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05 Enhancing Korea's Role and Prestige in the International Community

- Chapter 1** Contributing to the Promotion of International Peace 296
- Chapter 2** Strengthening Korea's Contribution to the International Community through Effective Development Cooperation 322
- Chapter 3** Improving Korea's National Brand and Image through Strategic Public Diplomacy 355
- Chapter 4** Expanding the Legal Basis for Foreign Relations 383

Chapter 1

Contributing to the Promotion of International Peace



1. Strengthening Cooperation with the United Nations

Participation in the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly

President Park Geun-hye delivered a speech for the second consecutive year at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly at the UN headquarters in September 2015. Through her speech, President Park highlighted the special meaning of the 70th anniversary of the UN's foundation for the Republic of Korea, which also commemorated its 70th year of independence. She also expressed Korea's will to contribute to global efforts to address important challenges in the areas of international peace, sustainable development, climate change and human rights.

President Park explained Korea's policies aiming to address the North Korean problem and to achieve peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, as well as peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia, and in turn asked for the support of the

international community to this end.

President Park also recognized that the UN has been making great contributions to the common good of humanity since its foundation, and pointed out that in the meantime, Korea has also made great headway against countless challenges. She acknowledged the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda adopted in 2015, and pledged that Korea, as the president of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), would actively contribute to the implementation of the agenda.

Taking note that the UN is reviewing its peacekeeping operations in line with the rapidly changing security environment, President Park pledged that Korea would deploy additional peacekeeping troops and strengthen Korea's partnership with the African Union (AU) to support the UN's efforts to maintain international peace and security in the African region.



President Park Geun-hye, delivering keynote speech during the 70th UN General Assembly (New York, September 29, 2015)



President Park Geun-hye, attending the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping (New York, September 29, 2015)

Regarding human rights, she appreciated the role of the UN in the protection of human rights during the last decade, and underscored the need for the international community to pay attention and cooperate to address North Korean human rights, as well as women's rights during wartime.

She also shared Korea's development experiences, such as *Saemaul Undong*, and

presented Korea's plan for the *Better Life for Girls* program, through which it would fund 200 million dollars to developing countries for the next five years.

President Park's participation in the 70th session of the UN General Assembly, all in all, was a meaningful opportunity to raise awareness and secure the support of the international community towards Korea's diplomatic policies.

She also attended the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping, which was held on the sidelines of the General Assembly, and pledged that Korea would deploy an additional engineering unit, provide a level II hospital to a peacekeeping operation in Africa, and increase Korea's financial assistance for peacebuilding and conflict prevention. Korea hopes that its commitments will be a constructive contribution to global peace and security.

2. Korea's Advancement in International Organizations

1) Supporting Korean Nationals' Appointment to High-level Positions in International Organizations

In 2015, several Korean nationals were appointed to high-level posts in international organizations. Lim Ki-taek was elected as the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which administers international shipping and shipbuilding technologies and safety standards. He is the first Korean national to be elected to this position, and the third Korean to lead an international organization, following Dr. Lee Jong-wook, former Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), and Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General. Secretary-General Lim will start his four-year term on January 1, 2016.

In addition, Kim Jong Yang, Commissioner of the Gyeonggi Provincial Police Authority, was elected as the Vice-President for Asia in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) Executive Committee.

2) Assuming Presidency of 10 Major International Organizations and Bodies

In 2016, Korea will be assuming the chair of more than ten international organizations and bodies in the fields of peace and security, development, and human rights.

In the field of peace and security, Korea will chair the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Conference at the ministerial level in December 2016. In addition, Korea will assume the presidency of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) in 2016. Korea is also contributing to the international efforts to prevent terrorism funding by serving as chair of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

In the field of development and climate change, as the Korean Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York is serving as the president of ECOSOC and actively contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Korea hopes to increase its influence in multilateral development organizations by chairing the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) in 2016. In addition, Dr. Lee Hoe-sung was elected as the chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in October 2015.

In the area of human rights, the Korean Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Geneva was the first Korean to be elected as the president of the UN Human Rights Council. This reflects the advancement of democracy and human

rights in Korea, and its contribution to promoting international human rights while serving as a member of the Human Rights Council three times in the past 10 years. Korea is also contributing to the creation of a disability-inclusive society by assuming the presidency of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Korea is expected to enhance its influence in the area of international Expo, as it was elected as the president of the Executive Committee of Bureau International des Expositions (BIE).

Korea's presidency in 10 major international organizations and bodies reflects its increased role and diplomatic influence, and will serve as an important opportunity to strengthen its global leadership and create international norms.

Assuming Presidency in 10 International Organizations

Peace & Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chair of the IAEA Nuclear Security Conference at the ministerial level (2016) • Chair of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) (2016-2017) • Chair of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) (2016-2017) • Chair of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) (2015-2016)
Development and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President of ECOSOC (2015-2016) • Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2015-2022) • Chair of the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) (2016)
Human Rights and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President of the UN Human Rights Council (2016) • President of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) (2015-2016) • President of the Executive Committee of Bureau International des Expositions (BIE) (2016-2017)

3) Supporting Korean Youth Work in International Organizations

The Korean government is currently supporting the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Program and UN Volunteers (UNV) Program to offer opportunities for Koreans to

work in international organizations and to enhance the global competitiveness of Korean youth.

In 2015, 10 JPOs were selected to work in various international organizations for two years, such as UNICEF, UNEP, UNDP, ILO, IOM, FAO, WFP, and the UN Secretariat.

The UNV Program consists of the Specialist Volunteers program and the Youth Volunteers program. The Special Volunteers program enables Korean nationals with work experience in relevant areas to work in UN field offices. In 2013, the UN Youth Volunteers program was launched, through which Korean youth are given the opportunity to do volunteer work in various field offices of UN organizations devoted to development, human rights and humanitarian assistance. In 2015, 10 specialists and 15 youth volunteers were sent as UNV to relevant organizations or field offices.

In 2015, the Korean government and UN Volunteers (UNV) held the first Korea-UNV Strategic Dialogue to discuss ways to strengthen cooperation. In addition, the first Korea-UNV Joint Youth Volunteer Forum was held to give the youth an opportunity to explore international volunteer activities and to join international organizations.

The International Organization Recruitment Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), which was established in March 2011, provides services to those interested in working for international organizations, such as the annual Job Fair for Career Opportunities and meetings with Korean staff working in international organizations. Furthermore, the Center runs a website (www.UNrecruit.go.kr) and Facebook page, provides counseling services via e-mail, telephone, and visits, and published a guidebook on entering international organizations.

In May 2015, MOFA held the 8th Job Fair for Career Opportunities at Seoul city hall, Kukmin University and Handong University. Human resources officers from the UN Secretariat, UNHCR, WFP, UNEP, OECD, and GGGI were invited to the Job Fair,

which was attended by about 1,200 people in total.

Partly owing to such efforts, the number of Koreans working for international organizations has increased since Korea joined the UN in 1991, from 139 Koreans in 17 international organizations to 516 Koreans in 50 organizations.

3. Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) aims to maintain international peace and security by deploying troops to monitor cease-fires, assist in disarmament, prevent relapse into conflict, maintain public security, and offer post-conflict recovery activities.

As of 2016, some 107,000 military and police officers have been participating in UN PKOs world-wide, and the UN PKO budget reached US \$8.2 billion.

Korea, which became a member of the UN in 1991, deployed engineering troops (*Sangroksu Unit*), upon the request from the UN, for the first time to Somalia in 1993. Since then Korean blue helmets have been actively participating in UN PKO, offering humanitarian assistance and creating the necessary conditions for sustainable peace.

As of December 2015, Korean blue helmets were deployed to the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and Lebanon (UNIFIL), contributing to reconstruction efforts and humanitarian assistance. Korean peacekeepers were able to win the hearts and minds of locals and governments. In addition, to cater to the request of the host governments and the UN, the Korean National Assembly approved another one-year extension of the deployment of Korean troops to UNMISS and UNIFIL until the end of 2015.

Meanwhile, in April 2014, three police officers, including one female, were deployed to the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in response to the request from the UN. The

officers have been endeavoring to establish peace and rebuild security in Liberia.

In September 2015, President Park Geun-hye pledged at the Leaders' Summit on Peacekeeping that Korea would deploy an additional engineering unit, provide a level II hospital to a peacekeeping mission in Africa and scale up Korea's financial contributions for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

Current Deployment (as of March 2015, 637 Military Officers in total)

Country (Name of the UN Mission)		Size and Character	Mission	Initial Deployment
Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Dongmyung Unit	Infantry unit (316)	Peace establishment and reconstruction	Jul. 2007
	Command or etc	4 Military officers		Jan. 2007
South Sudan (UNMISS)	Hanbit Unit	Engineering unit (290)	Reconstruction and truce supervision	Jan. 2013
	Command or etc	7 Military officers		Jul. 2011
India, Pakistan (UNMOGIP)		7 Military officers	Truce supervision in Kashmir	Nov. 1994
Liberia (UNMIL)		2 Military officers	Truce supervision	Oct. 2003
		3 Police officers		Apr. 2014
Darfur, Sudan (UNAMID)		2 Military officers	Supporting implementation of peace agreement	Jun. 2009
Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)		2 Military officers	Truce supervision	Jul. 2009
Western Sahara (MINURSO)		4 Military officers	Supporting implementation of peace agreement	Jul. 2009
Total		637 Military officers		
		3 Police officers		

4. Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy

1) UN Human Rights Council

As a member of the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) for the term 2013-2015, the Korean government has actively participated in the efforts by the international community to promote and protect human rights around the globe. In 2015, the Council held regular sessions in March, June, and September, and special sessions on the human rights situation in Burundi and on terrorist attacks by the terrorist group, Boko Haram. The Council also deliberated on the human rights situations of the 42 UN member states, including Iran, through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), a mechanism by which the human rights records of all UN member states are 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.

At the High-level Segment of the 28th session of the Council in March, Vice Foreign Minister Cho Tae-yul attended and delivered a keynote speech on the need

to improve North Korea's human rights situation and the need to immediately resolve the comfort women issue.

In particular, Vice Minister Cho noted the adoption of the resolution reflecting the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry at the UN Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, followed by the adoption of North Korea's situation as formal agenda of the UN Security Council in 2014. He urged North Korea to take sincere steps so that its people can carry on a normal and dignified life and to heed the Korean government's request to resolve humanitarian issues such as those concerning reunions of separated families. He also urged the Japanese government to show a more sincere and positive attitude so that the surviving victims of sexual slavery by the Japanese Imperial Army could regain their honor in their remaining years.

The Korean government was re-elected as a member of the Council for the 2016-2018 term in the election held at the UN General Assembly in 2015. In December, Ambassador Choi Kyong-lim, Permanent Representative of Korea to the UN Office at Geneva, was elected as the President of the Council for 2016. His assumption of the presidency reveals the international community's appreciation towards the advancement in democracy and human rights in Korea as well as towards the contribution by Korea to the protection of human rights over the past decade through activities in the Council.

The Council has continued to strengthen the momentum for the international discourse on North Korean human rights issues, realizing the gravity of the human rights situation in North Korea. The Korean government also joined the efforts of the Council in this regard. In the 28th session of the Council in March, the resolution on the human rights situation of North Korea was adopted with 27 votes in favor, 6 against and 14 abstained. At the 30th session of the Council in June, a panel

discussion was held on the situation of North Korea's human rights, including the issue of international abduction and enforced disappearances.

In June, the UN Human Rights Office (Seoul) was established in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 25th session of the Council. The office is in charge of monitoring and documentation, ensuring accountability, and maintaining visibility of the situation of North Korean human rights through outreach initiatives, among others.

The Korean government will continue its efforts to expand the interests of the international community on the human rights situation in North Korea in cooperation with like-minded countries. Meanwhile, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, visited Korea on the occasion of the opening of the UN Human Rights Office (Seoul). During his trip to Korea, he exchanged views on North Korean human rights with President Park Geun-hye and Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se.

2) UN General Assembly and Security Council

At its 70th session, the UN General Assembly adopted 61 resolutions on human rights and social issues, including the rights of women, child, and refugees as well as country-specific resolutions on the human rights situation in North Korea, Myanmar, Iran, and Syria.

In particular, the Korean government played a leading role in human rights for people with disabilities by introducing a resolution on "Towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for persons with disabilities (A/RES/70/170)."

On December 18, 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on the

human rights situation in North Korea, with overwhelming support (119 in favor, 19 against, and 48 abstained), which demonstrates the concern of the international community over the human rights situation in the country.

Following 2014, the UN Security Council continued to discuss the human rights situation in North Korea in 2015 as well. A number of members of the Council agreed over the gravity of the human rights situation in North Korea. For its part, the Korean government participated in the discussion and reaffirmed its position that North Korean human rights issues need to be addressed in order to secure peace on the Korean Peninsula and to promote human rights as a universal value.

