



EAST ASIA INSTITUTE

2008 - 2009 Annual Report

KNOWLEDGE-NET FOR A BETTER WORLD · THE EAST ASIA INSTITUTE 2008-2009 ANNUAL REPORT



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- **Jin-Young Suh** · Professor Emeritus, Korea University
- **Seung-hoon Sun** · President, Sun General Hospital
- **Dong-Chan Yeo** · Chairperson, Exxl Fitness
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The East Asia Institute (EAI) is a nonprofit research institution based in Seoul, South Korea, that provides creative policy alternatives and promotes liberal values. The EAI's mission is to conduct quality research in order to formulate policy recommendations on major challenges facing East Asia.

Mission

- Promote liberal democracies that respect civil rights and human dignity with the emphasis on values such as tolerance, responsibility, diversity, transparency, and equal opportunity.
- Contribute to the peace and prosperity of the international community, based on liberal democracy, a market-oriented economy, and open societies.
- Propose policy recommendations to construct a democratic community and realize a peaceful East Asia.
- Provide good ideas for South Korea's domestic and foreign affairs through the Peace and Security, Democracy and Governance, and Public Opinion programs.
- Nurture future leaders through the EAI's Education and Human Development Program.
- Construct a knowledge-net for a better world in the belief that good ideas can change the world.

Toward a World-Class Think Tank



Chairperson, Board of Trustees **Hong-Koo Lee**

Seven years has passed since the East Asia Institute (EAI) began its work. Today, the EAI continues to take on significant, dynamic, and multifaceted projects. One step at a time, we strive to build a brighter future and a better world through our key concept, "Ideas Can Change the World." An independent and nonprofit organization, the EAI seeks to increase knowledge on both economic and political issues to ensure a world where individuals' rights are realized equitably. In pursuit of this dream, we have produced a large body of influential work by establishing a knowledge-net with people who have joined us along the way. This journey, though, has not been easy. The EAI has persevered through hardships and difficulties to achieve its goals. Its success has been the triumph of passionate, dedicated, and visionary individuals who have made this all possible in the name of EAI.

Our achievements have been remarkable in ways that no one anticipated. Much has been accomplished by a small number of people in a short period of time. Over the last seven years, the

EAI has shared its policy recommendations and thought-provoking ideas through various publications, including online reports, media releases, and books. Of particular note, the *Journal of East Asian Studies* has greatly contributed to the development of East Asian studies and has received outstanding reviews from both domestic and international academics. The EAI has also hosted numerous events, such as forums, conferences, and lectures, where scholars, government officials, politicians, and the business community come together for insightful communication. Through these many venues, the EAI connects people to people, knowledge to knowledge, and people to knowledge.

I am committed to making the EAI a world-class think tank just as I promised two years ago in the EAI's 2006-2007 annual report. As a testament to that promise, the EAI is now a core institution in the Asia Security Initiative research project, supported by the MacArthur Foundation and attracting the attention of the global knowledge network. The EAI is steadily emerging as a center where the exchange of ideas among scholars and experts from around the world becomes a reality.

The EAI's goals and pursuits are far from complete and there is still much to accomplish. However, with the conviction and passion of the staff, associates, and supporters of the EAI, I am certain that we will be successful in achieving our objectives. This current age calls for change and presents us with new challenges and responsibilities. In this endeavor, the EAI will continue to evolve, strengthen, and grow.

The Power of the EAI's Knowledge Network

The EAI is a think tank that operates through a unique knowledge network of 20 research teams and panels with more than 200 experts. This network efficiently shares ideas and knowledge to develop policy recommendations on major international and domestic issues of the day. Our research benefits from contributions by prominent scholars and specialists in relevant fields from leading universities and research institutions. Research and support for our programs come from the dedicated and hard work of our fifteen master's and Ph.D.-level staff researchers. Our excellent college and graduate student interns also provide us with exceptional assistance. EAI's activities are supported by invaluable project funding from both inside and outside of South Korea. As a result, the EAI provides a window of opportunity for both the business community and policy experts to exchange views on a wide range of topics. In this way, the EAI's activities, management, and budget are unique in every aspect.

Influential policy recommendations and a reliable public opinion research database have been the hallmark of our work. The EAI has been the facilitator of active communication and sound ideas, allowing politicians, journalists, diplomats, and researchers to debate proposals that result in not only a growth in knowledge but also progress toward innovative, creative policy. Through the ideas generated we can ultimately help improve society locally and nations globally. Such leading efforts will pave the way to solving the major challenges we face together. There are no limits to the EAI's knowledge network. It is an outward-facing resource conveying ideas from beyond its base in South Korea to myriad other situations and locations. The EAI will continue its efforts to spread the power of knowledge and ideas as a leading think tank in East Asia.

The EAI's accomplishments are not possible without three crucial factors. The first factor is our active discussions and seminars that bring together leading experts from around the world to generate influential ideas. The second factor is the flexibility of our network. Rather than having rigid, organization-driven research, success has come from having a research-driven, fluid organizational structure. The third factor is the ability of the EAI to benchmark good examples of the renowned think tanks around the world. These three factors represent the devotion and hard work of the EAI's participants and supporters, who motivate us toward our goal of becoming a world-class think tank. We are grateful for your support and hope it may long continue into the future.



President **Sook-Jong Lee**

Knowledge-Net for a Better World

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Knowledge-Net
for a Better World

Peace and Security

PEACE AND SECURITY

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- Asia Security Initiative
 - Alliance Networks in Northeast Asia
 - Future of North Korea
 - Northeast Asia Identity Study
 - Asia Security Initiative Scholars Program
- U.S.-China Relations in 2025
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- Japan's Regional Strategy in East Asia

Transformation of the ROK-U.S. Alliance toward a Complex Alliance

The twenty-first century requires the transformation of the ROK-U.S. alliance. The United States has long pursued military transformation as its dominant strategy to adapt to changes in its security environment. As a military strategy largely comes from the capability of the military to react to a perceived threat, the transformation requires the redefinition and reassessment of the alliance system as a whole. In this regard, the ROK-U.S. alliance needs to be further strengthened and made flexible enough to successfully conduct joint operations at various levels in diverse areas.

Given its rapid rise in global status, South Korea seeks an equal, strategic partnership with the United States within the framework of the ROK-U.S. alliance. To this end, South Korea should pursue a transformational strategy to redefine its military alliance as a more comprehensive relationship in the era of transformation—a complex alliance.



The ROK-U.S. Alliance Transformational Strategy

The EAI initiated the idea of readjusting the ROK-U.S. alliance as a “complex alliance” in response to the U.S. transformational strategy and with the goal of maximizing the national interests of South Korea. In this regard, the EAI strongly believes that unless the ROK-U.S. relationship is transformed into a complex alliance, the existing bilateral military ties in the new security environment of the twenty-first century will inevitably be weakened.

The EAI’s “ROK-U.S. Alliance: A Roadmap” research team presented detailed action plans and a roadmap for the development of a complex alliance at an international conference entitled “Korean-American Alliance: A Roadmap” on May 23, 2006. This conference and further team work led to the publication of the book *Korean-American Alliance: A Vision and a Roadmap* in October 2006. The EAI is now organizing an annual ROK-U.S. alliance conference sponsored by Pyeongtaek City.

