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Enhancing Korea's Role and Prestige in the International Community

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DIPLOMATIC WHITE PAPER

Chapter 1

Contributing to the Promotion of International Peace



1. Strengthening Cooperation with the United Nations

1) Contributions as a Non-permanent Member of the UN Security Council

The Republic of Korea was elected as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council for the 2013~2014 term at the 67th session of the UN General Assembly on October 18, 2012. Korea assumed its second chairmanship of the UN Security Council in May 2014.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540, Korea held a High-Level open debate (presided by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Yun Byung-se), thereby contributing to the promotion of the international regime on non-proliferation.

The Korean government has also reinforced its multilateral diplomatic capacity during the term. It made strenuous efforts to address international issues such as Somalia-Eritrea Sanctions Committee and 1540 Committee (non-proliferation of WMD) as Chair of subsidiary organs of the Security Council.

President Park Geun-hye attended the Security Council summit (September 24) for the first time. In the summit, the President expressed Korea's will to contribute to addressing newly emerged international security issues. In terms of dealing with Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF), the President stressed that the international community should make prompt, efficient and thorough common action against FTF's threat and that Korea is willing to join the efforts.

2) Participation in the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly

President Park Geun-hye delivered a speech at the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly at the UN headquarters on September 24, 2014. Her vision of the UN and the Republic of Korea, peace, human rights and development expressed through her speech earned extensive support from the international community.

In her speech, under the topic of international peace, President Park underscored the necessity of addressing the North Korean nuclear program and urged North Korea to give up its program and make the strategic decision to promote economic development. In terms of human rights, she stressed that both North Korea and the international community need to take appropriate action. Also, she emphasized that sexual violence against women in armed conflicts is a grave infringement of human rights. Regarding development, education, and environment, President Park expressed Korea's will to play a bridging role in establishing a post-2015 agenda and a post-2020 system.

With regard to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, President Park introduced Korea's diplomatic vision: sustainable peace and reunification of the peninsula, peace and development of North East Asia, and realization of Global happiness. She especially stressed that the reunification of the peninsula could contribute to the UN and the international community.

2. Korea's Advancement in International Organizations

In 2014, Korea was successful in advancing in specialized bodies of the United Nations such as the International Seabed Authority (ISA) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

More Korean officials were posted in high-ranking positions of international organizations in 2014. Kang Kyung-hwa has been Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights since 2006. It was the first time a Korean female was appointed at the level of Assistant Secretary-General. Professor Paik Jin-hyun, a member of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), was reelected in 2014. Moreover, Professor Lee Jae-sup was elected as the Head of the ITU Standardization Sector. Also, Judge Chung Chang-ho at the Extraordinary Chamber in the Courts of Cambodia was elected as a judge of International Court of Criminal.

3. Support for Recruitment of Korean Nationals in International Organizations

The Korean government strongly supports and encourages qualified nationals to advance to various international organizations so that more nationals can represent Korea and its increased role and influence in the international community.

With its consistent efforts to help support its nationals to work in international organizations, Korea is now classified as within-range country of the desirable geographical balance according to the UN Secretariat statistics of 2013. By entering into this category, Korean nationals cannot apply for the UN regular recruitment examination called Young Professionals Programme (YPP) from 2014.

Therefore, MOFA continues to strengthen the Junior Professional Officer Program and UN Volunteers Program to offer better opportunities for Koreans to work for international organizations and to foster excellent human resources that have enhanced global talents.

MOFA has increased the number of annual positions for the Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) from five to fifteen since December 2011. It has selected 15 new JPOs to be sent in 2015 to work in ten international organizations, such as the UNHCR, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, and the UN Secretariat.

Furthermore, MOFA supports the UN Specialist Volunteers program which enables Korean nationals with work experience in the relevant specialty area to work in the field offices of UN agencies as UN Specialist Volunteers. Starting from 2013, has launched the UN Youth Volunteers program through which Korean youngsters are able to explore opportunities to do volunteer work in the various field offices of UN organizations devoted to development, human rights and humanitarian assistance.

The International Organization Recruitment Center of MOFA provides various services to those interested in working for international organizations, such as meetings with invited Korean speakers working for international organizations, counselling services via e-mail, telephone, or visits, and promotion of online mentoring program to connect Koreans working for international organizations with job seekers interested in the organizations.

MOFA held the 2013 Job Fair for Career Opportunities in the UN System and Other International Organizations at Seoul National University on May 26, at Konkuk University on May 27, at Yonsei University on May 28, and at Pukyong National University on May 29, 2014. Human resources officers from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labor Organization (ILO), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and UN Volunteers (UNV) were invited to the Job Fair, which was attended by about 1,300 people including students from more than 100 different universities.

Due to these efforts, the number of Koreans working for international organizations has more than tripled since 1991 when Korea first joined the UN, from 139 Korean officers in 17 different organizations to 532 Korean officers in 45 different organizations.

4. Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operation (PKO)

UN Peacekeeping Operations aim to maintain international peace and security by monitoring cease-fires, assisting in disarmament, preventing conflict recurrence,

maintaining public security, and offering post-conflict recovery activities. As of December 2014, some 104,000 military and police officers participated in UN PKOs world-wide, and the UN PKO budget reaches \$8 billion (USD), which is about 2.6 times the size of the UN's regular budget.

Since Korea deployed its engineering troops (*Sangroksu* Unit) to Somalia in 1993, Korean blue helmets are actively participating UN peacekeeping operation for the peace and security of conflict areas and to offer humanitarian assistance such as medical treatment or regional reconstruction.

As of December 2014, Korean blue helmets were deployed to the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and Lebanon (UNFIL), participating in reconstruction and humanitarian assistance. Successfully fulfilling their mission, Korean peacekeepers were able to win the support of local residents and the governments. In addition, thanks to the request from the local governments and the UN, the Korean National Assembly approved the one-year extension of the dispatch of Korean troops to UNMISS (Sudan) and UNIFIL (Lebanon) until the end of 2015.

Meanwhile, three police officers including one female were deployed to the Mission in Liberia (UNIMIL) in April 2014 in response to the request from the UN. Highest efforts were made to establish peace and rebuild security in Liberia in the midst of the high risk of Ebola virus in that region.

Current Deployment (As of March 2015, 634 Military Officers in total)

Country (name of UN Mission)		Size and Character	Mission	Initial deployment
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Dongmyung Unit	Infantry unit (316)	Peace establishment and reconstruction	July 2007
	Command or etc	4 Military officers		January 2007
South Sudan (UNMISS)	Hanbit Unit	Engineering unit (290)	Reconstruction and truce supervision	January 2013
	Command or etc	7 Military officers		July 2011
India, Pakistan (UNMOGIP)		7 Military officers	Truce supervision in Kashmir	November 1994
Liberia (UNMIL)		2 Military officers	Truce supervision	October 2003
		3 Police officers		April 2014
Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID)		2 Military officers	Supporting implementation of peace agreement	June 2009
Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)		2 Military officers	Truce supervision	July 2009
South Sahara (MINURSO)		4 Military officers	Supporting implementation of peace agreement	July 2009
Total		634 Military Officers		
		3 Police officers		

5. Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy

1) UN Human Rights Council

As a member of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) from 2013 to 2015, the ROK government has actively participated in the international community's efforts to promote and protect human rights around the globe. In 2014, the Council held regular sessions in March, June, and September, and special sessions on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, Occupied Palestinian Territory, and Iraq. In 2014, the Council deliberated the human rights situation of the 42 UN member states, including the Democratic Republic of Korea (DPRK), through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a mechanism by which the human rights situation in all UN member states is regularly reviewed.

Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

- The UPR is a unique process that involves reviewing the human rights records of all UN member states and making recommendations once every four to five years. The UPR assesses the extent to which states respect their human rights obligations set out in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human rights instruments to which the State is a party, and voluntary pledges and commitments made by the State.

The UN Commission of Inquiry (COI) on Human Rights in the DPRK, which was established pursuant to the Human Rights Council Resolution 22/13 in March 2013,

released an extensive report on the human rights situation in the DPRK in February 2014. The report concluded that many instances of human rights violations in the DPRK constitute crimes against humanity, and provided a wide range of recommendations to the DPRK, UN member states, and UN bodies.

At its 25th Session in March 2014, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in the DRRK, including the major recommendations of the COI. The resolution recommends that the UN General Assembly submit the COI report to the Security Council for its consideration and appropriate action, including referral of the situation of the DPRK to the appropriate international criminal justice mechanism. Furthermore, it requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to follow up on the COI recommendations, through such measures as the establishment of a field-based structure to strengthen monitoring of the human rights situation in the DPRK, to ensure accountability, and to maintain visibility of the human rights situation in the DPRK. The Republic of Korea co-sponsored this resolution, together with the European Union, Japan, the Unites States of America, and the Commonwealth of Australia etc.

In May 2014, the government decided to accept the OHCHR's request to establish a field-based structure in Korea, in an attempt to actively join the international community's efforts to improve the human rights situation in North Korea.

2) UN General Assembly

At its 69th session, the UN General Assembly, adopted the resolutions on the human rights situation in the DPRK, Myanmar, Iran, and Syria, as well as 63 resolutions on human rights and social issues, including the rights of women, children, and

refugees.

On December 18, 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the human rights situation in the DPRK, with overwhelming support (116 in favor, 20 against, and 53 abstentions). 62 member states, the largest number ever since the adoption of the first resolution on the human rights situation in the DPRK in 2005, co-sponsored the resolution. This resolution encourages the Security Council to take appropriate actions to ensure accountability, including through consideration of referral of the situation in the DPRK to the International Criminal Court and targeted sanctions against those who appear to be most responsible. On December 22, 2014, the Security Council decided to place 'the Situation in the DPRK' on its agenda with a vote of 11 in favor, 2 against, and 2 abstentions, and discussed the human rights situation in the DPRK for the first time, recognizing that the gravity of human rights violation in the DPRK threaten to have an impact on the maintenance of international peace and security.

3) Promotion of Democracy

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

Korea is involved in the activities of Community of Democracies (CD), as a member of its Governing Council. Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se attended the Seventh Bali Democracy Forum in October 2014, contributing to the international discussion for consolidating democracy by sharing the Korea's vision for the

promotion of democracy process, such as the importance of democratic governance, the significance of education of citizens, the promotion of the participation of women, and the pursuit of inclusive growth.

Community of Democracies (CD)

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

Bali Democracy Forum (BDF)

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

4) Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Vulnerable People

With a view to ensuring promotion and protection of human rights of the vulnerable social strata such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and refugees, Korea has attended numerous relevant international conferences to share its experiences in human rights promotion, and to contribute to the strengthening of international human rights protection mechanisms.

As a member of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the Republic of Korea participated in the 58th session of CSW, the theme of which was elimination and prevention of violation against women, held in New York in March 2014. Since

the UN Women was founded in 2011, Korea, serving as a member of the executive board, has committed to the international community's efforts to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

Additionally, Korea actively joined hands with the international community to protect children's rights as a member of the executive board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). At the 11th annual consultation held in New York, December 2014, Korea and the UNICEF reviewed their partnership and discussed a progressive way to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

At the Seventh Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in June 2014, the Korean delegation actively participated in the discussions on ways to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities such as ensuring adequate standard of living and strengthening their economic, social, and cultural rights. At this Conference, Mr. Oh Joon, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN, was elected as chair of the Conference for a two-year term (2015~2016), and Professor Kim Hyung-shik was re-elected as a member of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

In the current humanitarian crisis with the number of persons of concern¹⁾ including refugees reaching approximately 78 million, Korea has committed to the international cooperation to protect refugees. Choi Seok-young, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva served as chair of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for a year from October 2013.

1) persons subject to protection and assistance of UNHCR such as refugees, internally displaced persons, and stateless persons.

6. Strengthening the International Disarmament and Nonproliferation Regime

1) Preventing the Spread of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) to Non-State Actors

The year 2014 marked the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1540 adopted in 2004, which aims to prevent WMDs from falling into the hands of non-state actors, including terrorist groups.

As the country chairing the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1540 (2004) (1540 Committee) during 2013 and 2014, the Republic of Korea announced the year 2014 as the 'Year of Universality' and actively strived to strengthen the global nonproliferation regime related to WMDs. In May 2014 Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se chaired an open debate of the Security Council, in which the member states comprehensively discussed ways to strengthen the implementation of Resolution 1540, including submission of national implementation reports from all UN member states, and adopted a presidential statement (S/PRST/2014/7) as an outcome document. In October 2014 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea hosted a 'Regional Workshop on Promoting Full Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1540' in Seoul, in which the UN Security Council members, Asian countries, and relevant international organizations participated. The participants of the workshop discussed ways to strengthen the implementation of Resolution 1540 in Asia as well as future challenges.

2) Strengthening the Implementation of UNSC Sanctions by the International Community

In 2014 North Korea continued its provocations by launching ballistic missiles in violation of the UNSC resolutions on North Korea. Such provocations came after its launch of a long-range missile in 2012 and its third nuclear test in 2013. In the face of the grave North Korea nuclear problem, Korea, as a member of the Security Council, actively contributed to strengthening the international community's implementation of the UNSC sanctions on North Korea.