3) Promotion of Democracy

The Korean government has contributed to the international efforts to promote democracy around the world. The main initiatives on democracy in which the Korean government is involved in are the Community of Democracies (CD) at the international level and the Bali Democracy Forum (BDF) at the regional level.

The Korean government is involved in the activities of the CD, as a member of its Governing Council. Attending the 8th Ministerial Conference of the CD in El Salvador in July 2015, Korea was committed to its contribution for the promotion of democracy around the globe. In addition, it also took part in the 8th BDF in December 2015, contributing to the discussion of the international community for consolidating democracy by sharing Korea's experiences and practices for the promotion of democracy.

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) Contributing to the Efforts of the International Community to Address the Worst Refugee Crisis since the Second World War

2015 saw more than a million refugees and migrants flee to Europe across the Mediterranean Sea and on the Balkan route. Loss of lives and illegal migrant smuggling by brokers in this process resulted in the refugee problem becoming the most pressing global issue. The Korean government has been contributing to the efforts of the international community to address the refugee crisis by accepting asylum seekers who seek international protection in accordance with relevant laws, while emphasizing the importance of increasing humanitarian assistance to refugees as well as abiding by the principle of non-refoulement on various occasions such as the UNHCR Executive Committee.

5) Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Vulnerable People

With a view to ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights of vulnerable social groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and refugees, the Korean government 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 Korean government participated in the 59th session of the CSW, the theme of which was the elimination and prevention of violence against women, held in New York in March 2015. Since the UN Women was founded in 2011, the Korean government, serving as a member of the executive board, has been committed to the international community's efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Additionally, the Korean government 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 12th annual consultation held in New York in October 2015, the Korean government and UNICEF reviewed their partnership and discussed progressive ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

Ambassador Oh Joon, Permanent Representative to the UN, is serving as the chair of the Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities for a two-year term (2015-2016). At the 8th Conference in June 2015, the Korean delegation actively participated in the discussions on ways to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities such as ensuring an adequate standard of living and strengthening their economic, social, and cultural rights.

5. Strengthening the International Disarmament and Nonproliferation Regime

1) Leading International Cooperation in Strengthening the Global Nonproliferation Regime

The Republic of Korea (ROK) held the Third Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) Meeting from June 25 to 27, 2015, in Seoul for the first time in Asia on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Korean War and the 70th year since the division of the Korean Peninsula. In his opening remarks, Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se stressed the need for the CTBT to enter into force without further delay and encouraged the international community to exert more effort in this regard. The GEM adopted the Seoul Declaration, which called for the prompt entry into force of the CTBT and urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), which is the only country to have violated the international non-nuclear testing norm in the 21st century, to refrain from carrying out any more nuclear tests.

Furthermore, Second Vice Minister Cho Tae-yul participated in the High-Level Segment of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) in March 2015 in Geneva. At this Conference, he voiced the Korean government's position on major disarmament and nonproliferation issues, including the revitalization of the CD and the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue. He emphasized that a conclusive resolution of the DPRK's nuclear issue was important not only for the maintenance of peace and security in Northeast Asia but also for the maintenance of the international disarmament and nonproliferation regime. Regarding North Korea's continued development of nuclear weapons in violation of the international obligations, Vice

Minister Cho pointed out that unjust acts could not create rights (*ex injuria jus non oritur*).

At the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) General Conference in September 2015, Vice Minister Cho reaffirmed the ROK's strong commitment to nuclear nonproliferation, nuclear security and safety, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

He also called for the international community to strive together to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue, which continues to undermine the international nonproliferation regime, and urged the DPRK to comply with IAEA safeguards. Moreover, the Republic of Korea and 63 other countries, including Austria, Italy, and Myanmar, jointly proposed a resolution that urges the DPRK to comply with its obligations as stipulated in the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCRs) and to act on its commitment to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula as stated

in the Joint Statement of the Fourth Round of Six-Party Talks on September 19, 2005. This resolution was adopted by a consensus by all 167 Member States of the IAEA. The resolution includes strong language that calls for the DPRK to refrain from conducting any more nuclear tests and explicitly expresses the international community's firm resolve against the possession of nuclear weapons.

In addition, the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), a treaty that forms the basis of the international nuclear



IAEA General Conference
(Vienna, September 15, 2015)

nonproliferation regime, was held in April 2015 in New York. At this Review Conference, States Parties assessed the current status of implementation of the NPT since 2010 and discussed nuclear nonproliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. However, they could not reach a consensus on adopting a Final Document. At the Conference, Shin Dong-ik, the Deputy Minister for Multilateral and Global Affairs, pointed out that resolving the North Korean nuclear issue was central to maintaining and reinforcing the international nuclear nonproliferation regime, for which the NPT plays a central role, and urged States Parties to support the ROK government in this matter.

The Korean government has been entrusted by the international community with a key role in the fields of nuclear security and nonproliferation, and our role in the past has included hosting the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (NSS). As for this year, at the 59th IAEA General Conference in September 2015, it was decided that Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se would chair the Ministerial Segment of the 2016 IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security, which has become the most senior-level conference in the field of nuclear security after the conclusion of the NSS in 2016 in Washington, DC. Moreover, at the respective 2015 Plenaries of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), which are two multilateral export control regimes for nuclear-related materials and missiles, the ROK was chosen to chair both the NSG and the MTCR for the 2016-17 terms.

2) Strengthening the International Community's Implementation of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution Sanctions

The DPRK continued its provocations in 2015 by launching ballistic missiles as

well as testing a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) in violation of the relevant UNSCRs. Together with its allies and partners, the Korean government led the international community's efforts to enforce a firm implementation of the UNSC sanctions against North Korea by bringing questions to the table and leading smooth discussions in the UNSC.

The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) was adopted by the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK, and the US), the European Union (EU), and Iran in July 2015, and UNSC resolution 2231 that endorses the JCPOA was also adopted. As of the Implementation Day of the JCPOA on January 16, 2016, previous sanctions against Iran were lifted, and new measures in line with UNSCR 2231 have entered into effect. The Korean government has amended its relevant domestic laws and regulations to reflect the UNSC resolution and is implementing the JCPOA.

3) Activities and Achievements in Disarmament and Nonproliferation in the Asia-Pacific Region

Since 2002, the Korean government has been hosting the annual ROK-UN Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues in cooperation with the UN Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific (UNRCPD), which is under the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA). At the 14th Conference held in December 2015 in Seoul, more than 130 experts from around the world held in-depth discussions regarding the implications and future plans of action in diverse disarmament and nonproliferation issues, including topics such as the implication of the JCPOA and its implementation, and the international community's response to the DPRK's continued pursuit of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles. Among the participants at the Conference were Kim Won-soo, the

Acting High Representative for Disarmament Affairs at UNODA, and Lassina Zerbo, the Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

In addition, the Korean government held a Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) workshop for the Asia-Pacific region in July 2015 in Seoul as a part of its efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). 40 experts from PSI member states, including the US, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, participated in the workshop to strengthen cooperation and share their experiences in conducting interdictions.

6. International Cooperation on Non-Traditional Security Issues

1) International Cooperation on Counter-Terrorism

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

As we witnessed in the Paris attacks on November 13, 2015, terrorism is evolving into new forms and poses a grave threat to international peace and security more than ever. Violent extremists such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Boko Haram have become a global threat, as they do not hesitate to exploit political instability in the Middle East and Africa in order to expand their power and influence.

Terror has become a part of daily life. Terrorists are attacking soft targets such as foreign tourists in public areas in order to maximize fear, and individuals and small groups are able to carry out terrorist attacks at a low cost by learning tactics on the

Internet. Moreover, the expansion of ISIL's presence to East Asia shows that terrorist threats are indeed becoming global.

In coping with the current situation, the international community is cooperating closely in diverse fields, especially on enhancing international law enforcement capacity, establishing a non-proliferation regime on weapons of mass destruction (WMD), combating the financing of terrorism, and addressing conditions that encourage terrorism. In particular, after the Paris attacks, the UN Security Council called a meeting of the financial ministers for the first time in history and adopted Security Council Resolution 2253, which blocks terrorist financing and imposes sanctions on terrorist groups such as ISIL.

Also, the Korean government, as the chair of the Financial Action Task Force (2015-2016), led the international efforts in preventing the financing of terrorism.

The United Nations has been devoted to laying the groundwork for global and comprehensive counter-terrorism cooperation. To this end, the UN urges 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.

For its part, the Republic of Korea is party to 13 out of 14 counter-terrorism conventions. Also, the Korean government has been fully implementing relevant UNSC resolutions, imposing sanctions against individuals and entities designated by the al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee and drafting the national implementation plan.

The Korean government is fully committed to counter terrorism, firmly upholding its stance that terrorism, in any form, cannot be tolerated or justified under any circumstances, and that it will not negotiate with terrorists. Based upon such principles, the Republic of Korea is intensifying its efforts to reinforce

counterterrorism capacity at the domestic level while continuing to participate in global efforts at the international level.

(2) Bilateral and Trilateral Cooperation

Since 2005, the Republic of Korea has been holding bilateral consultations with neighboring and like-minded countries to strengthen counter-terrorism cooperation. In 2015, the Korea-Japan-China trilateral consultations on May 15, 2015, and bilateral consultations with China on November 30, 2015, were held in Beijing and Guangzhou respectively, in which the leaders discussed joint measures to promote terrorism-related information sharing, to strengthen mutual cooperation in case of a crisis.

(3) Domestic Measures

Korean citizens are not safe from foreign terrorist threats taking into consideration the fact that 19 million Koreans travel abroad annually and the number of Korean corporations making inroads into foreign markets is on the rise. The Republic of Korea also has troops stationed abroad. 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.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also frequently distributes the UN Security Council designated terrorist list to relevant domestic authorities and exchanges terrorist information with other countries, trying its best to block the influx of terrorists and

terrorist money into the country.

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

(4) Countering and Preventing Violent Extremism

Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), which aims to address economic and social conditions such as unemployment, poverty, and discrimination conducive to terrorism and protect vulnerable people from exposure to violent extremism, is drawing global attention. In order to develop a global strategy and action plan, President Obama convened the White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism in February 2015, in which a total of 79 representatives of countries and multilateral bodies attended, including Second Vice Foreign Minister Cho Tae-yul from Korea. As the importance of countering violent extremism is growing in the international community, the Korean government hosted the CVE Workshop in partnership with the Hedaya Center of Abu Dhabi on July 2, 2015, and commissioned a research project on the threat level and risk factors of violent extremism in Korea.

Meanwhile, at the Working Dinner on Terrorism and the Refugee Crisis during the G20 Summit in Antalya, Turkey, held on November 15-16, 2015, President Park spoke to the leaders about the international community's combat against terrorism,



White House Summit on Countering Violent Extremism (Washington, February 19, 2015)

highlighting the need to strengthen cooperation on countering violent extremism and the importance of UN Security Council Resolution 2178.

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, which account for the majority of piracy incidents on the world's seas, have increased drastically. However, starting in 2012, statistics show that piracy attacks off the coast of Somalia drastically decreased, and eventually recorded zero piracy incidents in 2015. Such reduction was possible due to a number of factors, including the presence of naval forces, the use of Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel (PCASP), high levels of implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMP), international cooperation on counter-piracy through the United Nations and the International Maritime Organization, and the stabilization of the Somali government.

However, pirates in Somalia are not completely dismantled. Also, piracy and armed robbery at sea have been increasing in West Africa and Southeast Asia, which the international community is making efforts to counter piracy as well.

(2) Participation in the Global Fight against Piracy

As a maritime nation, the Republic of Korea has actively participated in the global fight against Somali pirates with vital interest in its prevention and eradication. Co-sponsoring a number of the UN Security Council resolutions, the Republic of Korea has been deploying warships to the Somali waters, operating as a member of the

CMF since 2009. By doing so, it protects Korean citizens and vessels from Somali pirates and takes part in the international efforts for maritime security.

The Korean government is also 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. The CGPCS is an international platform comprised of around 60 countries, international organizations and maritime businesses, in which they discuss ways to eradicate piracy by adjusting military operations and improving the capacity of coastal states. The Korean government operated the official website of the CGPCS from 2011 until 2014, thereby contributing to the facilitation of communication among the CGPCS participants and raising public awareness on piracy issues.

Meanwhile, the Republic of Korea made a contribution of US \$600,000 to the IMO Djibouti Code of Conduct Trust Fund and US \$900,000 to the CGPCS Trust Fund with hopes to solve fundamental problems by assisting to strengthen the judicial and public peace capacity of Somalia and its neighboring countries. As the fundamental problem of Somali piracy lies in the absence of governance in Somalia caused by the long presence of warlords, a quick solution cannot be expected. Therefore, the international community should counter the threat of piracy with concerted efforts and continuous attention, to which the Korean government will explore a variety of ways to contribute.