“ROK- U.S. Alliance: A Roadmap” Research Team

- Co-chairs
 Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
 Jae Chang Kim Former Deputy Commander, ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command
- Advisor
 Kyung-Won Kim Former Ambassador to the United States
- Members
 Doo Hyun Cha Korea Institute for Defense Analysis
 Kang Choi Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security
 Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
 Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
 Il Young Kim Sungkyunkwan University
 Sung-han Kim Korea University
 Young Ho Kim Korea National Defense University
 Tae Hyo Kim Sungkyunkwan University
 Taehyun Kim Chung-Ang University
 Nae-Young Lee Korea University
 Sang Hyun Lee Sejong Institute
 Si-Young Lee Chung-Ang University
 Cheol-Hee Park Seoul National University
 Wook Hee Shin Seoul National University

Participants in the Conference, “Korean-American Alliance: A Vision and a Roadmap”

- Byung-Jae Cho Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Sung Joo Han Asan Institute for Policy Studies
- Byung Kee Kim Ministry of National Defense
- Kyung-Won Kim Former Ambassador to the United States
- Young Hee Kim JoongAng Ilbo
- Hong-Koo Lee Chairperson, Board of Trustees / Former Prime Minister
- Chan-Bong Park Ministry of Unification
- Jin Park National Assembly Member, Grand National Party
- Edward Reed Representative of the Asia Foundation in Korea
- H-Chan Ro National Assembly Member, Democratic Labor Party
- Jae-Gun Ryu National Assembly Member, Uri Party
- Stephen Sargeant United States Air Force in South Korea
- Alexander Vershbow Former Ambassador of the United States to South Korea
- Don Q. Washington U.S. Embassy Public Affairs Officer
- James Wisecup United States Naval Forces Korea

Asia Security Initiative

The MacArthur Foundation established the Asia Security Initiative (ASI) in 2009 to promote security cooperation and regional stability in the East Asian region. The EAI, with its expertise in South Korea’s national security policies and strategies, was selected as one of the three core institutions for the ASI program. The ASI, with its network of 27 outstanding policy research institutions, is primarily intended to develop policy alternatives in the field of security relations in East Asia in an attempt to alleviate conflict and promote peace in the region.

In this effort, the EAI has been playing a leading role in the research cluster called the “Northeast Asian Security Challenge” with seven other partner institutions from both South Korea and abroad. As a core institution, the EAI serves as a focal point in coordinating research efforts and developing feasible policy recommendations.

Network of the Northeast Asian Security Challenge Cluster



The EAI established the Asia Security Initiative Research Center to comprehensively manage the ASI program. The ASI Research Center is conducting several research projects such as the Transformation of Alliance Networks in Northeast Asia, the Future of North Korea, and National Identity Rivalry in East Asia.



About the MacArthur Foundation

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation is a Chicago-based independent institution established in 1978, providing research grants and loans for individuals and research institutions around the world. As of December 2008, the MacArthur Foundation had total assets of 5.3 billion dollars, which allowed the Foundation to provide some of the largest grants to prominent scholars in many fields worldwide. Each year, the foundation authorizes about 252.3 million dollars in grants to promote the development of knowledge, nurture individual creativity, and improve public policy at the global level.



Chaesung Chun
Chair, Asia Security Initiative Research Center



Alliance Networks in Northeast Asia

Northeast Asia is undergoing major changes in the balance of power in the region. The United States is reshaping its alliance networks with continued emphasis on the U.S.-Japan and ROK-U.S. alliances. China is pursuing a soft balancing strategy through the establishment of multilateral institutional frameworks to balance against the United States and its alliance networks.

The EAI aims to understand the restructuring of security relations in East Asia and thus to analyze the alliance strategies of each state in the region in an effort to devise policy recommendations to promote peace and security. Specific research topics include military strategies of major states in East Asia, current alliance networks and alliance strategies, regional and multilateral cooperation, and South Korea's alliance strategy.

Six Characteristics of Alliances in the Twenty-first Century

1. Enemies are no longer specified. The notion of alliance needs to be redefined in an era where the ambiguity of potential threats, including conflicts between different civilizations and opponents of the spread of democracy, prevails.
2. The concept of military space is evolving. The security threats of the twenty-first century are becoming even more de-territorialized with the emergence of transnational networks threatening international peace and stability. Accordingly, alliance systems need to be transformed to respond more effectively to this new kind of threat by establishing a web of allies in the global security community.
3. The emergence of transnational threats calls for global alliance networks and cooperation in response. As global terrorism became a major threat to U.S. military strategy, alliance networks and transnational cooperation have received unprecedented attention.
4. The development of military technology and limits of deterrence increase the possibility of a preemptive attack. In the belief that threats cannot be contained by deterrence alone in a time of uncertainty, it is increasingly likely that states will strategically choose preemptive attacks to guarantee their security.
5. Alliance systems need to be redefined to address nonmilitary aspects of bilateral ties as well as traditional military concerns. This need derives primarily from the increasing importance of transnational cooperation in nonmilitary areas, which includes sharing information in the global war on terrorism, constraining proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, providing military support for economic sanctions, and supporting coercive diplomacy.
6. Sharing ideological ties between allies is critical as states within the alliance system extend their influence on issues beyond purely military concerns. Specifically, public diplomacy needs to place a strong emphasis on democracy and its benefits to win support from other countries of critical interest.



Young-Sun Ha Chair, National Security Panel

National Security Panel

- Young-Sun Ha Chair, Seoul National University
- Young Ja Bae Konkuk University
- Doo Hyun Cha Korea Institute for Defense Analysis
- Kang Choi Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
- Jin Young Chung Kyung Hee University
- Nam-sik In Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Hoon Jang Chung-Ang University
- Hyun Jin Kim Seoul School of Integrated Sciences and Technologies
- Sung-han Kim Korea University
- Dong Sun Lee Korea University
- Sang Hyun Lee Sejong Institute
- Tai-Hwan Lee Sejong Institute
- Yong Wook Lee Korea University
- Sang-Yoon Ma Catholic University of Korea
- Byung Won Min Seoul National University of Technology
- Seung Yul Oh Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
- Cheol-Hee Park Seoul National University
- Jong Chul Park Korea Institute for National Unification
- Beom-Shik Shin Seoul National University
- Seong-Ho Sheen Seoul National University
- Yul Sohn Yonsei University

Future of North Korea

The development of North Korea's nuclear weapons program poses a great security threat in Northeast Asia, making it the most pressing issue in the field of security relations for the region. It is important to recognize that studies of North Korea's nuclear weapons program alone cannot provide feasible solutions to the continuing nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula. In dealing with North Korea's nuclear issues, it is essential to take a careful assessment of the underlying domestic problems of North Korea as a whole.

The EAI will provide a blueprint for the Korean Peninsula to promote regional stability and peace in the long term. North Korea's domestic and foreign affairs will be examined along with current issues facing Pyongyang, including security, economy, culture (human rights), and environment (energy). By studying the linkage between domestic problems and the nuclear brinkmanship of North Korea, the EAI seeks to provide strategies in dealing with North Korea, conceiving how to trigger internal changes in the areas of science and technology, information, and knowledge.