The Korean government, in close cooperation with UNSC members, contributed to drawing up the SC President's press elements in March and July of 2014 regarding North Korea's launch of short range missiles. Furthermore, as a follow up measure to the interdiction of the North Korean ship, *Chong Chon Gang*, in Panama in July 2013, Korea actively assisted the UNSC Sanctions Committee on North Korea in additionally designating entities and individuals to the sanctions list regarding North Korea's proliferation activities.

3) Participating in International Cooperation to Strengthen the Global Nonproliferation Regime

As the host of the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (NSS), the Korean government continued to make meaningful contributions to the strengthening of the global nuclear security architecture. In 2014, the NSS, one of the greatest gatherings of heads of states in the area of international security, was successfully held in The Hague. As the former host and chair of the NSS, Korea made active efforts to reinforce the global nuclear security regime and to ensure the Summit's successful outcome. Focusing especially on the importance of securing nuclear material from non-state actors, the Korean government played a leading role in the adoption of a joint statement on 'Promoting Full and Universal Implementation

of UNSC Resolution 1540.¹ Furthermore, Korea, in tandem with the United States and the Netherlands, the former and current NSS chairs respectively, played an active role in the adoption of a joint statement on 'Strengthening Nuclear Security Implementation.'

In her opening remarks at the 2014 NSS, President Park Geun-Hye made a four-point proposal on the development of the international nuclear security regime. As a follow-up measure to this proposal, the Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control (KINAC), in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), hosted a 'Workshop on Computer Security for Nuclear Facilities' in November 2014, which emphasized the need for raising awareness on cyber security for nuclear facilities and discussed ways to enhance international cooperation in this area.

Moreover, as the Coordinator for the Implementation Assessment Group (IAG) of the Global Initiative of Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) from 2013 to 2015, Korea has actively contributed to invigorating discussions of the GICNT. It also hosted the annual IAG Meeting in June 2014 in Seoul, in which about 80 countries participated. The Meeting discussed concrete ways to strengthen nuclear security and served as a good opportunity for Korea to continue its leadership in the field of global nuclear security. At the event, Shin Dong-ik, Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs of MOFA, delivered the opening speech.

Meanwhile, the international community continued its efforts to destroy chemical weapons in Syria, which is struggling with difficulties from the civil war. After the use of chemical weapons in the attack on the Ghouta area in August 2013, the Syrian government is destroying and eliminating its chemical weapons under the supervision of the UN and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). As of August 2014, all toxic chemical weapons declared by the

Syrian government were destroyed. The Korean government, as a member of the OPCW executive council, actively participated in the destruction and verification of Syria's chemical weapons by making financial contributions and dispatching experts.

4) Activities and Achievements in Disarmament and Nonproliferation Activities in the Asia Pacific

The Korean government annually hosts the ROK-UN Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues (the Jeju Conference) in cooperation with the UN Regional Center for Peace and Disarmament for Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD) under the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). At the 13th Conference held in December 2014, about 60 experts from around the world had in-depth discussions on the implications of and future response to key issues in the disarmament and nonproliferation area, including the North Korean and the Iranian nuclear issues, as well as newly emerging ones, such as lethal autonomous weapons (LAWs). Participants included Virginia Gamba, Director and Deputy to the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs UN Office for Disarmament Affairs, and Adam Scheinman, Special Representative of the United States President for Nuclear Nonproliferation, among others.

7. International Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security Issues

1) International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism

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

Extremist terrorist groups such as ISIL (the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) and Boko Haram are expanding their influence amid continuing wars in Syria and the unstable political situation in the Middle East and Africa, posing a common threat to the international community. Nowadays, in particular, terrorist threats are evolving into diverse forms, as seen from the increase in the number of foreign terrorist fighters entering Syria, the expansion of extremist propaganda through the internet and the homegrown terrorist attacks ('by lone wolves').

In coping with the current situation, the international community is cooperating closely in diverse fields, with a focus on enhancing international law enforcement capacity, establishing non-proliferation regime on weapons of mass destruction (WMD), combating the financing of terrorism, and addressing conditions that encourage terrorism.

In addition, the international community is putting more emphasis on cooperation on Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), which aims to address economic and social factors triggering radicalization such as unemployment, poverty, and discrimination, and to prevent vulnerable people from being exposed to extremism.

The Korean government firmly upholds its stance that the act of terrorism, in any form, is a crime that cannot be tolerated or justified under any circumstances, and that it will not negotiate with terrorists. Based upon such principles, Korea is

intensifying its efforts to reinforce counterterrorism capacity at the domestic level while actively participating in counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations and the international community.

(2) Cooperation with International Organizations

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

In particular, the UN Security Council held a summit to address the issue of foreign terrorist fighters (FTF) which has recently emerged as a grave threat, and adopted UNSC Resolution 2178 on preventing the cross-border travel of FTFs. Heads of government and foreign ministers from more than 37 countries including the Korean President attended the meeting and expressed their resolve to actively participate in the concerted efforts of the international community in fighting against the threats posed by FTFs etc.

Moreover, Korea is party to 13 out of 14 counter-terrorism conventions and protocols. Also, the Korean government has been fully implementing relevant UNSC Resolutions, imposing sanctions against the individuals and entities designated by the al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee.

(3) Bilateral Cooperation

Since 2005, the Republic of Korea has been holding bilateral consultations with neighboring and like-minded countries to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation. In 2014, Korea held a bilateral consultation with China where the

leaders discussed current terrorism situations and joint measures to promote terrorism related information sharing. They also discussed ways to strengthen mutual cooperation in case of an emergency and to address transnational threats that the two countries are facing.

(4) Domestic Measures

Korean citizens cannot be immune to foreign terrorist threats considering the number of Koreans traveling abroad (15 million annually), the increasing number of Korean corporations making inroads into foreign markets and its military deployment to foreign countries. Against the surging terrorist attacks targeting Koreans in politically unstable areas, the Korean government is bolstering its preventive measures.

In cooperation with relevant local organizations, Korea is employing every possible means to protect its institutions and businesses from terrorists. For example, it provides information about high-risk areas to Korean installations and corporations.

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

2) Combating Piracy

(1) Current Situation

Piracy is not only an obstacle to free navigation but is also a serious threat to the national security of afflicted states. Since 2008, piracy incidents off the coast of

Somalia have increased drastically, accounting for more than half of the piracy incidents on the world's seas. However, statistics show that piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia have been decreasing, recording only 11 piracy incidents in 2014, which is a 26.7 percent decrease compared to 2013. This accounts for a mere 4.5 percent of total piracy attacks in the world. Such reduction was possible due to a number of factors, including the presence of naval forces (24 vessels from 17 countries), the use of Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP), high levels of implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMP), the international cooperation on counter-piracy through the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, and the stabilization of the Somali government.

However, considering that Somali piracy tactics are still well organized, piracy attacks may increase if the international naval presence is reduced or if commercial vessels relax their self-protection measures, which is why we should continue to put efforts in countering threats posed by Somali pirates. In addition, as the piracy and armed robbery at sea have been increasing in West Africa and Southeast Asia, the international community needs to put efforts into countering piracy in these regions as well.

(2) Participation in the Global Fight against Piracy

The international community has made vigorous efforts in combating piracy off the coast of Somalia since 2008. The UN Security Council adopted resolutions in 2008²⁾, 2009³⁾, 2010⁴⁾, 2011⁵⁾, 2012⁶⁾, 2013⁷⁾ and 2014⁸⁾, which allow foreign warships to enter Somali waters and carry out anti-piracy operations. Moreover, NATO, the EU, and the CMF (Combined Maritime Forces) are running well-organized military operations in the area.

As a maritime nation, Korea has actively participated in the global fight against

Somali pirates with vital interest in its prevention and eradication. The Korean government co-sponsored the above resolutions of the UN Security Council and has been deploying warships to the Gulf of Aden in the Somali waters since 2009 in order to protect Korean marines and vessels. Korea also takes part in the international efforts for maritime security, operating as a member of the CMF, and plans to join the EU operation to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia.

Korea is an active participant in the CGPCS (Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia), which was established under UN Resolution 1851 in January 2009. CGPCS is an international platform consisted of around 60 countries, international organizations and maritime businesses, in which they discuss ways to eradicate

- 2) Resolution 1816 (2008): Deciding that for a period of six months ..., States ... may enter the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea
Resolution 1838 (2008): Calling upon States to take part actively in the fight against piracy on the high seas off the coast of Somalia, in particular by deploying naval vessels and military aircraft
Resolution 1846 (2008): Deciding that for a period of 12 months ..., States and regional organization ... may enter into the territorial waters of Somalia for the purpose of repressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea
Resolution 1851 (2008): Deciding that for a period of twelve months ..., States and regional organizations may undertake all necessary measures that are appropriate in Somalia, for the purpose of suppressing acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea
- 3) Resolution 1897 (2009): Deciding that for a period of twelve months ... to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of Resolution 1846 and paragraph 6 of Resolution 1851
- 4) Resolution 1918 (2010): Calls on all States, including States in the region, to criminalize piracy under their domestic law
Resolution 1950 (2010): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ... to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by resolution 1897 (2009)
- 5) Resolution 1976 (2011): Decides to urgently consider the establishment of specialized Somali courts to try suspected pirates both in Somalia and in the region, including an extraterritorial Somali specialized anti-piracy court
Resolution 2015 (2011): Strongly urges States ... to criminalize piracy under their domestic law, and reiterates its call on States to favorably consider the prosecution of suspected, and imprisonment of convicted pirates apprehended off the coast of Somalia
Decides to continue its consideration ... of the establishment of specialized antipiracy courts in Somalia and other States in the region
Resolution 2020 (2011): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ... to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), and paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010)
- 6) Resolution 2077 (2012): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ... to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), and paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010) and resolution 2020 (2011)
- 7) Resolution 2125 (2013): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ... to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846 (2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851 (2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897 (2009), paragraph 7 of resolution 1950 (2010), paragraph 9 of resolution 2020(2011), and paragraph 12 of resolution 2077 (2012)
- 8) Resolution 2184 (2014): Decides that for a further period of twelve months ... to renew the authorizations as set out in paragraph 10 of resolution 1846(2008) and paragraph 6 of resolution 1851(2008), as renewed by paragraph 7 of resolution 1897(2009), paragraph 7 of resolution 1950(2010), paragraph 9 of resolution 2020(2011), paragraph 12 of resolution 2077(2012), and paragraph 12 of resolution 2125(2013)

piracy by adjusting military operations and improving the capacity of coastal states. Korea hosted the CGPCS Working Group 3 from March 2012 to May 2014 and took the lead in the global efforts to tackle Somali piracy.

Furthermore, the Korean government operated the official website of the CGPCS from 2011 till 2014, thereby contributing to the facilitation of communication among the CGPCS participants and raising public awareness on piracy issues. Meanwhile, Korea made a contribution of \$500,000 (USD) to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund and \$700,000 (USD) to the CGPCS Trust Fund with hopes to solve fundamental problems by assisting the strengthening of judicial and public peace capacity of Somalia and its neighboring countries.

As the fundamental problem of Somali piracy lies in the lack of economic opportunity, the vulnerability of the governance in Somalia, and the lack in rule of law, a quick solution cannot be expected. Therefore, the international community should counter the threat of piracy with concerted efforts and continuous attention, to which the Korean government will explore a variety of ways to contribute.

3) Cyber-Security

As shown by the cyber attacks on Sony Pictures Entertainment and on a Korean nuclear power plant operator in December 2014, cyber attacks have been posing serious threats not only to national security but also to regional and international security.

The US government concluded that the North Korean government is responsible for the cyber attacks on Sony Pictures Entertainment and condemned it, with several grounds including results of technical analysis on the data deletion malware, overlap of the infrastructure used in the cyber attacks and similarities of the tools

used in the cyber attacks in 2013. Korea also condemned the attacks as crimes seriously undermined the openness and security of cyberspace.

The Korean government has been enhancing bilateral, sub-regional and multilateral cooperation in diplomatic efforts to effectively respond to cyber attacks. In bilateral cyber consultation with the US and Russia, Korea has had discussions on cyber issues and it also established bilateral cyber consultations with EU and Australia in 2014. On the sub-regional level, the Korea-Japan-China trilateral cyber policy consultation was established in 2014 and its first meeting was held in October. The second consultation is planned to be held in the second half of 2015 in Seoul. On the multilateral level, Korea is part of the discussions on cyber issues in international and regional fora including UN, ARF and APEC.

Cyber issues are also addressed in the UN Information Security Group of Governmental Experts (GGE). The UN Information Security GGE was established to discuss international norms governing the national behaviors and confidence building measures on cyberspace. The final report of the 2013 UN GGE included the agreed principle that existing international laws such as the UN charter could apply to cyberspace.

Experts from 20 countries including Korea are participating in the 2014~2015 UN Information Security GGE. The first meeting was held in the UN Headquarters in New York in July 2014, and the result of the meetings will be reported to the UN Secretary General after four meetings of GGE until June 2015.

Korea will continue to cooperate with the international society particularly on bilateral, sub-regional and multilateral levels in order to guarantee an open and secure cyberspace.

Chapter 2

Strengthening Contribution to the International Community through Effective Development Cooperation



Despite lingering global economic uncertainties and the ever-looming global challenges such as climate change, the increasing number of refugees and the Ebola virus, the international community has made significant progress in achieving the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. As the deadline for accomplishing the MDGs is fast approaching, the Post-2015 Development Agenda discussions are being actively held with the United Nations at its core.