(3) Cyber-Security

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 Korean government has been enhancing bilateral, sub-regional and multilateral cooperation in diplomatic efforts to effectively respond to cyber attacks. In bilateral cyber consultations with the US, EU, China, Japan, Russia, Australia, and India, Korea has had discussions on a range of cyber issues. In particular, at the ROK-US summit in October 2015, Korea and the US released the Joint Fact Sheet affirming a shared understanding on the issue of cyber security and envisioning various areas of cooperation such as sharing information on cyber threats, law-enforcement and military-to-military cooperation, joint research and development, and technological cooperation between industries. On the sub-regional level, the Korea-Japan-China trilateral cyber policy consultation was established in 2014. The second consultations were held in Seoul in October 2015, in which the countries shared their cyber strategies and policies and thoroughly discussed possible areas of cooperation such as building international norms and confidence building measures. The countries also emphasized the need for a common response to growing cyber threats against critical infrastructures with one voice. On the multilateral level, Korea has taken part in discussions on cyber issues in international and regional fora including the 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 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.

20 countries including Korea have joined the 2014-15 UN GGE and adopted the final report, recommending ways to apply existing international laws to cyberspace and the responsibility of states in cyberspace.

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se attended the Hague Conference on Cyberspace in 2015 as the former chair of the Seoul Conference in 2013 and addressed in his keynote speech that countries needed to work together on protecting critical infrastructures, coordinating among law-enforcement agencies, and sharing information in order to combat common cyber threats faced by the international community.

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

Chapter 2

Strengthening Korea's Contribution to the International Community through Effective Development Cooperation



In 2015, the international community adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and proposed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to serve as a guideline for global development cooperation for the next fifteen years. Furthermore, in order to implement the SDGs, the international community also adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) to serve as a framework for financing development resources.

President Park Geun-hye announced the Presidential Development Cooperation Initiatives in various multilateral fora, including the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York. Also, by adopting the Second Basic Plan on International Development Cooperation in November 2015, the Korean

government expressed that the achievement of the SDGs by the international community was one of the most important visions of Korea's development cooperation policy.

Despite internal and external changes, the Korean government has consistently increased the amount of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and played a more leading role in the new international development environment as an exemplary middle power donor. Furthermore, the Korean government continues to advance and improve its development cooperation policy.

The Presidential Development Cooperation Initiatives for the Implementation of the SDGs

- Better Life for Girls
 - provide support for girls' education, health and professional development (2016–2020, US \$200 million)
- Safe Life for All
 - provide support for prevention of infectious diseases by way of detection at an early stage, and responding to public health crises (2016–2020, US \$100 million)
- Science, Technology and Innovation for Better Life
 - provide support for science and technology education, R&D development and innovative entrepreneurship (2016–2020, US \$100 million)
- New Rural Development Paradigm
 - provide a new rural development strategy, drawing on the success of *Saemaul Undong*

1. Scaling up Korea's ODA

To promote the eradication of poverty and support sustainable development in developing countries, the Korean government provided US \$1,911 million worth of ODA in 2015, accounting for 0.14% of the gross national income (GNI). To be specific, of the total ODA disbursement, US \$1,458 million (76.3%) was allocated for bilateral assistance and US \$453 million (23.7%) for multilateral assistance. Moreover, of the total expenditure for bilateral assistance, US \$898 million (61.6%) was allocated for grants and US \$560 million (38.4%) for concessional loans.

Ever since Korea provided US \$1,173 million in 2010, when Korea joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the average annual increase rate in the last five years, from 2010 to 2015, recorded 10.2%, which is the highest rate among OECD DAC members. This has been highly valued by the international community, especially since several donors have had to reduce their aid volume due to the global economic recession.

Despite the continuous increase of the volume of ODA, Korea's ODA/GNI ratio stands lower than the average OECD DAC ratio of 0.3%, and the suggested target ratio of 0.7% by the international community including the UN. Thus, the Korean government plans to increase the total volume of ODA to 0.2% of GNI by 2020 and to 0.3% by 2030.

Korea's ODA up to 2015

USD in millions, net disbursements

	1987-2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (provisional)	Total
Total volume of ODA	7,740.1	1,324.6	1,597.5	1,755.4	1,854.6	1,911.0	16,183.1
① Bilateral ODA	5,216.2	989.6	1,183.2	1,309.6	1,392.8	1,458.3	11,549.5
• Grants	3,141.5	575.0	714.9	809.0	880.7	898.1	7,019.1
• Loans (EDCF)	2,074.7	414.6	468.3	500.6	512.1	560.2	4,530.4
② Multilateral Assistance	2,523.9	335.0	414.3	445.8	461.8	452.7	4,633.5
ODA/GNI (%)		0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	

source OECD, International Development Statistics Online Database

2. Playing a Leading Role in International Development Cooperation Discussions

1) Participating in the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and Contributing to the Adoption of the SDGs

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of 17 Goals and 169 Targets, encompassing pillars of the economy, society, and environment. Succeeding the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs are universal tasks for both developing and developed countries alike, setting a guideline to which the international community's development cooperation will adhere to for the next fifteen years.

The Republic of Korea actively participated in the adoption process of the SDGs through eight rounds of Intergovernmental Negotiations on the Post-2015 Development Agenda from January to August 2015 and by actively engaging in Head-of-State level diplomacy on the occasion of the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit. President Park Geun-hye, in her keynote speech at the Summit, expressed Korea's commitment to the SDGs by acknowledging its role as "an exemplary middle power donor" and announced the official launch of the Better Life for Girls Initiative. President Park also co-chaired the Interactive Dialogue Session, "Building an Effective, Accountable, and Inclusive Institution to



Keynote Speech (New York, September 26, 2015)

Achieve Sustainable Development," with Chilean President Michelle Bachelet to share with the international community Korea's development experience through building effective governance.

Furthermore, as the presiding nation of the United Nations Economic and Social Council from 2015 to 2016, Korea has been showing constructive leadership in global discussions on the SDGs implementation, including the establishment of follow-up measures and review mechanisms for the SDGs.

2) Launching Development Cooperation Initiatives to Contribute to the Implementation of the SDGs

The Korean government has strengthened its efforts to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs. The Second Basic Plan on International Development Cooperation 2016-2020, adopted in November 2015 by the Committee for

International Development Cooperation (CIDC), set a contribution to the SDGs, as a vision of Korea's ODA policy. Also, on the occasion of the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit and other related events, Korea launched four development cooperation initiatives to assist developing countries in achieving the SDGs in the following areas: education; public health; science, technology, and innovation (STI); and rural development. These four development cooperation initiatives are Better Life for Girls, Safe Life for All, Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for Better Life, and a New Paradigm for Rural Development.

The Better Life for Girls Initiative aims to promote girls' education, health and professional development with a holistic approach to help empower girls in developing countries who often fall into the vulnerable group. The initiative is expected to address issues of inequality and vulnerability through establishing education infrastructure, improving health environment, and nurturing talented girls' potential.

The Safe Life for All Initiative aims to help developing country citizens enjoy a safe life from infectious diseases as emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases present a threat to global security on an ever-increasing scale. Through this initiative, the Korean government will support a national immunization program, a national infectious diseases diagnostic laboratory system and epidemiological investigation personnel training with a view to helping to enhance developing countries' capacity to combat infectious diseases and eventually prevent and eliminate them.

The Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for Better Life Initiative aims to strengthen developing countries' growth engines through STI since research and development (R&D) has not yet been effectively linked with industries in developing countries. The Korean government will focus its assistance on policy

development, human resources development, and infrastructure building of developing countries to contribute to nurturing human capacity in science and technology and consolidating the basis for start-ups and businesses.

The New Paradigm for Rural Development Initiative is a rural development strategy to localize, universalize and modernize *Saemaul Undong* in the context of the 21st century reality of developing countries. Korea has been making due efforts to effectively contribute to the rural development of developing countries through adapting *Saemaul Undong* in the current international context.

3) Contributing to the Adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA)

At the Third UN conference on Financing for Development held in July 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) was adopted as a framework for development financing for the implementation of the SDGs. The AAAA reaffirmed the importance of reaching the suggested target ODA/GNI ratio of 0.7%, emphasized the need for strengthened international cooperation

for domestic resources mobilization in developing countries including taxation, and decided to make efforts to harmonize private commercial activities with the development needs of developing countries.

Foreign Minister Yun Byung-se delivered a keynote speech to reaffirm Korea's commitment to expand ODA volume, support vulnerable groups, and assist developing countries in



Keynote Speech at the Third UN Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, July 14, 2015)

enhancing their taxation capacity. In this light, Korea joined the Addis Tax Initiative and pledged to double its technical cooperation for taxation capacity building of developing countries by 2020. Korea also hosted the Investment Case for Education, a side event on the occasion of the UN conference.

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

At the time of the launch of the GPEDC in June 2012, Korea was designated as a steering committee member to represent donor countries. Since then, 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 in 2011, and to implement effective development cooperation.

At the First GPEDC High Level Meeting (HLM) held in Mexico in 2014, Korea announced its decision to hold the Busan Global Partnership Forum and the Learning and Acceleration Program (LAP) annually, and Korea has since held them in Seoul in 2014 and in 2015, respectively.

Over two hundred participants from governments, international organizations, and civil society came to the Forum to take stock of the progress of the implementation of the commitments made in Busan, and explored the role of the GPEDC in the implementation of the SDGs, the participation of the private sector in development cooperation, as well as the enhancement of development effectiveness in fragile states.

Following the Forum, the GPEDC LAP organized by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) contributed to enhancing national capacity by

providing officials from developing countries with training on the Busan Principles and the GPEDC monitoring indicators.

5) Participating in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The OECD DAC has focused discussions on financing for development, including ODA modernization, in order to better adapt itself to the new global development cooperation paradigm brought on by the adoption of the SDGs. The member countries have discussed ways to modernize the measure of ODA to more accurately reflect the expanding scope of ODA, as peace and development are closely linked and development actors are diversifying, ranging from the private sector, foundations and funding groups. The discussions have reaffirmed the importance of ensuring the primary purpose of ODA to promote the social and economic development of developing countries.

Also, the need for a new measure of development finances has been discussed as a way to better capture all financing flows that contribute to the sustainable development of developing countries. In addition, the need to enhance development effectiveness principles has been discussed to ensure the quality of development cooperation along with expanding development finances.

Korea actively participated in the discussions of the DAC and conducted a mid-term review in November 2015 with the DAC secretariat to review the progress on implementing the recommendations from its 2012 DAC peer review. Korea has been commended as a solid development provider for improving its internal ODA governance, and especially for its international role in sustainable development, serving the presidency of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN).

6) Implementation of the G20 Development Agenda

The Korean government took the initiative to introduce the G20 development agenda at the 2010 G20 Seoul Summit during the adoption of the Seoul Development Consensus and the Multi-Year Action Plan. Korea has served as a co-facilitator for the six central pillars—infrastructure, food security, human resources development, financial inclusion and remittances, domestic resources mobilization, and inclusive business—of the Development Working Group (DWG) discussions.

As a co-facilitator of the Human Resource Development (HRD) pillar of the G20 DWG, the Korean government initiated discussions on enhancing policy coherence between the human resources development agenda and the employment agenda within the G20 to adopt a multi-year framework. The Korean government also hosted a workshop dedicated to this agenda at the OECD headquarters in Paris. Furthermore, Korea also actively participated in other G20 development agenda, which included submitting a country plan on reducing remittance costs to developing countries so that they can better facilitate the mobilization of domestic resources.

The G20 held the 2015 G20 Summit in Antalya, Turkey, and adopted the G20 Leaders' Communique. In the Communique, the member states agreed to contribute to poverty eradication, development, and inclusive and sustainable development of developing countries, as well as to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015.

3. Strengthening the Foundation for an Advanced ODA System

1) Establishment of the Second Basic Plan on International Development Cooperation (2016-2020)

As Korea joined the OECD DAC in 2010, the Korean government established the First Basic Plan on International Development Cooperation, as a mid-term ODA policy for 2011-2015, to scale up Korea's volume of ODA and to implement domestic ODA policy in accordance with the MDGs. With the first period having ended and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted, the Korean government established the Second Basic Plan to be effective for the next five years, from 2016 to 2020.

Under the basic principles of integrated ODA, improved ODA and inclusive ODA, the Second Basic Plan aims to achieve the SDGs, humanitarian common prosperity, and world peace.