Coevolution of North Korea with Internal and External Changes

What needs to be prepared alongside the sanctions is an 'exit strategy.' Seoul must persuade Pyongyang to independently find a 'path' toward denuclearization and prosperity by promoting new policies that engineer North Korean reform. Changes in neighboring countries that contribute to peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula in the twenty-first century should also parallel the transformation of North Korea. Therefore beyond the existing policies, a third policy needs to be implemented, one of 'coevolution' between North Korea and its neighbors. (Source: "Assessment and Future Challenges of the U.S.-ROK Summit: From a Policy of Sanctions to a Policy of 'Coevolution,'" *EAI Security Net Commentary* No.1, June 17, 2009.)

Changes in North Korea's system as a whole should come together with changes in our system in the South. The notion of 'coexistence' has been put forward in the discussion of inter-Korean relations amid the escalating nuclear crisis. However, it failed to adequately address the future of the two Koreas. The Lee Myung-bak administration's strategy of 'grand bargain,' which seeks the denuclearization of North Korea and subsequent support for the crippled North, must entail the examination of North Korea after the dissolution of its nuclear weapons program along with the strategy of coevolution. (Source: Dongho Jo, "Coevolution of the Two Koreas," *JoongAng Ilbo*, September 23, 2009.)



Dongho Jo Chair, Center for North Korea Studies

Future of North Korea Panel

- Young-Sun Ha Chair, Seoul National University
- Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
- Jihwan Hwang Myongji University
- Dongho Jo Ewha Womans University
- Ho Jae Kang The Institute of Modern History
- Soo Am Kim Korea Institute for National Unification
- Seong Ji Woo Kyung Hee University



Northeast Asia Identity Study: National Identity Rivalry and Regional Stability in East Asia

Identity is now a key variable in analyzing the root causes of conflict in Northeast Asia. A comprehensive understanding of each state's historical experience and perception of neighboring states will provide another opportunity to study international relations in Northeast Asia from different theoretical perspectives.

The EAI launched the Identity research team in May 2009 to conduct in-depth research on how national identity affects conflict and cooperation among major states in the region. Primary research topics include multilayered national identity, perception of national history in relation to territorial disputes, and the linkage between national identity and soft power.

In 2010, the EAI plans to conduct international surveys on national identity issues in South Korea, China, and Japan with cooperation from Korea University's Asiatic Research Institute.

Identity Research Team Meetings, 2009

- May 20, Launch of the Identity Research Team
Theme: "Purpose, Function, and Research Agenda"
- June 23, Identity Study #1
Theme: "Development of Theoretical Framework: Constructivism and Identity"
Presenter: Chaesung Chun
- July 9, Smart Talk
Theme: "Reconciling Rivals: War, Memory, and Security in East Asia"
Presenter: Mike M. Mochizuki (George Washington University)
- July 28, Identity Study #2
Theme: "Political Ideological Thoughts on Studying Identity"
Presenter: Jun-Hyeok Kwak
- October 14, Identity Study #3
Theme: "The Influence of Identity on Policymaking"
Presenter: Yong Wook Lee
- December 11, Identity Study #4
Theme: "European Integration and Identity"
Presenter: Byung-In Bae



Sook-Jong Lee EAI President

EAI Identity Research Team

- Sook-Jong Lee Chair, EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
- Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
- Han Wool Jeong EAI Senior Research Fellow
- Wonchil Chung EAI Senior Research Fellow
- Jung Kim EAI Senior Research Fellow
- Jun-Hyeok Kwak Korea University
- Nae-Young Lee Korea University
- Yong Wook Lee Korea University

Asia Security Initiative Scholars Program

The EAI's ASI Scholars Program selected 16 scholars in 2009 in the field of national security to support their research on topics, including alliance networks, the future of North Korea, and national identity in Northeast Asia. The research findings have been published as working papers and issue briefings.

Working Papers

- Yong Wook Lee, "Regional Financial Solidarity without the United States: Contested Neoliberalism in East Asia" (September 30, 2009)
- Jihwan Hwang, "Understanding North Korea's Strategic Assessments in 2009 and the Reference Point Gap on the Korean Peninsula" (November 10, 2009)
- Dong Sun Lee and Sung Eun Kim, "Ties That Bind? Assessing the Impact of Economic Interdependence on East Asian Alliances" (January 31, 2010)

Issue Briefings

- Chaesung Chun, "Moving from a North Korean Nuclear Problem to the Problem of North Korea" (June 1, 2009)
- Sook-Jong Lee, "South Korea's Soft Power Diplomacy" (June 1, 2009)
- Seong-Ho Sheen, "A Smart Alliance in the Age of Complexity: ROK-U.S. Alliance in the 21st Century" (June 1, 2009)
- Dongho Jo, "Muddling along with Missiles" (July 24, 2009)
- Yul Sohn, "Japan between Alliance and Community" (August 17, 2009)
- Chaesung Chun, "How Comprehensive Is Comprehensive Enough? Dealing with the North Korean Nuclear Problem in a Comprehensive Deal" (October 19, 2009)
- Sook-Jong Lee, "China's Soft Power: Its Limits and Potential" (October 20, 2009)
- Min Gyo Koo, "Embracing Asia, South Korean Style: Preferential Trading Arrangements as Instruments of Foreign Policy" (November 11, 2009)
- Sukhee Han, "Prospects for Change in the Beijing-Pyongyang Nexus" (December 31, 2009)



ASI Scholars 2009

- Alliance Networks in Northeast Asia
Kang Choi Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
- Sukhee Han Yonsei University
- Min Gyo Koo Yonsei University
- Dong Sun Lee Korea University
- Seong-Ho Sheen Seoul National University
- Yul Sohn Yonsei University
- Future of North Korea
Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
- Jihwan Hwang Myongji University
- Dongho Jo Ewha Womans University
- Hyung-Min Joo Korea University
- Byung-Yeon Kim Seoul National University
- National Identity Rivalry and Regional Stability
Jung Kim EAI Senior Research Fellow
- Jun-Hyeok Kwak Korea University
- Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
- Yong Wook Lee Korea University

