and Finland have a special interest. Prime Minister Stubb also stressed that two countries should work harder to forge a stronger partnership as the two countries share a number of similarities in

history, language and economy.

After the meeting, the signing ceremony of the MOU on cooperation in the field of maritime transport between the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of the Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Finland took place in the presence of the two leaders.

(3) Official Visit to Azerbaijan

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won paid an official visit to Azerbaijan from November



Meeting with President of Republic of Azerbaijan
(Baku, November 27, 2014)

26 to 28, 2014. On this occasion, Prime Minister Jung paid a courtesy call on President Ilham Aliyev. They discussed ways to develop substantive cooperation between the two countries in the areas of trade, investment, infrastructure, nuclear energy and development cooperation.

Prime Minister Jung asked for the interest and support of President Aliyev so that more Korean companies can participate in constructing Azerbaijan's infrastructure such as petrochemical plants and subways. President Aliyev also expressed his keen interest in and high expectations on the matter as cooperation with Korean companies would be helpful for the development of the bilateral relations.

In addition, Prime Minister Jung had a meeting with Acting Prime Minister Yaqub

Eyyubov and discussed establishing intergovernmental consultation bodies for carrying out cooperation projects.

This visit of Prime Minister Jung served as an opportunity to further promote the substantive cooperation between Korea and Azerbaijan—which is an energy-rich country, the center of Caspian region and Korea's new development partner.

2) Ministerial Meeting

(1) Korea-Germany Foreign Minister's Meeting

On March 27, on the occasion of President Park Geun-hye's visit to Germany, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se had a meeting with Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier. They discussed economic cooperation, unification diplomacy, the current situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia and global issues including the Ukraine crisis. The two ministers agreed to establish the Korean-German Advisory Group on the Foreign Policy towards Unification so that Germany can share its experiences of unification with Korea. The meeting provided an opportunity to strengthen Korea's cooperation with Germany, which is a key partner for economic growth and a traditional ally of Korea.

In addition, on October 31, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se held talks with Foreign Minister Steinmeier during his official visit to Korea. The two ministers exchanged views on a wide range of issues including progress in implementing the follow-up measures of the bilateral summit talks held in March; unification diplomacy including launching the Korean-German Advisory Group on the Foreign Policy towards Unification; the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia; the Ebola outbreak and Ukrainian crisis. Furthermore, during the German Foreign Minister's visit, the inaugural meeting of the Korean-German Advisory Group on

the Foreign Policy towards Unification took place. This Advisory Group is expected to boost the diplomatic cooperation for unification and strengthen the diplomatic foundation for the peaceful unification on the Korean Peninsula.



Korea-Germany Foreign Minister's Meeting
(Seoul, October 31, 2014)



Portugal Foreign Minister's Visit to Korea
(Seoul, April 10, Seoul)

(2) Portugal Foreign Minister's Visit to Korea

On April 10, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se had a meeting and luncheon with his Portuguese counterpart Rui Machete during his official visit to the Republic of Korea from April 9 to 11. The two leaders shared views on the cooperative relations between Korea and Portugal in politics, economy and culture and discussed ways to further enhance bilateral cooperation. They also held extensive discussions on the situations on the Korean Peninsula, in Europe and in Ukraine.

After the meeting, the two Ministers signed an MOU to launch a working holiday program between Korea and Portugal. They hoped that the signing of the MOU would promote exchanges between the youth of the two countries and agreed that it would help the future generations of the two countries better understand each other.

(3) Korea-Turkey Foreign Minister's Meeting and Foreign Minister Attending the Inauguration Ceremony of the Turkish President

In 2014, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with the Turkish Foreign Minister three times on the occasions of the MIKTA Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the UN General Assembly and the G20 Summit. The ministers discussed ways to make continuous progress in the Korea-Turkey strategic partnership building on the bilateral relations forged in blood.

On the sidelines of the second MIKTA Foreign Ministers' Meeting held in Mexico City on April 14, Minister Yun met with his Turkish counterpart, Ahmet Davutoğlu, and they discussed ways to work together on key issues at bilateral, regional and global levels. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that Korea and Turkey have made great progress in strengthening the bilateral cooperation in a wide range of areas, including high-level exchanges, the economy and trade since the establishment of strategic partnership in 2012. They agreed to consult with each other on expanding the bilateral cooperation in areas such as trade and the defense industry.

During his visit to New York to attend the 69th session of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with his Turkish counterpart, Mevlüt



Foreign Minister at the inauguration ceremony of the Turkish President (Ankara, August 28, 2014)

Çavuşoğlu. At Foreign Ministers' Meeting on September 25, they exchanged views on a wide range of issues including promoting the bilateral friendship and cooperation; expanding substantive cooperation; and working together on the international stage. The two ministers agreed to seek concrete ways to strengthen the bilateral ties, including economic cooperation in such new sectors as the defense industry and infrastructure as well as cooperation within MIKTA. This Korea-Turkey Foreign Ministers' Meeting is seen to have served as a good opportunity to reaffirm the strong bilateral bond between the two countries and seek concrete ways for further cooperation.

On the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Brisbane, Australia, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with his Turkish counterpart, Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu, on November 15. The two ministers discussed ways to promote cooperation in the areas of energy, infrastructure and the defense industry; ways to boost people-to-people exchanges; and ways to increase cooperation on the international stage. They also exchanged their views on a wide range of issues regarding the regional and international situation. The two ministers acknowledged the active participation of Korean companies in diverse Turkish projects for constructing bridges or tunnels as well as the increased bilateral economic cooperation in energy and the defense industry. They agreed to strengthen the bilateral cooperation on such international stages as the UN, the G20 and MIKTA.

In addition, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se attended the inauguration ceremony of the Turkish President held in Ankara, Turkey on August 28 on behalf of the Republic of Korea and at the invitation of the Turkish government. On the sidelines of the ceremony, he met with the newly-elected President, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, and Prime Minister-designate Ahmet Davutoğlu to exchange views on ways to advance the relations between Korea and Turkey. Minister Yun delivered the letter

from the Korean President to her Turkish counterpart, in which she conveyed her willingness to deepen and expand the Korea-Turkey ties as the head of the state of Korea.

The visit to Turkey by Minister Yun holds significance in that it served as a good opportunity to reaffirm the deepening Korea-Turkey ties since the establishment of the strategic partnership in 2012 and to solidify the bond with Turkey's government, which would help to expand and strengthen the foundation of the bilateral ties.

(4) Korea-EU Foreign Ministers' Meeting

EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton and Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se held an official ROK-EU Foreign Ministers' Meeting on May 23, 2014, in Seoul on the occasion of the High Representative's first official visit to the Republic of Korea. It was the second time that the two Foreign Ministers held a meeting, and they discussed bilateral issues as well as regional and global issues. The two Ministers also appreciated that the follow-up measures for the 2013 Summit have been well implemented and agreed to strengthen their current cooperation against North Korea's provocations and for the denuclearization of the



**Korea-EU Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Seoul, May 23, 2014)**

Korean Peninsula. They also agreed to further increase their strategic cooperation on addressing global issues such as the Iranian nuclear issue and the situation in Ukraine.

On the occasion of the official meeting, the two Ministers officially signed the Framework Agreement between Korea and the EU to increase the participation of Korea in EU Crisis Management Operations. The Agreement is expected to strengthen the Future-Oriented Partnership between Korea and the EU, which was agreed during President Park's official visit to EU in November 2013. Most of all, it is noteworthy that Korea is the only country in the international community that has signed three framework agreements with the EU in the key areas of politics, economy and global security.

(5) Korea-Visegrad Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On July 17 in Bratislava, Slovakia, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se participated in the first Foreign Ministers' Meeting between Korea and the Visegrad Group (V4)—a



Korea-Visegrad Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Bratislava, July 17, 2014)

regional consultative body for central European countries, including the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. The Foreign Ministers' Meeting holds significance in that Korea's middle-power diplomacy has expanded to include Europe and came a step closer to achieving the goal of being multi-layered and multi-dimensional.

The two sides laid out the vision and set directions for the Korea-V4 cooperation and agreed on the following: holding consultations between Korea and the V4

on a regular basis; holding joint seminars so that the V4 countries can share their experiences of socio-economic transformation with Korea; creating a working-level committee for energy cooperation such as nuclear energy cooperation; carrying out cultural and youth exchanges; and pursuing joint projects with the International Visegrad Fund to support the West Balkan countries. In addition, they agreed to pursue policy coordination on the global stage by having in-depth discussions on key international issues including the situation in Europe, the Middle East, North Africa and Afghanistan and building on the results of such discussions.

At the Foreign Ministers' Meeting between the Korea and the V4, the V4 countries reaffirmed their support for the Korean government's stance on the North Korean nuclear issue as well as for the Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative. The two sides agreed to launch a cooperation project to actively make use of the V4 countries' experience of transformation. The meeting served as a venue to garner support and cooperation from the international community to lay the foundation for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula.

(6) Korea-Czech Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se made an official visit to the Czech Republic from July 15 to 16 on the occasion of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting between the Republic of Korea and the Visegrad Group. On July 16, Minister Yun had a luncheon meeting with his Czech counterpart, Lubomir Zaoralek. The two ministers sought various ways to promote bilateral relations such as by boosting high-level exchanges; increasing trade and investment; strengthening substantive cooperation in various areas including energy and infrastructure; and expanding people-to-people and cultural exchanges. They also discussed major regional issues such as the situation



Korea-Czech Ministers' Meeting
(Prague, July 16, 2014)

on the Korean Peninsula.

Minister Yun conveyed his hope to work closely with the Czech Republic regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula. Minister Zaoralek expressed his willingness to strongly support Korea's policy toward North Korea and contribute in that regard.

(7) Korea-Slovakia Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On July 17, Minister Yun had a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign



Korea-Slovakia Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Bratislava, July 17, 2014)

Minister Miroslav Lajcak. The two ministers agreed to deepen and expand the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries in various areas, including high-level exchanges, science, technology, culture and education building on the already-strong economic ties in trade and investment. The two ministers also

discussed the Korea-Visegrad cooperation, the bilateral cooperation on the global stage and issues on the Korean Peninsula. A joint press statement announced after the bilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting reaffirmed that the two countries would work together in various sectors toward shared prosperity, just as they have done in the economic field.

(8) Korea-Nordic Foreign Ministers' Meeting

The first Korea-Nordic Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held on sidelines of the 69th UN General Assembly in New York. Korean Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se and Foreign Ministers and Vice Ministers from the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) attended the meeting.

Minister Yun's participation in the meeting is in line with the Korean government's efforts to broaden its diplomatic horizon by establishing cooperative channels with regional consultative mechanisms as a responsible middle power of the international community. The meeting is significant in that it is Korea's second cooperative channel with a group of European countries along with the Korea-Visegrad Group Foreign Ministers' Meeting.

At the meeting, top-level diplomats from the six countries appreciated the stable relations between Korea and Nordic countries. They agreed that Korea and Nordic countries need to draw on such stable relations and strengthen cooperation to deal with global issues such as climate change and Arctic cooperation. They also agreed to consider holding meetings on a regular basis to realize the full potential of cooperation between the six countries.

(9) Korea-Kyrgyz Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with his Kyrgyzstan counterpart, Yerlan B. Abdyldaev, on September 26. They discussed several matters of mutual interest such as ways to promote high-level exchanges, strengthen practical cooperation and increase bilateral cooperation in the international arena.

The two leaders acknowledged that much progress has been made in the bilateral relations since the visit of President Atambaev in November 2013 and agreed to further develop the friendly and cooperative relationship between the

two countries by promoting high-level exchanges.

Minister Abdyl daev expressed his gratitude for the help from the Korean government such as the project on building election capability to develop the democracy and economy of Kyrgyzstan and asked for the continued support of Korea. Minister Yun said that the Korean government would continue to work closely together with Kyrgyzstan in the future.