The Korean government continues to strengthen its international contribution as a middle-power country. Korea not only leads the discussions of the Busan Global Partnership (GPEDC: Global Partnership for Effective Development Partnership), the most recognized initiative on development effectiveness, as a leading ODA norm-

setter, but also actively participates in the G20 Development Working Group and international humanitarian responses including the Korea's Emergency Relief Team against the Ebola Crisis.

The Post-2015 Development Agenda

- The Post-2015 Development Agenda is a new international development cooperation framework for 2016~2030 after the deadline of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

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

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

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

1. Scaling up Korea's ODA

Standing upon humanitarian principles and promoting international peace and prosperity, Korea provides ODA to help developing countries alleviate poverty and achieve sustainable development. To support the socio-economic improvement of developing countries and to contribute to the international community's efforts directed toward achieving the MDGs, the Korean government provided \$1,850 million (USD) worth of ODA in 2014. To be specific, Korea's bilateral assistance and

multilateral assistance to developing countries each amounted to \$1,391 million (USD) (75.0 percent) and \$459 million (USD) (25.0 percent) respectively. Bilateral assistance consisted of grants and concessional loans each worth \$879 million (USD) (63.2 percent) and \$512 million (USD) (36.8 percent).

Korea's expanding aid volume has contributed to its leadership in the international development arena, enabling Korea to head the G20 development agenda and the Busan Global Partnership (GPEDC). While several donors reduced their aid volume due to the global financial crisis, Korea continues to scale up its ODA volume, an act that is highly valued by the international community.

Korea's ODA up to 2014

US\$ million, net disbursements

	1987~2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 provisional	Total
Total volume of ODA	6,566.3	1,173.8	1,324.6	1,597.5	1,755.4	1,850.7	14,268.1
① Bilateral ODA	4,315.5	900.6	989.6	1,183.2	1,309.6	1,391.4	10,089.9
• Grants	2,567.6	573.9	575.0	714.9	809.0	879.4	6,119.8
• Loans (EDCF)	1,748.0	326.7	414.6	468.3	500.6	512.0	3,970.1
② Multilateral Assistance	2,250.7	273.2	335.0	414.3	445.8	459.2	4,178.2
ODA/GNI (%)		0.12	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	

source OECD, International Development Statistics Online DB

2. Strengthening the Foundation for Advanced ODA System

1) Relevant Agencies Council for Grant Aid

In accordance with the Basic Plan on International Development Cooperation (enacted in October 2010) and the Mid-term ODA Policy for 2011~2015 (enacted in December 2010), the Relevant Agencies Council for Grant Aid has been meeting on an annual basis since 2011 to review and coordinate the aid programs that different agencies plan to implement in the coming year.

More than 30 organizations participate in the annual meeting: ministries, commissions, boards and local governments. MOFA, the principal ministry responsible for Korea's grant aid, reviews about 1,000 draft plans to maximize synergies and prevent overlap.

In conjunction with the annual meeting, MOFA oversees sub-committee meetings for different sectors (agriculture, public health, education and public administration) and modalities (development consulting, training workshops and volunteer programs). The subcommittee meetings provide useful opportunities for aid-implementing agencies to consult with each other, which can help formulate sector- and modality-specific strategies.

2) Improving the Quality of Korea's ODA System

(1) Integrated Evaluation System of International Development Cooperation

In 2009, the Korean government created a 'Guideline on the Integrated Evaluation of International Development Cooperation' in accordance with global standards

to measure results and enhance the effectiveness of its international development cooperation projects through a systematic and objective analysis. It conducted a pilot integrated evaluation in 2010 and has carried out integrated evaluations since 2011. In January 2014, by having legislated and amended regulations for integrated evaluation, the Guideline stipulated the duties of all implementing agencies to establish and submit their plans of self-evaluation and to report the results, thus expanding the scope and laying a foundation for activation of integrated evaluation.

Under this integrated evaluation system, there are two tracks of assessment which include a self-evaluation of its own aid projects conducted by each aid implementing agency and a sub-committee evaluation by the International Development Cooperation Sub-committee for Evaluation. For the sub-committee evaluation, the Sub-committee for Evaluation selects subjects that need improvement in terms of integrated ODA and conducts an objective evaluation. All reports are submitted to the Sub-committee for deliberation.

In 2014, four cases of sub-committee evaluations (Meta-evaluation of self-evaluations, Integrated evaluation of ODA in water resources sector, Integrated evaluation of ODA in education sector, Evaluation of ODA projects in the perspective of gender) and 80 self-evaluations were implemented in accordance with the 「Annual Plan for Integrated Evaluation 2014」 adopted at the 18th International Development Cooperation Committee in 2014.

The Government will continue to make efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the result of evaluations by establishing a feedback mechanism, in which the International Development Cooperation Sub-committee for Evaluation discusses the results, requires agencies to come up with plans of feedback to the results and proposals, and reviews the implementation.

(2) Efforts to Enhance Transparency of Aid: Plans to Join IATI

As the volume of Korea's ODA continuously increases, many people from parliament, CSOs, academia call for more transparency on its execution of the ODA budget. At the same time, a global consensus was made at the OECD and UN that the enhancement of transparency of each country's ODA is essential for the effectiveness of aid. Against this backdrop, the Korean government adopted 「the Plan to Join International Aid Transparency Initiative」 at the 18th International Development Cooperation Committee in March 2014 and prepared for the joining process.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative is a voluntary initiative in which donors, international organizations and private sectors participate, taking an active role in enhancing transparency, by ways such as publishing information on ODA. The Initiative was created in 2009 after donors and international organizations decided to take voluntary actions for increasing transparency at the Accra HLF-3 in 2008. Currently, 59 donors and organizations including the United States, Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands are the member of the IATI.

By joining the IATI, we expect to enhance aid effectiveness by enhancing ODA transparency, ensure public's understanding and support of ODA, implement the recommendation of providing information from the OECD DAC Peer Review and implement commitments of the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) held in Busan in 2011.

Busan HLF-4 Outcome Document Para 23

- We will work to improve the availability and public accessibility of information on development cooperation and other development resources, building on our respective commitments in this area. To this end, we will: c) Implement a common, open standard for electronic publication of timely, comprehensive and forward-looking information on resources provided through development cooperation, taking into account the statistical reporting of the OECD-DAC and the complementary efforts of the International Aid Transparency Initiative and others.

The Korean government has prepared to join the IATI in the second half of 2015. KOICA and Korea EXIM Bank attended the Steering Committee meetings in March and October. In April, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se introduced Korea's plan to be a member of the IATI at the First High-Level Meeting of GPEDC in Mexico. Moreover, the Government invited the technical lead of the IATI to have meetings with KOICA and the EXIM Bank, and with related ministries in May. In addition, the Task Force composed of the Prime Minister's Office, MOFA, MOSF, KOICA and EXIM Bank was launched in June to discuss issues related to the timing of joining, the scope and level of publishing and future plans.

3) Strengthening of Partnership with Advanced Donors

The Foreign Ministry took a lead in strengthening its partnership with advanced donors in the development cooperation field by holding bilateral development cooperation policy consultations.

(1) Korea-UAE Partnership on Development Cooperation

In January 2014, the Korean government held the First Development Cooperation Dialogue with the UAE government which acts as a main donor in the Middle East. They shared the current state of each country's ODA policy, and discussed the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Busan Global Partnership (Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation), and humanitarian assistance issues. In February on the occasion of Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi Mohammed's visit to Korea, the two countries signed a MOU agreeing to hold consultations on issues of common interest, joint research, and personnel exchange so as to establish the basis for development cooperation.

(2) Korea-EU Partnership on Development Cooperation

In March, Korea held the consultation with the EU, the world's largest donor that provides more than half of the total international aid and global leader for the main development agenda. They discussed issues including the sharing of experiences on development cooperation, exploring joint projects in developing countries, finding ways to cooperate on global development issues such as the GPEDC and Post-2015 Development Agenda.

(3) Korea-US Partnership on Development Cooperation

The Republic of Korea also signed a Statement of Intent to Cooperate on Global Development in 2011 with the United States, the biggest donor country. The bilateral partnership continues to develop mainly based upon cooperation between KOICA and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). In particular, KOICA and USAID signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in April 2014 on the occasion of President Obama's visit to Korea, and agreed to

implement joint projects on maternal and child health in Ghana and Ethiopia; on developing the energy sector in Ghana linked to the Power Africa Initiative of the US; and on Grand Challenges for Development, an international development competition initiated by the US.

(4) Development Cooperation with Australia

Korea and Australia, important development cooperation partners in the Asia-Pacific region, held the third development cooperation policy consultation in Seoul, May 2014. The two countries shared the current state of play on respective development cooperation policies and their implementation, discussed ways to cooperate on the global agenda, including the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC), G20 Development Working Group (DWG). Both nations also agreed to explore possible development cooperation projects to be implemented in the Asia-Pacific.

(5) Development Cooperation with Canada

In May, 2014, Korea held the Second Development Cooperation Policy Consultation with Canada, the ninth donor country in terms of the ODA volume. During the consultation, the two countries explored the possibility of joint development cooperation projects in other developing countries, exchanged views on major global development issues including the Busan Global Partnership and the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and shared experiences on the Public-Private Partnership, a novel approach in development cooperation. The development cooperation agencies of the two countries, KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) and CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) signed a MOU in 2012.

(6) Korea-IVF (International Visegrad Fund) Cooperation

The Visegrad 4 (V4) countries (the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Poland, the Slovak Republic) established the International Visegrad Fund (IVF) in 2000 in order to facilitate and promote closer cooperation among its citizens as well as between the V4 and its neighboring countries. The IVF carries out cooperative projects with the Western Balkans and countries of the Eastern Partnership on V4 countries' peaceful regime change experience and successful integration with the European Union. In June, on the occasion of the Korea-Czech Republic Development Cooperation Policy Consultation, the Korean representative had a meeting with the Director-General of the IVF and discussed possible cooperation between Korea and the IVF. In July, during the Korea-V4 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, the Korean government signed a MOU with the IVF that governs specific cooperation programs supporting Western Balkan countries. Based on this MOU, the Korean government provided €336,000 (EUR) for programs aimed at promoting regional cooperation in the Western Balkans¹⁾, enhancing human security, and strengthening civil society and education.

(7) Development Cooperation with the United Kingdom

In December, ROK held the consultation with Britain, the second largest donor in the world that demonstrates global leadership in the development cooperation field, by achieving the UN recommendations of 0.7 percent of ODA to the GNI ratio for the first time among G8 countries in 2013. In the consultation, the two countries shared each country's priorities in the development sector in 2015, discussed ways to cooperate on global issues such as the Post-2015 Development Agenda and financing for development, modernization of ODA, response to global crisis including the Ebola virus, GPEDC. Having this consultation, the Government learned

1) Western Balkans : Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Kosovo

about policies and experiences of Britain and strengthened the bilateral partnership on global issues established through the joint response to the Ebola virus.

4) Independent ODA Panel Launched

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched an independent panel on ODA in April 2014 to evaluate the Ministry's grant aid policy and the implementation thereof. The panel, led by former Foreign Minister Kim Sung Hwan, was composed of 13 experts on development cooperation and international affairs. After conducting an analysis and holding consultations, the panel prepared a report including 20 policy recommendations on how Korea's grant aid programs could be improved.

The panel made five recommendations to increase the effectiveness of Korea's grant aid and thereby strengthen Korea's middle power diplomacy:

- ① Prepare a mid- to long-term policy paper, identifying ODA as one of the key pillars of Korea's foreign policy.
- ② Adopt a Vision Statement spelling out Korea's vision and goals for its grant aid programs.
- ③ Establish an international development cooperation policy research institute with a mandate to focus on ODA policy.
- ④ Increase staffing levels and strengthen the capacity of MOFA's Development Cooperation Bureau.
- ⑤ Turn KOICA into a world-class aid agency.

To follow up on the panel's work, MOFA plans to develop a road map for the implementation of the 20 recommendations. The Ministry will also continue to undertake similar external evaluation processes.

5) Reforming KOICA

During its short history as an aid donor, Korea has successfully adapted to the dynamic changes of the global development cooperation environment, joining the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 2010 and incessantly increasing its budget for ODA despite its slow economy. Now, in order to maintain and upgrade its exemplary status as an aid donor, the Korean government is exerting effort to enhance capabilities of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Korea's one and only institution specializing in grant aid implementation.

In this context, to establish an advanced grant aid implementation system, the Korean government formulated in January 2013 'An Initiative to Enhance KOICA's Capability and its Action Plan,' and selected four major implementation tasks: ① establish a world-class project management system, ② reorganize the system to make it trustworthy, ③ introduce an advanced human resource management system and ④ expand partnership domestically and abroad.

Also, in January 2014, KOICA established the 'Administrative Renovation Plan for KOICA,' with which it has taken lead in the pan-governmental reformation effort of public institutions.

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

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

With the target date for the implementation of the MDGs approaching, the international community is fully preparing to devise global development goals for the next generation (known as the 'Post-2015 Development Agenda') based on experiences and lessons learned from the MDG era that will succeed the MDGs. The Korean government, too, has been participating actively in international discussions on various fronts about the establishment of the Post-2015 Development Framework.