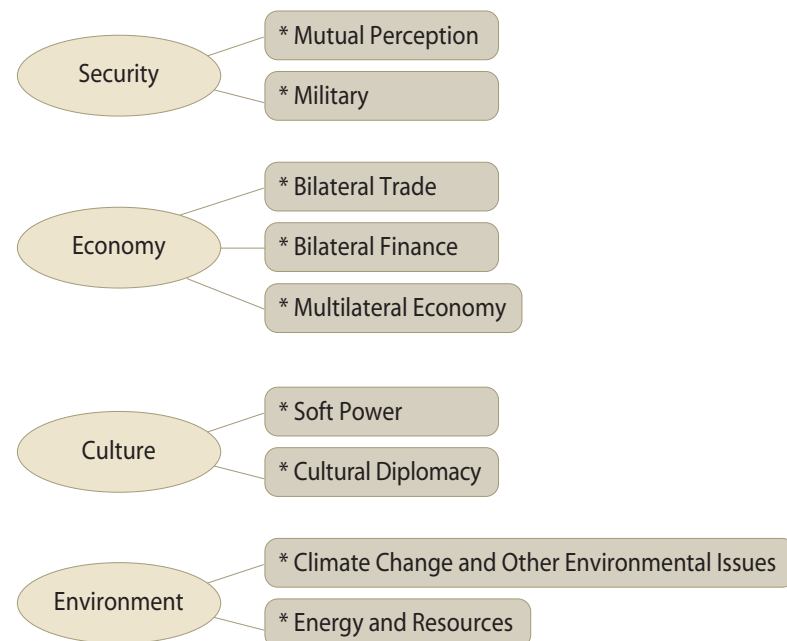


U.S.-China Relations in 2025

The restructuring of regional order in East Asia comes primarily from the dynamics of the world's two major powers—China and the United States. China is largely extending its role not only in Northeast Asia but in the international community as a whole, seeking to become a global power. Similarly, the United States still remains the world's superpower despite the widely shared perception that it is in decline. Therefore, the question of whether these two major powers will cooperate (or collide) is of great importance for the future of South Korea.

The EAI is conducting a two-year research project that focuses on predicting U.S.-China relations in the year 2025. Our key concerns are to study how these two dominant powers will cooperate or conflict on various issues. This project has three stages that will address the following issues respectively: the prediction of U.S.-China relations, implications of the U.S.-China ties for the Korean Peninsula, and how South Korea might respond to the bilateral relationship between these two global powers in the region.

Major Issue Areas



Byung-Kook Kim Korea University

Research Participants

- Byung-Kook Kim Chair, Korea University
- Doo Hyun Cha Korea Institute for Defense Analysis
- Kang Choi Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
- Jihwan Hwang Myeongji University
- Hyung-Min Joo Korea University
- Joo-Youn Jung Korea University
- Dong-Hun Kim Korea University
- Jung Kim EAI Senior Research Fellow
- Jun-Hyeok Kwak Korea University
- Dong Sun Lee Korea University
- Yong Wook Lee Korea University
- Beom-Shik Shin Seoul National University
- Yul Sohn Yonsei University

China's Future Strategy and East Asia

The rise of China as a global power is reshaping the power structure at both the regional and international levels. The power transition favoring China represents another great opportunity to increase trade and investment between South Korea and China, forging a more interdependent and mutually beneficial relationship. With regard to China's ascendance, Beijing's growing economic capacity is inevitably increasing its political and military influence in the region, which in turn poses a security threat to neighboring states like South Korea. Accordingly, the question of how South Korea can peacefully coexist with a rising China given the increasing economic and military threats remains critical for South Korea's future strategy with regard to China.

Since August 2008, the EAI's China Research Panel has focused on an analysis of the future strategy and prospects for China in the year 2020 at both domestic and international levels. Through a careful examination of Beijing's strategy to become a new superpower, the EAI seeks to devise policy options for South Korea to deal successfully with a new China.



Dongryul Lee Chair, China Research Panel



Sukhee Han
Chair, Center for China Studies

The EAI launched the China Research Panel in December, 2007 to conduct in-depth research on China's strategy in a changing regional order. The EAI's Center for China Studies was also established to promote the exchange of policy ideas between policymakers and experts in Chinese foreign policy.

China Research Panel

- Dongryul Lee Chair, Dongduk Women's University
- Do-Hyung Ha Korean National Defense University
- Sukhee Han Yonsei University
- Hwan-Woo Jung Institute for International Trade
- Young-Jin Kim Kookmin University
- Jung-Nam Lee Korea University
- Byung-Kwang Park Institute for National Security Strategy
- Sang Min Suh EAI Senior Research Fellow

China's National Goals and Strategy

By 2020, China aims to construct a mature civil society and peacefully emerge as a responsible major power in the international community. To this end, Beijing has adopted the strategy of transforming the U.S.-centered international system by exerting its increased influence on international norms and regulations.

Japan's Regional Strategy in East Asia

Since the end of the Cold War, Japan has been pursuing a “normal state” policy through which it wishes to translate its economic might into increased influence in military and political arenas. With the U.S.-Japan alliance at the core of its strategy, Japan continues to focus on increasing its influence in the region to balance against a rising China. For South Korea, trilateral security cooperation among South Korea, Japan, and the United States as well as close economic cooperation with Japan are of critical national interest.

In addition, Japan's wealth of physical and intellectual resources to manage many transnational issues such as the environment, development, and human rights provides insight into ways it can contribute to South Korea's diplomatic strategy. However, although these two states are enjoying an increasing exchange of cultural and human resources, conflicting views regarding history coupled with ongoing territorial disputes persist. In this regard, it is imperative for South Korea to improve bilateral ties with Japan and also seek multilateral cooperation with other regional powers to promote peace and stability in East Asia.

In recognition of Japan's importance to peace and sustainable growth in East Asia and on the Korean Peninsula, the EAI established the Center for Japan Studies in August 2008. The Center for Japan Studies seeks to contribute to mutual understanding and cooperation between South Korea and Japan by facilitating exchanges with Japanese experts in the field of security studies and with Japanese think tanks as well as by systematically analyzing Tokyo's foreign policies to provide creative policy alternatives for South Korea's relationship with Japan.



Won Deog Lee
Chair, Center for Japan Studies

The Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ)'s East Asian Community strategy can be viewed as Japan's attempt to counter and check the rising superpower, China. While emphasizing the values of liberal democracy and the market system on the one hand, Japan has continuously advocated a broad East Asian Community that incorporates Australia, New Zealand, and India as a counterbalance to China. It remains to be seen whether or not the Hatoyama administration will continue this existing policy, or propose a new policy with a different concept and strategy. In order for Hatoyama's vision of an East Asian Community to succeed, however, he first needs to find the answer to why Japan has been unable to solidify its leadership in East Asia, despite the fact that it has developed strong regional ties from early on through its trade, investment, developmental aid, and environmental capabilities. (Source: Sook-Jong Lee and Won Deog Lee, "The Future of ROK-Japan Relations," *EAI Security Net Commentary*, No. 4, October 15, 2009.)



Sang-Il Han Chair, Japan Research Panel

Japan Research Panel

- Sang-Il Han Chair, Kookmin University
- Yang-Hyun Cho Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Gi-Seok Kim Kangwon University
- Sang-Joon Kim Yonsei University
- Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
- Won Deog Lee Kookmin University
- Gi-Jung Nam Seoul National University
- Young-June Park National Defense University

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

- The Middle Class in South Korea
- The Logic of Civil Society: Contentious Politics in New Democracies
- The Keys to Successful Presidential Transitions in South Korea
- Values and Ethics
- Global Pyeongtaek: A Symbol for the Future of the ROK-U.S. Alliance

Democracy
and
Governance

The Middle Class in South Korea

The 2008 global financial crisis severely hit the middle class in South Korea, which had already been experiencing long-term difficulties since the 1997 Asian financial crisis. In the strong belief that the middle class is a primary determinant in revitalizing the national economy as well as the basis of democracy in South Korea, the EAI initiated a research project called "Future Prospects for the Middle Class and Policy Alternatives." This project, with support from the Presidential Council for Future and Vision, develops feasible and multilayered policy options for strengthening and empowering the middle class to ensure South Korea's social cohesion.