The Second Basic Plan for International Development Cooperation

- Integrated ODA ▲strengthening grants and loans integration strategy, ▲strengthening grants integration strategy (Inter-Agency Grants Committee held in necessity, intensifying KOICA's platform function), ▲systemizing the Second CPS and yearly implementation plan, ▲integrated multilateral aid
- Improved ODA ▲reorganizing ODA contents (ODA models, best practices database), ▲strengthening post-management, evaluation · feedback, and transparency, ▲scaling up humanitarian assistance

- Inclusive ODA ▲promoting the understanding and participation of people, ▲diversifying public-private partnership (PPP) and spreading an inclusive business model, ▲strengthening trilateral cooperation, ▲increasing private resources mobilization, ▲strengthening global partnership

The Korean government has planned to increase the volume of ODA to 0.2% of GNI by 2020 and 0.3%, the average of OECD DAC members, by 2030. Also, Korea has decided to maintain an Asia-centric ODA policy, while gradually increasing the volume of ODA to Africa based on the priority areas such as public health, education, and rural development.

The international community commended the Korean government for showing its will to continuously scale up the volume of ODA and for seeking high-quality aid as an exemplary donor country while reflecting changes in the international development environment.

2) Establishment of an Integrative ODA Strategy and System

(1) Integrated ODA Policy Dialogue

The need for better policy coordination emerged as different ministries in Korea held separate bilateral meetings with ODA partner countries in the past. Thus, in order to fine-tune and implement development cooperation projects more effectively among the ministries, the Korean government has since held integrated ODA policy dialogues with Vietnam, Cambodia, and Myanmar. In 2014, Korea held the Ninth Korea-Vietnam ODA Policy Dialogue, the Third Korea-Myanmar ODA Policy Dialogue, and the First Korea-Cambodia ODA Policy Dialogue. In 2015, Korea

also held the Second Korea-Indonesia ODA Policy Dialogue. These integrated policy dialogues strengthened the foundation for better implementing development cooperation projects in such countries.

(2) Inter-Agency Grants Committee

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the principal ministry responsible for Korea's grant aid, has convened the Inter-Agency Grants Committee chaired by the Second Vice Minister of MOFA since 2011 in order for more than forty agencies to implement grant aid programs under a consistent strategy. The committee is deemed to play a key role in efficiently implementing grant aid programs by preventing overlapping projects through consultation and coordination processes among relevant agencies for the Grant Aid Implementing Plan for the following year.

Meanwhile, to establish grant aid strategies by region, sector, and modality, and to better implement development cooperation initiatives, MOFA convenes, in case of necessity, sub-committees for regions (Asia, Africa, Central and South America, CIS, etc.), sectors (rural development, public health, education, public administration, etc.), and modalities (development consulting, training workshops, volunteer programs, etc.). The sub-committees provide useful opportunities for aid-implementing agencies to consult with each other.

(3) Re-selection of ODA Priority Partner Countries and Establishment of Country Partnership Strategy

In accordance with the Framework Act on International Development Cooperation, the Korean government selects ODA priority partner countries and formulates integrative Country Partnership Strategies (CPS) for each priority partner country

aimed at optimizing synergy effects between grant aid and concessional loans, and improving ODA effectiveness through strategic concentration. In this context, the Korean government selected twenty-six priority partner countries and decided to formulate integrative CPS in the Advancement Plan for International Development Cooperation submitted to the Seventh CIDC meeting in 2010. It re-selected twenty-four priority partner countries during the twenty-first CIDC meeting in March 2015. Taking into account the lessons learned from the first period operation, the Korean government is in the process of formulating the Second CPS with each of these twenty-four countries.

CPS is an ODA strategy for each partner country that covers ODA volume, focus sectors, and implementation plans following an overall consideration of Korea's ODA strategies and development priorities of the partner country. Thus, it plays a role as the foundation for implementing country-specific ODA by reflecting diplomatic strategies and development needs comprehensively through consultations with partner countries.

3) Laying the Foundation for ODA Quality Improvement

(1) Integrated Evaluation System of International Development Cooperation

In May 2009, in order to measure results and enhance the effectiveness of development cooperation projects through a systematic and objective analysis, the Korean government introduced the Integrated Evaluation System in accordance with global standards. 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, which stipulated the duties of all implementing agencies to establish and submit their plans of self-evaluation and

to report the results, the Korean government expanded the scope of integrated evaluation and laid the foundation for optimal integrated evaluation.

Under this integrated evaluation system, there are two tracks of evaluations which include an evaluation of aid implementing agencies on aid projects conducted by themselves and an evaluation by a sub-committee of the CIDC. For the latter, the Sub-committee for Evaluation selects subjects such as policies, strategies, countries, sectors, themes, projects, and programs, that are representative of Korea's ODA, and conducts a third-party evaluation. In 2015, four sub-committee evaluations and fifty-eight self-evaluations were conducted in accordance with the 2015 Annual Plan for Integrated Evaluation adopted at the twenty-first CIDC meeting in 2015.

The Korean government will continue to make efforts to enhance the effectiveness of evaluation results by establishing a feedback mechanism, in which the Sub-committee for Evaluation discusses the results, requires agencies to come up with plans of feedback for the results and proposals, and reviews their implementation.

(2) Joining the International Aid Transparency Initiative

Increased attention on the transparency of each country's ODA has emerged as part of the international norm for development cooperation. With a view to promoting transparency for overall effectiveness of its ODA and improving its credibility in development cooperation domestically and abroad, the Korean government made a decision to join the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) at the Eighteenth CIDC meeting in March 2014. The Korean government also established an intergovernmental task force in June 2014 to undertake internal preparatory work for joining the IATI and releasing ODA data.

The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

- The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) is an initiative in which multi-stakeholders such as donors, international organizations, partner countries and civil society organizations take an active role to strengthen aid transparency. Currently around seventy members, including fourteen donor countries such as Korea, the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden and the Netherlands, are trying to ensure that ODA data is published in a timely, comprehensive, and progressive manner.

Korea's plan to join the IATI was declared in the keynote speech President Park Geun-hye delivered at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. At the twenty-second meeting in November 2015, the CIDC decided to finish the process for joining the IATI by the end of 2015, and the Korean government accordingly expressed its willingness to become a member. Korea's new membership was finalized at the IATI Steering Committee Meeting held in Copenhagen in December 2015.

4) Strengthening Partnership with Priority Donor Countries

MOFA took the lead in strengthening its partnership with advanced donors in development cooperation by holding bilateral development cooperation policy consultations.

(1) ROK-US Partnership on Development Cooperation

Korea has continuously developed a bilateral partnership on development

cooperation with the US, building on the Statement of Intent to Cooperate on Global Development signed with the US in 2011. The Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have worked together to form a major channel for cooperation. On the occasion of the ROK-US summit held in October 2015, the two countries adopted the Joint Fact Sheet, which expressed the countries' common will to enhance the ROK-US partnership on development cooperation for poverty eradication, sustainable development, and humanitarian assistance.

The two countries have cooperated to implement the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) commitments in the field, especially in their common GHSA priority partner countries. In May 2015, KOICA and USAID signed the MOU on Science, Technology, Innovation and Partnership in South-East Asia, and have been making joint field efforts in the environment sector in Vietnam and in the IT sector in Cambodia. In Africa, cooperation efforts in the health sector have been ongoing in Ethiopia and Ghana. Also, KOICA has supported the Grand Challenge for Development, a platform for innovative development ideas launched by USAID.

(2) ROK-UK Partnership on Development Cooperation

The Korean government has been striving to enhance Korea's development cooperation and humanitarian assistance system through strategic policy dialogue and joint development cooperation projects with the United Kingdom. In particular, both countries successfully built a partnership in development cooperation during close cooperation and collaboration in response to the Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa.

The two countries held a vice-ministerial strategic dialogue in October 2015, where they shared each country's priorities in ODA policy and discussed ways

to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and to cooperate in response to the Ebola epidemic. Since the international community, for the successful implementation of the SDGs, needs more development resources than ever before, the UK emphasized the importance of the modernization process of the concept of ODA undertaken by the OECD DAC, the role of the private sector in development, and the need to reform multilateral organizations. Korea explained that it would contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through active support in the areas of education, rural development, public health and governance, as well as through the presidency of the UN ECOSOC.

(3) ROK-France Partnership on Development Cooperation

In January 2015, the Korean government held the First Development Cooperation Consultation Dialogue with France. They discussed various issues including development finance, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Busan Global Partnership (Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation), and cooperation projects between KOICA and Agence Française de Développement (AFD). In particular, they discussed ways to expand cooperation in Africa and Asia based on the tangible achievements of the Côte d'Ivoire Project called the Social Connections to the Water Supply Network for the Citizens of Abidjan.

4. Strengthening Bilateral and Multilateral Development Cooperation

1) Bilateral Development Cooperation

The Korean government provides grant aid through KOICA under MOFA, and concessional loans through the Export-Import Bank of Korea under the Ministry of Strategy and Finance. The Korean government provided US \$563 million worth of grant aid through KOICA in 2015.

In terms of geographic distribution, countries in Asia are Korea's highest priority for aid because of their close proximity, as well as their close political and economic ties with Korea. At the same time, Korea has been increasing its aid to the African continent, which is home to the world's highest number of least developed countries (LDC), and is therefore a critical region if the international community is to achieve the SDGs. In 2015, Asia and Africa accounted respectively for about 48% and 25% of Korea's total bilateral aid.

Furthermore, the Korean government designated approximately 60% of its total grant aid in 2015 to ODA priority partner countries in order to improve development effectiveness based on the principles of "selective concentration."

In terms of sectoral distribution, around 50% of bilateral aid was allocated to education and public health sectors, as well as infrastructure such as transport and energy. Other key sectors include water and sanitation, agriculture and rural development, and public administration.

Korea's ODA: Regional Breakdown

net disbursements

	ODA volume (USD million)					Percentage of Bilateral ODA (%)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 provisional	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 provisional
Asia	583.9	637.7	731.1	663.4	702.3	59.0	53.9	55.8	47.5	48.2
Africa	178.3	261.0	271.7	332.7	360.2	18.0	22.1	20.7	23.8	24.7
America	64.4	76.2	96.5	109.1	113.5	6.5	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.8
Middle East	41.3	42.3	40.6	74.6	69.5	4.2	3.6	3.1	5.3	4.8
Europe	20.7	16.6	2.6	10.0	-6.7	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.7	-0.5
Oceania	4.2	3.4	3.9	6.5	8.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Unspecified	96.8	146.1	163.2	199.5	210.6	9.8	12.3	12.5	14.3	14.4
Total	989.6	1,183.2	1,309.6	1,395.8	1,458.3	100	100	100	100	100

source OECD, International Development Statistics Online Database

(1) Asia and the Pacific

The Korean government focuses much of its ODA on countries in Asia due to close relationships between them and Korea based on their geographical proximity and political, economical, and cultural cooperation. While considering the degree of poverty and the level of development comprehensively, Korea has provided approximately US \$700 million to Asian countries, which accounts for 48.2% of the total bilateral aid in 2015. Korea's eleven ODA priority partner countries in the region include Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Myanmar.

Korea's aid to the Southeast Asian region accounts for about 30% of its total

ODA. Economic infrastructure, public health, and education are the most supported sectors in this region. Korea holds bilateral integrated ODA policy dialogues with Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia and Cambodia in order to discuss pending issues and share ODA policies.

Despite the high annual economic growth rate averaging 7% to 8%, South Asia remains a region with huge development needs where around 40% of the world's poor live. As such, the Korean government provides South Asian countries with approximately 25% of its grant aid for Asia. Priority sectors include public health, technical and vocational training, and public administration.

As for Oceania, the region faces a number of development challenges due to geographic constraints and vulnerabilities to climate change, among other factors. Taking into account such local contexts and development needs, the Korean government has been carrying out technical cooperation such as providing training opportunities and dispatching experts, and provides in-kind assistance, contributing to the region's economic and social development. In particular, Korea has been providing Pacific Islands Countries (PIC) with Special Fellowship courses, which has increased from three to five courses since 2015, as part of the efforts to support human and institutional capacity-building based on common needs in the region.

(2) Africa

The African continent is a place where the majority of LDCs are located, and at the same time, the most dynamic economic growth has occurred in the twenty-first century. Recognizing its great potential for growth as the last engine of the global economy, Korea has strengthened development cooperation with African countries in a manner that helps them build up social infrastructure and attain economic

independence.

As a responsible member of the international community and based on its own experience of overcoming poverty, the Korean government has continuously supported the sustainable development of the African continent. Aid to Africa has increased from US \$180 million in 2011 to US \$360 million in 2015, which translates to 18% and 24.7% of Korea's total bilateral ODA, respectively. Given that the Korean government plans to increase its support to the most vulnerable and the LDCs in order to implement the SDGs and the Presidential Development Cooperation Initiatives, Korea's aid towards Africa is expected to continually increase.