The 69th UN General Assembly was held in 2014 under the theme of "Delivering on and Implementing a Transformative Post-2015 Development Agenda." Member States reviewed the 15-year progress of the MDGs, emphasized the importance of shaping the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and expressed their willingness to elaborate on a new and realistic agenda. President Park Geun-hye delivered her keynote speech at the General Assembly for the first time since taking office. She affirmed Korea's commitment to contributing to the post-2015 process.

In December 2014, the Korean government officially launched the Post-2015 Cross-Governmental Task Force (chaired by the Second Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs) with a view to identifying Korea's priorities and developing a strategy in preparation for the UN post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations. The Task Force decided to set up a working group under its auspices in order to make steady efforts to solicit domestic opinions from a wide range of fields and experts.

2) Taking the Lead in the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)

Since its designation as a Steering Committee member representing donor countries at the time of the launch of the GPEDC in June 2012, Korea has continued to play a leading role for the successful operation of the GPEDC by encouraging the international community to respect the principles adopted at the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4) held in Busan, 2011 and implement effective development cooperation.

Busan Principles for Effective Development Cooperation

- ① National ownership
- ② Focus on results
- ③ Inclusive partnership
- ④ Transparency and mutual accountability

At the First GPEDC High-Level Meeting (HLM) held in Mexico, April 15 to 16, more than 1,500 participants from governments, international organizations, and civil society originating from approximately 130 countries, including the UN Secretary-General, gathered and adopted the outcome document which consolidated the strategic direction for the GPEDC and the action plans to facilitate the implementation of the commitments made at HLF-4. The Foreign Minister as the representative of Korea to the HLM shared Korea's efforts to implement the Busan Principles and announced its decision to hold the Busan Global Partnership Workshop and Training Program annually from 2014.

Following such a decision, the First Annual Busan Global Partnership Workshop



The First Annual Busan Global Partnership
Workshop (Seoul, November 2014)

was held in Seoul, November 2014 with the participation of over 150 high-level participants from governments, international organizations, civil society, academia, and the private sector. At the Workshop, participants took stock of the progress of the implementation of the Busan commitments, explored ways to ensure coherence between the post-2015 development framework and the GPEDC, discussed the effective mechanisms to monitor the compliance with the principles of effective development cooperation in developing countries.

The GPEDC Learning & Accelerating Program organized by KOICA back-to-back with the Busan Global Partnership Workshop contributed to enhancing national capacity by providing the officials from developing countries with training on the Busan Principles and the GPEDC monitoring indicators.

3) Full Implementation of the G20 Development Agenda

The Korean government took initiative to introduce the G20 Development Agenda—the Seoul Development Consensus and the Multi-Year Action Plan (MYAP)—at the 2010 G20 Seoul Summit. The Saint Petersburg Development Outlook, adopted at the 2013 G20 Saint Petersburg Summit, streamlined ten pillars

of the G20 Development Working Group (DWG) into five: infrastructure, food security, human resource development, financial inclusion and remittances, and domestic resource mobilization. Korea is serving as a co-facilitator for the two pillars of human resource development and infrastructure.

In the G20 Leaders' Communiqué Brisbane Summit, held from November 15 to 16, 2014 G20 leaders committed to poverty eradication and development, and to ensure their actions contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth in low-income and developing countries. They also pledged to contribute to the efforts to agree on the Post-2015 Development Agenda by strengthening economic growth and resilience, the main agenda of G20. During the 2014 G20 Brisbane Summit, President Park Geun-hye introduced that Korea, once an underdeveloped country, had achieved rapid economic growth through the *Saemaul* (New Village) Movement. She also proposed that G20 members discuss development as a core agenda of the 2015 G20 Summit, for the sake of win-win and common prosperity of G20 members and developing countries.

As a co-facilitator of the human resource development pillar in the G20 DWG, the Korean government undertook pilot projects to enhance national capacities on skills in Mozambique and Nepal, based upon the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concluded with the International Labor Organization (ILO) in July 2014. The projects aim to apply G20 policy recommendations on the ground of developing countries, and are expected to not only create jobs in the local economy of Mozambique, promote youth employment in Nepal, but also strengthen education and training institutions' capacity to provide skills to meet labor market needs.

4) Taking Part in the OECD Agenda on Development Cooperation

With the new post-2015 development framework to be adopted, the discussions of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) during 2014 have been concentrated around the issue of development finance with a particular focus on modernizing the concept of ODA. The need emerged to update the definition of ODA set in 1972 in accordance with the changed landscape of global development cooperation which can be characterized with the trend of low interest rates, diversification of development actors and resources. Intensive negotiations took place within the DAC with a view to changing the way of reporting concessional loans as ODA and introducing a new measure for comprehensive development resources beyond ODA. Through its participation in the series of meetings of the Working Party on Statistics and Development Finance and the Senior Level Meetings, Korea actively engaged in the DAC discussions on development finance and stressed the need for a new ODA reporting method to address donor efforts and recipients' benefits in a balanced manner while maintaining the consistency and integrity of the ODA statistics.

After intense discussions, the DAC reached an agreement to change the ODA reporting method for the first time in over 40 years at the High-Level Meeting held in Paris, December 2014, where the Second Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs headed the Korean delegation. This implies that public development resources should be provided at more favorable terms to low-income countries or least developed countries while donor efforts to provide concessional loans will be adequately recognized.

The DAC will continue its discussions on development finance during 2015 with a focus on a new measure of comprehensive development resources, ODA eligibility

for peace and security-related assistance, a methodology to measure the leveraging effect of private-sector instruments utilized by the official sector, and more. Korea will remain actively engaged in these discussions.

5) Upgrading *Saemaul Undong* to a New Rural Development Paradigm

Seventy-five percent of the world's poor live in rural areas, and most of them depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. In this context, agriculture has been emphasized as an important target and means of development in order to achieve the first goal of the MDGs, the goal of halving, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people living in extreme poverty.

Also in recent years, the importance of agriculture has been reemphasized in light of such global development issues as food security and climate change. Besides, in the Post-2015 development agenda, the prospective successor to the MDGs, 'sustainable agriculture' is enlisted as a major item, which reflects the strengthening of the international community's awareness of the importance of agricultural and rural development. In view of this, Korea has shared its experiences of *Saemaul Undong*, its successful rural development initiative in the 1970s, with developing countries by offering various rural development policy models based on *Saemaul Undong* and customized to each partner country's developmental needs.

Meanwhile, in response to the ever-increasing interest of the international community in *Saemaul Undong* as a universally applicable rural development strategy, the Korean government has cooperated with the OECD, the UNDP and the WFP to upgrade *Saemaul Undong* to a new global rural development paradigm and disseminate it to a wider scope of developing countries.

4. Strengthening Bilateral and Multilateral Development Cooperation

1) Bilateral Development Cooperation

The Korean government provides grant aid through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and concessional loans through the Korea Export-Import Bank. Since its establishment in 1991, KOICA has provided about \$551 million (USD, provisional) to developing countries, continually increasing the amount over the years.

In terms of geographic distribution, other Asian countries are Korea's highest priority for aid because of their close proximity as well as their close political and economic ties with Korea. The second priority is Africa because the continent is home to the world's highest number of Least Developed Countries and is therefore a critical region if the world is to meet the Millennium Development Goals. In 2014, Asia and Africa accounted, respectively, for about 47 percent and 20 percent of Korea's total bilateral aid. The Korean government designated 26 priority partner countries in 2010 in order to maximize aid effectiveness through a 'selection and concentration' strategy. In 2014, approximately 60 percent of all bilateral aid was provided to Korea's priority partner countries.

Furthermore, the Korean government designates more than 50 percent of its bilateral aid for the education and public health sectors in line with the needs and development plans of the recipient countries. Other key sectors include public administration, agricultural and rural development, and energy.

Korea's ODA: Regional Breakdown

US\$ million, net amounts

	ODA volume					Percentage of bilateral ODA				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 provisional	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 provisional
Asia	552.9	583.9	637.7	731.1	654.5	61.4	59.0	53.9	55.8	47.0
Africa	139.9	178.3	261	271.7	331.1	15.5	18.0	22.1	20.7	23.8
Latin America	64.5	64.4	76.2	96.5	109	7.2	6.5	6.4	7.4	7.8
Middle East	34.3	41.3	42.3	40.6	74.6	3.8	4.2	3.6	3.1	5.4
Europe	38.7	20.7	16.6	2.6	9.9	4.3	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.7
Oceania	5.6	4.2	3.4	3.9	7.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Other	64.7	96.8	146.1	163.2	204.7	7.2	9.8	12.3	12.5	14.7
Total	900.6	989.6	1,183.2	1,309.6	1,391.4	100	100	100	100	100

source OECD, International Development Statistics Online DB; data for 2014 are for reporting purposes.

(1) Development Cooperation in Asia

Asia is the Korean government's foremost priority because of the geographical and cultural proximity of its Asian partners. In consideration of the levels of poverty that exist in parts of Asia (including Oceania), the Government provided \$662 million (USD) to other Asian countries in 2014. That figure accounted for 47.6 percent of the total. In particular, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) accounted for 50 percent of Korea's grant aid within Asia.

In December 2014, the Korean government expressed its commitment to sustainable development in the ASEAN region by pledging to increase support

for projects related to rural development, science and technology, and capacity-building in the area of policymaking. Korea has also been fortifying cooperation with ASEAN through the Korea-Mekong Foreign Ministers' Meeting, and continues to support the Integrated ASEAN Initiative to strengthen regional cooperation.

South Asia is a key region for Korea's development cooperation initiatives. Korea's aid to the region accounts for about 30 percent of all its ODA within Asia; and Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka are among Korea's top 20 recipient countries. The Korean government designated those four countries as priority partner countries in consideration of the fact that South Asia is home to 44 percent of the world's poorest people.

(2) Development Cooperation in Africa

Home to the majority of the world's Least Developed Countries, Africa is especially vulnerable to disease and natural disasters. With that in mind, Korea has been pursuing development cooperation with Africa in a manner conducive to greater self-reliance for African countries.

Korea has been increasing its grant aid to Africa: As a percentage of Korea's total bilateral ODA, Africa accounted for 18 percent in 2011, 22.1 percent in 2012, 20.7 percent in 2013, and 23.8 percent (provisional) in 2014. In 2014, Korea provided approximately \$331 million (USD, provisional) to Africa. In 2015, Korea's aid will focus on improving infrastructure, sanitation, public health and agricultural productivity.

This focus is consistent with the international community's efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Korea has followed through on the pledge it made in 2009 at the second Korea-Africa Forum to double its ODA to Africa by 2012. With Seoul Declaration 2012 and the action plan announced at the same time at the third Korea-Africa Forum, Korea is seeking to increase untied ODA relative to the total and

to expand the scope of its aid projects in Africa.

(3) Development Cooperation in Latin America

Although approximately 80 percent of the Latin American and Caribbean countries are categorized as either Upper Middle Income Countries or Lower Middle Income Countries, this region continues to suffer from the world's severest inequalities; more than 30 percent of its people live on less than \$2 (USD) a day.

In this regard, the Korean government has focused its efforts on alleviating absolute poverty and social inequality; and on improving quality of life by establishing economic infrastructure, expanding public health, and improving the rule of law. Korea's assistance to Latin America accounts for about 10 percent of its total bilateral aid: In 2014 the Government provided \$109 million (USD) to the region, which amounted to about 7.8 percent of its total bilateral aid. To maximize effectiveness, the Korean government selected four priority partner countries in the region: Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. In its development cooperation work with Latin America, Korea will continue to give priority to the alleviation of social inequality. This can be attained by mitigating poverty, promoting pro-poor growth, enhancing the capacities of governments to promote transparency in public administration, and improving autonomy by fostering economic growth and promoting sustainable development.

(4) Development Cooperation in Other Regions

The Korean government has been providing assistance to support peace-building efforts in the Middle East, mainly through capacity-building initiatives for governments in the region and through projects to support socio-economic development. At the same time, the Korean government seeks to diversify its aid

modalities to support fragile states in a safer and more effective manner. In the Commonwealth of Independent States region, the Government's priority was to support major partners such as Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan in pursuing sustainable socio-economic development and increasing productivity in the public sector. In Oceania, the Government supported socio-economic development by providing in-kind assistance and training opportunities, as well as by dispatching experts. In particular, the Government focused on human resources development and institutional capacity-building through the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and special training programs.

2) Building Strategic Partnership in Multilateral Development Cooperation

The Korean government has continuously expanded its multilateral development cooperation and has created a synergy with bilateral cooperation efforts by utilizing the expertise and network of international organizations. In 2014, the Korean government made a contribution of \$361 million (USD) to various international organizations in an effort to strengthen multilateral development cooperation with the UN system. Korea has contributed to the UN development system as a member of the UNDP Executive Board for 2012~2014.

In 2014, the Republic of Korea was elected to serve on the WFP's Executive Board for 2015, participating in the WFP policy discussions that are responsible for about 60 percent of all UN-led humanitarian assistance. In addition, by signing the Initial Partnership Framework Agreement between Korea and the WFP, Korea established a cooperative relationship with the WFP as a donor country, while terminating the 1964 Agreement between Korea and the WFP as a recipient country. Korea was also

a member of the UNICEF Executive Board for 2012~2014 and has participated in the discussions on policy and operation plans.