Korea-Kyrgyz Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(New York, September 26, 2014)



Korea-Kazakhstan Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(New York, September 26, 2014)

(10) Korea-Kazakhstan Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with his Kazakhstan counterpart Yerlan A. Idrissov on September 26. They discussed ways to implement the follow-up measures to the summit meeting, which was held in June 2013, and to strengthen cooperation in pursuing the Eurasia Initiative and on the international stage. At the meeting, the two Ministers signed an agreement on temporary labor activities.

They noted with satisfaction that President Park's state visit to Kazakhstan was successful and agreed to closely cooperate to faithfully implement what was agreed at the summit meeting.

The two Ministers also agreed to strengthen the bilateral cooperation on the

multilateral stage, particularly for the Astana Expo 2017. Minister Yun noted that Korea was ready to actively cooperate with Kazakhstan and to share its experience of holding the 2012 Yeosu Expo so that Kazakhstan would hold the Astana Expo 2017 successfully. Minister Idrissov also expressed his support for Korea's efforts to establish the secretariat for the Korea-Central Asia Cooperation Forum.

(11) Korea-Hungary Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On the sidelines of the ASEM Summit, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with his Hungarian Counterpart, Péter Szijjártó, on October 16, and they exchanged views on various issues such as the upcoming visit of the Hungarian Prime Minister Victor Orbán to Korea, ways to strengthen the bilateral cooperation, ways to increase cultural and youth exchanges and the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

In addition, on November 27, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met with his Hungarian counterpart, Péter Szijjártó, who was accompanying Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán on his official visit to Korea. The two ministers discussed ways to advance the bilateral relations and strengthen the cooperation between Korea and the Visegrad Group (V4). They also exchanged views on regional issues including the recent developments in North Korea.

(12) The First Korea-UK Strategic Dialogue

In London in December 2014, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se and Foreign Secretary Phillip Hammond met at the first Ministerial level Strategic Dialogue between Korea and the UK, which was agreed upon during President Park's state visit to the UK in November 2013. The two Ministers had a strategic discussion on the bilateral relations, the regional issues of the Korean Peninsula, East Asia, and the EU and global issues including terrorism, the Ebola crisis and climate change. During the

discussion, they confirmed that the two countries are indeed enjoying the best cooperative relationship ever, expanding beyond the bilateral level and into the international arena.



The 1st Korea-UK Strategic Dialogue
(London, December 3, 2014)

Furthermore, they discussed specific cooperation measures to address global issues such as ISIL, the situation in Iran, climate change, development cooperation, the Ebola crisis and the PSVI and expressed their willingness to launch bilateral consultations on issues of common interest regarding the Middle East, Africa and development cooperation.

Also, the two Ministers signed the ROK-UK Crisis Cooperation MOU, through which the two countries systematized the bilateral cooperation that started in August 2014 for the evacuation of their peoples in Libya during the Libya crisis. This framework is expected to further deepen and enhance the cooperation between the two countries in this area.

On the sidelines of the Dialogue, Minister Yun attended the completion ceremony of the London Korean War Memorial held on the same day. The Memorial is the last to be constructed in the capital cities of the 16 participant countries in the Korean War. It was completed after a year since the inauguration ceremony, which was held on the occasion of President Park's state visit in November 2013. By erecting

the Memorial, Korea and the UK expressed their appreciation for the sacrifice of the British soldiers in the Korean War. Through the Memorial, the two countries were also able to confirm that their cooperative relations shall further strengthen in the years to come.

3. Regional Cooperation Diplomacy

In order to promote substantive cooperation with European countries and to expand the basis for cooperation in the international arena, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is active in various regional organizations, playing a valuable part in the international efforts to resolve global issues, including the financial crisis, climate change, and security matters, as well as boosting cooperation with European countries in a wide range of areas such as economy and trade, culture, and energy.

1) OSCE: Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

As a member of the OSCE Asian Partners for Cooperation since 1994, Korea has actively participated in various meetings held by the OSCE, through which the Korean government acquired experience related to multilateral cooperation in security matters and confidence-building, and enhanced the OSCE member states' understanding on the situation on the Korean Peninsula, including the North Korean nuclear issue.

As the Ukraine crisis broke out in early 2014, the role of the OSCE to prevent tension from aggravating and to relieve crisis in the European region was highlighted. The OSCE is actively participating in the endeavor to tackle the crisis by

dispatching the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission to the eastern Ukraine region. In earnest support of these endeavors of the OSCE, Korea donated €100,000 (EUR) to help the activities of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission.

In addition, Korea attended the OSCE Security Days event (May 2014, Vienna), the OSCE-Japan Conference (July 2014, Tokyo) and the 21st OSCE Ministerial Council (December 2015, Basel). During these events, the Korean delegations briefed on the recent situation in the Northeast Asian region, including the Korean Peninsula, explained the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative, and emphasized the need to strengthen cooperation to tackle new security challenges such as cyber attacks, terrorism, and climate change.

2) NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was originally founded as a military alliance in 1949. Since the end of the Cold War, however, NATO has contributed to the security in offshore areas of conflict such as Afghanistan and Libya. It has also taken counter-measures against emerging security threats including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, piracy, and cyber attacks. In particular, the Ukraine crisis in 2014 made NATO focus more on its original mission: collective defense. In the NATO Summit held in Wales in September, allied leaders approved the Readiness Action Plan which stated the establishment of VJTF (Very High Readiness Joint Task Force) and the implementation of comprehensive operation to strengthen collective defense in an effort to tackle the Ukraine crisis.

Korea became NATO's 'Partners across the Globe' in 2006, and has been gradually strengthening its cooperation with the alliance by joining the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan since 2010. In

October 2014, the Seventh ROK-NATO Policy Consultation took place with Second Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Tae-yul and NATO Deputy Secretary-General Alexander Vershbow when the latter paid a visit to Korea, and they discussed ways to enhance practical cooperation of the two sides and other global security issues.

Upon such cooperative relation between Korea and NATO, NATO has been actively supporting our stance in agendas concerning the Korean peninsula including the nuclear issue of North Korea and is sharing its experiences in discussions regarding the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative.

Chapter 3

Diplomacy with Latin America and the Caribbean



1. High-Level Diplomacy

1) Ministerial Diplomacy

(1) Korea-Mexico Foreign Ministers' Meeting on the Occasion of the MIKTA Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun Byung-se visited Mexico to attend the second MIKTA Foreign Ministers' Meeting; while there, he also held a bilateral meeting with Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs José Antonio Meade Kuribreña on April 14. The two Ministers discussed ways to strengthen cooperation in a broad range of areas and to make it more substantial, now that the two countries have established a strategic partnership. Also, right after the meeting, the two Ministers signed the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning a Partnership for International Development Cooperation. In the MOU, both countries expressed their commitment

to strengthening development cooperation, including triangular cooperation with Latin America.

(2) Ministerial Diplomacy on the Occasion of the Korea-CELAC Quartet

Ministerial Meeting

Ecuador Minister Yun met his Ecuadorean counterpart, Foreign Minister Ricardo Patiño, in Korea on July 1 on the occasion of a Foreign Ministers' meeting between Korea and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Quartet. The CELAC Quartet consists of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Cuba, and Antigua and Barbuda. The two Ministers exchanged views at length on how best to strengthen bilateral economic cooperation and expand cooperation in various areas such as health care and e-government.

Costa Rica On July 1, Minister Yun held a bilateral meeting with Costa Rican Minister of Foreign Affairs Manuel González Sanz, who visited Korea from June 30 to July 4 to attend the High-Level Forum on the Korea-LAC Partnership as well as the Korea-CELAC Quartet Ministerial Meeting. The two Ministers exchanged opinions regarding various matters such as personnel exchanges, economic cooperation and development cooperation. They shared the view that bilateral relations has recently grown in various fields, including e-government, environment and green growth.

(3) Bilateral Meetings on the Occasion of the 69th UN General Assembly

Peru Minister Yun had a bilateral meeting with Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs Gonzalo Gutierrez on September 25. The two Ministers discussed ways to expand summit diplomacy and praised the current level of cooperation between the two countries, which was very active in many fields including health care, defense, and

climate change response.

Paraguay Minister Yun had a bilateral meeting with Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs Eladio Loizaga. The two Ministers shared ideas on the need for reciprocal visits by high-level officials, measures to encourage more Korean companies to enter the Paraguayan market, development cooperation, and other topics.

(4) Official Visit to Korea by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua

Minister Yun held a bilateral meeting and a luncheon with Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs Samuel Santos on July 24 during his visit to Korea from July 23 to 26. The two Ministers discussed ways to achieve more substantial bilateral cooperation in a broad range of areas such as personnel exchanges, economic and trade cooperation, development, infrastructure, and international issues. Considering the re-establishment of the Embassy of Nicaragua in Korea in October 2014, following the Nicaraguan government's 2013 decision, the two countries agreed to work together closely to expand mutually beneficial cooperation.

2) Presidential Envoy Diplomacy

In 2014, the government of Korea dispatched presidential envoys to attend presidential inaugurations in six Latin American countries: Honduras (January), Chile (March), Costa Rica (May), El Salvador (June), Panama (July) and Colombia (August). The envoys' presence at these events helped the Korean government forge friendly cooperative ties with the new Governments in those countries. These occasions also served as opportunities to increase visits by dignitaries from the Korean side, which have been less frequent compared with visits to Korea by their Central American

counterparts.

3) Bilateral Consultations

First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Tae-yong visited Mexico from September 16 to 17 to hold the fifth Korea-Mexico High-Level Policy Consultation with his Mexican counterpart. At the meeting on September 17, the two Vice Ministers discussed in depth the progress of bilateral cooperation in various fields, and talked about ways to make that cooperation more substantial. They especially expressed satisfaction with the leading role that both countries had played in the launch and development of MIKTA, a cooperative mechanism for key emerging economies, and agreed to maintain close ties in connection with MIKTA.

The first Vice Minister took part in the Korea-Peru High-Level Policy Consultation and Second Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Tae-yul participated in a Korea-Uruguay Joint Economic Commission meeting. Both meetings took place in Seoul and offered valuable opportunities to discuss how best to step up cooperation with the respective countries.

Furthermore, on February 24, the fifth Korea-Argentina High-Level Policy Consultations took place in Seoul, led by Deputy Minister for Political Affairs Lee Kyung-soo with Argentine Under-Secretary of Political Affairs Maria del Carmen Squeff. The two sides shared opinions about how best to vitalize bilateral cooperation in various areas such as a social security agreement, mutual recognition of driving licenses, and a memorandum of understanding between MOFA's Korea National Diplomatic Academy and the National Foreign Service Institute affiliated with the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship.

Additionally, Director-General of the Latin American and Caribbean Affairs

Bureau Jang Myungsoo visited Nicaragua and Trinidad and Tobago as the head of a delegation to discuss ongoing bilateral issues and enhance bilateral cooperation. The first Korea-Nicaragua High-Level Policy Consultation took place on February 11 in Managua, and the first Korea-Trinidad and Tobago High-Level Policy Consultation followed on April 11 in Port of Spain.

4) Congressional Diplomacy

(1) Official Visit of the National Assembly Speaker to Mexico

National Assembly Speaker Chung Eui-hwa paid an official visit to Mexico from October 8 to 11, 2014 for bilateral meetings with the presidents of the Mexican Senate and House, where they discussed ways to promote friendly relations and to strengthen congressional exchanges between the two countries. Addressing a plenary meeting in the Mexican Senate, the Speaker emphasized the importance of concluding the Korea-Mexico FTA and called for congressional support on this matter.

(2) Visit of the Vice Speaker of the National Assembly to the Dominican Republic

Vice Speaker of the National Assembly Park Byung-seok visited the Dominican Republic from March 11 to 12, 2014 to promote friendly cooperation between the two countries. Subsequently, Vice Speaker Lee Seok-hyun visited the Republic of Costa Rica, the Republic of Panama and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago from July 31 to August 7. Vice Speaker Lee sought to strengthen friendly relations with Korea's traditional allies in the Central American region and met with his congressional counterparts to exchange views on various ways to promote bilateral cooperation with those countries at the congressional level.