The EAI's studies on South Korea's middle class perceived the weakening of the middle class as a long-term structural problem caused by the processes of globalization, deindustrialization, and major changes in family composition rather than as a temporary phenomenon in times of economic crisis. This structural perception led to the idea that individual or social resilience is critical to guard against many social problems arising from the fragile circumstances of the middle class in South Korea. It was largely agreed that preventive measures should be a priority. The EAI's research findings and policy implications were reported directly to President Lee Myung-bak at the 4th Meeting of the Council for Future and Vision on March 12, 2009.



Jaeyeol Yee Seoul National University

Research Participants

- Sook-Jong Lee Chair, EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
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- Intaek Han Jeju Peace Institute
- Han Wool Jeong EAI Senior Research Fellow
- Seog-hoon Kang Sungshin Women's University
- Won-Taek Kang Soongsil University
- Dae-il Kim Seoul National University
- Hong-Gyu Lee Informational and Communications University
- Eun Young Nam Seoul National University
- Sang Min Suh EAI Senior Research Fellow
- Jaeyeol Yee Seoul National University
- Kon-Su Yi EAI Senior Research Fellow



The 4th Meeting of the Council for Future and Vision
(Source: Website of Cheong Wa Dae)

The lower middle class (approximately 2.13 million households with 50% to 70% of the median household income level) who suffer from a lack of job security and the working class (approximately 0.84 million households above the poverty line with up to 50% of the median household income level) with relatively low personal incomes or assets are the most vulnerable in South Korean society today. The government has been pursuing the 'Human New Deal' policy to prevent the lower middle class from falling back into the lower class and to help the working class raise their economic status by increasing investment in education for children and students to break the poverty trap. Although the government's social policy is a step in the right direction for the future of South Korea, a more urgent and effective cure for the vulnerable is job security. The socio-economic support for the jobless middle class to maintain their households is a crucial factor in order to brace up the middle class in South Korea. (Source: Sook-Jong Lee, *Seoul Shinmun*, April 2, 2009.)

The Logic of Civil Society: Contentious Politics in New Democracies

Collective protests are one of the tangible realities in South Korea's democratic political system. The public's strengthened voice through various forms of collective action requires responsibility and respect for the rights of other citizens' public protest without a mature civic political culture inevitably weakens the social basis of the country.

The EAI is building an extensive database containing the most complete set of empirical data ever gathered on all forms of collective protest covered by daily newspapers and weekly magazines since January 1987. Following the first phase of research in 2005, the second phase of this project analyzed all statistical data collected on public protests held between 2004 and 2007 in South Korea that were covered by the JoongAng Ilbo, a major South Korean newspaper. Drawing on this comprehensive set of empirical data showing the pattern of collective protests for the past few years, the EAI aims to publish a book in English on this subject.

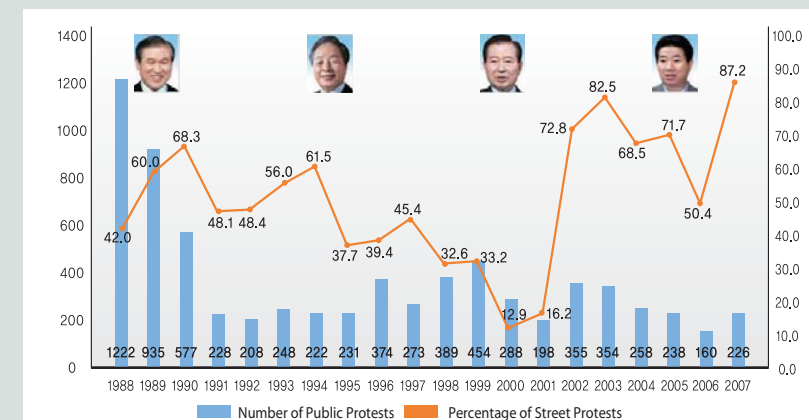
- Partner Organization: Center for European Studies at Harvard University
- Supporting Organizations: *JoongAng Ilbo*, Hankook Research



Sunhyuk Kim Korea University

Major Research Findings from the Second Phase of the Project in 2008

- The Kim Dae-Jung administration witnessed an overall decrease in street protests.
- The Yangju highway incident (two South Korean schoolgirls' deaths caused by a U.S. army vehicle in July 2002) and subsequent candlelight protests indicated the percentage what public rallies represents out of all forms of public protest increased to 72.8%.
- During the Roh Moo-Hyun administration, the overall percentage of street protests remained an average of 75.2%.
- People with higher educational levels are more likely to play a leading role in protests, whereas the underprivileged in society remain averse to collective protests.



Research Participants

- Korea
 - Wonchil Chung EAI Senior Research Fellow
 - Han Wool Jeong EAI Senior Research Fellow
 - Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
 - Sunhyuk Kim Korea University
 - Young-Hwan Shin EAI Research Fellow
- Taiwan
 - Yun-han Chu Academia Sinica
 - Chin-en Wu Academia Sinica
- Poland
 - Grzegorz Ekiert Harvard University
 - Jan Kubik Rutgers University
- Hungary
 - Bela Greskovits Central European University
 - Jason Wittenberg University of California, Berkeley

The Keys to Successful Presidential Transitions in South Korea

A successful presidency will contribute greatly toward building a mature democracy in South Korea. However, with only a single five-year presidential term, there is a repeated political pattern that the failure in the transition of presidential power will lead to the failure of the incoming presidency itself. The successful transfer of presidential leadership following victory in the presidential election is a precondition for the new government to succeed.

Because the presidential transition period is only two months long, it is critical for the president-elect to draw up a national policy agenda that reflects his or her political philosophy for the next five years of the presidency. In addition, this two-month period is pivotal for the new government to determine policy priorities and review the relevant institutions that will implement these policy goals.

Established in August 2007, four months ahead of South Korea's seventeenth presidential election, the EAI's Presidential Transition in Korea research team held an array of seminars and forums with relevant policymakers, particularly those who have participated in presidential transition teams. The findings of the research were released in the book, *Presidential Transitions in Korea*, and received extensive coverage in the *JoongAng Ilbo*.

- Supporting Organization: *JoongAng Ilbo*



Research Team

- Members
 - Sung-ho Im Kyung Hee University
 - Jin-Young Jung Kyung Hee University
 - Won-Taek Kang Soongsil University
 - Hong-Gyu Lee Informational and Communications University
- Study Chairs
 - Byung-sun Choi Seoul National University
 - Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
 - Se-Il Park Seoul National University
- Invited Guests
 - Hyug-Baeg Im Former Secretary to the president for Administrative Reforms
 - Byoung-Min Jun Former Senior Secretary to the president for Policy Planning
 - Kwang Jae Lee Former Secretary to the president for State Affairs
 - Jong-seok Lee Former Minister, Ministry of Unification
 - Jong-chan Lee Former Director, National Intelligence Service
 - Jae-hee Nam Former Minister, Ministry of Labor
 - Chul-un Park Former Minister without portfolio
- Coordinator
 - Sang Min Suh EAI Senior Research Fellow

Five Keys for Successful Presidential Transitions

1. The presidential transition team should not be perceived as a political body that dominates all sectors of the state.
2. Excessive ambition leads to the failure of presidential leadership.
3. Governance, not politics, is necessary.
4. Election commitments should be reviewed from a non-partisan perspective.
5. The presidential transition team should pursue the collective public interest, transcending partisan divides.