Based on the principle of "selective concentration," Korea selected the following countries as priority partner countries to focus its aid in Africa: Ghana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, and Senegal.

Public health and education are sectors supported by Korea which have proved to be most effective in terms of development cooperation in Africa. Korea has contributed to helping vulnerable groups such as children and women live safer and healthier lives through projects focused on providing drinking water and supporting maternal and child health care. Korea also contributed to training industrial manpower through vocational and technical education projects, which is vital to economic development in developing countries.

(3) Central and South America

Countries in Central and South America maintained high economic growth rates until early 2000. However, due to the global economic crisis and drop in oil and raw material prices in 2008, their economic growth has slowed. Such circumstances have been barriers to resolving the problems faced by the region including security concerns, inequality among social classes, and lack of infrastructure and industrial

foundation.

For this reason, the Korean government has carried out grant aid projects aiming to support public health and education for the most vulnerable, to build capacity for industrialization, and to strengthen security. In 2015, the Korean government provided US \$110 million to the region, which amounts to about 7.8% of Korea's total bilateral aid.

The Korean government re-selected the same four priority partner countries in the region as the first selection of priority countries: Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Given the assessment that the size of Korea's bilateral aid allocated to the region is relatively small compared to diplomatic and economic importance, the Korean government is trying to expand its aid to the region from its current 10% to 12% of Korea's total bilateral aid for the next five years.

(4) The Middle East and the Commonwealth of Independent States

The Korean government has been participating in the international community's 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 in fragile states such as Iraq and Palestine. In particular, the Korean government has been providing grant aid in the sectors of education, public administration, and public health.

In the Commonwealth of Independent States region, the Korean government supported major partners such as Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan to pursue well-balanced socio-economic development and increase productivity and transparency in the public sector, mainly through projects in public administration, energy, and agricultural and rural development.

2) Building and Implementing Strategic Partnerships in Multilateral Development Cooperation

The Korean government has continuously expanded its multilateral development cooperation, thus creating synergy with bilateral cooperation efforts by utilizing the expertise and network of international organizations. In 2015, the Korean government made a contribution of ₩390.6 billion to major UN agencies and programs, and other relevant international organizations for multilateral development cooperation.

Furthermore, the Korean government has made various efforts to optimize the effectiveness of development cooperation conducted via multilateral channels. In 2015, the Korean government held its first policy consultation with the World Food Programme (WFP), which is responsible for more than 60% of world food assistance, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which serves a leading role in assistance to children, and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), which manages and coordinates all global humanitarian assistance. Through policy consultations, the Korean government discussed development cooperation policies and projects in-depth and established a consultation system with major multilateral development cooperation partners.

Moreover, the Korean government was elected to serve on the executive board of various UN agencies and programs, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Serving on these various boards, Korea strengthened its voice and influence vis-a-vis international organizations. In addition to contributing to the UN system, the Korean government is also

-serving on the executive board of innovative organizations like UNITAID, actively expounding and reaffirming Korea's position on their policies.

In addition, ever since Korea joined the Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) in 2008—a network of seventeen donor countries that conducts assessments on the effectiveness of multilateral organizations together—the Korean government has been actively engaged in its activities. At the first MOPAN steering committee meeting in 2015, Korea garnered extensive support to serve the 2016 presidency of MOPAN. Strong support from the US, France and other member countries had increased Korea's potential to become the first Asian country to assume the presidency of MOPAN. Upon assuming the presidency, Korea aimed to play a leading role in donor countries' discussions, whose multilateral assistance makes up over 95% of the world's total multilateral ODA. The Korean government has thus been taking its presidency of MOPAN as an opportunity to actively contribute to the efforts by the international community to improve the effectiveness of multilateral development cooperation, strengthen its influence on multilateral development organizations, and enhance its global standing in the field of development cooperation.

3) Efficient Management of Development Cooperation Projects

In an effort to strengthen a field-based ODA implementation system, the Korean government established ODA Councils in partner countries under the leadership of the Korean embassy in each country, comprising field office representatives from KOICA and the Korea Export-Import Bank, and members of other public agencies. In 2015, ODA Council meetings were actively held, primarily in priority partner countries, providing an opportunity to share the Korean government's ODA policy,

and to discuss ODA strategies and ways to overcome difficulties in carrying out ODA projects.

5. Expanding Humanitarian Assistance Including Overseas Emergency Relief

1) Korea's Humanitarian Assistance Policy

The Republic of Korea, as a responsible middle power donor country of the international community, provides humanitarian assistance to countries in protracted crises such as Syria and Iraq, as well as those in need of emergency relief due to crises caused by earthquakes, storms, epidemics and other unforeseen disasters. In this regard, the Korean government provided approximately US \$44 million to over forty humanitarian disasters in 2015.

Meanwhile, the Korean government set up The Republic of Korea Humanitarian Assistance Strategy in order to implement Korea's humanitarian assistance more effectively and systematically. Based on this strategy, the Korean government plans to comply with the common humanitarian principles shared by the international community, expand its humanitarian assistance budget commensurate with Korea's international standing, and actively participate in the discussions of the international community for humanitarian responses.

Moreover, the Korean government is focusing on providing the most vulnerable groups such as children and women with assistance in the fields of education and health where Korea has comparative advantages. In particular, Korea seeks to create synergy by closely linking humanitarian assistance with development initiatives

including the Better Life for Girls announced by President Park Geun-hye at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.

2) Humanitarian Assistance for Refugees

The most dire humanitarian crisis in the world today is the refugee crisis, the worst we have witnessed since the Second World War. The number of people forcibly displaced from their homes due to conflicts exceeds sixty million, and countries hosting refugees increasingly shoulder the burden. As a result, the international community is increasingly calling for every nation to expand its solidarity and responsibility in jointly responding to the refugee crisis.

The Korean government is continuously amplifying its humanitarian assistance for refugees. The scale of assistance increased tenfold from approximately US \$3 million in 2011 to US \$30 million in 2015, which included assistance for crisis response in Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, and refugees in Europe. In particular, the Korean government provided US \$10 million for Syrian refugees, the largest scale of humanitarian assistance Korea has provided to date. This budget was implemented for Syrian refugees being hosted by countries such as Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon.

3) The Deployment of the Korea Disaster Relief Team (KDRT) in Response to the Ebola Virus Epidemic and the Nepal Earthquake

In 2014, the rapid spread of the Ebola virus in West Africa emerged as a serious humanitarian crisis to the international community. Faced with this new humanitarian crisis, the Korean government dispatched the Korea Disaster Relief Team (KDRT) to Sierra Leone preemptively to respond to the infectious disease.

Korea was geographically the farthest among the countries that deployed an overseas disaster relief team to fight the Ebola virus. A total of thirty-five personnel, composed of twenty-four medical and eleven auxiliary workers, played a critical role in Goderich, which was classified as a high-risk area with an outstanding number of newly infected patients from December 2014 to March 2015.

Furthermore, to effectively respond to the Ebola virus epidemic, the Korean government provided funds and materials totaling US \$17.6 million from 2014 to 2015. In this regard, the Korean government implemented the Safe Life for All initiative, a program announced at the Second High-Level meeting of the GHSA in August 2015 to Ebola-stricken countries including Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia. The Korean government is planning to reinforce the response capacities of these countries to fight against the infectious disease.

Meanwhile, on April 25, 2015, a catastrophic 7.8-magnitude earthquake hit Kathmandu, the capital of Nepal, claiming the lives of 8,800 people. Korea supplied emergency humanitarian assistance amounting to US \$1 million and deployed the KDRT comprising forty-six rescue and medical workers to the earthquake-stricken area. Cooperating with Nepali soldiers and police, the KDRT and fellow international relief teams carried out search and rescue operations in the historically famous Bhaktapur and Kathmandu, and performed infectious disease prevention activities at the Korea-Nepal Friendship Hospital which had been founded as a part of the Korean development cooperation project in 2010.

4) Supporting Fragile States with their Reconstruction and Peace-building

The SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions was adopted as the humanitarian crisis worsened due to growing conflicts and disasters. The SDG 16

made the international community pay close attention to the importance of peace, resilience and institution-building in fragile states.

Korea participated in the Eighth OECD DAC International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) meeting held in November 2015. Taking into account the multi-faceted aspects of conflict and fragility, the meeting discussed various ways to support fragile states and conflict prevention, and addressed some of the root causes of fragility. Also, Korea allocated grant aid of more than US \$8 million dedicated to supporting education and health for countries in the Asia Pacific and Africa that are in conflict or fragile situations.

6. Development Cooperation with the Public

1) Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)

As the international community recognizes the role of the private sector in development cooperation, the Korean government has been making efforts to build an inclusive partnership with civil society, businesses, and academia.

(1) Strengthening Cooperation with Civil Society

The Korean government has been strengthening its partnership with civil society to improve development effectiveness. It makes use of civil societies' local network and expertise for economic and social development of developing countries, and cooperates with civil societies of developing countries for them to pursue sustainable development on their own.

Korean civil society organizations are currently active in the Development

Alliance Korea (DAK), which was established in August 2012 in order to enhance development effectiveness. It has made various efforts to create inclusive partnership by bringing together voluntary members from the government, business sector, civil society, and academia.

The number of members from civil society organizations and universities is 186 out of 294 total members. While the previous PPP modality had been led by the government, which selected implementing agencies by receiving proposals from civil society, the DAK members jointly seek to develop and implement projects in innovative ways by combining each other's expertise, experiences, and networks.

(2) Strengthening Partnership with Businesses

The Korean government established the DAK as a platform for cooperation with private companies and launched the Development Action Program (DAP) as an innovative business model for implementing ODA projects.

There are fifty-five companies in the DAK that actively participate in the discussions on the role of the private sector in development cooperation by organizing and taking part in various committee meetings and seminars. Launched in 2015, the DAP aims to tap into creative technologies and ideas of the private sector, and develop innovative projects. In particular, the program leverages corporate social responsibility (CSR) and creating shared value (CSV) resources of the private sector in ODA projects, and adopts appropriate technologies and creative ideas of technology-intensive start-ups to optimize development effectiveness.

2) Dispatching "World Friends Korea" Volunteers

In 2009, the Korean government combined various government-sponsored programs to form a unified volunteer program called World Friends Korea (WFK) in order to improve the representativeness and the efficiency of volunteer programs. Participants included overseas volunteers and overseas advisors from KOICA; university student volunteers from the Ministry of Education; science and technology consultants, information and communications technology youth volunteers from the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning; National IT Industry Promotion Agency (NIPA) advisors from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy; and Taekwondo Peace Corps from the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism.

The Korean government dispatched 2,525 WFK volunteers in 2010, 4,389 in 2014, and 4,830 volunteers abroad in 2015. The scope of the WFK volunteers is second in the world following that of the US Peace Corps. By sending WFK volunteers abroad, the Korean government aims to not only share its own development experience with developing countries and thus contribute to eradicating poverty and socio-economic development, but also to help Koreans gain opportunities overseas and foster business operations.

To further consolidate the program and make it even more effective, MOFA has been coordinating its efforts with relevant ministries and implementing organizations. As a part of this process, MOFA plans to increase its support to promote strengthening links with other ODA projects and deepening WFK integration training.

3) Increasing ODA Research, Education and Public Relations

The International Development Education Academy (IDEA) and the office of

research and development at KOICA operate a variety of education programs and research activities to win broader support for Korea's development cooperation policies by raising public awareness, researching, and accumulating expertise on ODA.

The IDEA is contributing to specializing Korea's development cooperation by training experts on international development cooperation, raising public awareness, and strengthening partnerships with internal and external leading organizations in the field of development cooperation. In 2015, it trained 11,092 trainees through twenty-seven training courses, totaling 229 classes, including public awareness programs and participant's capacity building programs. KOICA's office of research and development focuses on accumulating expertise and disseminating knowledge by researching development cooperation and collaborating with internal and external specialized institutions.

Meanwhile, the Korean government has been reforming its educational curriculums so that textbooks include development cooperation contents and young students better understand development cooperation as global citizens. According to the Ministry of Education's revision of the national curriculum on social studies in September 2015, middle-school textbooks should include content about poverty eradication in developing countries, and high-school textbooks should include content about ethical attitudes as global citizens, as well as help students gain a better understanding of ODA-related international organizations.

The Korean government is operating quarterly an inter-ministerial ODA public relations task force to increase the public awareness on ODA. Korea is aiming at a systematic approach to public relations through collaboration among ministries and agencies, by increasing contact with the public and planning for target-based approaches. In 2015, the year the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

was adopted, the Korean government performed a variety of public relation activities, such as hosting forums, symposiums, and discussion meetings, to introduce contribution plans for sustainable development, led by the Presidential Development Cooperation Initiatives, targeted for CSOs, the National Assembly, and the press.