2. Regional Cooperation

The Korean government is strengthening the Korea-LAC ties through continuous cooperation in various fields with regional organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean, such as the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), Central American Integration System (SICA), and United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

1) Seminar on Public Security Cooperation Between Korea and Latin American Countries

Since 2012, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sought to engage actively in the efforts of Latin American countries to improve public security by organizing annual seminars. In this vein, the third seminar took place in Seoul on October 15. Participants included public prosecution authorities from nine Latin American countries (the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru, Mexico, Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama), Prosecutor-General Kim Jin-tae, Vice Foreign Minister Cho Tae-yong, and related experts from the public and private sectors. This seminar helped to bring about substantial cooperation between the two sides and reinforced networks to protect overseas Koreans and Korean businesses based in Latin America.



The Third Seminar on Public Security Cooperation Between Korea and Latin American Countries (Seoul, October 15, 2014)

2) High-Level Forum on Korea-Caribbean Partnership

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been organizing the High-Level Forum on Korea-Caribbean Partnership annually since 2011 to strengthen its diplomatic base in the Caribbean region and to enhance



The Fourth High-Level Forum on Korea-Caribbean Partnership (Seoul, October 22, 2014)

cooperation. The fourth forum in 2014 took place on October 22 in Seoul. Participants included 11 high-ranking officials, including Vice Ministers from five countries in the Caribbean region, as well as the Deputy Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Chairman of the

Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). This year's forum was unique in that experts from both the public and private sectors joined together to discuss effective ways to promote substantial cooperation between Korea and its partners in the region.

3) Cooperation with the Central American Integration System (SICA)

The Central American Integration System (SICA) was founded in February 1993 to achieve economic development and democracy through regional integration. Korea has organized three summits and 11 Meetings on Dialogue and Cooperation with SICA. Since the Agreement on the Admission of the ROK as an Extra Regional Observer to SICA was signed in El Salvador on August 27, 2012, Korea has been

broadening the scope of its cooperation with SICA in various areas such as public security, ICT and development. Since then, the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs has implemented various initiatives, such as public security cooperation seminars and dispatches of government and business delegates to SICA member countries to seek closer public security cooperation. In 2014, the two sides held two seminars, one from June 12 to 13 and one from November 17 to 18, on ways to strengthen regional cooperation and development in the Central American region. At both seminars, Korea and SICA members identified mutually beneficial areas of cooperation and discussed various ways to promote friendly relations.

4) Cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was established in 1948 as a regional United Nations body with a mandate to promote economic development in Latin America and the Caribbean and to help forge stronger economic ties among member states and with other nations. Since its accession to ECLAC in July 2007, Korea has been implementing various cooperation projects with the goal of strengthening its presence as a member state and building an effective cooperation system between Korea and the Latin American and Caribbean countries. In May 2012, Korea and ECLAC signed a memorandum of understanding to boost cooperation in a wide range of areas, including information sharing, joint research, expert exchanges, dispatches of interns, and seminars. As a result, in March 2013, Korea sent an economics expert to the ECLAC Secretariat for the first time. Korea has been seeking to broaden the scope of its cooperation with ECLAC, and from May 6 to 9, 2014, a Korean delegation traveled to Lima to attend

ECLAC's 35th meeting. Korea sent a second expert to the Secretariat in September 2014.

5) The Seventh High-Level Forum on the Korea-LAC Partnership

The 2014 High-Level Forum on the Korea-LAC (Latin American Countries) Partnership was hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on July 2. The forum was attended by 500 people from the Korean government, the business community, and academia as well as Latin American high-ranking officials. The theme was "future together, growing partnership," and participants discussed a number of issues concerning the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). These included the direction of development cooperation projects between Korea and CELAC; the challenges facing Latin America and how best to reinforce cooperation between Korea—and its Latin American partners to address those challenges; and how best to promote economic cooperation between Korea—and its Latin American partners through financial development organizations.

As an annual policy consultation forum, the High-Level Forum on the Korea-LAC Partnership seeks to promote substantial cooperation between Korea and its Latin American partners and to support Korean companies in advancing into Latin America. Since 2008, it has become established as an important cooperation channel between the Korean and Latin American governments.

6) The Third Ministerial Meeting with the CELAC Quartet

CELAC is the largest regional cooperative body in the region, composed of all 33 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs held

the third Ministerial Meeting with the CELAC Quartet on July 2 in Seoul—it was the first time the two sides had ever met in Seoul. The past, present and incoming presidents of CELAC and chairs of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) took part. Other high-ranking participants included Costa Rican Foreign Minister Manuel González Sanz, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Ricardo Patiño and Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Pedro Núñez Mosquera. (Deputy Foreign Minister Núñez Mosquera was also Cuba's Director-General of Multilateral Affairs and International Law).

During the meeting, the two sides discussed pending international issues such as climate change, disarmament, non-proliferation and the Post-2015 Development Agenda. They also laid a foundation for support and cooperation from Latin America and the Caribbean regarding issues affecting the Korean Peninsula. In addition, noting that 2012 was the commemorative year marking about 50 years since Korea established diplomatic relations with most of the countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Korea and CELAC looked back on the relationship over the past half century and discussed a future vision for common prosperity.

7) The Korea-Latin America Agricultural Caravan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Rural Development Administration (RDA) dispatched the Korea-Latin America Agricultural Cooperation Caravanto Brazil, Peru and Colombia from November 13 to 21, 2014. The delegation, led by RDA administrator Mr. Lee Yang-ho, paved the way for Korean businesses to access the Latin American market and explored ways to step up cooperation in this field.

The Caravan consisted of about 25 experts, not only from the RDA and MOFA, but also from public institutions such as the Foundation for Agricultural Technology Communication and Transfer (FACT), the Korea Overseas Agro-Development

Association, and 10 private companies. The delegation laid the foundation for inter-country networks through meetings with high-ranking officials, and was able to promote Korea's advanced agricultural technology by signing MOUs and taking part in related conferences. Furthermore, through private meetings with local businesses, the private companies sought opportunities to enter the local market.

8) Center for Energy, Natural Resources and Infrastructure on Latin America

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the Center for Energy, Natural Resources and Infrastructure on Latin America in 2008 to support Korean companies interested in conducting business in Latin America in fields involving energy, natural resources and infrastructure. On its website (<http://energia.mofa.go.kr>), the center offers a wide range of information and assistance to businesses interested in the Latin American region. The center also publishes a monthly web-magazine titled Latin Energy & Resources, in addition to organizing seminars and symposiums and offering e-mail and phone consultations.

In 2014, the center started providing weekly summaries of reports published by overseas media and related institutions concerning resources and infrastructure in Latin America. A 2014 symposium on access to Latin America's infrastructure and plant markets drew about 160 representatives of Government institutions, public agencies, businesses, universities, etc. It was a valuable opportunity to share information about the current status of Latin America's infrastructure and plant market, financing methods for infrastructure projects, and overseas project management.

9) Internship Program

Seeking to generate greater interest in Latin America and increase the number of Latin America experts within Korea, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been offering internships in Latin American countries since 2009. The program involves sending young trainees to work for regional organizations.

A total of 124 interns were selected and dispatched to Latin American countries between 2009 and 2014. In 2014 alone, the Ministry sent 31 interns to 13 organizations: the Organization of American States, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Central American Integration System, the Latin American Integration Association, the Latin American Energy Organization, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, the Latin American Parliament, the Central American Court of Justice, the Development Bank of Latin America, the Paraguayan and Honduran offices of the Organization of Ibero-American States, and the regional offices for Latin America and the Caribbean of the International Labour Organization and the Getulio Vargas Foundation.

10) Reinforcing Strategic Ties with Major Partner Countries in Latin America

Since 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been dispatching delegations of Government officials and businesspeople to key partner countries in Latin America including Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Colombia and Ecuador to strengthen cooperation and facilitate the entry of Korean companies into Latin American business fields involving e-government, public health, defense, agriculture, science and technology.

In 2014, the Ministry dispatched health and medical cooperation delegations

representing Government entities such as the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Food and Drug Safety as well as private enterprises. The delegates traveled to Mexico, Ecuador and Peru in March; and to Mexico, Chile and Ecuador in December. They carried out various activities to enhance Government cooperation on public health and cooperation in the health care sector, and to help Korean pharmaceutical companies advance into the emerging Latin American market.

In November the Ministry dispatched a delegation to Peru and Chile to promote e-government cooperation. The delegation, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Public Administration, public institutions and private enterprises, shared Korea's best practices and strategic plans in the area of e-government.

Chapter 4

Diplomacy with Africa and the Middle East



Africa and the Middle East are regions with abundant energy resources such as oil and natural gas and opportunities for economic cooperation. However, the rise of radical extremism including Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) and political instability in countries within the region such as Libya, Yemen, Nigeria, Sudan are also causing crises within the region.

In the year 2014, the Korean government actively managed the risks by responding to the political instability in Africa and the Middle East. It also exerted various efforts to yield tangible results in its diplomacy towards the Middle East and Africa. During this year, the Korean government held summit meetings with various countries including the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Côte d'Ivoire; fostered high-level bilateral consultations; strengthened cooperation with regional organizations including the League of Arab States; and exerted efforts to strengthen networks with experts in various fields from Africa and the Middle East.

1. Summit Diplomacy

1) Korea-UAE Summit

On February 27, 2014, President Park Geun-hye met in Seoul with His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi. The two leaders reaffirmed the strategic partnership between the two countries and exchanged views on how best to deepen bilateral cooperation in various fields, such as the operation of the nuclear power plant in Abu Dhabi; the need to maintain



President Park Geun-hye and the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi meets in Seoul (Seoul, February 27, 2014)

stable oil supplies; construction; defense; health care; and the realization of Korea's vision of a Creative Economy. The leaders also engaged in an in-depth exchange of views on the political landscape in the Middle East and Northeast Asia.

President Park and His Highness met again in the United Arab Emirates on May 20, 2014, on the occasion of a ceremony to celebrate the installation of the first nuclear reactor in the Barakah nuclear power plant. President Park praised the successful construction of the nuclear power plant, saying the reactor's installation was a milestone, and expressed her hope that the

two countries would expand the scope of their cooperation to include defense, health care, consular services and green growth. The Crown Prince expressed his satisfaction with the cooperation that the two countries had pursued in the areas of defense and health care, and suggested joint entry into a third country—either in the Middle East, North Africa or South Asia—on projects that combine Korea's technology and the United Arab Emirates' capital. The two leaders agreed to work together closely to promote Korean companies' participation in preparations for the Dubai 2020 Expo and to extend the visa-free period.

2) Korea-Egypt Summit

On September 23rd, President Park Geun-hye had a summit meeting with Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi on the occasion of her visit to New York to participate in the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly, discussing ways to promote Korean corporations' participation in large-scale economic projects in Egypt; measures to strengthen economic cooperation including cooperation in the field of nuclear power plants; and measures to foster mutual cooperation on other major global issues such the political situation in the Middle East. In addition, regarding the terrorist bombing attack against Korean nationals in February 2014 in the Saini Peninsula of Egypt, President Park Geun-hye expressed her gratitude for the Egyptian government's active cooperation to manage the situation, and requested the Egyptian government's continued attention for the safety of our nationals.

3) Korea-Uganda Summit

On September 23, President Park Geun-hye and Ugandan President Yoweri



Korea-Uganda Summit
(New York, September 24, 2014)

Museveni held a bilateral meeting in New York City on the sidelines of the 69th session of the UN General Assembly. The two leaders reaffirmed the friendly cooperative bilateral relations between the two countries and discussed ways to promote economic cooperation. The two leaders agreed that President Museveni's official visit to Seoul the previous year had helped the two countries expand the scope of their cooperation and make that cooperation more substantive. Both leaders also agreed to work closely in the coming years, especially with regard to international and regional matters. The summit provided the two leaders a chance to share opinions on areas of mutual interest, such as infrastructure development and development cooperation, with a view to strengthening mutually beneficial and future-oriented partnership between the two countries.