Values and Ethics

The rapidly changing international environment calls for a new paradigm reflecting current sociopolitical realities. The EAI seeks to put forward a regulative principle with empirical support on which a new paradigm for peaceful coexistence can be realized. Given the prevailing policy-oriented approaches that largely lack a true consideration of rooted values, it is critical to give priority to overcoming the limits of policy-oriented planning by creating a new relationship between academia and policymaking that incorporates both values and policies.

In this regard, the EAI launched the Center for Values and Ethics in October 2009 with the primary goal of initiating meaningful discussions on political and social responses to problematic issues and situations regardless of ideological cleavages. It also seeks to overcome the dichotomy between the universal and the particular in order to promote domestic and foreign coordination for peaceful coexistence and global prosperity. In its efforts to include values as important variables in constructing a new paradigm, the Center for Values and Ethics aims to examine ethical problems in the global era through interdisciplinary forums, to find universal patterns in South Korea's current issues in order to study global prosperity, and to promote a value-centered practice by encouraging interplay between scholars and public officers.

The three main research topics include social justice (collective wisdom, democratic leadership, and reciprocal nondomination), regional cooperation (East Asian Community, inherited responsibility, and multicultural coexistence), and global ethics (patriotism without nationalism, comparison of thought between East and West, and global citizenship education).



Jun-Hyeok Kwak Chair, Center for Values and Ethics

Inherited Responsibility Research Participants

- Daniel Butt University of Bristol
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- Catherine Lu McGill University
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- Ernesto Verdeja Notre Dame University
- Rwei-ren Wu Institute of Taiwan History



Global Pyeongtaek : A Symbol for the Future of the ROK-U.S. Alliance

The military realignment of the United States Forces in Korea (USFK) will help build, strengthen, and maintain efforts toward peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. The move of the USFK base to Pyeongtaek City, which is part of the new strategic policy of the United States toward Northeast Asia, is at the core of the issues surrounding the future of the ROK-U.S. alliance.

The EAI established the New Pyeongtaek Forum in February 2008 as a monthly discussion panel to consider a broad range of pressing issues on the development of Pyeongtaek City, which boasts a strategic location south of Seoul. The main topics include national security, urban development, international commerce, studies on China, education, and urban governance.

In addition to the New Pyeongtaek Forum, the EAI organizes an annual conference under the title of “A Future Grand Strategy for Pyeongtaek City” to provide Pyeongtaek City with a blueprint for specific developmental goals and relevant policies. Ultimately the forum aims to reach a consensus on achieving the goal of transforming Pyeongtaek City into a global strategic focal point. Also, it serves as a marketplace of ideas for making Pyeongtaek City suitable for the coexistence of diverse cultures.



Report on Strategies of Globalizing Pyeongtaek City

* Establishment of a consultative group on the long-term development of Pyeongtaek City (August, 2008)

A plan was put forward for collaboration between the national and regional governments to pursue the development of Pyeongtaek City, which has become a symbol of the ROK-U.S. alliance in the wake of the relocation of the U.S. military.

* Establishment of international schools in Pyeongtaek City (November, 2009)

This team examined the potential opportunities and obstacles in introducing international schools in Pyeongtaek City and suggested feasible ways to achieve this goal with consideration for its regional circumstances.



Myung-ho Song Pyeongtaek City Mayor

Research Participants

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Sunshik Min YBM/Si-sa

Chang-hee Nam Inha University

Sang Min Suh EAI Senior Research Fellow

Seung-hoon Sun Sun General Hospital

Kon-Su Yi EAI Senior Research Fellow

• Pyeongtaek City

Young-rak Kim Director of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance

Jung-Ho Sohn Project coordinator

Myung-ho Song Mayor

PUBLIC OPINION

- South Korean Public Opinion on the Future of the ROK-U.S. Alliance
- Global Views 2008: Soft Power in East Asia
- Election Panel Studies
- Public Opinion on Policies and Issues
- Survey Research on Social Status: Boosting the Middle Class
- Public Trust toward Established Institutions
- Global Public Opinion

Public Opinion

South Korean Public Opinion on the Future of the ROK-U.S. Alliance

The transformation of the ROK-U.S. alliance into a complex alliance requires the examination of the general public's perceptions and expectations of this bilateral relationship. Acknowledging the importance of understanding the will of the people and the views of leading experts on the subject, the EAI conducts periodic public opinion polls on the major issues of the ROK-U.S. alliance. The careful assessment of the full spectrum of perceptions is critical to help dilute partisan involvement in the alliance relationship and bolster public support for maintaining the alliance.

Surveys on the ROK-U.S. Alliance

The EAI has conducted polls of South Korean opinion on ROK-U.S. relations since 2002 in order to analyze patterns in the public's perceptions toward major issues, including the U.S. military presence in South Korea, the North Korean nuclear issue, anti-American sentiments, and South Korea's policy toward Pyongyang. In 2006, the EAI also surveyed opinions of experts in the fields of diplomacy and national security on these issues. These polls support the idea that the ROK-U.S. alliance needs to build a comprehensive partnership not only regarding traditional military concerns but also regarding more diverse areas of cooperation such as trade, culture, and science and technology.

The EAI's public poll on the issue of foreign direct investment in 2005 and expert survey on the issue of the Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreements in 2006 indicate that the ROK-U.S. alliance can be further strengthened when the two countries show more commitment to increased economic cooperation. According to the EAI's periodic public opinion polls on national security with regard to the ROK-U.S. alliance, public support for the alliance has undergone fluctuations mainly depending on the state of security relations between the two Koreas.

The general public is more likely to support military cooperation between South Korea and the United States in times of crisis, particularly amid mounting tensions over North Korea's nuclear brinkmanship. In contrast, public support for the ROK-U.S. alliance experiences a relative decrease when the two Koreas make significant progress in South-North relations. Political use of the fluctuations in public support inevitably leads to a lack of secure, stable support from the public for the ROK's alliance with the United States. The long-term vision of this alliance, and strategy regarding it, should be carefully examined by policymakers to promote peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.



Nae-Young Lee Chair, Center for Public Opinion Research

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- Taehyun Kim Chung-Ang University
- Geun Lee Seoul National University
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- Byung Won Min Seoul National University of Technology
- Jaeyeol Yee Seoul National University
- Kon-Su Yi EAI Senior Research Fellow

Global Views 2008: Soft Power in East Asia

The Rise of Soft Power in East Asia

Hard power is no longer the sole source of power in the twenty-first century. Soft power has become another influential factor determining the position of a state in the international community.