Chapter 3

Improving Korea's National Brand and Image through Strategic 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 tried to enact the Act on Public Diplomacy with a view to establishing the integrated and systematic public diplomacy groundwork in government-wide and pan-national dimensions. In late November of 2015, the Act passed at the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee. In addition, MOFA has made efforts to increase the budget for expanding its public diplomacy capabilities since the current administration took office in 2013.

A variety of events, whose main objectives are to introduce Korea to the foreign public, were initiated and implemented by Korean diplomatic missions abroad. For example, various contests on Korean culture were held: foreign contestants competed on their knowledge on Korea and showed off their talents in Korean food, dance, songs, etc. In addition, the so-called "Korea Corner" was built in foreign universities or town halls, which aims to provide comprehensive, accurate and in-depth information on Korea.

MOFA succeeded in inserting Korea's successful history of development into foreign textbooks and tried to revise the distorted image of Korea described in foreign media or textbooks. Also, several participatory public diplomacy programs were implemented: the Youth/Senior Public Diplomatic Corps, Every Citizen is a Foreign Service Officer, Dream Project and Public Diplomacy Interns at Foreign Missions. Through these programs, MOFA gained the support of the Korean people in public diplomacy and made full use of the diplomatic capacity of the general public.

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. For instance, the Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum has been annually held since 2013 and came to be a meaningful opportunity for discussing substantive ways to increase cooperation in public diplomacy. Recently, MOFA has been discussing the launch of public diplomacy forums with the US and

Japan.

In addition, Korea was elected as a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO for the 2015-2019 term, the World Heritage Committee for the 2013-2017 term, and the Intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage for the 2014-2018 term. It has also been actively pursuing efforts to enrich the culture of Korea by participating in dialogues such as the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in case of Illicit Appropriation (ICPRCP).

Furthermore, MOFA also celebrated the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Korea's diplomatic relationships with other countries and special diplomatic occasions through a variety of cultural events. In 2015, MOFA held celebrations with 14 countries, strengthening mutually cooperative relationships and introducing Korean Arts and Culture to these countries. In addition, with the 2015-2016 Année France-Corée (2015-2016 Year of Korea-France Bilateral Exchanges), Eurasia Express, 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 has been striving to increase mutual understanding among other nations.

Hallyu (the Korean wave) serves as 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 results of such research, MOFA has provided support for *hallyu* fan clubs' voluntary activities. With *hallyu* as a medium, it has been seeking to promote communication among people with different cultural backgrounds. Furthermore, 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 one-way cultural exchanges.

Foreign missions also held Korean food and film festivals and exhibited Korean artwork at posts and Chief of Mission residences. These programs contributed to Korea's national brand and image overseas.

MOFA has been striving to improve the image of Korea and strengthen its relations with other countries through sports. It has focused on sports diplomacy by hosting international sports games and working to host successful major international 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) 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 boosting the friendly image of Korea. In 2015, 99 foreign missions, including those in China, Canada, the UK, Japan, Italy and Laos, took into consideration their local conditions and the people's understanding of Korea and carried out various customized events such as seminars, lectures, exhibitions, and performances.

The Consulate-General of the Republic of Korea in Milan actively promoted the "Hanji Project" to showcase the excellence of Hanji (Korean traditional paper) to experts in Italy, paving the way for the application of Hanji in the restoration of cultural heritage in Italy and the export of Hanji to Italy.

The Korean Embassy in Canada hosted its Dialogue Series where Embassy staff members gave presentations on a quarterly basis on Korea, bilateral relations, and global issues that concern both Korea and Canada. Participants included officials from Canada's foreign ministry and other departments, the Canadian media, and the general public. Both the Embassy and participants shared their thoughts and ideas regarding the issues covered, which enhanced the understanding of bilateral relations between Korea and Canada.

The Korean Embassy in Hungary held the 2015 Korea Festival on October 1-12 in Budapest, Hungary. The festival successfully introduced various aspects of Korean culture including the arts, performances, Korean food, Hanbok, craft exhibitions, K-pop, and so forth. Approximately 2,700 people in total participated in the festival, and it served as a venue to increase cultural exchanges between Korea and Hungary as well as to create friendships.

2) Participatory Public Diplomacy Programs that Create Jobs

MOFA has been partnering with ordinary Korean citizens to meet its public diplomacy goals of presenting the country as "A Korea That the World Trusts and Finds Appealing." It has been pursuing a variety of projects under the theme "Participatory Public Diplomacy by Citizen" in which ordinary Korean citizens assume a leading role in public diplomacy. To that end, MOFA has taken advantage of the rising international influence of ordinary Korean citizens and their private networks in promoting Korea. These efforts have enhanced Korea's communication and interaction with the international community, which in turn has improved its global competitiveness across all fields.

The "Every Citizen is a Foreign Service Officer" project is a program supported by

MOFA for ordinary Korean citizens to plan and implement public diplomacy projects themselves. In 2015, 11 of 113 proposed projects were selected, representing growth in the program compared to the previous year. The planners executed a number of creative projects, including producing a Chinese language music video, filming and delivering a video message by expatriate workers living in Korea to their families back home, and sharing Korean fables and children's stories with ethnic Koreans in Russia and Caucasus States. In addition, MOFA mobilized passionate, young Koreans with creative ideas to promote Korea to foreigners in a more friendly manner. In 2015, it assembled and launched the third class of the Youth Public Diplomatic Corps comprised of 80 participants, including six foreigners, pursuing activities across 10 topics including performances, lifestyle, transportation, and national reunification. In particular, the group engaged in a number of fresh, new activities to promote Korea to foreigners in Berlin, Germany, including writing people's names in Hangul and jointly producing contents with German YouTube users.

In addition, MOFA selected 37 new senior citizens with extensive experience and knowledge in global affairs and volunteer work as members of the second class of the Senior Public Diplomatic Corps in July 2015. In 2015, the Corps carried out 28

different public diplomacy activities such as taking foreigners residing in Korea on visits to cultural, industrial, and security-related sites, organizing a Korean history camp for such foreign residents, distributing a series of texts on Korean Studies, and getting foreigners involved in the world folk art festival.

MOFA carried out the Dream Project, dispatching a group of students and faculty



Traditional Korean Lifestyle Experienced by Foreign Journalists in Korea (Senior Public Diplomatic Corps)

members of Korea National University of the Arts to developing countries to conduct workshops on culture and the arts for talented local youth. MOFA sent a total of 57 volunteers to India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Laos, Cambodia, Mongolia and Indonesia to conduct workshops on music and the arts in 2015.

In addition, in 2014, MOFA carried out an on-site practicum program at Korean Embassies abroad as part of the Job Creation for the Youth program, one of the Korean government's major projects, after implementing 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 2015, MOFA sent 51 students to 51 Korean embassies abroad to give them the opportunity to explore careers by supporting various forms of public diplomacy.



Orientation of an on-site practicum program

3) Various Contest Programs on All about Korea

Since 2012, MOFA has carried out public diplomacy to increase foreigners' understanding of Korea through contest programs, including the Quiz on Korea, K-Food World Festival, K-Pop World Festival, and video contests.

The Quiz on Korea is a global quiz show on Korea co-hosted by MOFA and the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS). In 2015, roughly 2,000 contestants from 22 countries competed in qualifying rounds. The 22 winners were invited to Korea and competed with each other in the final round at the KBS Hall in Seoul. The

final round was broadcast as a special *Chuseok* holiday program on KBS 1TV, and subsequently re-transmitted to 100 countries through KBS World.

The 2015 Global Taste of Korea Contest was a global cooking contest for foreigners, jointly hosted by MOFA, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs, the Jeollabukdo Provincial Government, and KBS. The winners from the qualifying rounds held in 15 countries, including the United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, and Algeria, were invited to Korea. They attended the Korean Food Camp in Jeonju City and participated in the final round of the contest at the KBS Hall in Seoul. The final contestants, appointed as Honorary Envoys for the Promotion of Korean Food, were given the responsibility to promote Korean culture and Korean food in their respective countries.

Since 2013, MOFA, KBS, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (Korean Culture and Information Service) and Changwon City have jointly hosted the K-Pop World Festival. In 2015, the largest regional qualifying rounds were held at 84 Korean diplomatic missions in 67 countries. The 2015 festival was successfully held in Changwon City, with 14 winning teams of the qualifying rounds invited to participate. The festival was broadcast in over 100 countries worldwide through KBS 2TV and KBS World.

In addition, in 2015, MOFA and the Korean Culture and Information Service have jointly hosted "Talk Talk! Korea 2015" targeting foreigners. Participants from 143 countries submitted 15,911 entries which includes various categories such as video, webtoon, postcard, calligraphy, and photo. The winning entries were shown in traditional and new media outlets, including broadcasting and social networks, increasing the global community's interest in Korea.

4) Public Diplomacy Forum

To share Korea's public diplomacy experience and best practices and to develop collaborative public diplomacy projects, MOFA has been implementing public diplomacy forums with major strategic partners. In 2015, the 3rd Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum was held in Korea on November 19. The Chinese delegation included Ambassador to Korea Qui Guo Hong, MOFA Public Diplomacy Office Director Yu Feng, Vice President of the China Institute of International Studies Guo Xiang Gang, and President of Zhongguowang Wang Xiao Hai, and was led by Vice President of the China Public Diplomacy Association Lv Feng Ding. The Korean delegation included Ambassador for Public Diplomacy Choi Sung-joo, Director of the Korea Foundation Kim Gwang-keun, MOFA Cultural Affairs Bureau Director-General Kim Dong-gi, and President of Future Forest Kwon Byung-hyun. During the three sessions of the forum, the two delegations presented their ideas on the promotion of cooperation to understand Korea-China public diplomacy, facilitation of cultural exchanges between Korea and China, and cooperation on media and its impact on public diplomacy.

In addition, a special session was held to present the implementation of collaborative public diplomacy projects, which had been agreed upon at the 2nd Korea-China Public Diplomacy Forum.

5) Establishing Korea Corners

MOFA promoted the project of establishing Korea Corners in local universities, libraries and cultural centers outfitted with the latest technology and a wide array of contents to provide easy access to information on Korea. In addition to the three Korea Corners created as pilot projects in 2012, 13 Korea Corners were established in 2013 and 13 Corners in 2014. Nine new Corners were established in 2015,

including China (Xian), Nicaragua and Irkutsk, to introduce all facets of Korea to the local people and to enhance their interest in Korea.



Korea Corner in the Central Library of Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Nicaragua (UNAN)



Distribution of Books on Korea and Display in the Library of the United Nations Office in Geneva, Switzerland

6) 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 sectors in 2013 and 2014, reviews on 50 private sector entities were completed in July 2014. The review called attention to the efficient activities of the private sector and the need to create an environment that fostered capable civilian organizations and encouraged productive activities.

In addition, to facilitate smooth communication and strengthen information exchange and cooperation between MOFA and the private sector, continuous improvements were made to MOFA's Civilian 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 was launched in 2013 as an online resource site. MOFA reorganized the website system in 2015 so as to manage the website directly for an efficient communication with the private sector.

3. Strengthening Communication with Countries through Culture

1) Strengthening Diplomacy toward UNESCO

Based on Korea's national priorities of pursuing "cultural prosperity" and the "era of happiness of the global village," MOFA has been strengthening its cooperative relationship with UNESCO, the largest UN agency specializing in the areas of education, culture, and science.

Korea joined UNESCO in 1950. Once a recipient country, Korea has become the 13th largest contributor among UNESCO's 195 member countries. Korea is a member of the Executive Board of UNESCO for the 2015-2019 term, the World Heritage Committee for the 2013-2017 term, and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee for the 2014-2018 term. It is also a member of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the five sub-committees of the General Conference, actively participating in discussions on major UNESCO programs, administration and finance.

On December 1, President Park Geun-hye visited UNESCO for the first time as a Korean president and delivered a special address to commemorate the



Special Address by the President of the Republic of Korea on the occasion of UNESCO's 70th anniversary (Paris, December 1, 2015)

70th anniversary of the establishment of UNESCO, presenting Korea's plan to contribute to UNESCO and gaining UNESCO's understanding of its policies toward the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. Also, on the occasion of the visit, President Park exchanged views with UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova on ways to deepen the Korea-UNESCO relations, including

cooperation in the fields of education, science, and culture. She also explained the Korean government's plans to contribute to UNESCO through such programs as the Better Life For Girls Initiative, technical and vocational education in Africa, and the Science, Technology and Innovation for Better Life Initiative. Moreover, on the occasion of the visit, the Korean government concluded an agreement with UNESCO to establish an International Center of Martial Arts for Youth Development and Engagement to contribute to martial arts instruction for young people and the preservation of the world's traditional martial arts. The government has been working to establish the Center in Cheongju, Chungcheong Province, as part of these efforts. MOFA also concluded an MOU on the Framework of Voluntary Contributions with UNESCO, establishing a single consultation channel on cooperative projects with UNESCO through MOFA, institutionalizing the cooperation which had taken place between UNESCO and individual Korean government offices.