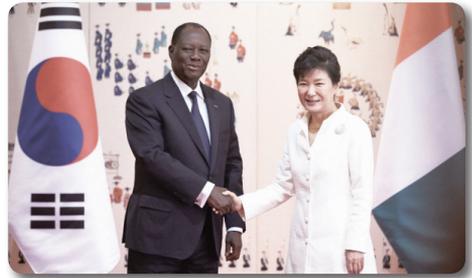
4) Korea-Côte d'Ivoire Summit

President Park Geun-hye held a summit with President Alassane Dramane Ouattara of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, who made an official visit to Korea from October 6 to 9. The two leaders discussed recent circumstances surrounding the Korean Peninsula and Africa and ways to enhance bilateral cooperation in such areas as trade, investment, development cooperation, education, culture and consulate affairs. Both the summit and President Ouattara's visit reflected the Korean government's diplomatic efforts to nurture mutually beneficial cooperation with its

African partners.

Noting that Korea and Côte d'Ivoire had made steady progress in building cooperative relations, President Park looked forward to further progress. In response, President Ouattara commented on Korea's accomplishments of achieving democracy as well as economic growth, and affirmed his hope of strengthening bilateral ties, saying he viewed his visit as an opportunity to do so. The two leaders also expressed the shared understanding that there was huge potential for economic cooperation. Accordingly President Park expressed the hope that Korean companies would be able to advance into infrastructure, pharmaceutical and agriculture businesses in Côte d'Ivoire and contribute to the country's development. In addition, the two leaders agreed to make ongoing efforts to expand people-to-people and sports exchanges between the two countries.

After the meeting, the two sides, with both leaders in attendance, signed the ROK-Côte d'Ivoire Framework Agreement for Grant Aid, the National Radiotherapy and Oncology Center EDCF Project, the Health Care Cooperation MOU, and the Economic Cooperation MOU.



Korea-Cote d'Ivoire Summit (Seoul, October 7, 2014)

5) Korea-Rwanda Summit

On October 29, President Park Geun-hye held a summit with Rwandan President Paul Kagame, who visited Korea on the occasion of the 2015 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference. The two leaders exchanged views on matters such as how best to

improve the bilateral relationship, share experiences of economic development, and enhance cooperation on the international stage. Noting with satisfaction that President Kagame's visit had helped the two nations build trust, President Park looked forward to the expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries. Accordingly, commenting that Korea's development experiences had provided insight for Rwanda, President Kagame hoped to maintain the close partnership. Both leaders also agreed to expand development cooperation to include *Saemaul Undong*, as well as to advance cooperation in areas such as trade, investment, ICT, and infrastructure.

Both countries also agreed that joint efforts to overcome the Ebola crisis were important. The Korea-Rwanda summit was a chance for the two heads of states to reconfirm that the great partnership between the two countries should be nurtured.



Korea-Rwanda Summit (Seoul, October 29, 2014)



Korea-Qatar Summit (Seoul, November 5, 2014)

6) Korea-Qatar Summit

President Park Geun-hye held a summit with the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, on November 5, 2014 in Seoul. The two leaders exchanged views on the status of cooperation on energy and construction, as well as the need to

diversify cooperation to include health and medical treatment, ICT, finance, policing, consular services, youth exchanges and international matters. The two leaders recognized that this visit held great significance in that it commemorated the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries; they expressed hope that ties between the two countries would continue to grow stronger as a result. In particular, President Park requested the Emir's support for Korean companies aspiring to participate in infrastructure construction projects ahead of the 2022 FIFA World Cup games in Doha. She also expressed her hope of cooperating with the Qatari side on joint investments in third countries, and on a project to establish a storage facility for oil within Northeast Asia. Emir Sheikh Tamim expressed satisfaction with the level of technology and experience that Korean companies had displayed, and his willingness to cooperate closely with Korea in a variety of business fields. Six memorandums of understanding were signed at this summit: one on military cooperation, one on ICT cooperation, one on technology innovation cooperation, one on health and medical treatment cooperation, one on youth interchange cooperation, one on joint investments in third countries, and one on cooperation between the two countries' central banks.

7) Korea-Saudi Summit

On November 16 in Brisbane, Australia, President Park Geun-hye held a summit with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Salman bin Abdul of Saudi Arabia. They exchanged views on strategic and future-oriented forms of cooperation, with the goal of advancing the close friendship between the two countries. President Park expressed her hope that Korea would be a valued partner for Saudi Arabia, which has been shifting to a knowledge-based economy for the post-oil era; accordingly,

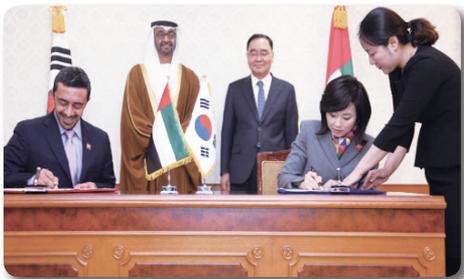
she proposed collaborative partnerships in areas such as health care, defense, nuclear power and renewable energy. While the two countries already cooperate closely in the energy and construction sectors, President Park expressed her hope that the scope of their cooperation could expand to encompass those new areas as well. Crown Prince Salman said he highly appreciated what Koreans had contributed to Saudi Arabia's infrastructure, and welcomed President Park to visit Saudi Arabia in 2015. The two leaders exchanged views regarding the respective situations on the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East, and agreed to work together to achieve peace in both regions.

2. Diplomacy by High-Ranking Officials

1) Prime Ministerial Diplomacy

(1) Prime Minister Meets Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won met with His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin



Korea and the United Arab Emirates sign treaties and MOUs (Seoul, February 28, 2014)

Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, on February 28, 2014, in Seoul. They discussed measures to advance bilateral cooperation in various areas such as construction of the nuclear power plant in Abu Dhabi; maintaining a stable oil supply; joint entry into third-country markets; national defense; health care; and cultural exchanges

for young people. Furthermore, on the occasion of the meeting, with the Korean Prime Minister and the UAE Crown Prince in attendance, two treaties and four memorandums of understanding were signed. The treaties concerned extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters; whereas the MOUs concerned cooperation on education, youth programs, energy and development.

(2) Prime Minister Meets the Emir of Qatar

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won met with the Emir of Qatar, Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, on November 5, 2014, and the two exchanged views on ways to strengthen bilateral relations. Prime Minister Jung recalled an earlier meeting in August 2013, in which they had discussed joint investment in third countries involving Korean technology and Qatari financing; in response, the Emir expressed agreement with the suggestion to capitalize on the two countries' complementary advantages. The two sides discussed the participation of Korean companies in projects to prepare for the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Doha, as well as sports interchange cooperation; they also expressed the shared view that it was necessary to vitalize reciprocal high-level visits to diversify the scope of bilateral cooperation.



Prime Minister meets the Emir of Qatar
(Seoul, November 5, 2014)



Prime Minister, Welcoming Ceremony in Cairo,
Egypt (Cairo, November 22, 2014)

(3) Prime Minister's Official Visit to Egypt

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won paid an official visit to Egypt from November 22 to 24, 2014, and following a courtesy call on the Egyptian President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, had a bilateral meeting with the Egyptian Prime Minister Ibrahim Mehleb. The two sides reviewed the current development of bilateral relations which mark their 20th anniversary in 2015 and exchanged views on a wide range of issues relating to cooperation in the fields of economy, development, renewable energy, education, and tourism. In particular, the two sides engaged in an in-depth discussion on measures to expand the participation of Korean enterprises in large-scale construction projects being implemented by the Egyptian government; measures to improve the business environment; and measures to foster cooperation regarding the construction of nuclear power plants.

(4) Prime Minister's Official Visit to Morocco

Prime Minister Jung Hong-won paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco from November 24 to 26, 2014. This was the first Prime Ministerial visit to the Kingdom of Morocco since the two countries established diplomatic relations in



Korea-Morocco Prime Ministers' Meeting
(Rabat, November 24, 2014)

1962. On November 24, he and his Moroccan counterpart, Prime Minister Abdelilah Benkirane, held a bilateral meeting and discussed measures to enhance bilateral cooperation between the two countries. Prime Minister Jung called for stronger bilateral cooperation in traditional areas, including trade, investment, plant

construction and other projects. He also asked for Morocco's interest and support to ensure that Korean companies can advance into fields in Morocco related to new and renewable energy, water resources, the environment and ICT. The Moroccan Prime Minister, for his part, said Korean companies were contributing greatly to Morocco's development, noting power plant and fertilizer plant projects there. He also expressed his willingness to attract more investment in Morocco from Korean companies. Also, the two leaders noted with satisfaction Moroccans' growing interest in Korean culture, and agreed to make efforts to strengthen the friendship through expansion of bidirectional cultural exchanges between the peoples of the two countries. Furthermore, the two Prime Ministers discussed ways to make joint inroads into Africa by creatively combining Korea's experience and technology with Morocco's geographic advantage, which confers easy access to three continents and many regional networks.

2) Ministerial Diplomacy

(1) Korea-Lesotho Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se held a bilateral meeting on August 13 with his counterpart from Lesotho, Foreign Minister Mohlaba Tsekoa. The two ministers exchanged views on a wide range of bilateral issues, including exchanges of high-level officials, development cooperation, cultural and sports exchanges, and cooperation in the international arena. The meeting

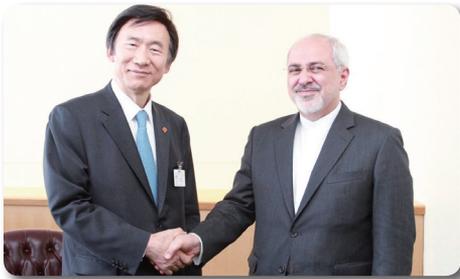


Korea-Lesotho Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Seoul, August 13, 2014)

provided the two ministers with an opportunity to review and consolidate the groundwork for the promotion of exchanges between Korea and Lesotho. In particular, Minister Tsekoa requested Korea's assistance in sharing the experiences from *Saemaul Undong* and establishing human resources development in Lesotho.

(2) Korea-Iran Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On September 26, 2014, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif, held the first Ministerial-level bilateral meeting in six years and discussed current issues and measures to promote the friendly ties



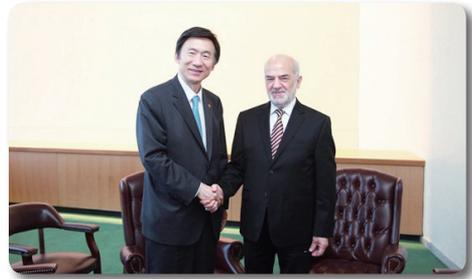
Korea-Iran Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(New York, September 26, 2014)

between the two countries; exchanged views on the developments of the negotiations on the Iranian nuclear issue and the issue of sanctions; and discussed the situation in the Middle East and on the Korean Peninsula. In addition, the two ministers noted the thriving exchanges between high-level officials of the two countries.

Minister Yun Byun-se emphasized the implications that the Iranian Nuclear Negotiation has on the North Korean nuclear issue, and requested Iran to exert its efforts encourage North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons and focus on improving the welfare of its people. In addition, Minister Yun explained that the ROK government has taken measures necessary for the two countries' economic cooperation including transferring payments for oil sales; and also expressed the Korean corporations' readiness to strengthen economic ties in various fields in case the Iranian nuclear deal is concluded.

(3) Korea-Iraq Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On September 26, 2014, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, on the occasion of the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly, had a bilateral meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari. The two sides noted that the two countries have developed ties of cooperation in a range of fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1989; discussed measures to protect Korean nationals in Iraq; and explored ways to counter the threat of ISIL. Minister Al-Jaafari emphasized that he regards the safety of Korean nationals to be as important as the safety of Iraqi nationals; and expressed his sincere commitment to the stabilization of the political situation in Iraq. In addition, the two sides decided to broaden the scope of cooperation and strengthen ties in the field of energy supply, reconstruction, and economic cooperation including trade.