Furthermore, the Korean government is jointly promoting and participating in the Global Dialogues Project initiated by the UNDP on the implementation of the post-2015 goals to contribute to the global agenda-setting process.

The Republic of Korea joined the Multilateral Organisations Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) in 2008, and has been actively engaged in its activities ever since. In the Steering Committee of 2015, Korea was elected as Chair-country of 2016 with strong support from the US, France and other member countries. This means that Korea would be the first among all Asian countries to assume the Chairmanship of MOPAN. Korea would also be playing a leading role in donor countries' discussions, as multilateral assistance makes up over 90 percent of the total ODA. As Chair-country of MOPAN, Korea has the opportunity to strengthen its influence on multilateral development organizations, enhance its standing as a model donor country, and improve its multilateral ODA system by learning good practices of donorship.

3) Effective Implementation of Development Cooperation Programs

(1) Expansion of Development Consulting (DEEP) Projects

In recent years, recognizing Korea's unique status in the international development community as the sole case of a recipient-turned-donor country, an increasing number of developing countries have requested the Korean government to share its development experiences.

In this regard, since the establishment of KOICA in 1991, MOFA has made efforts

to share its development experiences with developing countries by implementing various technical cooperation projects. In implementing these projects, MOFA has successfully integrated Korea's development experiences on the one hand and 20-odd years of field experiences of KOICA on the other. In 2012, as part of its effort to lay foundation for systematical expansion of the development consulting projects, MOFA coined an umbrella brand name, 'Development Experience Exchange Partnership (DEEP),' for various types of technical cooperation projects carried out by KOICA.

Furthermore, MOFA launched the 'Development Consulting Network (DCN)' in February 2013 to strengthen the partnership among stake-holders which had participated in the KOICA's consultation projects. Since that time, the DCN had steadily expanded its membership and, as of December 2014, the number of DCN members amounted to as many as 109.

(2) Intragovernmental Cooperation System Launched

The Foreign Ministry introduced an intragovernmental cooperation system to encourage other ministries to play more active roles in implementing KOICA projects, especially projects that those ministries have proposed. The system allows public agencies, upon recommendation by the ministries overseeing them, to work jointly on KOICA projects without going through a competitive bidding process.

This system has not only enabled MOFA to implement aid projects that better reflect other ministries' areas of specialization, but has also saved time and reduced administrative costs. Further, it has strengthened cooperation and accountability for MOFA, KOICA, and other ministries and public agencies.

(3) Expansion of Innovative Public Private Partnerships

In addition to participating in the traditional Development Cooperation Organizations, Korea also takes part in innovative Public Private Partnerships such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), UNITAID, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Notably, in the case of providing assistance to GAVI, the Korean government and the Gates Foundation agreed to provide a 1:1 matching fund to the alliance, signaling the diversification of Korea's ODA partnership and enhanced influence.

5. Humanitarian Assistance Including Overseas Emergency Relief

1) Korea's Humanitarian Assistance Policy

The Korean government has been actively engaged in humanitarian activities for the purpose of saving lives and alleviating the suffering of people in natural and man-made disasters, as well as protracted crises.

Considering the importance of immediately delivering assistance to minimize the damage of disasters, the Korean government provided approximately \$43 million (USD) to over 40 humanitarian disasters in 2014. This amount is more than double that of the previous year. The Korean government thus enhanced its standing in the international community by taking part in building world peace and prosperity.

While much of the Korean government's humanitarian activities has been centered around emergency relief, Korea has taken note of the increasing humanitarian demand in conflict-ridden areas and provided assistance to protracted crises such as the Syrian civil war and refugees in Northern Iraq. Moreover, by

deploying the Korea Disaster Relief Team (KDRT) in response to the Ebola outbreak, the Korean government stood at the forefront in dealing with a new form of humanitarian disasters.

2) Plan for the Advancement of Overseas Emergency Relief

Based on the Plan for the Advancement of Overseas Emergency Relief adopted in May 2010, Korea has made efforts to systemize the structure of overseas emergency relief operations.

In March 2014, the Korean government strengthened its partnership with the private sector by selecting competent non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as partners to carry out emergency operations. By providing financial assistance and cooperation to these NGOs, the Government established an effective disaster relief cooperation mechanism.

Furthermore, Korea is setting up a cooperation mechanism within the Government to conduct an effective and efficient disaster relief operation in close collaboration with related ministries and agencies including the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Public Safety and Security, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korea International Cooperation Agency, National 119 Rescue Service, National Medical Center and Korea Foundation for International Healthcare.

3) Deployment of the Korea Disaster Relief Team (KDRT) in Response to the Ebola Virus

After the first outbreak of the Ebola virus in February 2014, a total of 17,145 cases and 6,070 deaths were reported, (WHO, December 3, 2014), marking it as a global

humanitarian disaster. The West African countries were hit hardest, with Guinea (2,164 cases, 1,327 deaths), Sierra Leone (7,312 cases, 1,583 deaths), and Liberia (7,635 cases, 3,145 deaths) in dire need of assistance.

The Korean government actively joined the international community's response to Ebola. It provided financial contributions through various channels amounting to \$12.6 million (USD). From the earlier stages of the Ebola outbreak, the Korean government provided such aid through international organizations such as the UN and WHO.

Moreover, the Government deployed its Korea Disaster Relief Team (KDRT) so as to make visible and substantial contributions in the affected countries. Reflecting Korea's determination to play a responsible role in the international community, President Park Geun-hye announced at the tenth ASEM Summit on October 17, 2014 the Government's decision to dispatch healthcare workers. This decision to respond preemptively to global matters was praised by the international community. In fact, the Republic of Korea was the only East Asian country apart from China from which medical workers were deployed by the government. Thus, the deployment played a role in expanding the diplomatic horizon of Korea's diplomacy, and enhancing its standing in the international community.

The Korean government dispatched an advance team composed of government officials and civilians to examine the situation on the ground. Based on the information collected, the concerned Ministries consulted the details on deploying its healthcare workers.

After careful examination by the Government and consultations with its advisory committee members, the Government decided to deploy 30 civilian and military healthcare workers in three batches for a period of four months (December 13, 2014 to April 12, 2015) to an Ebola Treatment Centre (ETC) in Goderich, Sierra Leone.

Consequently, the Government openly recruited the workers. A total of 188 doctors and nurses applied (145 civilians, 43 military), six times more than the number of those recruited, showing the public and the medical field's keen interest in tackling Ebola.

Considering the fatality of the Ebola virus, it was the Korean government's priority to ensure that appropriate safety measures were put in place for its medical workers. The Government put forth its utmost efforts to build a contingency plan—including the medical evacuation and treatment of Ebola—in the event that one or more of its workers contracted or were exposed to contracting Ebola. To this end, Korea signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UK which provided that if a KDRT member were exposed to Ebola, the person would be evacuated using an EU aircraft and delivered to a medical facility in an EU country. Separately, the Government also concluded a MOU with the US to use its air ambulance.

To ensure that the Medical Team could adapt and focus on its medical activities, the Government also deployed an Assistance Team. It introduced measures to prevent the inflow of Ebola by implementing screening procedures and keeping the healthcare workers quarantined for the virus' incubation period of 21 days.

The first batch of the KDRT left on December 13, 2014. After undergoing training in the UK for one week, the team arrived in Sierra Leone for special training on the ground and then commenced medical activities. It is hoped that the KDRT's activities will make a substantial contribution in reducing the damage caused by Ebola and adding to progress in Sierra Leone.

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

The Mid-term Policy for International Development Cooperation (2011 to 2015) sets one of its strategic objectives of grant aid as "[contributing] to the global peace and prosperity through strengthening Korea's efforts in humanitarian aid in crisis situations and natural disasters." In this regard, Korea has selected partner countries for Nation Rebuilding Support in light of international politics, giving primary consideration to fragile states²⁾ in the wake of wars. Since 2011 when the list of priority partner countries³⁾ has been refined, 30 percent of Korea's bilateral ODA has been allocated to these fragile states.

Korea attended the seventh Meeting of the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) held in Paris, November 2014 and took part in discussions on poverty eradication in conflict-affected and fragile states and international response to assist the West African region suffering from the outbreak of the Ebola virus.

On the other hand, Korea has participated in the international community's peace-building efforts in establishing government institutions and increasing access to basic health and education service. Such endeavors have been focused on states in conflict, such as Afghanistan, Syria, and Iraq. In particular, Korea provided \$100 million (USD) from 2013 to 2014 to the National Priority Projects established through the consultation among the Afghan government, major donor countries and international organizations.

It also assisted Syria in 2014 with the volume of \$6.5 million (USD) for the No Lost Generation Program which aimed to provide primary education to refugee children. Despite the unstable situations to implement aid programs in Iraq due to terrorist activities and attacks organized by ISIL, Korea provided \$5.2 million (USD) of humanitarian assistance and supported Iraq through KOICA projects on the areas of education, health, and public administration, amounting to \$5.5 million (USD).

2) Due to the lack of internationally agreed definition of fragile states, Korea takes the OECD definition of fragile states, "those failing to provide basic services to poor people because they are unwilling or unable to do so" and its informal list of fragile states.

3) Out of Korea's 26 priority partner countries, 12 countries are considered as fragile states.

6. Development Cooperation with the Public

1) Strengthening the Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

As the role of the private sector in development cooperation has been emphasized on a global scale, the fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan 2011 confirmed the necessity for multi-stakeholders to take part in effective development cooperation. According to this global trend, the Korean government is exerting efforts to establish the inclusive Public-Private Partnership (PPP) system among various development cooperation actors such as the Government, CSOs, private companies, and academic institutions.

(1) Strengthening the Cooperation with the Civil Society and Organizations

The Government is also reinforcing the partnership with civil society actors such as CSOs and academic institutions to implement effective development cooperation. The Government implements a win-win PPP system by making use of their field network and professionalism to contribute to the economic growth of development countries, while making the developing countries' civil society actors take part themselves so that they can plan the independent and sustainable development.

The participation of the civil society actors is noticeable in the DAK, with 186 members from CSOs and academic institutions among all 250 members. Prior to the advent of DAK, the PPP took the form of the Government selecting an implementing agency by receiving proposals from the private sector. However, in the DAK platform, the PPP takes an innovative approach as participants jointly discover and implement projects through shared experiences and consolidation of diverse entities' knowledge.

(2) Encouraging SME Participation in ODA Projects

There is an increasing need for public-private partnerships in development cooperation. Aid projects can be implemented in ways that help Korea's local businesses advance into overseas markets while also supporting the socio-economic development of developing countries, the fundamental purpose of ODA. Ultimately, this could prove to be a win-win situation for Korea as well as its partner countries. To this end, the Korean government introduced various programs to enable small and medium-sized businesses to participate in KOICA's grant aid projects.

2) World Friends Korea Volunteer Program

In 2009, the Korean government combined various government-sponsored volunteer programs to form a unified volunteer program called World Friends Korea (WFK). Participants included overseas volunteers and overseas advisors from KOICA; university students and science and technology consultants from the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology; information and communications technology youth volunteers from the Ministry of Public Administration and Security; and retirees from the Ministry of Knowledge Economy (since renamed the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy). The Korean government dispatched 4,426 WFK volunteers in 2013 and 4,402 in 2014; it plans to send 4,768 volunteers abroad in 2015. To further consolidate the program and make it even more effective, MOFA has been coordinating its efforts with relevant ministries and executing organizations. As part of this process, MOFA completed the construction of the WFK Training Center in Yeongwol County, Gangwon Province, in 2015.

3) Increasing ODA Education and Research

The ODA Education Center and the ODA Research and Development Team at KOICA focus on winning broader support for Korea's development cooperation policies by raising public awareness about ODA, and by accumulating and disseminating relevant information and data. The ODA Education Center offers educational programs concerning ODA and is establishing partnerships with similar centers at home and abroad. Through such partnerships, KOICA is nurturing international development cooperation experts and enhancing the public's understanding of ODA. The Research and Development Team conducts research on Korea's aid policy and builds partnerships with other research institutions.

Chapter 3

Improving Korea's National Brand and Image through Strategic Use of Public Diplomacy



1. Overview

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

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

MOFA officially began laying the groundwork for the strengthening of its public diplomacy capability with the appointment of Korea's first Ambassador for Public Diplomacy in September 2011. On January 20, 2012, it renamed its Culture Diplomacy Division as the Public Diplomacy Division and began rolling out new public diplomacy initiatives. In 2013, MOFA secured ₩6 billion (KRW) (over \$5.5 million (USD)) to expand its public diplomacy capability and carried out a variety of programs.

In 2014, with the 50 percent increased budget of ₩9 billion (KRW) public diplomacy programs were implemented more actively. The programs were initiated by embassies and consulates overseas, which are well aware of local situations. MOFA has also raised the global awareness on Korea through multiple events such as the Korea Contest (Competition for foreign contestants on their knowledge and functions of Korea) and Korea Corner (providing accurate, in-depth information on Korea) and succeeded in introducing highly-advanced Korean technology in foreign textbooks as well as building a firm network of public diplomacy by strengthening its ties of good will across the world. Also, with the public diplomacy programs that include the general public, such as 'Youth/Senior Public Diplomatic Corps,' 'Every Citizen is a Public Diplomat and Dream Project,' and by using interns at the offices overseas, MOFA gained the support of the Korean people in public diplomacy and made full use of our people's diplomatic capacity.