In addition, the Korean government hosted the largest Global Education Forum (Incheon, May 19-22) and participated in the Global Education First Initiative Senior Officials Meeting (New York, Sept. 26), assuming a leading role in the international

community's efforts to reach a consensus on global education goals to be achieved by 2030. It also emphasized the importance of Global Citizenship Education as a solution for terrorism and violent extremism, cementing Korea's status as a leading country for the development of global education.

The Korean government has been sharing its development experience with the world through various projects between Korea and UNESCO. In particular, the establishment of the Bamiyan Cultural Center in Afghanistan (a total of US \$5.43 million in 2013-2015) and the Better Education for Africa Rise (BEAR) Project, which offers secondary school-level vocational training in five different countries in southern Africa (a total of US \$10 million in 2011-2016) have been considered to be model cases of cooperative projects in UNESCO.

MOFA has also been raising global awareness on Korea's cultural heritage by participating in UNESCO's heritage programs. In 2015, Korea's Baekje Historic Areas and Tugging Rituals and Games were inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, respectively.

MOFA is planning to keep strengthening its ties with UNESCO, the leading organization for setting the world's standards in the area of soft power—the critical element of national competitiveness in the 21st century.

2) Reflection of the Fact that Koreans Were Forced to Work at Industrial Sites in Japan during the 1940s on the Occasion of the Inscription of the Sites of Japan's Meiji Industrial Revolution as a World Heritage

In January 2014, Japan submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre its nomination to inscribe 23 industrial sites that contributed to its modernization.

However, these sites included seven facilities in which a large number of Koreans and other people were forced to work during the 1940s, prompting the Korean government to raise an objection to Japan's attempt to inscribe such sites without any mention of this historical fact.

Even prior to Japan's official nomination, the Korean government made clear its position that the inscription as a world heritage should not take place, overlooking the fact that there were Koreans and others who were forced to work, on the sites, which constituted a violation of human rights. It made a wide range of diplomatic efforts, including negotiations at the presidential and ministerial levels, and close consultation with World Heritage Committee (WHC) member states and the UNESCO Secretariat. As a result, member states of the WHC and the international community better understood this issue, and Korea's reasonable position drew empathy and support.

Against the backdrop of Korea's initiative, Korea and Japan conducted rounds of bilateral negotiations. During the Korea-Japan foreign ministerial meeting on June 21 in Tokyo, an agreement was reached on the general framework for this issue. As a result, the Japanese delegation to the 39th WHC meeting (Bonn, Jun. 28-Jul. 8) stated that there were a large number of Koreans and others who were brought against their will and forced to work under harsh conditions in the 1940s, and also that its government was prepared to incorporate appropriate measures into the interpretive strategy to remember the victims such as the establishment of an information center. Not only was this the Japanese government's first official statement to the international community on the historical fact that Koreans and others were forced to work, but also constituted an integral part of an official WHC document, meaning that the issue went beyond the Korea-Japan bilateral context and was included in the WHC's official record.

Through such efforts, the Korean government enabled the international community to reaffirm the international principle that the unfortunate past, and even negative heritage, should also be reflected in an objective manner in inscriptions on the World Heritage List. It set a good example that could be applied to the inscription of similar candidates for world heritage in the future.

Furthermore, a mechanism at the WHC to monitor the implementation of Japan's follow-up measures was established. Pursuant to this mechanism, Japan must submit to the World Heritage Centre its progress report on the implementation of the decision of the WHC by December 1, 2017. This report would be reviewed by the WHC at its 42nd session in 2018.

Through this issue, the Korean and Japanese governments left a good precedent for resolving a difficult issue through dialogue, and Korea believes that both governments can work towards promoting a virtuous cycle in furthering bilateral ties.

MOFA will work closely with the WHC and the international community to ensure that Japan has implemented in good faith its follow-up measures, such as the establishment of an information center, and will continue to urge Japan for its faithful implementation.

3) Joint Cultural Commissions and Meetings at the Director-General Level



The 39th World Heritage Committee Meeting (Bonn, July 5, 2015)



Signing of the ROK-Slovakia Implementing Programme for Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Education, Sport and Tourism

To establish exchange programs at the government level for the institutionalization of bilateral exchanges, MOFA has held joint cultural commissions and meetings at the director-general level with its foreign counterparts to discuss cultural exchanges in cooperation with related ministries. These meetings have provided MOFA with opportunities to discuss bilateral cultural

exchange and cooperation in detail along with an agreement on the Cultural Exchange Programme. In 2015, MOFA solidified an institutional framework by concluding the ROK-Slovakia Implementing Programme for Cooperation in the Fields of Culture, Education, Sport and Tourism in March and the ROK-Bulgaria Arrangement on Cooperation in the Fields of Education and Culture.

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

MOFA has held various cultural events to celebrate the establishment of Korea's diplomatic ties with other countries every ten years. It has also hosted cultural events to celebrate major bilateral diplomatic occasions, for example, the designation of a "reciprocal year of cultural exchanges" and "year of friendship." Furthermore, MOFA has held several cultural events to celebrate important diplomatic events such as the Arctic Circle Assembly and the Eurasia Friendship Express.

In 2015, MOFA organized various cultural events in 14 countries including

Japan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus and Venezuela to celebrate the establishment of Korea's diplomatic ties with these countries. Grand cultural events were held to celebrate meaningful diplomatic occasions such as the 2015-2016 Année France-Corée (2015-2016 Year of Korea-France Bilateral Exchanges), Korea-CELAC Cooperation, the Year of Friendship between Korea and Mongolia, Korea-V4 Cooperation and the Eurasia Friendship Express.

The opening ceremony of the 2015-2016 Année France-Corée (2015-2016 Year of Korea-France Bilateral Exchanges), which aimed at commemorating 130 years of diplomatic relations between Korea and France, took place in Paris with Prime Minister Hwang Kyo-ahn's attendance. The ceremony commenced with Royal Ancestral Ritual Music, which was the largest performance abroad ever that introduced France to the beauty of Korean royal arts. It also constituted a remarkable opportunity to develop the "comprehensive partnership for the 21st century" between the two countries.

In order to celebrate the 50th year of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan, various cultural events including performances, exhibitions, and fashion shows were held across the country in Japan.

The year 2015 marked the 50th year of the establishment of the Korea-Venezuela diplomatic relations. In honor of this friendship, a range of arts from traditional to contemporary such as B-boying were presented on the same stage, fascinating the Venezuelan people.

Also, to celebrate the 20th year of the establishment of the Korea-Cyprus diplomatic relations as well as the diplomatic ties with Bosnia- Herzegovina, traditional and modern Korean culture was introduced by performances of signature Korean music, fusion Gugak, B-boying, and popping dance, among others.

Meanwhile, to celebrate the 2015 Year of Friendship and strengthen the friendship between Korea and Mongolia, a K-pop concert group and a Mongolian performance group worked together for a fabulous show which captivated audiences.

Furthermore, to commemorate the establishment of the cooperative relationship between Korea and the Visegrad Group (V4), a performance group comprised of traditional music, fusion Gugak, and B-boying was sent to perform in Warsaw, Poland, and Prague and introduced traditional and modern Korean culture.

In Iceland, where the 3rd Arctic Circle Assembly was held, the Busan National Gugak Center presented Korean royal music and traditional dance, and B-boys showed their powerful dance moves while fusion music played in the background, receiving a fervent response.

The Gugak performance group was sent to celebrate the opening of an annex of the Consulate of the Republic of Korea in Tbilisi in December 2015, and attracted the attention of the people in Georgia.

After a 14,400 kilometer long journey, the Eurasia Friendship Express, with the hope of Korea's unification, reached the Brandenburg Gate, a sacred place for the unification of Germany. In order to celebrate the finale of the journey, Korea's representative musicians Jo Su-mi, Paik Kun-woo, and Kim Duk-soo's *Samulnori* team held a joint concert with the German orchestra. During the closing performance, people sang "Our dream is unification," waving a grand-sized Korean flag made with small cloths with written messages from the people of each city. It was a touching moment since all nations throughout the world sincerely hoped for Korea's unification.

5) Mutual Cultural Exchange Program

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 various regions as Latin America, Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East and the Black Sea, which have had relatively few cultural exchanges with Korea, in line with the spread of *hallyu* and the Global Korea trend.



Cuban Culture and Art Festival



Visegrad Music Festival

In 2015, MOFA hosted the Cuban Culture and Art Festival and invited distinguished musicians and dancers from Cuba to perform before Korean

audiences to showcase their talents and expand cultural exchanges. MOFA also hosted the Visegrad Music Festival to introduce to the Korean public classical music from Czechoslovakia, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland. MOFA's Mutual Cultural Exchange Program has provided the Korean general public with excellent opportunities to experience different cultures and has helped them gain a deeper understanding of cultural diversity. The program is also known to have contributed to strengthening a two-way cultural exchange.

6) Promotion of *Hallyu*

MOFA has contributed to the overseas advancement of *hallyu* cultural contents and to the continuous expansion of the Korean Wave through its network of Korean missions abroad. MOFA has hosted various events such as the 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 has conducted statistical research on the current status of *hallyu* in each region and has provided support for *hallyu* fan clubs' voluntary activities.

The Korean government has been providing 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 has made various efforts, including providing support for Korean embassies and consulates in their efforts 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, approximately 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 the overseas broadcasting of Korean TV dramas, one of the major driving forces of *hallyu* around the world, especially in regions where private broadcasters have faced difficulties in gaining access, such as Africa, Latin America, Central Asia and Oceania.

In 2015, several successful Korean dramas such as "*Il-ji-mae*," "*Gongjue Namja* (The Princess's Man)," "*Dream High*" and "*Secret Garden*" were broadcasted in approximately 14 countries in Africa and 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, Transylvania International Film Festival and Chennai International Film Festival.

Furthermore, MOFA worked in close cooperation with about 100 Korean embassies overseas in hosting successful Korean film festivals abroad, which have promoted not only Korean films but also Korea itself.

7) Cultural Diplomacy with Korean Artists Abroad

MOFA has been supporting cultural events, including performances and exhibitions, drawing on the talent of Korean artists who reside overseas.

Reducing the costs of sending Korean cultural artists from Korea, this has allowed more Korean missions to hold various cultural events efficiently. Cultural events promoting Korea could take place in South and Central America and Africa, areas where it is difficult to send cultural delegations due to distance and high costs. This has also strengthened the capacities of embassies and consulates to organize cultural events and has supported the activities of Korean artists abroad.

In 2015, a total of 17 embassies and consulates in 16 countries, including the Bahamas, Costa Rica, Serbia and Slovakia, hosted opera concerts, classical music concerts, *Samulnori*, and traditional performances, bringing Korean culture to a wider audience in each country.

8) Cultural Exhibition Projects in Korean Embassies and Consulates Abroad

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

MOFA took measures to expand 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, 255 pieces of artwork from the Art Bank of NMCA were displayed at 34 diplomatic missions of Korea, providing foreign visitors with opportunities to enjoy an excellent selection of Korean artwork such as paintings and ceramics.

MOFA will make efforts to consistently expand the cultural exhibition projects in Korean embassies and consulates abroad since the artworks displayed at diplomatic missions are a means of conducting cultural diplomacy.

9) Supporting Local Authorities in Enhancing International Relations

MOFA has supported local governments' efforts to enhance capacity building of globalization. Such efforts include exchanging personnel between MOFA and local governments, concluding MOUs with local governments to strengthen the foundation for mutual cooperation, and supporting their overall activities of global exchange.

Regarding the current status of the exchange of personnel between MOFA and local governments, 16 high-level officials from MOFA with vast experience in international cooperation have been working for 15 different local governmental bodies as advisory ambassadors. They have contributed to attracting foreign investment, increasing exports and strengthening cultural exchange. They have also provided assistance in the local governments' efforts to host global events.

As of March 2016, MOFA concluded seven MOUs with six local authorities to strengthen the foundation for cooperative relations.

To support the global exchange activities of local governments, MOFA has provided them with essential assistance in concluding MOUs of sister city affiliation and friendship cooperation with foreign cities, in dispatching trade and investment delegations, and in contacting foreign governments and local authorities. Currently, the local governments of Korea have 1,441 exchanges with 1,118 cities in 73 countries. This demonstrates the dynamic global network of and diverse global activities among local governments in the fields of culture, arts, economy and sports.