Korea-Iraq Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(New York, September 26, 2014)

(4) Second Korea–GCC Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On September 26, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se met Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Khaled Al-Hamad Al-Sabah, Qatari Foreign Minister Khalid bin Mohammed Al-Attiyah and Omani Foreign Minister Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah for the second Korea–GCC Foreign Ministers' Meeting. Their meeting took place in New York City on the sidelines of the 69th UN General Assembly. All four ministers expressed their support for greater cooperation at all levels—not only bilateral high-level exchanges, but also exchanges among small businesses and cultural

exchanges for young people. In particular, the ministers agreed to strengthen economic cooperation through the resumption of FTA negotiations between Korea and the GCC. The four ministers also exchanged views regarding the respective situations on the Korean Peninsula and the Middle East, and agreed to work together to achieve peace in both regions.

(5) Foreign Minister Greets Deputy Prime Minister of Ethiopia

On December 2, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se had a bilateral meeting in Seoul with Mekonnen Demeke, Deputy Prime Minister of Ethiopia. Foreign Minister Yun and Deputy Prime Minister Mekonnen discussed ways to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Ethiopia. They exchanged views on how to step up practical cooperation in various fields, such as trade, investments and development cooperation. Furthermore, they shared opinions regarding the political situations on the Korean Peninsula as well as in Africa, and agreed to advance bilateral cooperation in the international arena. The Ethiopian Deputy Prime Minister, in charge of Ethiopia's national development strategy, visited Korea for the purpose of benchmarking Korea's development experiences.

(6) Korea-Jordan Foreign Ministers' Meeting

On December 20, 2014, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, on the occasion of his visit to Jordan, paid a courtesy call on His Majesty Abdullah II Ibn al Hussein, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and had a bilateral meeting with the Jordanian Foreign Minister Nasser Judeh. The two Ministers noted with satisfaction the continued advances in the bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries; and decided to take concrete steps to strengthen people-to-people exchanges and trade through the signing of the

'Bilateral Agreement for Air Services Between and Beyond Respective Territories' and the 'Bilateral Agreement on Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic Passports.' In particular, Foreign Minister Yun noted Jordan's role as the 'Island of Peace and Stability' in the Middle East as a regional stabilizer under the leadership of King Abdullah II; explained the Korean government's position on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and requested Jordan's support and cooperation. On the occasion of Minister Yun's visit to Jordan Foreign Minister Judeh expressed his gratitude for Korea's additional support for the Zaa'tari Refugee Camp.



Korea-Jordan Ministers' Meeting
(Amman, December 20, 2014)



Foreign Minister's Meeting with the Palestinian Prime Minister
(Ramallah, December 21, 2014)

(7) Foreign Minister Meets Palestinian Prime Minister

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se visited Palestine on December 21, 2014 and had a bilateral meeting with Palestinian Prime Minister Rami Hamdallah to discuss major bilateral issues and exchange views on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in the Middle East. The two sides noted the opening of Korea's Permanent Representative Office in Ramallah as a symbol of enhanced bilateral relations between the two countries, and agreed to further enhance the bilateral relations through it. In particular, Minister Yun explained that in terms of development

cooperation with Palestine, the Korean government has been focusing on education, public health, and public administration. Prime Minister Hamdallah expressed his gratitude for Korea's support rendered to Palestine since 1994 which amounts to a value of \$43 million (USD).

(8) Korea-Israel Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, on the occasion of his tour of countries in the Middle



**Korea-Israel Foreign Ministers' Meeting
(Jerusalem, December 22, 2014)**

East, visited Israel on December 22 and held a Ministerial Meeting with Israeli Foreign Minister Avigdor Liberman. The two Ministers decided to explore new possibilities for cooperation such as in high-tech industries, noting that there is great scope for further cooperation between Israel as a leading country in innovation and entrepreneurship, and

Korea as a country which is pursuing a 'Creative Economy' policy. The two sides also concurred on the need to pursue the holding of policy consultations regarding situations on the Korean Peninsula and in the Middle East; counter-terrorism; and cyber-policy coordination.

(9) The 17th Meeting of the Korea-Saudi Ministerial Joint Committee and the Korea-Saudi Foreign Ministers' Meeting

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se traveled to Saudi Arabia and presided over the 17th meeting of the Korea-Saudi Ministerial Joint Committee, jointly with Saudi Minister of Economy and Planning Mohammed Al-Jasser. The meeting ran from December 22

to 23. To vitalize economic cooperation between the two countries, Foreign Minister Yun proposed diversification of the areas of cooperation between the two countries as well as closer cooperation involving knowledge- and technology-based fields, complementary economic and industrial areas, and global issues of mutual concern. He also proposed the expansion of cultural and human exchanges. The Saudi Arabian side expressed its desire for mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation and the sharing of development experiences with Korea. In the Joint Committee plenary session, participants discussed a number of cooperation areas such as trade, investment, energy, construction, transportation, science and technology, health and medical treatment, agriculture and fisheries, statistics, weather, culture, education and tourism.

On December 23, Foreign Minister Yun and his Saudi Arabian counterpart, Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal, held a bilateral meeting. Foreign Minister Yun proposed that the two countries expand the scope of bilateral cooperation, which centers on energy, to include health care, ICT, science and technology, and nuclear power plant projects. Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal proposed that the two countries vitalize bilateral civil exchanges so that they can benefit from each other's



The 17th Meeting of the Korea-Saudi Ministerial Joint Committee (Riyadh, December 21~22, 2014)

experiences in the field of human resources development. He also suggested that the two countries strengthen political cooperation. Both sides expressed the view that President Park's visit to Saudi Arabia in 2015 would do much to strengthen the cooperative ties between the two countries.

3. Inter-Governmental Consultations

1) Joint Committee

(1) Korea-Nigeria Joint Committee

The Korea-Nigeria Joint Committee held its fifth meeting in Seoul on July 7, with Vice Minister Cho Tae-yong of the Korean foreign ministry and Nigerian Minister of State Viola Onwuliri leading their respective delegations. The two sides exchanged ideas about how best to promote substantive bilateral relations in various areas: political, economic (in particular, energy, resources, infrastructure, trade and investment) and other issues (including military, consular, and development cooperation). Most importantly, a dispute over an offshore oil rig (OPL 321/323) and the effective date of the Double Tax Avoidance Agreement were discussed in depth. Two states agreed to continue their efforts to make headway on these issues.

(2) The Fifth Korea-Israel Joint Economic Committee

The fifth Korea-Israel Joint Economic Committee, headed by the ROK Foreign Ministry's Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs Ahn Chong-ghee and Deputy Director-General of the Israeli Ministry of Economy Ohad Cohen, took place in Seoul on April 7 2014. At the meeting, which was held for the first time in five years since

the meeting in 2009, the two sides engaged in an in-depth discussion on ways to work more closely together in the field of Creative Economy. In particular, the two sides reviewed the progress in cooperation in the field of Creative Economy and agreed to hold a 'Korea-Israel Creative Economy Day.' Furthermore, the two sides agreed to continue to work together to expand the use of the Korea-Israel Industrial Research and Development Fund; discuss the revision of the bilateral investment agreement; conclude an agreement on the mutual recognition of driver's licenses; and bring into force the bilateral Working Holiday Agreement at an early date. They also agreed to convene on an annual basis the Joint Economic Committee and to hold the Sixth Committee in Israel.

(3) Korea-Kenya Joint Economic Committee

Korean Deputy Minister Lee Kyung-soo met Principal Secretary of Kenya's Foreign Ministry Dr. Karanja Kibicho, in Nairobi on July 8 for the second meeting of the Korea-Kenya Joint Economic Committee. The two states shared opinions on ways to strengthen economic cooperation with an emphasis on trade, investment, infrastructure, energy and development cooperation. Deputy Minister Lee also met Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury Henry Rotich to sign three agreements: the Double Tax Avoidance Agreement, the Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement, and the Framework Agreement for Grant Aid. The newly signed agreements are expected to encourage Korean companies to turn their eyes towards Kenya by providing legal and institutional protection for their investments.

(4) Korea-Gabon Joint Commission

The fourth meeting of the Korea-Gabon Joint Commission, headed by Director-General Kwon Hee-seog of MOFA's African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau, and

Alfred Mougara Moussotsi, Gabon's Director-General for Foreign Affairs, took place in Seoul on November 4. The two sides exchanged views on a comprehensive range of areas of mutual interest; these included exchanges of high-level personnel, economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, development cooperation, and regional issues. Director General Kwon acknowledged that Korean companies had been actively entering Gabon. Accordingly, he requested that the Gabonese government provide support for those Korean companies. In addition, he asked the Gabonese government to expedite the effectuation process for the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income.

2) Bilateral Policy Consultation

(1) Korea-Iran High-Level Policy Consultation

The High-Level Policy Consultation between the Republic of Korea, headed by the ROK Foreign Ministry's Deputy Minister for Political Affairs Lee Kyung-soo and Iran's Deputy Foreign Minister for Asia and Oceania Affairs Ibrahim Rahimpour, was held in Seoul on May 26, 2014. The consultation, which is a follow-up meeting to the Policy Consultation held in Tehran during Deputy Minister Lee's visit to Iran in November 2013, was held as an effort to further promote interaction between high-level officials of the two sides. During the Consultation, the two sides discussed pending bilateral issues as well as developments concerning the Iranian nuclear issue and the situation in the Middle East. The two sides also agreed to further strengthen cooperation in the international arena including the field of development. The two sides agreed to hold the next consultation in Tehran.

(2) Korea-South Africa Policy Consultative Forum

On October 17, the eighth meeting of the Korea-South Africa Policy Consultative Forum took place in Seoul. It was co-chaired by Deputy Minister Lee Kyung-soo, representing the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Deputy Minister Nomaindiya Mfeketo, representing the South African Department of International Relations and Cooperation. The two sides had extensive discussions concerning the expansion of bilateral relations and economic cooperation, knowledge sharing in rural development, cooperation on the international and regional stages, and cooperation on areas of mutual interest such as environment, ICT, and maritime affairs. South Africa expressed interest in Korea's nuclear energy development and introduced in details their ocean economy development plan, which had just been announced. The first Korea-South Africa Policy Consultative Forum took place in 1997, and in 2011 the forums became an annual event. By holding these forums on an annual basis, Korea and South Africa are expanding and strengthening bilateral cooperation.

(3) Korea-Senegal Policy Consultation

Deputy Minister Lee Kyung-soo and Secretary-General Amadou Kebe held the second ROK-Senegal Policy Consultations in Seoul on August 28. The two sides discussed key bilateral issues in depth, including ways to boost high-level exchanges, economic cooperation, development cooperation, and cooperation on the international and regional stages. In addition, Korea explored ways to strengthen cooperation on the international stage with Senegal, the chair country of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Also, the two sides reviewed the current situation regarding the Ebola outbreak in Africa and discussed ways to work together to stop its spread.

The ROK-Senegal Policy Consultations, which first took place in 2010 and was upgraded to a deputy minister's level (from a director-level meeting) after four years, is an opportunity for both countries to hold extensive discussions on a variety of issues and to reaffirm commitment to stronger cooperation.

(4) Korea-League of Arab States Policy Consultation

The Foreign Ministry's Director-General of the African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau Kwon Hee-seog engaged in the first Korea-League of Arab States (LAS) Policy Consultation with Assistant Secretary-General of the LAS Fadel M. Jawad Khadum on February 20, 2014. During the Policy Consultation, which was held as part of the Memorandum of Understanding between the ROK and LAS signed in September 2013 on the occasion of the UN General Assembly, the two sides discussed measures to foster cooperation between the ROK and the League of Arab States; and engaged in an exchange of views on the situations in the Middle East, in Northeast Asia, and on the Korean Peninsula.

(5) Korea-Sudan Policy Consultation

The fourth meeting of the Korea-Sudan Policy Consultations, headed by Director-General Kwon Hee-seog of MOFA's African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau, and Abdelhaleem, Director General for Bilateral Relations of Sudan's foreign ministry, was held in Kartoum, Sudan on March 6. The two sides exchanged views on how best to strengthen practical cooperation concerning politics, the economy, development and culture. To achieve this, they agreed on the need for more frequent exchanges of visits by high-level officials, and legal infrastructure such as the Bilateral Investment Agreement and the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. This meeting, which had been on hiatus for years since the third Korea-Sudan Policy

Consultations in 2003, paved the way for stronger bilateral relations between the two countries.