To share its public diplomacy practices and experiences with other countries and actively establish channels for collaboration, MOFA sought to hold public diplomacy forums with major countries. The Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum was first held in September 2013, and it was also held the year after. The Korea-US Public Diplomacy Forum also took place in 2014.

In addition, MOFA was elected as a member state of both the World Heritage

Committee of UNESCO for the 2013~2017 term and the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage for the 2014~2018 term. It is also making active efforts to realize enrich the culture of Korea by participating in the dialogue of UNESCO's ICPRCP. MOFA is also helping local governments with their globalization efforts by supporting the international activities of civil organizations and strengthening people-to-people connections made by the global network of local governments.

MOFA also celebrated the 10th anniversary of Korea's diplomatic relationships with countries around the world through a variety of cultural events. In 2014, MOFA held jointly sponsored celebrations with nine countries, strengthening mutually cooperative relationships and introducing Korean culture and the arts to these countries. In addition, with the ASEAN-ROK Commemorative Summit, the G20 Summit in Australia, the APEC Summit in China and the ROK-Visegrad Group cooperation, it took advantage of these meaningful diplomatic events to showcase Korea's high-end culture and arts. Through performances, exhibitions and film festivals, Korea is striving to increase mutual understanding with relevant nations.

Hallyu (the Korean wave) is an important element of Korea's public diplomacy. Thus, MOFA conducts statistical research on the current status of *Hallyu* in each country. Based on the result of such research, MOFA drafts plans to support *Hallyu* and assists *Hallyu* fans in their voluntary activities. With *Hallyu* as a medium, it is seeking to nurture 'pro-Korea' people in different countries. In addition, MOFA implemented the Mutual Cultural Exchange Program to promote, within Korea, the cultures of regions that have had relatively little mutual exchange with Korea so as to prevent cultural exchange becoming one-way.

Foreign missions also hold Korean food and film festivals and exhibit Korean artwork at posts and Chief of Mission Residences. These programs contribute to the

strengthening of Korea's brand overseas.

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

2. Customized Public Diplomacy in Partnership with the Korean Public

1) Korean-style Strategic and Customized Public Diplomacy

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

As a first step, MOFA thought it is necessary to accurately and scientifically assess the perceptions that foreign audiences have on Korea. It conducted a public opinion survey on major countries. In 2013, a total of 6,000 people were surveyed about Korea's national image in 17 countries that have the highest potential for expanding

cooperation with Korea, including Vietnam, India, Australia, Canada, Germany, Poland and Turkey. Based on the results, MOFA drew up Korea's public diplomacy strategic plan for Africa, the Middle East, and Central and South America. In 2014, countries that have a great impact on global economy, society and policy such as the US, China, Japan and Russia were surveyed, and the results will be used to devise Korea' diplomacy strategic plan for these countries.

In addition, for more effective practice of public diplomacy, research on how to improve the efficiency of public diplomacy programs has been carried out, and upon this, future improvement directions, such as diversification of the performing body of public diplomacy, will be sought after.

MOFA will utilize the scientific results of its national image survey, materialize the results, and with this as a base, will strengthen its effort to systematically set up 'Korean style' public diplomacy strategic plans and programs.

2) Charming Korea Project

MOFA implemented a new program called the Charming Korea Project with the goal of streamlining various one-off cultural events that showcase Korea to people around the world and boost the friendly image of Korea. 106 foreign missions, including those in China, Canada, the UK, the UAE and South Africa, took into consideration their local condition and the people's understanding of Korea and carried out various customized events such as seminars, lectures, exhibitions, performances and society-refurbishing projects.

The Korean Embassy in China invited 11 influential power bloggers to Korea for an eight-day trip, during which they were given opportunities to experience the Korean culture and interview people related to 'urbanization'—the most interesting

topic for Chinese people at present. The whole itinerary of the trip was posted on their blogs, and this contributed to building a favorable impression on Korea among 74 million Chinese netizens. The Korean Embassy in Guatemala City, in cooperation with its city hall and other government offices, officially designated the area in which many Koreans reside as the Korea Town and named a main road as the Seoul Road, promoting Korea in Guatemala. It also contributed to the local community by improving public security. The Korean Embassy in Canada used a caravan that tours around the nation to enhance the understanding members of local governments and the parliament, media and the general public on Korea and the Korea-Canada relations. This resulted in a successful network-building between Korean companies and Canadian local business people as well as enabling local governments to send trade missions to Korea. The Korean Embassy in the United Arab Emirates held the 2014 Korea Festival from October 9 to 29, 2014 in Abu Dhabi, the UAE. The festival successfully introduced various aspects of the Korean culture including the arts, performances, Korean food, language, Taekwondo, medical tourism, K-pop and so on. Around 5,000 people in total participated in the festival, and it served as a venue to increase the cultural exchange between Korea and the UAE and for people to make friends.

3) Participatory Public Diplomacy Programs that Create Jobs

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

Korean People.

The Every Citizen is a Public Diplomacy Officer is also one of such programs supported by MOFA for the Korean people to plan and practice public diplomacy projects themselves. Out of 160 proposed projects, seven were finally selected. Each team chose *Hangeul*, Korean food, K-pop, Korean literature, medical support and unification of two Koreas as their topic, and in many different parts around the world such as, Seoul, New York, Paris, Frankfurt, Delhi, Copenhagen and Suva (Fiji), the public diplomacy projects were carried out successfully. In addition, MOFA mobilized the Korean youth brimming with energy and ideas to promote Korea to foreigners in a more friendly way. In 2013, the first Youth Public Diplomacy Corp was formed and the second group was launched in the following year. The second Youth Public Diplomacy Corp comprised of 50 Korean university students studying both domestically and abroad, and they were divided into ten teams. With ten different themes such as, movie, music, fashion, cultural heritage, etc., each team implemented various public diplomacy programs including the management of multi-language serviced homepage, an advertising project on the SNS and many more creative on-line and off-line activities.

In addition, MOFA selected 20 seniors with extensive experiences and knowledge in the global arena and voluntary work to create the Senior Public Diplomacy Corps. The Corps carries out various public diplomacy activities such as visiting cultural and industrial sites, history camps, distributing a series of Korea Studies and world folk art festival for foreigners residing in Korea.

MOFA carried out the Dream Project, dispatching a group of students and faculty members of the Korea National University of Arts to developing countries to conduct workshops on culture and the arts for the talented local youth. Some talented participants were invited to visit Korea for additional education. MOFA



Interviewing an organizer of the Every Citizen
is a Public Diplomacy Officer's Kimchi Festival
in Copenhagen, Denmark

sent a total of 41 volunteers to India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Laos and Cambodia to conduct workshops on the arts and music in 2014.

In addition, in 2014, MOFA carried out an on-site practicum program at Korean embassies abroad as a part of the Job Creation for the Youth program, one of the major government projects of Korea, after carrying out a pilot program in 2013. For six months, Korean undergraduates and graduates were able to increase their awareness on global affairs and were given opportunities to explore possibilities for building their careers. In 2014, MOFA sent 34 students to 34 Korean embassies abroad to give them the opportunity to support and take part in public diplomacy.

4) Contests about Korea

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

The 2014 Quiz on Korea, a global quiz show hosted by MOFA and the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), invited 21 winners to Korea and held the finals at the KBS Hall in Yeouido. The final round was broadcasted as a special *Chuseok* holiday program on KBS 1TV. It was also broadcasted in 100 different countries through KBS World. The participation of over 1,000 contestants in the preliminary rounds of the Quiz on Korea demonstrated the global community's growing interest in Korea and

its culture.

MOFA, the Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) and the Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government jointly hosted a global cooking contest for foreigners called the 2014 K-Food World Festival. The preliminary rounds were held respectively by 15 Korean embassies and consulates in Malaysia, Chile, South Africa, etc. The winners of the preliminary rounds were invited to visit Korea. They attended the Korean Food camp in Jeonju City, Jeollabuk-do and participated in the final round of the contest at MBC Hall in Seoul. The final contestants, appointed as the Honorary Ambassadors for the Promotion of Korean Food, were given the responsibility to promote Korean culture and Korean food in their respective countries.

Since 2013, MOFA, the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS), Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (Korean Culture and Information Service) and Changwon City have been jointly hosting the K-Pop World Festival. In 2014, the K-Pop World Festival was successfully held in Changwon. The 15 teams that won preliminary competitions held at 71 Korean diplomatic missions in 60 countries were invited to participate in the festival. The festival was broadcast in over 100 countries worldwide through the channel of KBS 2TV and KBS World.

In addition, in 2014, MOFA hosted the third annual Korea Video Contest targeting foreigners with the theme, "To me, Korea is..." Participants from 94 countries submitted 786 entries in the competition, showing the rising level of interest in this year's event. The winning entries were utilized in traditional and new media outlets, including broadcasting and social networks, thereby enhancing the global interest in Korea's brand image.

5) Public Diplomacy Forum

To share Korea's public diplomacy experience and best practices and develop collaborative public diplomacy projects, MOFA is implementing public diplomacy forums with major strategic partners. In 2014, a Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum and a US-Korea Public Diplomacy Forum were held.

In the second Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum held in Beijing on June 12, the Chinese delegation included Chinese MOFA Press Bureau Acting Director General Qin Gang, Jilin University Public Diplomacy Research Center head Liu Debin, and Dean of Graduate School of International Studies at Beijing Foreign Studies University Li Yong Hui and was led by former foreign minister and current China Public Diplomacy Association President Li Jiao Xing. On Korea's side, participants included Ambassador to China Kwon Young-se, MOFA Cultural Affairs Bureau Director General Kim Dong-gi, President of the Korea Foundation Yu Hyun-seok, professor of Sogang University Jeon Seong-heung, Hanyang University Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies Moon Heung-ho, Yonhap news planning committee member Cho Sung-dae and editorial board member of Seoul Economy Daily Moon Sung-jin. In three sessions in this forum, both delegations presented on the following:

- Current status of the Korea-China public diplomacy and future goals
- Korean influence and wave growing together with China
- Development of friendship between Korea and China

The third forum will be held in Korea in 2015.

In US-Korea Public Diplomacy Forum held in Woodrow Wilson International Center in Washington D.C., the US from November 17 to 18, 2014, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs in the US Department of State Sung Kim, Vice President for Programs at the Woodrow Wilson Center Blair A. Ruble, Director of Public Diplomacy Center of Ewha Cho Kisuk, editorial writer of

Joongang Daily Bae Myeong-bok and Deputy Director of Yonhap News Lee Dong-min participated as delegates. The points of discussion included the following:

- How each other view the other country's image
- ROK-US Alliance and the role of media
- Cooperation between civil society and government

Both delegations actively shared ideas on how each country perceive the other and what role the civil society and media should play in order to enhance cooperation in public diplomacy. They came to a consensus on the need for stronger public diplomatic programs to strengthen ROK-US ties and set up strong networks for cooperation between public diplomacy experts of both countries.

6) Establishing Korea Corners

MOFA established Korea Corners through different foreign missions in local universities, libraries and cultural centers outfitted with the latest technology and a wide array of contents to provide easy access to information about Korea. In addition to the three Korea Corners it created as pilot projects in 2012, 13 Korea



Korea Corner in Central Library of University of Groningen, the Netherlands



Korea Corner in Central Library of Prince Sultan University, Saudi Arabia

Corners were established in 2013 in countries like Sri Lanka, Kirghiz, Jordan and Zimbabwe. 12 new Corners were established in 2014 in New Zealand, Colombia, the Netherlands and Saudi Arabia to introduce Korea to local people and encourage them to take more interest in Korea.

7) Goodwill Ambassador for Public Diplomacy

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

In 2014, Mr. Shahrukh Khan, an Indonesian actress, Mr. Taboi, a Cambodian broadcaster and Mr. Sabyr Baizakov, a famous Cambodian MC were appointed as Goodwill Ambassadors for Public Diplomacy. The terms as Goodwill Ambassadors for Public Diplomacy were extended for Ms. Revalina S. Temat, an Indonesian actress and Mr. Alexandru Tomescu, a Romanian violinist—who were appointed in 2012. Furthermore, Mr. Alexandru Tomescu played a bridging role in strengthening cooperation in the arts between Korea and Romania by holding the Korean Cultural Night in 2014. He contributed to promoting the Korean culture by planning and performing an ensemble consisting of *gayageum*, *janggu*, piano and violin.

8) Scholars Group for Public Diplomacy

By appointing foreign scholars and professors living in Korea who want to tell Korea's story in their home countries, MOFA formed the Scholars Group for Public Diplomacy on January 29, 2013. The group functioned as an advisory group to

MOFA's public diplomacy efforts, providing feedback on public diplomacy programs in their countries of origin and writing contributing articles about Korea in the foreign press and in English-language newspapers in Korea.

The members of this group—16 scholars from Austria, Bangladesh, China, and the US—were also named Honorary Envoys for Public Diplomacy in 2013 and held three meetings during this last year. In 2014, 15 scholars from various countries were also named Honorary Envoys for Public Diplomacy and held invitation seminars with graduate foreign students. They met three times to assess Korea's image overseas and learn about Korea's history and culture, such as the ancient *Hangeul* alphabet system and the *Kimjang* culture, to better explain Korea to the world. They also weighed in on MOFA's public diplomacy efforts overseas, offering feedback on how to better target foreign audiences.