In addition, MOFA has provided local governments with opportunities to demonstrate their unique local culture and arts to audiences abroad by arranging for local teams' performances at the cultural events which are held to celebrate the establishment of diplomatic relations or at various global events. For instance, MOFA arranged the Jeju Dance Company's performance in Toyama, Japan, in May 2015, the Busan Orchestra's performance in Sapporo, Japan, in May 2015, the performance by the Jeollabuk-do Provincial Institute for Korean Traditional Performing Arts in Nagoya, Japan, in June 2015, and the performance by the Cheongju City Dance Company in Gohu, Japan, in October 2015.

10) 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 has provided support by 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 affiliated

organization of MOFA.

In 2015, the Korea Foundation made contributions to 170 courses on Korean Studies at 151 foreign universities in 65 countries and supported 47 academic activities related to Korean Studies in 24 countries. It also offered the Global E-school program, which provides live online video lectures on a wide range of subject material on Korean Studies and reaches areas that would otherwise not have access to such lectures. Through this program, 2,891 students were offered Korean Studies lectures in 107 classes at 88 universities in 30 countries.

To foster foreign experts on Korean Studies, the Korea Foundation (KF) invited 30 Korean Studies scholars, experts and professors from 15 different countries and supported their in-depth field research and studies. The KF also offered in-country Korean language training for 72 Korean Studies majors from 34 countries, and provided scholarships for a master's degree and Ph.D. program for five scholars from developing countries which were experiencing a shortage of Korean Studies professors. In addition, the Foundation ran a three-month Korean language program for 44 diplomats from 42 developing countries to help increase knowledge and expertise on Korea. The Foundation also provided scholarships for 116 graduate students of Korean Studies from 43 universities in 13 countries and 15 Korean post-doctoral fellows from five countries to conduct Korea-related research.

The Foundation supported the development of three sets of teaching materials and held ten Korean Studies workshops for 365 secondary teachers from six 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 21 special lectures at universities for the general public in nine countries in the Asian region. The Korea Foundation also helped raise interest in the Korean language and

culture by hosting 18 Korean speech contests at 18 foreign missions in 18 different countries.

11) Sports Diplomacy

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

In 2015, MOFA undertook the Public Diplomacy for Sport Cooperation project, in which 77 overseas missions participated by hosting the Korean Ambassador's Cup Taekwondo Tournament, Football and Badminton Tournament, Taekwondo Exchange Program for Youth, Seminars on sports, etc. Through this project, MOFA improved cooperation among nations and upgraded public diplomacy.

In addition, MOFA succeeded in appointing a Korean official as the chair of the Sport and Persons with Disabilities, one of the International Thematic Working Groups of the 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 quality of life of persons with disabilities and in addressing global development issues.

Furthermore, MOFA provided its full support for the success of the 2015 Gwangju Universiade and the 2015 CISM World Games in Munkyeong and is providing support for the preparations of the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games.

MOFA has also worked together 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.



Korean Ambassador's Cup Taekwondo Tournament in Zimbabwe



Taekwondo Exchange Program for Youth in China

12) Supporting Education Cooperation

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

MOFA has worked 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 has strived to strengthen the worldwide network of graduates of the GKS program and to turn them into new pro-Korea groups. In 2015, 110 undergraduates from 63 countries and 718 graduates from 129 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 MOEs of other countries. In 2015, the MOE signed MOUs with the Ministry of Education of France, Brazil, Vietnam, Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Qatar, with MOFA's support.

Furthermore, to improve Korea's image among foreigners 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 on Korea in foreign textbooks since 2003. As a result, 398 errors in foreign textbooks in 66 countries were corrected between 2003 and 2015.

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 are diversifying and various global issues have arisen.

States as well as non-governmental entities such as multinational corporations and civil organizations have become more active and their interests more complicated with the development of globalization and information.

Thus, foreign policies not based on the standards of international law can neither gain support at home and abroad nor contribute to pursuing national interests effectively in the context where it is increasingly important to coordinate among those actors with different interests.

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 2015, the Korean government strengthened the legal basis by concluding

treaties and reviewing major foreign relations issues from the perspective of international law in various fields such as maritime affairs, human rights, security, diplomatic and consular relations, and more. In addition, as a responsible member of the international community, the government continues to make an effort to create international norms that are aligned with national interests while domestically expanding Korea's capacity in international law and improving the knowledge and understanding of the Korean people with regard to international law.

1. Treaties concluded in 2015

After the establishment of the government of the Republic of Korea in 1948, the Korean government concluded a total of 3,124 treaties by 2015, 2,464 of which were bilateral and 660 multilateral. As the government's foreign relations have been broadened, the number of concluded treaties has also been on the rise. Particularly, it has been soaring since the 1990s, and from 2011 to 2015, as many as 379 treaties (328 bilateral and 51 multilateral) entered into force.

Treaties Entered into Force after the Establishment of the Korean Government

As of December 31, 2015

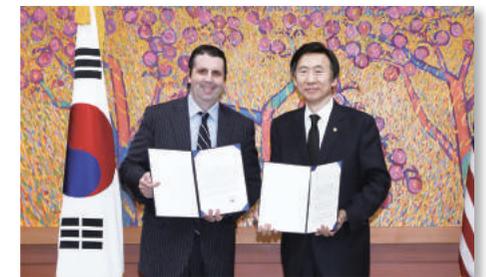
Year	1948~1960	1961~1970	1971~1980	1981~1990	1991~2000	2001~2010	2011~2015	Total
Bilateral	65	230	334	325	533	649	328	2,464
Multilateral	36	63	93	116	135	166	51	660
Total	101	293	427	441	668	815	379	3,124

In terms of economic matters and trade, the entry into force of the Free Trade Agreements with China, the European Union, Canada, Vietnam and New Zealand helped broaden the scope for Korea's trade. The Agreements on Social Security with Switzerland, Sweden, and Brazil have also entered into force, reinforcing the legal basis to prevent double pension payments for Korean nationals. Besides, in the field of development cooperation, the Framework Agreements for Non-reimbursable Development Cooperation with Nepal and Uzbekistan, and the Agreements and Arrangements concerning Loans from the Economic Development Cooperation Fund with Jordan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Mozambique have entered into force, expanding the legal and institutional framework for effective development cooperation.

In the field of mutual legal assistance, the entry into force of the Treaty on Judicial Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters with Thailand, the Treaty on Extradition with Malaysia, and the Agreement concerning Transfer of Sentenced Persons with Kuwait has strengthened the legal basis for mutual legal assistance with other countries.

In addition, the Agreement for Cooperation concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with the US has been amended 40 years after the Agreement was concluded, broadening the basis for cooperation between the two countries in the three main fields of nuclear energy, including spent fuel management, stable supply of atomic fuel and export of nuclear power plants.

The government has also actively participated in the efforts to form legal



Ceremony for the Entry into Force of the Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with the US (Seoul, November 25, 2015)

norms of the international community by joining multilateral agreements. The best example is the Articles of Agreement of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which has entered into force in December 2015, contributing to sustainable development and cooperation in Asia and enabling Korean companies to seek business opportunities in other Asian countries.

Furthermore, Korea has acceded to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and three additional Protocols, establishing the legislative basis for fighting crimes under the Convention such as human trafficking and illegal immigration. The Convention on the Conservation and Management of High Seas Fisheries Resources in the North Pacific Ocean, of which the Korean government is the depositary, has entered into force, promoting the preservation of fishery resources in the North Pacific Ocean and the stability of our fishing industry.

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

The Republic of Korea continued to play an active role in the activities of international organizations related to international law in 2015.

The Korean government set forth its position on various issues concerning international law at the 70th UN General Assembly Sixth Committee (New York, Oct. 12-Nov. 20) and the 54th Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (Beijing, Apr. 13-17) in its bid to actively participate in the international community's efforts for progressive development and codification of international

law.

In addition, Korean nationals have made significant contributions to formulating international norms by serving as members of the International Law Commission (ILC) and the Air Navigation Commission of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Korean nationals are also involved in the works of international judicial institutions.

Judge Chung Chang-ho began his nine-year term from 2015 to 2024 in the International Criminal Court, the only permanent international criminal court that aims to protect peace and security in the world and safeguard human rights by punishing genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression.

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 until his passing in November 2008. Judge Paik, who was 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 served as a judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) for 16 years from November 2001 to March 2016. 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 served as a judge of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) from August 2011 to February 2015, and Judge Baik Kang-jin was appointed as a judge of the ECCC in June 2015. The ECCC was established to try the crimes

against humanity committed during the Khmer Rouge regime.

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.

Korea also actively participated in the activities of international organizations related to international law in 2015.

At the 14th session of the Assembly of States Parties to the International Criminal Court in Hague in November 2015, the Korean delegation actively took part in the discussions about the pending issues, including the amendment of the Rome Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. In addition, the delegation made important contributions to the debate, joining international efforts to make the court fairer and more efficient by strengthening the court's judicial independence and universality.

At the 38th Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meeting (ATCM) held in Sophia, Bulgaria, in June 2015, the Korean delegation emphasized Korea's efforts to fulfill the goals and obligations of the Antarctic Treaty System. The delegation actively participated in the discussion on various issues such as the ratification of the Annex VI of the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty, Antarctic Treaty inspections and scientific research cooperation.

At the 34th Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) held in Hobart, Australia, in October 2015, the Korean delegation engaged in the discussion on the conservation measures on Antarctic marine living resources and designation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), and reaffirmed the strong will to fight illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing as a responsible member in the field of fisheries.

As a Council Member of the ICAO since 2001, Korea has been active in developing the international standards related to international civil aviation. Furthermore, Korea has been diligently fulfilling its roles and responsibilities to advance international civil aviation by developing and distributing aviation safety programs and training aviation personnel in developing countries.

At the 21st annual meeting of the International Seabed Authority (ISA) held in Kingston, Jamaica, in July 2015, Korea participated in the discussion regarding the issues of procedures and standards for exploration and enactment of the regulations on exploitation of mineral resources after exploration.

The Republic of Korea has been serving as the Council Member of Group B since 2009. It will actively participate in the efforts to maximize national interests by securing its role and distribution in the ISA, and in the efforts of the international community for the sustainable development of the international deep seabed.

3. Negotiations on Maritime Delimitation with Neighboring States

Since Korea became a State Party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and established the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 1996 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, Korea has made steady efforts on maritime delimitation with neighboring countries. In particular, the two Presidents of Korea and China decided to launch the official negotiation on maritime delimitation in 2015 during the Korea-China Summit in July 2014, based on deep trust between the two countries built over the years. As a result of the agreement, Korea and China initiated an official diplomatic negotiation process

by holding the first round of talks on maritime delimitation in Seoul on December 22, 2015. At the first official meeting headed by Vice Foreign Ministers Cho Tae-yul



The First Round of Talks on Maritime
Delimitation between Korea and China
(Seoul, December 22, 2015)

and Liu Zhenmin, the two sides engaged in a meaningful exchange of views on the full range of relevant matters in order to reach an equitable solution in the spirit of cooperation, reciprocity and mutual trust, agreeing to proceed with negotiations on boundary delimitation in overlapping waters, in accordance with international law, including UNCLOS. Moreover, both sides agreed to hold

vice-ministerial level talks annually, along with director-general level talks, in order to proceed with future negotiations smoothly.

Maritime boundary delimitation is an issue of determining the scope of maritime jurisdiction between states, which is technically complicated and usually a lengthy process to reach a resolution. Furthermore, maritime boundary delimitation between Korea and China carries great significance not only in terms of bilateral maritime cooperation, but also in the development of a stable, long-term strategic cooperative partnership. The Korean government will continue to proceed with the negotiations based on comprehensive strategic perspectives grounded on international law.

4. Enhancing Awareness of International Law and Capacity-building

The Korean government has expanded the nation's basis of international law and disseminated its working-level know-how 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 this field.

Moreover, the Korean government has steadily pursued cooperation with academic circles at home and abroad in order to incorporate the insights of experts in its policies and contribute to the advancement of Korea's international law academia. As a part of those activities, the government has constantly hosted meetings with international law professionals and continued various projects in conjunction with the Korean Society of International Law.

In addition, the government hosted the 7th International Law Mock Trial Contest in September 2015, as well as the 15th International Law Thesis Contest in November 2015. These events were held in order to boost the interest of undergraduate and graduate students in international law and expand the nation's basis for international law.

The Korean government held an explanation meeting on treaties and MOUs in November 2015, organized by MOFA for officials of the government ministries, government-affiliated institutes and local governments who are in charge of international affairs, in order to share know-hows dealing with international instruments such as treaties and MOUs. Moreover, the Korean government issued "Trends and Works of International Law" (quarterly journal) 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, trends of discussion at international organizations, and academic articles on current international law issues.

The government will continue its efforts to raise awareness of international law in Korea and strengthen the nation's capacity in international law.