(6) Korea-Iran Policy Consultation

On March 17, 2014, the Foreign Ministry's Director-General of the African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau of MOFA Kwon Hee-seog held the First Korea-Iran Director-General level Policy Consultation with Abdolrassoul Mohajer, the Iranian Foreign Ministry's Director-General for East Asia and Pacific Affairs. The two sides exchanged views on a broad range of issues including Korea-Iran bilateral relations, the international community's sanctions on Iran, exchange program of junior diplomats, and the exchange of high-level officials.

(7) Korea-Egypt Policy Consultation Meeting

On March 19, 2014, the Foreign Ministry's Director-General of the African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau Kwon Hee-seog met with Assistant Foreign Minister for Asian Countries and Pacific Ocean Island Affairs, Ahmed Ismail Abdel Moeti. The two sides exchanged views on the bilateral relations between Korea and Egypt and discussed situations in the Middle East and Northeast Asia. Furthermore, Director-General Kwon expressed his appreciation for Egypt's active support in managing the terrorist bombing attack in Taba in February 2014, and in particular, for Egypt's active assistance in managing the situation and providing necessary aid and assistance for the victims.

(8) Korea-Burkina Faso Policy Consultation

The first policy consultations between the Republic of Korea and Burkina Faso took place in Seoul on June 18, with Director-General Kwon Hee-seog of MOFA's African

and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau, and Director-General for Bilateral Relations Pascal Batjobo of Burkina Faso's foreign ministry leading their respective delegations.

The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations, matters of mutual interest and substantive ways to work together on trade, development cooperation, and culture as well as cooperation on the international stage. They also agreed that there were untapped opportunities for mutual economic cooperation. The policy consultations between Korea and Burkina Faso served as an opportunity to improve ties, and the two countries agreed to make ongoing efforts to advance relationship between the two countries.

(9) Second Korea-Bahrain Policy Dialogue

Kwon Hee-seog, Director-General of the African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea, and Abdulla Abullatif Abdulla, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kingdom of Bahrain, led the second Korea-Bahrain Policy Dialogue on June, 24, 2014, in Seoul. The two sides were in agreement regarding the need for ongoing reciprocal visits by high-level officials and discussed bilateral cooperation in the form of cultural exchanges, cooperation on education, efforts to vitalize the Joint Committee and Policy Dialogue, and the establishment of a Bahraini Embassy in Korea.

(10) Korea-Tanzania Policy Consultation

The second Korea-Tanzania Policy Consultations, headed by Director-General Kwon Hee-seog of MOFA's African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau, and Mbelwa Brighton Kairuki, Director of the Department of Asia and Australia of Tanzania's foreign ministry, took place in Seoul on August 11. They exchanged views on areas of mutual interest and ways to expand substantive cooperation in various fields;

these included high-level personnel exchanges, cooperation in the international arena, establishment of a Tanzanian Embassy in Korea, trade and investment, and development.

3) Middle East Policy Consultation

The Foreign Ministry's Director-General of the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau Kwon Hee-seog engaged in five Middle East Policy Consultations in 2014.

「The Middle East Policy Consultation meetings」 with China (July 30), Japan (August 2), the United Kingdom (November 18), France (November 19), and the EU (November 21) served as valuable opportunities to exchange views on various issues including measures to counter ISIL; the Iranian nuclear issue and sanctions; the Israel-Palestine issue; and the political situations in Iraq, Syria and Libya.

4) Policy Consultation on Africa

Director-General Kwon Hee-seog of MOFA's African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau visited the United Kingdom and France to hold policy consultations on Africa with his counterparts in the two countries. In each case, the two sides exchanged ideas on diplomatic policy towards Africa, and discussed regional issues, such as the Ebola outbreak, armed conflicts and extremist groups plaguing the African continent. The meetings provided an opportunity to review and reevaluate diplomatic approaches and establish a channel of cooperation with the United Kingdom and France on issues concerning Africa.

4. Enhancing Friendship and Cooperation with the Middle East

1) The Seventh Arab Cultural Festival



The Seventh Arab Cultural Festival
(Seoul and Busan, May 21 to July 4, 2014)

The seventh Arab Cultural Festival took place from May 21 to July 4, 2014, in Seoul and Busan, and drew a fervent response from local participants. The festival, held annually since 2008, has done much to raise awareness and increase understanding about Arab culture, especially among people who have had few opportunities to experience it. The festival has also benefited both sides by promoting cultural and people-to-people bidirectional exchanges between Korea and the Arab world. Eight films from

eight countries were screened at the festival, including the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Morocco and Algeria. Participants also enjoyed a chance to experience Arab culture in the form of Middle Eastern food, an Arabic modern art exhibition, imagegraphy exhibition showcasing the work of female Saudi imagegraphers, seminar on economy and a lecture by Salam Fayyad, the former Prime Minister of Palestine. Korean Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lee Kyung Soo and members of the Arab Diplomatic Corps attended the opening ceremony on May 22, 2014.

2) Korea-Africa Business Networking Day

On May 27, Korea-Africa Business Networking Day took place in the conference hall of the Federation of Korean Industries building, with a view to celebrating 'Africa Day' and facilitating networking between the African diplomatic corps in Seoul and Korean business people interested in Africa. The event was co-hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Federation of Korean Industries. Africa Day commemorates the founding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on May 25, 1963. The event included the Africa Project Fair, the Korea-Africa Business Luncheon, and the one-on-one business meetings between the African diplomatic corps and Korean companies. Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se attended the business luncheon, hosted by the Federation of Korean Industries Chairman Huh Chang-soo. After delivering a congratulatory speech, Minister Yun took part in an in-depth discussion on how best to spur economic cooperation between Korea and its African partners.

3) The Third Youth Ambassadors' Program

Since 2012, the Court of the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi has been administering the Youth Ambassadors' Program, in which outstanding university students from the United Arab Emirates travel to Korea for a cultural exchange program. In 2014, 26 students visited Korea from August 1 to 21 to gain a better understanding of Korean society and culture. The program involves learning the Korean language, experiencing the local culture, and visiting Government institutions and enterprises. The Youth Ambassadors' Program is helping to lay the groundwork for future cooperation between the two countries by expanding cultural and educational exchanges for the next generation. In consideration of the program's success in

Korea, the Court of the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi began offering similar programs in China as of 2013 and in Germany as of 2014.

4) Iftar Dinner

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, marking the Muslim holy fasting month of Ramadan, hosted an Iftar Dinner for some 100 people related to Islam and the Middle East at Hotel Shilla, Seoul, on July 9. While the Foreign Ministry has held an Iftar Dinner



Iftar Dinner (Seoul, July 9, 2014)

for Ambassadors to the Republic of Korea from member countries of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) annually since 2004, the 2014 Iftar Dinner was particularly meaningful in that various figures from business, media, culture, and sports including the CEO of S-oil Al-Mahasher; multicultural

families; Saudi Arabian doctors engaging in training in Korea; Director Lee Jin-suk of MBC who also served as a correspondent during the war in Iraq; and football coach Seol Ki-Hyeon who was a player in Saudi Arabia's Al-Hilal club were invited. The Iftar Dinner has served as an opportunity to deepen the Korean people's understanding of Islam and also as a chance to communicate and interact with the Muslim community in Korea.

5) International Seminar on the Situation in the Middle East

The International Seminar on the Situation in the Middle East was held on October

16 at the Inter-Continental Hotel, in Seoul. The Director of the Brookings Doha Center Salman Shaikh and other regional experts from the Middle East participated in the seminar, which opened with a keynote speech delivered by the Korean Foreign Ministry's Deputy Minister for Political Affairs Lee Kyung-soo. ▲America's Policy in the Middle East and its new prospects, ▲Countering the threat of ISIL ▲The Iranian Nuclear Negotiation ▲Potentials for change in the Middle East and other issues were discussed in depth. The seminar holds great significance at a time when the situation in the Middle East, which has a direct bearing on the economy and the safety of Korean citizens overseas, remains volatile. It also provided an opportunity to assess the current situation in the Middle East through in-depth discussions with experts from Korea and abroad. The international seminar contributed to advancing the ROK's expertise in its policy towards the Middle East by providing an opportunity to explore ways to deal with the situation based on the future prospect of for the Middle East.

6) The Seventh Korea-Arab Friendship Caravan

The seventh Korea-Arab Friendship Caravan took place in Saudi Arabia, Oman and Kuwait from October 26 to November 6, 2014, with the participation of high-level Government officials. The annual event began in 2008 with the aim of promoting mutual understanding and reinforcing the ties of friendship between Korea



The Seventh Korea-Arab Friendship Caravan
(Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman, October 26 to
November 6, 2014)

and the Arab world. Cultural delegates, including a Korean traditional orchestra affiliated with the Gyeonggi Provincial Government, visited Saudi Arabia and Oman; additionally, a trade and investment delegation visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to arrange business consultations and promote economic cooperation.

7) The 11th Korea-Middle East Cooperation Forum

The 11th Korea-Middle East Cooperation Forum, co-hosted by the Korea-Arab Society, Jeju Peace Institute, and Arab Thought Forum, and sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was held at the Sheraton Hotel in Amman, Jordan on



**The 11th Korea-Middle East Cooperation Forum
(Amman, December 21, 2014)**

December 21, 2014. At the 11th Forum held under the theme of 'Building Comprehensive Partnership towards a New Horizon,' some 150 people including scholars, government officials, and university students from thirteen Middle Eastern countries including Iraq, Qatar and Jordan engaged in a wide-ranging discussion. The 11th Forum

is considered to have been more successful than ever in terms of the number of participants as well as the interest on the part of the co-hosting countries and level of media coverage. This forum marked the first time that a Korean Foreign Minister participated in a forum held in the Middle East, and in the forum's final 'Session for Younger Generations,' next-generation leaders of the ROK and Jordan participated, reflecting the increased interest in cooperation with the Middle East. Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se, in his keynote speech entitled 'The Middle East in

Transition and Korea's Foreign Policy Toward the Middle East' presented five key policy directions: building a two-way economic partnership; Strengthening the ROK's diplomacy to contribute to peace in the Middle East; conducting heart-to-heart diplomacy; Synchronizing bilateral diplomacy with regional diplomacy, and Enhancing the ROK's strategic communication with the Middle East.

Korean Government's Basic Positions and Activities Concerning Major Middle Eastern Issues in 2014

1) Countering the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL)

Based on the position that there is no possible justification for acts of terrorism committed by ISIL, which constitute a threat to international security, the ROK government is participating in international efforts to counter ISIL by providing humanitarian assistance to countries concerned. In the year 2014, the ROK government provided humanitarian assistance of \$5.2 million (USD) to Iraq.

Furthermore, including support for the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 2178 dealing with the issue of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) on the occasion of the UN Security Council Open Discussion in September 2014, the ROK government expressed its position and co-sponsored the relevant resolutions on this issue in the UN Security Council and special sessions of the UN Human Rights Council. In addition,

our Government denounced ISIL's terrorist acts and supported the Iraqi government's measures to counter terrorism in the form of the statements by the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the ROK, while continuing to express its position on this issue, for example, by welcoming the launch of the new Iraqi government.

2) Reconstruction of Libya

The Korean government supports efforts to stabilize Libya and facilitate its political transition, and believes that political dialogue among all parties in the form of mediation through the United Nations will bear fruit and restore stability to Libya at an early date. As part of the international community's efforts to support Libya's national reconstruction, Ambassador to Libya Lee Jong-kook represented Korea at the second Ministerial Conference on International Support to Libya on March 6, 2014, in Rome. Participating countries reiterated that there were a number of challenges to address—for example, the need to implement a transparent and inclusive political process; strengthen security by fortifying the border and restoring the country's domestic policing capabilities; and put the Libyan government back in control of the country's oil resources. The Korean side expressed its willingness to share with Libya its experiences concerning national reconstruction and economic and social development.