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

After reorganizing its system in working with non-profit organizations in 2012, MOFA published a manual for the efficient management and oversight of the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, by issuing operational regulations in 2013. During the course of surveying the private sector in 2013 and 2014, reviews on 50 private sector entities were completed in July 2014. The review results called attention to the efficient activities of the private sector and the need to create an environment that fosters capable civilian organizations and encourage their productive activities.

In addition, to facilitate smooth communication and strengthen information exchange and cooperation between MOFA and the private sector, continuous

improvements have been made to MOFA's Private Diplomacy Organization Cyber Community website, cementing its role as a clear communication channel between MOFA and the private sector. There was a significant increase in the usage of the website, which launched in 2013 as an online resource site.

3. Strengthening Relationships between Nations through Culture

1) Strengthening Diplomatic Ties with UNESCO

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

Korea joined UNESCO in 1950. Once a recipient country in the wake of the Korean War, Korea has now become the 13th largest contributor among UNESCO's 195 member countries. As a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO for the term 2011~2015 and a member state of the World Heritage Committee for the term 2013~2017, Korea is broadening its cultural diplomacy horizons by actively participating in the discussions for UNESCO's major programs, administration and finance, as a member of the five intergovernmental committees of UNESCO.

In particular, the Korean government is sharing its development experience with the world through various trust fund projects co-sponsored by UNESCO, and these are considered as model cooperative projects. The projects include preservation of North Korea's ancient tomb murals dating back to the *Goguryeo*-era (provided \$1.6 million (USD) in 2000~2013); establishment of Bamiyan Cultural Center in

Afghanistan (plans to provide a total of \$5.43 million (USD) in 2013~2015); and the BEAR (Better Education for Africa Rise) Project, which offers secondary school-level job training in five different countries in southern Africa (plans to provide a total of \$10 million (USD) in 2011~2016).

MOFA is also raising global awareness on Korea's cultural heritage by making use of UNESCO's various methods of protecting cultural heritage. In 2014, Korea's *Namhansanseong* Fortress and *Nongak*, traditional Korean music performed by farmers, were inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, respectively.

In order to fully participate in the global efforts for preserving the world's heritage, in November 2013, Korea was elected as a member of the World Heritage Committee for the 2013~2017 term. During its term, Korea will spare no effort to make sure that the world's cultural heritage that has Outstanding Universal Value will be preserved.

Korea is also actively participating in setting UNESCO's Global Agenda as a way to improve Korea's national image and contribute to the global community. The Government has successfully won its bid to host the 2015 World Education Forum in Songdo, Incheon from May 19 to 22, and it will serve as a venue to discuss the results of the Education for All (EFA) initiative and the Post-EFA agenda. It seeks to put a higher priority on education and culture in the process of deciding future development agendas and increase the role of education and culture in achieving sustainable development.

MOFA will continue to strengthen its ties with UNESCO as it is a leading global agenda setting organization in the area of soft power—a critical element of a nation's competitiveness in the 21st century.

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

To establish exchange programs at the government level for the institutionalization of bilateral exchanges, MOFA holds joint cultural commissions and meetings at the director-general level with its foreign counterparts to discuss cultural exchanges in cooperation with the related ministries. These meetings provide MOFA with opportunities to discuss bilateral cultural exchange and cooperation in detail and sign an agreement on Cultural Exchange Programme. MOFA held joint cultural commissions with Slovakia in November 2014. At the meeting, the two sides discussed pending issues and matters of interest in diverse fields of cultural exchange. MOFA solidified the institutional base by concluding the ROK-Georgia Cultural Agreements in July and the ROK-Armenia Cultural Agreements in July and the ROK-Czech Implementing Programme of Cooperation in the Fields of Education and Culture in November.



ROK-Georgia Cultural Agreement



ROK-Armenia Cultural Agreement

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

MOFA holds various cultural events to celebrate the establishment of Korea's diplomatic ties with other countries every ten years. It hosts cultural events to celebrate major bilateral diplomatic occasions, which include designating 'the year of friendly exchanges,' 'the year of friendship' and 'the year of mutual visits.' It also hosts cultural events to celebrate major national events such as the 200th Anniversary of Independence and the 50th Anniversary of National Foundation. In addition, MOFA has held several cultural events to celebrate important international events including those of APEC, ASEM and the G20. From 2014, MOFA has started holding cultural events aimed at celebrating specific diplomatic occasions for intermediate nations and regional institutions, such as MIKTA, the Visegrad Group (V4) and CELAC. In 2014, MOFA organized various cultural events in nine countries including Nepal, Brunei, Qatar and Oman. Grand cultural events were held to celebrate meaningful diplomatic occasions such as the Asean-ROK Commemorative Summit, the G20 China summit, the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, the year of friendly exchanges between Korea and Mekong, the Korea-V4 Cooperation and the Korean War Veterans Day. In Brunei, MOFA organized a *Nanta* show, which is a non-verbal performance that incorporates traditional *Samulnori* rhythm, and it received a fervent response.

MOFA also organized a traditional feast, a B-boying performance and a fusion Korean traditional music performance at an event held in Qatar to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Qatar. Especially in Qatar, MOFA has been holding a number of events, and these events attracted Qatari people's interest in Korean traditional performances by introducing *Hansik* (Korean traditional foods), kite flying and making kites to them. Also by holding a B-boying workshop, MOFA provided opportunities for the teens of Korea and Oman to interact.

Celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nepal, MOFA raised the public's interest by performing commemorative events—Taekwondo and B-boying performance, joint exhibition of food, and formative arts exhibition.

Meanwhile, MOFA held an event for introducing various aspects of the Korean culture encompassing tradition and modern times across ASEAN member nations to celebrate the 2014 ASEAN-Republic of Korea Commemorative Summit. In connection with the Summit, MOFA attracted the general public's interest in Korea by holding *Samulnori*, Taekwondo and B-boying performances in Cambodia and Myanmar, a traditional orchestra music performance in Vietnam and a traditional dance performance in Malaysia, a K-pop performance, a traditional fusion music performance and arts exhibition in Singapore.

Also, MOFA created the Korean Cultural Performance Group, which is comprised of artists in traditional banquet, traditional fusion music, B-boying. The group gave performances in four major cities in Australia—Melbourne, Brisbane, Sydney, and Canberra—and introduced the traditional and contemporary culture of Korea to the Australians.

In addition, MOFA dispatched global singer Jo Sumi to Canada in celebration of the Korean War Veterans Day on July 27. She performed with Canadian artists—Briton Jean-Francois Lapointe, Orchestra de Chambre I Musici de Montreal. Their joint performance gave an opportunity to strengthen the friendship between the artists of Korea and Canada.

4) Mutual Cultural Exchange Program

Cross-cultural exchanges between countries play a key role in increasing mutual

understanding among people with different cultural backgrounds. Cultural exchanges transcend many barriers such as language, race and geography.

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

In 2014, MOFA hosted the Caucasus Cultural Festival and invited distinguished dancers from Georgia and Armenia to perform before Korean audiences to showcase their talents and expand cultural exchange. MOFA also hosted the Lusophone Film Festival to introduce to the Korean public the films produced in Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Timor-Leste, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau. MOFA's Mutual Cultural Exchange Program provides the Korean general public with excellent opportunities to experience different cultures and helps them to gain a deeper understanding of cultural diversity. The program is also known to have contributed to strengthening a two-way cultural exchange.



Poster of Caucasus Cultural Festival

5) Promotion of *Hallyu*

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

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

MOFA makes various efforts, including providing support for Korean embassies and consulates in their endeavors to host a broad range of events on Korean food, in order to improve Korea's image and expand its overseas food market. MOFA worked in close cooperation with relevant agencies, including the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and the Korea Foundation (KF) to promote Korean food more efficiently.

In particular, MOFA carried out the Korean Food Globalization Project jointly with the KF, which has contributed greatly to improving the image of Korean food. As part of this project, about 12 Korean embassies and consulates in various countries held promotional events and served Korean food to foreign delegations and influential figures in politics, business and culture in Vietnam, Nepal, Japan, the US and Uganda in 2013, and Yemen, Croatia, and the UK in 2014. Various programs in which the participants were given the opportunity to make Korean food and learn recipes for Korean food were also implemented.

Since 2006, MOFA has been supporting overseas broadcasting of Korean TV dramas, one of the major driving forces of *Hallyu* around the world, especially in

regions where private broadcasters have had difficulties in gaining access, such as Africa and Latin America.

In 2014, several successful Korean dramas such as "*Il-ji-mae*," "*Gongjue Namja* (The Princess's Man)," "Dream High" and "Sungkyunkwan Scandal" were translated into Spanish and broadcasted in around 20 countries in Latin America.

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

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

6) Cultural Diplomacy with Korean Artists Abroad

MOFA has been developing programs to support various cultural events, making use of the talents of a number of artists residing overseas. The programs allowed diplomatic missions to help improve Korea's cultural image at little expense in countries that did not benefit from the visits of artists from Korea. This allowed even more countries to host diverse Korean cultural events including classical music performances and traditional art, painting and photograph exhibitions. MOFA was able to dispatch cultural delegations to Central America and Africa, areas where MOFA previously had difficulties sending cultural delegations due to long distance and high cost. The programs also served as opportunities for embassies and consulates to organize cultural events themselves and support the activity of Korean

artists abroad. A total of 26 embassies and consulates hosted these events in 2014, including those in Congo, Jordan, Nicaragua, Honduras and Uzbekistan. Such events included classical music concerts, *Samulnori*, classical vocal recitals and painting exhibitions and contributed to bringing the Korean culture to a wider audience.

7) Cultural Exhibition Projects in Korean Embassies and Consulates Abroad

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

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

Through this project, 158 pieces of artwork from the Art Bank of NMCA were displayed at 20 diplomatic missions of Korea including those in Spain, Germany, Geneva, New York (UN) and Sydney, providing foreign visitors with opportunities to enjoy an excellent selection of Korean artwork such as paintings and ceramics.

In addition, MOFA provided financial support for seven Korean missions including those in India, Bangladesh, El Salvador and Ivory Coast to purchase local artwork, contributing to a better understanding of local culture and promotion of a friendly bilateral relationship.

In 2014, 215 pieces of artwork from the Art Bank of NMCA were displayed at 36 diplomatic missions of Korea. MOFA conducted a study to devise an "improvement plan of the cultural exhibition projects in Korean embassies and consulates abroad" so as to setup the long-term development direction of such undertaking. Above all, the study suggested some practical proposals by investigating excellent cases of leading countries regarding the display and maintenance of artworks in embassies and consulates. It emphasized the need to recognize the importance of the undertaking and the cultural exhibition projects in Korean embassies and consulates abroad since the artworks displayed at diplomatic missions are means of conducting cultural diplomacy.

8) Supporting Local Authorities in Enhancing International Relations

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

Regarding the current status of the interchange of personnel between MOFA and local governments, high-level officials from MOFA with vast experience in international cooperation are working for 16 different local government bodies

as advisory ambassadors. They have contributed to attracting foreign investment, increasing exports and strengthening international relations in particular. They have also supported global exchanges of local governments and provided assistance in the local governments' efforts to submit bids and host global events.

As of March 2015, MOFA concluded seven MOUs with six local authorities to strengthen the foundation for cooperative relations.

To encourage international activities of local governments across the board, MOFA provides essential assistance in local governments' efforts to submit bids and host global events, in dispatching trade and investment delegations and in contacting foreign governments and local authorities. The local governments of Korea have 1,394 exchanges with 1,089 cities in 73 countries at present. This demonstrates the dynamic global network of local governments and global activities of local governments in the fields of culture, arts, economy, youth, and sports.

In addition, MOFA provides local governments with opportunities to demonstrate their unique local culture and arts to the audience abroad by arranging local teams to perform at the cultural events that are held to celebrate the establishment of diplomatic relations or at global events. MOFA has contributed to strengthening the capacity of local governments by making good use of culture and arts. It arranged for the Chungnam Traditional Orchestra to perform in Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi, Vietnam in July 2014 and for the traditional performing arts delegation from Gyeonggi-do to perform in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in July 2014.

9) Supporting Korean Studies and Spreading the Korean Language Abroad

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

In 2014, the Korea Foundation made contributions for 164 courses on Korean studies at 143 foreign universities in 56 countries and supported 60 academic activities related to Korean Studies at 55 universities in 37 countries. It also launched the Global E-school program, which provides live online video lectures on a wide range of subject material in Korean Studies and reaches areas that would otherwise not have access to such lectures. Through this program, 3,251 students were offered Korean Studies lectures in 89 classes at 84 universities in 27 countries.

To foster foreign experts on Korean Studies, the Korea Foundation funded research in Korea by 36 Korean Studies scholars, experts and professors from 18 different countries; offered in-country Korean language training for 51 Korea Studies majors from 31 countries and provided scholarships for the master's degree and Ph.D program for two scholars from developing countries that are experiencing a shortage of Korean Studies professors. In addition, the Foundation ran a three-month Korean language program for 47 diplomats from 44 developing countries to help increase expertise on Korea among foreign diplomatic corps. The Foundation also provided scholarships for 152 graduate students of Korean Studies from 41 universities in 15 countries and 15 Korean post-graduate fellows from six countries to conduct Korea-related research.