In this regard, the EAI strongly believes that South Korea should actively seek to promote values that embrace the global community to strengthen South Korea's power in pursuing critical national interests. Although South Korea has experienced a dramatic development of soft power in recent decades, there is still room for improvement when compared with the United States and Japan.

The EAI and the Chicago Council on Global Affairs (CCGA) jointly conducted a multinational public opinion survey on soft power in South Korea, China, Japan, Indonesia, Vietnam, and the United States in 2008 to build a dataset on soft power in East Asia through quantifying soft power as a relevant scientific variable. Each country's soft power was divided into the categories of politics, diplomacy, human resources, economy, and culture to assess its strength.

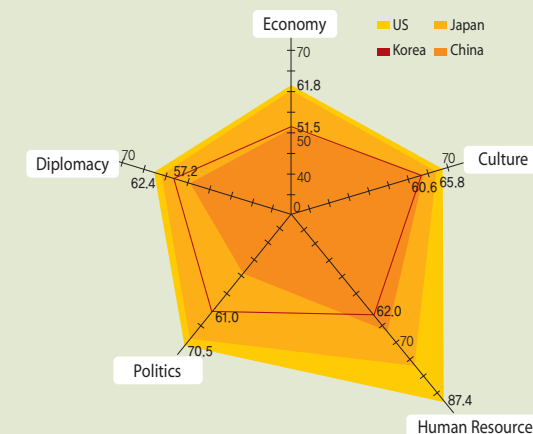
-Supporting Organizations: Korea Foundation, *JoonAng Ilbo*

South Korea's Soft Power

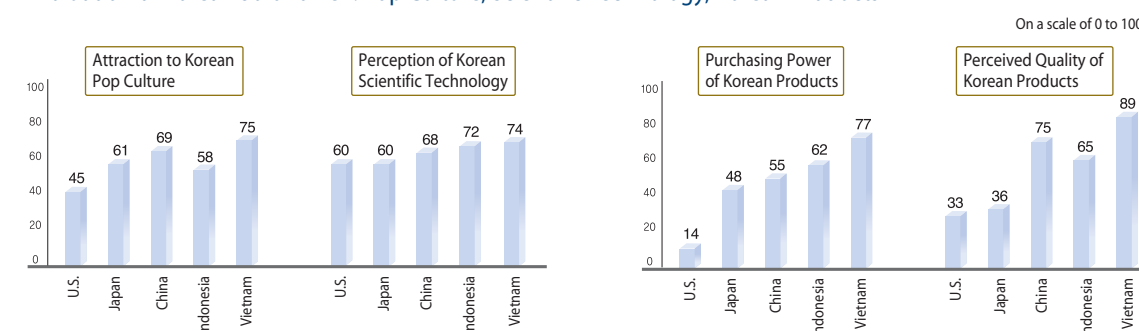
- **Diplomacy:** South Korea is viewed more favorably both by Chinese and Japanese than they view each other country. South Korea appears to have a bridge role between China and Japan.
- **Economy:** Brand values of South Korean products do not meet general expectations of foreign consumers, which in turn leads to the weakening of the brand image of South Korea as a trade partner within the framework of Free Trade Agreements.
- **Culture:** South Korean mass culture such as movies or TV shows is popular to the East Asian region, particularly in China and Vietnam.
- **Human Resources:** The South Korean labor productivity and education level are largely viewed in a positive light, whereas South Korea suffers from underestimation in the fields of science and technology at the global level.

Research Participants

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- Han Wool Jeong EAI Senior Research Fellow
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- Steven Kull Maryland University
- Nae-Young Lee Korea University
- Shin-wha Lee Korea University
- Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
- Yong Wook Lee Korea University
- Benjamin I. Page Northwestern University
- David Shambaugh George Washington University
- Jennie Taylor Chicago Council on Global Affairs
- Silvia Veltcheva Chicago Council on Global Affairs
- Christopher B. Whitney Chicago Council on Global Affairs



Evaluation of Korean Soft Power : Pop Culture, Scientific Technology, Korean Products



Election Panel Studies

In general, public opinion polls for South Korean elections have been conducted repeatedly using the ‘ad-hoc cross-section’ survey method. In this method data has been collected at a single point in time in order to tell us whether and how the electorate has changed over the long-term. While data collected with repeated ad-hoc surveys can tell us whether a population has changed as a group, making inferences about individual-level changes from group-level data is problematic. Panel designs, where the same respondents have been interviewed repeatedly over time, have the advantage to capture individual changes in voting behavior over time. In this respect, the EAI launched a series of panel surveys to track whether, how, and why Korean voters have changed over time.

- Partner Organizations: *JoongAng Ilbo*, Seoul Broadcasting System, Hankook Research

Korean Election Panel Studies Series

2006 Local Election Panel Survey

The EAI’s Center for Public Opinion Research conducted the panel study for the first time in the history of Korean election studies for the local elections in 2006 to analyze changes in voting behavior during the election period. The survey consisted of local-level panel surveys conducted in 4 waves in Seoul, Busan, Gwangju, and Chungnam, and the nationally represented panel surveys conducted in 2 waves. The study seeks to identify the factors that influenced the formation and change of Koreans’ voting preference during the local election period from April through June, 2006.

2007 Presidential Election Panel Survey

The 2007 presidential election panel surveys were conducted from April through December, 2007. They were conducted in 6 waves with a large-scale panel of 3,500 participants representing the nation’s gender, age, and educational background. In utilizing this promising method during the eight-month survey period for the seventeenth presidential election, the EAI’s Center for Public Opinion Research was able to monitor the changing attitudes and preferences of the Korean electorate over time and directly generalize their dynamics and causality.

2008 General Election Panel Survey

The 2008 general election panel surveys were conducted with 1,370 participants in 2 waves from March through April, 2008. The panel respondents were chosen from 3,500 panel members who had participated in the 2007 presidential election panel study. The most noticeable advantage of this sampling is that as a result, from April 2007 through April 2008, the EAI research team was able to trace inter-election changes from 2007 presidential election through 2008 general election as well as intra-election for 2008 general election in the voting behavior and political preferences of respondents.

Research Participants

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 Hyun-Jin Suh Sungshin Women’s Univeristy
 Sung Jin Yoo Ewha Womans University

Public Opinion on Policies and Issues

Public Opinion Barometer

Public opinion on major political and social issues is constantly changing. This fluidity of opinion requires policymakers to reassess relevant policies to reflect the shifting public attitudes toward the government. In this regard, the EAI and Hankook Research launched a monthly public opinion poll to analyze the pattern of voters’ socio-political perceptions in February 2009. The poll primarily seeks to increase the political participation of the public, particularly in the policymaking process, and to contribute to engaging opposition groups on major elements of the policy agenda through the means of a public opinion barometer.

Economist Panel Studies

The EAI’s Center for Public Opinion Research, in cooperation with *Maeil Business Newspaper*, has been surveying the opinions of experts in the fields of economics and business administration once or twice a year since 2005. This panel of 100 experts offers insight into important current issues facing the South Korean economy. In 2009, a total of six surveys were conducted.