The Korean government will support Libya's national reconstruction

by sharing its economic development experience. Korea can play a valuable role by helping to uncover and identify the remains of missing persons. When the situation stabilizes, Korea would also like to take part in vocational training programs and health care cooperation.

3) The Israel-Palestine Issue

The Korean government's position regarding the Israeli-Palestinian issue is that the resolution of the Israel-Palestine problem is crucial for lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and that achieving a 'two-state solution' through dialogue and compromise between both sides is imperative for the peaceful coexistence of Israel and Palestine. The ROK government has stated such position on various important occasions. In particular, when the tensions in the Gaza Strip escalated, which was triggered when three Israeli teenagers were abducted and killed in the West Bank in June 2014, the Korean Foreign Ministry issued a statement by the Spokesperson on July 10, 2014, demanding that all parties concerned immediately cease attacks on each other and exercise maximum restraint in terms of not taking actions that may lead to the escalation of tensions between Israel and Palestine. Furthermore, at the UN Security Council Meeting on the Gaza crisis of 18 July 2014, the Korean government also expressed a similar position.

Furthermore, upon the outbreak of the Gaza crisis, the Korean government immediately provided 1 million US dollars' worth of medical

equipment. Moreover, at the 'Gaza Donors Conference' held in Egypt, and co-hosted by Egypt, Norway and Palestine, which aims for prompt rehabilitation of the Gaza Strip, the ROK government pledged to offer \$12 million (USD) to Palestine in the years from 2014 to 2016. The Korean government will seek to further contribute to the development of Palestine in close cooperation with the international community.

The Korean government will continue to join international efforts to resolve the Israel-Palestine issue and seek to strengthen bilateral relations with both Israel and Palestine, encouraging high-level visits and further strengthening economic cooperation and cultural exchanges.

4) The Iranian Nuclear Issue

The Korean government has participated in the international sanctions to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue whilst seeking to minimize its impact on the Korean economy. Actively supporting the nuclear negotiations between the P5+1 and Iran, the Korean government has participated in the implementation of the agreed measures. Taking into account the easing of some sanctions, the ROK government announced the renewed 'Iran Trade and Investment Guidelines.' In addition, briefing sessions on the sanctions against Iran were co-held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries in July and October 2014, as part of the ministry's efforts to deepen Korean companies' understanding with regard to the sanctions in supporting Korean companies' activities in the non-sanctionable sectors

on a basis of close consultations with the countries concerned and the relevant ministries.

Meanwhile, despite the sanctions against Iran by the international community, the Korean Foreign Ministry continued to engage in consultations on bilateral issues, holding the Director-General level policy consultations in March 2014 and the Deputy-Ministerial level Policy Dialogue with Iran in May 2014. The ROK government will exert utmost efforts to strengthen Korea-Iran relations in a comprehensive range of areas, including in the cultural and academic fields.

5) Reconstruction Work in Yemen

The Korean government resolved to support the smooth implementation of Yemen's economic reforms and political transition so that stability can be restored to the country. As part of these efforts, Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement welcoming the UN Security Council's August 2014 statement calling for political stability in Yemen. In the statement, the Ministry expressed the government's support for the peaceful resolution of the challenges through dialogue and compromise by all parties. In addition, the statement pointed out that Korea had been an active participant in the international community's efforts to bring about political and economic stability in Yemen; between 2008 and 2014, Korea provided about \$5.3 million (USD) worth of humanitarian aid for this purpose.

Korean Ambassador to the United Kingdom Lim Sung-nam took part in the seventh meeting of the group Friends of Yemen, which works for the political and economic reconstruction of the Republic of Yemen. The meeting took place in London on April 29, 2014, and was jointly hosted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Yemen. During the meeting, Friends of Yemen expressed the view that the international community needs to provide more active support and take a keener interest in the reconstruction and stabilization of Yemen. Korea expressed its willingness to share its experiences of political and economic development, gained in the aftermath of the Korean War.

On September 24, 2014, Paik Ji-ah of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations and Kwon Hee-seog, Director-General for the African and Middle Eastern Affairs Bureau within Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attended the eighth Ministerial Meeting of Friends of Yemen in New York City on the sidelines of the 69th UN General Assembly. There they expressed Korea's willingness to participate actively in the international community's efforts to restore stability to Yemen.

Chapter 5

Inter-regional Diplomacy



1. The Tenth ASEM Summit

The Tenth Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM10) was held in Milan, Italy on October 16~17, and leaders from 51 member states and two regional cooperation bodies (EU & ASEAN) participated in the Summit. President Park Geun-hye participated in the Summit along with German Chancellor Angela Merkel, Russian President Vladimir Putin, French President François Hollande, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, European Council President Herman van Rompuy, European Commission President José Manuel Barroso and ASEAN Secretary General Le Luong Minh.



The 10th ASEM Summit
(Milan, October 17, 2014)

President Park made an address in the second session under the theme of "Europe-Asia Partnership in Addressing Global Matters in an Inter-connected

World" and proposed three measures and concrete initiatives¹⁾ to strengthen the connectivity between the two continents. She also noted that the Korean government will join the international community's efforts to tackle the Ebola crisis by providing humanitarian support and medical staff to the affected areas. During the retreat session, President Park called on the international community to contribute to solving the North Korean nuclear and human rights issues and announced her plans to transform the DMZ into a zone of peace by building the World Eco-Peace Park.

In negotiating the text of the Chair's Statement, the Korean government succeeded in including not only DPRK's nuclear program but also missiles and human rights situation under regional and international issues of para. 40 so as to raise awareness about the matter. Also, optimistic assessments about various ongoing Korean initiatives were included in the text. The Korean government proposed the following three new initiatives: a symposium on international cooperation for establishing an effective Eurasian inter-modal transport and logistics network, an ASEM conference on global ageing and human rights of the elderly and an ASEM inter-governmental cooperative measurement initiatives. They were all endorsed and included in the annex of the Chair's Statement. The Korean government also succeeded in including a paragraph calling for urgent action and greater national, regional and international collaboration to end the Ebola outbreak in the text of the Chair's Statement (para. 37).

By participating in the Tenth ASEM Summit, President Park attended all the three major regional cooperation fora—ASEM, APEC and ASEAN+3. President Park's participation in the Summit has served as a meaningful opportunity to expand the

1) Concrete initiatives

- ① to promote physical connectivity: a symposium on international cooperation for establishing an effective Eurasian inter-modal transport and logistics network
- ② to promote digital connectivity: a trans-Eurasia information network
- ③ to promote cultural and education connectivity: a ASEM DUO scholarship program

horizon of Korea's summit diplomacy with Europe and Asia, which the President has endeavored to achieve since she took office. It was also an opportunity to highlight Korea's increased role in addressing global crises with her announcement to dispatch medical staff to the Ebola affected areas. With regard to connectivity, the main theme of this summit, President Park introduced Korea's Eurasia Initiative and gained support from the leaders of ASEM member states. The Korean government made active efforts to explore new themes that can revitalize the ASEM process by proposing several new initiatives.

2. ASEAN-ROK, ASEAN+3, EAS

The Republic of Korea participated actively in the ASEAN+3 Summit (Association of Southeast Asian Nations + the ROK, China and Japan) and the East Asia Summit (EAS), which were held back to back in Myanmar from November 12 to 13, 2014. At both meetings, the ROK government reaffirmed its high regard for ASEAN and expressed its intention of playing a positive role in strengthening ROK-ASEAN relations. To that end, the ROK government pledged to host the ROK-ASEAN Commemorative Summit and support efforts to advance regional cooperation.

At the 17th ASEAN+3 Summit, the 10 ASEAN countries and the ROK, China and Japan expressed satisfaction with the tangible results that had been achieved in the fields of finance, agriculture, health care and education in the years since the establishment of the ASEAN+3 in 1997. In addition, the ROK expressed appreciation for the role that the ASEAN+3 had played, saying it had served as the driving force for regional cooperation in East Asia. At the same time, the leaders agreed on the need to strengthen international cooperation further in order to respond effectively

to a number of challenges—among these were economic instability, Ebola, food security and climate change.

Under President Park Geun-hye's leadership, all sides agreed, the ROK-led second East Asia Vision II action plan was conducive to the establishment of a strong foundation for the East Asian Community. The leaders of all member countries expressed appreciation and support for Korea's efforts and indicated their willingness to play active roles in those fields in which their respective nations excelled. In addition, President Park emphasized the importance of garnering support for the denuclearization of North Korea. Accordingly, she updated the other leaders on the progress of the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) and showed support for the Chairman's Statement.

The ninth East Asia Summit was attended by all 10 ASEAN member countries as well as the Republic of Korea, China, Japan, Australia, India, New Zealand, the United States and Russia. The leaders noted that EAS, as the region's most effective strategic forum, was helping to achieve peace and prosperity in East Asia, and resolved to respond collectively not only to regional issues but also to global issues. Issues surrounding Ebola, extremism and terrorism were highlighted at the meeting, and non-traditional security was also discussed. Additionally, this meeting resulted in the adoption of the greatest number of resolutions in the history of the EAS. President Park expressed strong support for cooperation on non-traditional national security issues under the EAS framework. Furthermore, to stop the spread of Ebola, President Park introduced the ROK government's action plan, which set forth specific financial and volunteer commitments. With regard to the Korean Peninsula, the member nations welcomed the ROK government's Korean Peninsula Trust-Building Process as well as NAPCI, and also expressed support for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula through a clause in the Chairman's Statement.

At the fourth ROK-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting, held in Seoul on July 29, 2014, the member countries adopted a Joint Statement evaluating the progress of ROK-Mekong cooperation over the previous four years and proposing a direction for future cooperation. In addition, the Plan of Action (2014~2017), which covers six priority areas of cooperation, was adopted under the Terms of Reference of the Chairman's Statement.

The third ROK-Mekong Business Forum took place in Cambodia, and participants adopted a concept paper detailing the Mekong-ROK Cooperation Fund Project. They also discussed the South China Sea dispute, the need to strengthen regional multilateral cooperation and promote ASEAN connectivity, and other regional and international affairs.

3. 2014 ROK-ASEAN Commemorative Summit

To celebrate the 25th anniversary of the establishment of dialogue relations between the ROK and ASEAN, the ROK-ASEAN Commemorative Summit was held in Busan from December 11 to 12, 2014, under the theme of "Building trust, bringing happiness." It was the second gathering of its kind, following the 2009 Commemorative Summit. The meeting provided an opportunity to upgrade Korea's strategic partnership with ASEAN.

At this Commemorative Summit, attended by the leaders of all 10 ASEAN countries, President Park stressed the need to bolster cooperation in three key areas: political/security cooperation, economic cooperation, and social/cultural cooperation. President Park referred to these cooperation areas as the three pillars of the plan titled "Partners in trust and happiness." All leaders agreed to adopt a joint

statement setting forth a vision for future cooperation between the ROK and ASEAN.

In terms of political and security cooperation, all the leaders agreed that security in Northeast Asia and security in Southeast Asia were closely intertwined, and that cooperation must be intensified to achieve sustainable peace and security in East Asia. In particular, concerning the Korean Peninsula, the ASEAN leaders agreed to work together to achieve the denuclearization of the peninsula. They also expressed support for 'trust diplomacy' in the form of the Korean Peninsula Peaceful Unification Initiative as well as NAPCI.

Regarding economic cooperation, the leaders recalled the positive impact of the implementation of the ASEAN-ROK Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation, noting that the entry into force of the Trade in Goods, Trade in Services and Investment agreements under the Framework Agreement had boosted the total volume of trade. Accordingly, they predicted success in reaching the target of \$200 billion (USD) by 2020. In addition, considering the launch of the ROK-ASEAN Business Council in 2014, the leaders agreed to enhance support for small and medium-sized enterprises and to increase cooperation on energy infrastructure.