The Foundation supported the development of three sets of teaching materials and held 11 Korean Studies workshops for 350 secondary teachers from nine countries in Korea and abroad.

Through its KF Lecture Series, a program that focuses on rekindling interest in Korean Studies and language in target regions, the Foundation hosted 15 special lectures at universities for the general public in eight countries in the Asian region. To nurture more Korean Studies professors in this region, the Foundation established an Asian Fellowship that offers scholarships for master's degree and Ph.D candidates. In 2014, three fellows were selected from three countries.

The Korea Foundation also helped to raise interest in the Korean language and culture by hosting 20 Korean speech contests at 20 foreign missions in 19 different countries.

10) Sports Diplomacy

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

In 2014 in particular, MOFA undertook the Public Diplomacy for Sport Cooperation project, in which 57 overseas missions participated by hosting Korean Ambassador's Cup Taekwondo Tournament, *Taekwon-mu* (Dance), Taekwondo Exchange Program for Youth, etc. Through this project, MOFA improved cooperation among nations and upgraded public diplomacy.

In addition, MOFA achieved to appoint a Korean official as the chair of Sport and the Persons with Disabilities, one of the International Thematic Working Group of Sport for Development and Peace (SDP) in the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP). Such accomplishment has allowed Korea to play a leading role in improving the lives of the disabled and in addressing global

development issues.

Furthermore, MOFA provided full support for the success of the 2014 Incheon Asian Games and Asian Para Games and is providing support in preparing the 2015 Gwangju Universiade, the 2015 CISM World Games in Mungyeong and the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games.

Furthermore, MOFA works with the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, *Kukkiwon*, World Taekwondo Peace Corps and World Taekwondo Federation in dispatching Taekwondo masters and Taekwondo demonstration teams overseas. Such efforts have contributed to the globalization of Taekwondo.



World Taekwondo Peace Corps Activities in Nepal



World Taekwondo Peace Corps Activities in Paraguay

11) Supporting Education Cooperation

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

MOFA works in close cooperation with NIIED and Korean embassies overseas to provide support for the entire process of the GKS program, which includes making

decisions on the number of students to be selected from each country and setting a standard for the selection of candidates. MOFA also endeavors to strengthen the worldwide network of graduates of the GKS program and to make them new pro-Korea groups. In 2014, 130 undergraduates from 59 countries and 757 graduates from 130 countries were selected as GKS scholarship students.

In addition, MOFA has supported the efforts to sign MOUs in the field of education (exchange programs, e-learning technology, basic education, etc). between the MOE of Korea and the Ministries of Education of other countries. As a result, the MOE has signed MOUs on education cooperation with 32 countries so far. In 2014, MOE signed MOUs with Ministry of Education of Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Cambodia, the UAE and Brunei with MOFA's support.

Furthermore, to improve foreigners' image of Korea and increase the nation's standing in the global community, MOFA has been working in close cooperation with the Academy of Korean Studies, an affiliated organization of MOE, to correct erroneous information about Korea in foreign textbooks since 2003. As a result, 247 errors in foreign textbooks in 61 countries were corrected between 2003 and 2014.

Chapter 4

Expanding the Legal Basis for Foreign Relations



The role of international law is becoming increasingly significant and its subject matter more profound and complex as foreign relations diversified and grow complicated. Foreign policies not based on the standards of international law can neither gain support in the global community nor contribute to pursuing national interests effectively in the current era of a rapidly developing media landscape and the active participation of non-governmental entities, including corporations and civil organizations. Thus, the Korean government has been establishing and strengthening the legal basis to create and implement consistent and stable foreign policies in accordance with the principles of international law.

In 2014, the Government of the Republic of Korea strengthened international cooperation by concluding treaties in various fields and enhanced the legitimacy of foreign policies by reviewing major foreign relations issues from the perspective of international law in the field of maritime affairs, human rights, security, diplomatic and consular relations, and more. In addition, as a responsible member of the

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

1. Treaties Concluded in 2014

After the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea in 1948, the Korean government concluded a total of 3,041 treaties by 2014—2,393 of which were bilateral and 648, multilateral. As the government's foreign relations have been broadened, the number of concluded treaties has also been on the rise. While only 101 treaties (65 bilateral and 36 multilateral) entered into force during the thirteen-year period from 1948 to 1960, the four-year period from 2011 to 2014 saw the number of concluded treaties increase to 296 (257 bilateral and 39 multilateral).

Treaties Entered into Force after the Establishment of the Korean Government

as of December 31, 2014

Year	1948~1960	1961~1970	1971~1980	1981~1990	1991~2000	2001~2010	2011~2014	Total
Bilateral	65	230	334	325	533	649	257	2,393
Multilateral	36	63	93	116	135	166	39	648
Total	101	293	427	441	668	815	296	3,041

In 2014, a total of 77 treaties (68 bilateral and 9 multilateral) entered into force.

First, in the field of mutual legal assistance, the entry into force of the Treaties on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with the Republic of South Africa and Indonesia, the Treaty on Extradition with the Republic of South Africa, and the Agreement concerning Transfer of Sentenced Persons with Hong Kong has strengthened the legal basis for mutual legal assistance with other countries.

In addition, in the field of military, the ninth Special Measures Agreement on Defense Cost Sharing between Korea and the United States, the Agreements on Cooperation in the Field of Defence with Saudi Arabia and Poland, and the Agreement on the Protection of the Classified Military Information with India have entered into effect, building up a foundation for cooperation on military security.

Furthermore, in the field of economy, the entry into force of the Free Trade Agreement between Korea and Australia helped broaden the scope for the country's activities in international economy and trade.

In the field of tax matters, the Conventions for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Colombia and Peru entered into force, reinforcing the legal basis to prevent any double taxation for Korean nationals.

In the field of development cooperation, the Framework Agreements for Non-reimbursable Development Cooperation with the Philippines, Nicaragua, Cameroon, Kyrgyzstan, Tanzania, Jordan, Bangladesh, Solomon Islands, and Bolivia, and the Agreements and Arrangements concerning Loans from the Economic Development



Signing Ceremony for the Ninth Special Measures Agreement on Defense Cost Sharing between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America (Seoul, February 2, 2014)

Cooperation Fund with Myanmar, Rwanda, and Azerbaijan have entered into force, expanding the legal and institutional framework for effective development cooperation.

Besides, the Government has actively participated in the formation of legal norms of the international community by joining multilateral agreements. First, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism took effect for Korea in June 2014, raising the nation's status as the host of the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit. The Government also deposited the instrument of ratification of the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in May 2014.

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

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

Various efforts were made in 2014 to pursue national interests effectively through

in-depth legal analysis and review of analyze numerous diplomatic issues.

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

The Republic of Korea actively participated in the activities of international organizations related to international law in 2014.

In 2014, Korea continued to play an active role in the process of formulating international norms. The Korean government set forth its position on various pending issues concerning international law by dispatching delegations to the 69th UN General Assembly Sixth Committee in November (New York, October 7 to November 14, 2014) and to the 53rd Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (Teheran, September 15 to 18, 2014). The Government has actively participated in the international community's efforts to further advance and codify general international law.

In addition, Korean nationals have made active contributions to formulating international norms by serving as a member of the International Law Commission (ILC), the Air Navigation Commission of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and as the head of the Working Group on Online Dispute Resolution of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

In order to enhance its national image, Korea donated a statue of a Smiling *Haechi* to the Peace Palace in which the International Court of Justice is located along with other international judicial institutions. This is the first time the government has donated its cultural art gift to the Peace Palace. *Haechi*, a national symbol of justice

and fairness, will promote Korean traditional culture and adorn the building.

Korean nationals are also playing an active role in the works of international judicial institutions.

At the election of judges of the International Criminal Court held in December 2014, Judge Chung Chang-ho, who is serving as a judge of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), was the only candidate who was elected in the first round of voting among seventeen candidates by obtaining 73 out of 119 votes (104 valid votes). He will serve as a judge for a term from 2015 to 2024.

At the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) Professor Paik Jin-Hyun of Seoul National University has been serving as judge, following his predecessor Judge Park Choon-Ho, who had served since his election in October 1996 to his passing in November 2008. Judge Paik, who was successfully re-elected in June 2014, will serve as Judge of the ITLOS until 2023. In addition, Deputy Registrar Kim Doo-young has contributed to the operation of the Tribunal and development of the international law of the sea since his election in 2002.

Judge Kwon O-gon has been serving as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) since November 2001. The ICTY has the "authority to prosecute individuals for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991." Also, Judge Chung Chang-ho has been serving as a judge of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) since August 2011. He will serve as a judge of the International Criminal Court for the 2015~2024 term.

In addition, Judge Park Seon-gi is currently listed on a roster of judges of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT). The MICT was established to carry out the functions of the ICTY and the International Criminal Tribunal for

Rwanda (ICTR) "after the completion of their respective mandates."

The Republic of Korea has actively participated in the activities of international organizations in the area of international law.

Furthermore, at the 13th session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) of the International Criminal Court (ICC) held in New York, in December, Korea participated in the discussion on major pending issues of the ICC and actively voiced its opinion for a more effective operation of the ICC.

At the 37th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) held in Brasilia in April, the Korean delegation emphasized our efforts to fulfill the goals and obligations of the Antarctic Treaty System. The delegation also reported the completion of the construction of the *Jangbogo* Antarctic Station and explained the efforts to protect the environment of the Antarctica. With the construction of the *Jangbogo* Antarctic Station, Korea has established the foothold to strengthen cooperation with major Member States in the future, based on our research infrastructure. It is also expected that Korea, as a major power in the field of Antarctic research with two permanent scientific stations and one icebreaker (*ARAON*), will carry out full-fledged research in the Polar Regions more effectively.

Since 2001, as a Council Member of the ICAO, Korea has been actively engaged in developing the international standards related to international civil aviation. In particular, concerning the loss of Malaysia Airlines flight MH370 and the shooting down of MH17 in 2014, Korea has proactively participated in the discussions to enhance aviation safety and security. In July 2014, MIKTA¹⁾ adopted and circulated to the Council Members of the ICAO a joint statement calling to secure the safety of the international civil aviation concerning the downing of MH17. Furthermore, Korea has been diligently fulfilling its roles and responsibilities to advance international civil aviation by developing and distributing aviation safety programs, educating

1) MIKTA is a consultative mechanism comprised of five middle-power countries — Mexico, Indonesia, Korea, Turkey, and Australia. The ROK played a key role in the launch of MIKTA on the occasion of the UN General Assembly in September 2013.

and training aviation personnel in developing countries, and making contributions to the SAFE fund.

At the 20th annual meeting of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) held in Kingston, Jamaica, in July 2014, the Republic of Korea succeeded in being elected as the Council Member of the ISA, Group B for the third time in a row. The Republic of Korea has been serving as the Council Member of the ISA since 1996 (as the Council Member of Group E from 1996 to 2008 and of Group B from 2009 to 2018). At the 20th annual meeting of the ISA, various issues were discussed regarding the necessity for enactment of the procedure and the standard for contract extension for exploration. The Government of the Republic of Korea will actively participate in the efforts to maximize national interests by securing resources through the ISA, and will also participate in the efforts of the international community for the sustainable development of international deep seabed.

Moreover, in April 2014, the government of the Republic of Korea attended the 101th Legal Committee of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), hosted in London, actively partaking in discussions ranging from the ratification and implementation of the 2010 Hazardous and Noxious Substances (HNS) Protocol to international norms necessary for navigation safety.

4. Negotiations on Maritime Delimitation with Neighboring States

Since the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) was established in 1996 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Korea has made steady efforts to delimit maritime boundaries with

Japan and China in the Yellow Sea, the East Sea, and the East China Sea. In particular, the two Presidents of Korea and China decided to launch the maritime boundary negotiation in the Yellow Sea in 2015 during the Korea-China Summit in July 2014.

5. Enhancing Awareness of International Law and Capacity-building

The Korean government has increased cooperation with academic circles at home and abroad, expanded the basis of international law, and disseminated its working-level knowhow and information pertinent to international law in order to increase the public and private sectors' awareness of international law and enhance Korea's capacity in the field of international law.

Moreover, the Korean government has steadily pushed to work together with relevant academic circles at home and abroad in order to incorporate the insights of experts in the government's policies and contribute to the development of academic circles devoted to international law. As a part of those activities, the Government has hosted meetings with international law professionals and pursued various cooperative projects in conjunction with the Korean Society of International Law.

In addition, the Government hosted the sixth International Law Mock Trial Contest in September, and the 14th International Law Thesis Contest in November. These events were held in order to boost the interest of university and graduate school students in Korea in international law and expand the basis for international law.

As part of the Korean government's effort to share business practices and

disseminate knowhow in relation to international law, MOFA organized a briefing session on 'Treaties and Contracts between Institutions' in June 2014. The session was organized for the civil servants working for government organizations, government-affiliated organizations, and local municipalities whose jobs involved international law to enhance their awareness of the process of handling tasks related to international documents. Moreover, the Korean government issued the 'Trends and Works of International Law' containing major documents in relation to international law, the latest trends in the rulings from international judicial bodies, the current state of the conclusion of treaties, global discussion topics, and timely theses on international law.

The Government will continue its efforts to boost the interest and capacity of scholars, legal experts, civil servants and businessmen in the field of international law.