Regarding social and cultural cooperation, the leaders decided to drastically promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges in both the public and private sectors. For this reason, considering the establishment of the ROK-ASEAN Centre in 2009, the leaders welcomed plans to establish an ASEAN Culture Institute in Busan in 2017 to raise awareness about ASEAN cultures in Korea.

The ROK and ASEAN leaders also agreed to expand cooperation on non-traditional security and other global issues. In particular, they decided to cooperate creatively on responses to climate change and natural disasters. President Park suggested working together to develop a new and renewable energy business

model in cooperation with the Global Green Growth Institute and the Green Growth Fund. The leaders also decided to increase cooperation on sustainable forestry and to establish an Asia Forest Cooperation Organization to that end.

On another note, separate from the formal meetings, the welcoming dinner, luncheon, and special events for the leaders' spouses provided opportunities to show Korea's professionalism and share its culture. The various events held before and after the Commemorative Summit, as well as the related media coverage, also helped bring a more in-depth understanding of the ASEAN countries to the people of Korea.

4. Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

The BSEC is a regional economic organization, initiated by Turkey in 1992, and its goal is to boost trade and economic cooperation and encourage friendly and good neighborly relations in the Black Sea region. The member states of the BSEC are Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine.

For the purpose of laying a firm foundation for stronger ICT cooperation with the 12 countries in the Black Sea region, Korea joined the BSEC as a Sectoral Dialogue Partner in 2011. Since then, Korea has held the Korea-BSEC ICT workshop four times in accordance with the Initiative for ICT Cooperation with the BSEC.

From November 3 to 12, in four BSEC member states—Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Georgia—the Foreign Ministry and the National Information Society Agency co-hosted the Fourth Korea-BSEC ICT workshop themed around various ICT fields: national information policies, information security, building of national information

infrastructure, ICT project management, ICT culture, and global development cooperation and international aid policies.

5. Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

CICA is a regional security forum, initiated by Kazakhstan in 1992. The purpose of CICA is to discuss ways to sustain peace and security in Asia, build trust among Asian countries and prevent possible conflicts in the region. CICA consists of 26 member states including Korea, China (Chairman for 2014~2016), Russia, Thailand, Turkey (Chairman for 2010~2014) and 11 observers including the US, Japan, the UN, and the OSCE.

Since Korea became an official member of CICA in 2006, it has played a significant role by making voluntary financial contributions and by serving as the coordinator in the areas of energy security and IT cooperation from April 2010.

At the Fourth CICA Summit in 2014, of which the theme was "Enhancing Dialogue, Trust and Coordination for a New Asia of Peace, Stability and Cooperation," Korea explained to the member states its efforts to sustain peace on the Korean Peninsula and its Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI). Korea also called for the interest and active support of the member states to help Korea realize its vision (Head of delegation: Ryu Gil-jae, Minister of Unification).

6. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

The ASEAN Regional Forum is a regional consultative body that was established to foster constructive dialogue on political and security issues of common interest and concern as well as to achieve peace and security in the region. It is attended by 27 nations including the EU, the United States, Japan, China, Russia and North Korea.

On August 10, 2014, the 21st ARF Foreign Ministers' Meeting took place in Myanmar. All 27 Foreign Ministers were present, and they exchanged views on issues including North Korea's nuclear weapons program and the South China Sea dispute. Prior to the Foreign Ministers' Meeting, North Korea visited several East Asian countries in the hope of expanding diplomatic ties and reflecting its opinions in the ARF Chairman's Statement. However, as a result of the ROK's active negotiations, North Korea's hopes were not fulfilled. This outcome can be interpreted as a sign that the international community is united in its opposition to North Korea's nuclear weapons program. Furthermore, the ARF Foreign Ministers welcomed the recent inter-Korean family reunions and expressed the hope that such reunions would become regular events.

The ministers discussed the future direction of the ARF and evaluated the trust-building process and the progress of preventive diplomacy efforts in five cooperation areas: disaster relief, terrorism, transboundary crime, maritime security, and disarmament and non-proliferation. Regarding security in the sky, the ROK expressed its condolences to those affected by the downing of Flight MH17 and emphasized once again the importance of aircraft safety. The ROK also pointed out the danger that North Korea's unpredictable missile launches might pose for commercial aircraft.

In addition, with the goal of establishing a 'knowledge community' covering

politics and security issues affecting the Asia-Pacific region, as well as the ARF's future direction, the ROK established an Experts and Eminent Persons Group composed of ARF professionals engaged in research concerning development plans. As a result, improvements were made that enhanced efficiency. Depending on the results of the 2015 ARF, the ROK supposes that further discussions will be necessary.

7. Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC)

The Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC) is the sole inter-governmental and multilateral forum between East Asia and Latin America. Korea participates actively in FEALAC to promote mutual understanding and substantial cooperation between the two regions, having served as Regional Coordinator for East Asia from 2004 to 2007 and later as a FEALAC Working Group Co-Chair. Korea also proposed the establishment of the Vision Group and hosts and administers the FEALAC Cyber Secretariat.

The Fourth FEALAC Cyber Secretariat Workshop, held in Seoul on March 13, 2014, brought together delegates from sixteen FEALAC member states. The participants reviewed progresses of each member states in fulfilling the Vision Group recommendations, and further presented their plans for its implementation.

On the occasion of the 15th FEALAC Foreign Ministers' Meeting and Senior Officials' Meeting in Bangkok from August 21 to 22, 2014, Korea co-chaired working group meeting for Trade-Investment-Tourism; presented results of the Youth Forum, and Seminar for Industry-University Cooperation; and proposed a mid-to-long term

plan for the promotion of industry-university cooperation. Furthermore, as a host country of the Cyber Secretariat, Korea presented its current activities and future plans, in addition to proposing guidelines for the use of FEALAC logos.

Meanwhile, as a FEALAC National Project, Korea hosted the LINC-FEALAC International Joint Seminar on Industry-University Cooperation in Seoul on October 16, 2014. Nine delegates, including government officials and scholars from Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, introduced policies to encourage cooperation between industries and universities and discussed ways to promote cooperation among FEALAC member states. From November 23 to 29, 2014, Korea sent a delegation to Mexico and Brazil to encourage cooperation between industries and universities and organized seminars and meetings with relevant major institutions. In doing so, Korea established a foundation for enhanced cooperation and increased academic exchanges among FEALAC member countries.

8. Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD)

The Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), established in June 2002, is a pan-Asian body covering East, South and Central Asia as well as the Middle East and consists of 33 members. They include the ROK, China, Japan, all the ASEAN countries, India, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

At ACD meetings, ministers representing the respective countries are encouraged to engage in dialogue concerning political issues as well as measures to enhance cooperation in 20 diverse fields including energy, agriculture and finance. Currently, as a result of the Kuwait Declaration, mobilization of ACD funding is in the process. In addition, the ROK is acting as the prime mover for IT cooperation. The 13th ACD

Foreign Ministers' Meeting was scheduled for November 2014, but was delayed until April 23, 2015. The second ACD Summit will take place in 2016 in Thailand.

9. Status and Outcomes of MIKTA's Middle Power Diplomacy

2014 was a year of eye-opening improvements for MIKTA, of which Korea is a member state. MIKTA was officially launched in September 2013 on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly.

The name MIKTA is an acronym for Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Turkey and Australia. MIKTA is a group of middle power countries that rank from 12th to 18th in terms of GDP and are included in the G20 but neither in the G7 nor BRICs. Also, MIKTA members are active players on the international stage including the UN.

The MIKTA Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held three times in 2014, and, at the second meeting (Mexico City, April 13~14), all the members agreed on Korea being the second coordinator from September 2014 to August 2015. At the third meeting held on the sidelines of UNGA (New York, September 25), MIKTA members agreed to hold three regular meetings a year (in the first half of the year and on the sidelines of UNGA and the G20 Summit) as well as Senior Officials Meetings (SOMs) in between sessions. At the Fourth Foreign Ministers' Meeting (Brisbane, November 15) held on the sidelines of the G20 Summit, ministers reached an agreement that Korea would host the first SOM in February 2015 and the Fifth MIKTA Foreign Ministers' Meeting in May 2015.

Member states have continued concrete consultation for promoting joint cooperation projects of MIKTA and have taken joint steps on pending global issues,

thereby strengthening MIKTA's position as an effective cooperation platform for middle powers. Most notably, the foreign ministers of MIKTA member states issued a joint statement on April 14, 2014 expressing their grave concern over the ballistic missile launches by North Korea, urging North Korea to stop making further provocative actions, and highlighting the importance of dismantling all of North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner; a joint statement on July 26, 2014 demonstrating their strong will to contribute to promoting the shared interest of the international community by securing the safety of international civil aviation in the aftermath of the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17; as well as a joint statement expressing their concern that the spread of the Ebola virus in West Africa constitutes a serious global health challenge and their will to actively participate in the efforts to promote global health and prevent further spread of the Ebola virus on September 25, 2014.

Summit Diplomacy to Strengthen the Global Network

In 2014, her second year in office, President Park Geun-hye made seven presidential trips abroad, visiting 14 countries including India, Canada, Germany, Italy, the United Arab Emirates, and Uzbekistan. President Park also took part in eight multilateral summits including the third Nuclear Security Summit, the UN Climate Summit, the 69th UN General Assembly, and the APEC, and G20 Summits. Prime Minister Jung Hong-won visited six nations and attended the Boao Forum for Asia during his three trips abroad. In addition, 18 foreign heads of state or government, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, and Pope Francis visited Korea.

President Park's bilateral and multilateral summit diplomacy strengthened Korea's global network, reaching out to regions in Asia, North America, Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, and also contributed to the international community's global agenda.

2014 Overseas Visits and Incoming Visits

Classification	Details of the Event
Overseas Visits by the President (7 Visits, 14 States)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o State Visit to India and Switzerland, and Participation in the Davos Forum (1.15~23) o Participation in the Third Nuclear Security Summit (Hague) and State Visit to Germany (3.23~29) o Official Working Visit to the United Arab Emirates (5.19~20) o State Visit to Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan (6.16~21) o State Visit to Canada, and Participation in the UN Climate Summit and the 69th General Assembly (9.20~26) o Participation in the Tenth ASEM Summit and Official Visit to Italy (10.14~18) o Participation in the APEC, ASEAN+3-EAS, and G20 Summits (11.9~17)
Overseas Visits by the Prime Minister (3 Visits, 6 States)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Participation in Sochi Olympics (2.20~24) o Participation in the Boao Forum for Asia, Official Visit to Chung-ching, China and Pakistan (4.9~16) o Official Visit to Egypt, Morocco, Azerbaijan (11.22~29)
Incoming Visits by Foreign Dignitaries (18 Visits)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Working Visit by Dalia Grybauskaitė, President of the Republic of Lithuania (2.18~20) o Official Visit by General Sheik Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces (2.26~28) o Official Visit by Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada (3.10~11) o Official Visit by Tony Abbott, Prime Minister of Australia (4.8~9) o Official Visit by Barack Obama, President of the United States of America (4.25~26) o State Visit by Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China (7.3~4) o Official Visit by Anibal Cavaco Silva, President of the Portuguese Republic (7.19~21) o Official Pastoral Visit by Pope Francis (8.14~18)

Incoming Visits by
Foreign Dignitaries
(18 Visits)

- o Visit by Nguyen Phu Trong, Secretary-general of Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (10.1~4)
 - o Official Visit by Alassane Ouattara, President of the Republic of Côte D'Ivoire (10.6~9)
 - o Working Visit by Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda (10.29~30)
 - o State Visit by King Willem-Alexander and Queen Máxima of the Netherlands (11.2~5)
 - o State Visit by Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the Sate of Qatar (11.4~5)
 - o Official Visit by Alexander Stubb, Prime Minister of the Republic of Finland (11.19~22)
 - o Official Visit by Orbán Viktor, Prime Minister of the Republic of Hungary (11.27~29)
 - o State Visit by Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam (12.8~10)
 - o Official Visit by Dato' Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia (12.9~11)
 - o Official Visit by Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia (12.13~15)
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