Public Opinion on President Lee Myung-bak’s First Year in Office

In February, 2009, the Center for Public Opinion Research carried out a public opinion poll entitled “Evaluating the First Year of the Lee Myung-bak Administration and Public Opinion on Economic and Security Issues” to assess the overall first-year performance of the Lee administration and to delineate public opinion on pressing economic and security issues facing the new leadership. Amid the worsening global financial crisis and escalating tensions on the Korean Peninsula, this survey helped provide public feedback regarding the government’s major policies and policy suggestions for the coming year.

Survey Research on Social Status: Boosting the Middle Class

The middle class in South Korea is in decline. Rapid globalization and subsequent socio-economic changes have generated new kinds of social problems that have further jeopardized the already weakened middle class. The crisis increases instability and uncertainty in society mainly through a significant contraction in domestic production and consumption, but there is also a sense of social malaise, including the feeling of relative deprivation. The collapse of the middle class thus could fundamentally shake the basis of democracy and the national economy, which in turn weakens social unity amid increasing socio-political tensions in South Korea.

With support from *JoongAng Ilbo*, the EAI conducted the “2009 Survey Research on Social Status: Boosting the Middle Class.” This survey revealed that the proportion of the South Korean middle class who perceives themselves as belonging to the middle class is decreasing, even though they fall into that category by objective measures. Similarly, the size of the upper middle class is also shrinking, while the proportion of the lower middle class, those on the verge of falling into poverty, is rapidly rising. This class is plagued by the excessive costs of private tutoring and anxiety regarding an uncertain future.

Research Participants

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 In-Hoe Ku Seoul National University
 Huck-Ju Kwon Seoul National University
 Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
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 Kon-Su Yi EAI Senior Research Fellow

Public Trust toward Established Institutions

The government is no longer the sole policy decision-maker. New actors have emerged, such as nonprofit or civic groups and corporations, to assert more influence in determining the direction of policy today. This dispersion of power across diverse stakeholders promotes the concept of horizontal governance. Despite the inclusion of new nongovernmental actors in the decision-making process, the goal of achieving collaborative governance is yet to be realized in South Korea. The hierarchical nature of governance is still in place in many sectors of South Korean society, preventing the development of the power structure into a more mature and collaborative governance.

In its efforts to alleviate these governance problems and to encourage self-imposed reforms by the country's most powerful institutions, the EAI conducts an annual survey that asks how the public view trust and influence of the twenty-five leading institutions.

Research Participants

Wonchil Chung EAI Senior Research Fellow
 Han Wool Jeong EAI Senior Research Fellow
 Won-Taek Kang Soongsil University
 Hyeon-Woo Lee Sogang University
 Chang-Woon Shin JoongAng Ilbo
 Hong-Seok Yang EAI Intern

Global Public Opinion

Global Public Opinion on Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporations are the driving force of innovation and change in a market economy. As corporations grow in influence, society's expectations that corporations will live up to their social responsibilities are increasing. The issue of corporate social responsibility has been at the center of controversy, generating much debate on how firms should take on social responsibility.

The EAI carried out a multinational survey to study how the public perception of corporate social responsibility differs by country. The underlying purpose of this survey is to help South Korean firms expand their influence in a global market while maintaining public trust and respect from South Korean citizens, which in turn increases benefits for society as a whole.

- Partner Organizations: GlobeScan, Hankook Research

Public Opinion on Current Global Issues

In the era of globalization and information technology, the foreign policy of each state receives immediate attention from citizens of other states, which in turn leads to the formation of global public opinion on many contending issues. Accordingly, global public opinion has become another major factor in determining the policy direction of foreign governments, which can no longer overlook the power of collective perception beyond national boundaries. In this regard, the EAI participated in a global public opinion consortium organized by the BBC with GlobeScan, an international public opinion polling institution headquartered in Canada, and the University of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) to conduct multinational public opinion polls on current global issues. In addition, the EAI conducted joint cross-national surveys on human rights and other crucial global issues as a representative organization of South Korea.

- Partner Organizations: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, WorldPublicOpinion.org, University of Maryland's Program on International Policy Attitudes, Hankook Research, BBC

Education and Human Development

EDUCATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- A Hub for the Knowledge Network
 - EAI Fellows Program
 - EAI Global Academy
 - Public Lecture: Smart Power and the War on Terror
 - Internship Program
- EAI Social Sciences Lecture Series
- EPIK Spiders

A Hub for the Knowledge Network

Knowledge is the greatest source of power in the era of transformation. Surrounded by powerful states in the region such as China and Japan, South Korea should lead a knowledge network of its own to promote peace and prosperity. The first step toward this goal is to build a network of human resources at the center of the flow of information and communication.

EAI Fellows Program

Since December 2005, the EAI has selected up to six East Asian specialists from non-East Asian regions as Fellows each year. The EAI Fellows Program has been funded by the Henry Luce Foundation of New York for the formative years of this fellowship. This program has provided a tremendous opportunity for Fellows to conduct in-depth research on topics of their choice concerning the East Asian region, give public lectures, and participate in expert seminars under the theme of “Peace, Governance, and the Development of East Asia.”

Objectives :

- Promote an interdisciplinary research environment, particularly between regional studies and the social sciences.
- Educate future leaders in the field of political science in East Asia by offering them public lecture series by leading experts from North America to increase students’ understanding of newly emerging theories in the social sciences and critical thinking based on historical insight.
- Facilitate research on East Asia in the academic community in North America by offering enormous networking opportunities for North American scholars to interact with experts and research institutions based in East Asia.
- Promote comparative studies that address transnational issues in the region.

- Supporting Organizations: Henry Luce Foundation (United States), Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation (Taiwan)



EAI Global Academy

This program brings together EAI’s Fellows and thirty college students in international relations to facilitate discussion on peace, governance, and development in East Asia. Each year, South Korean students are selected on a competitive basis to participate with world-class scholars from around the globe in a series of lectures and discussions on the major issues facing East Asia.



Joseph S. Nye, Jr.

Public Lecture: Smart Power and the War on Terror

Surrounded by big military powers, South Korea should adopt a strategy of strengthening soft power given its relatively small military capabilities in the region. In pursuing the development of soft power, it is imperative to educate students as well as the general public on the importance and implications of soft power in the spheres of military, economy, politics, and culture. In this effort, the EAI invited Joseph S. Nye, Jr., a renowned expert on diplomacy and international security with expertise in soft power, to the EAI’s public lecture program. Under the topic of “Smart Power and the War on Terror,” over 300 experts and students gathered to share their thoughts on the reality and future of South Korea’s soft power with Professor Nye.

-Partner Organization: Korea Foundation

Student Internship Program

Since August 2004, the EAI has offered internship opportunities for undergraduate and graduate students. About 150 students have participated in the internship program, through which they have gained valuable experience from a diverse range of the EAI’s academic and policy forums with prominent scholars and political figures. The EAI’s interns contribute significantly to all levels of the EAI’s operations, from research proposals to the dissemination of research results to policy recommendations.

-Partner organization:



International Internship Program: Krause Internship Partnership

The EAI began an international internship program, the Krause Internship Partnership, with the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies of the University of California, San Diego (UCSD), in 2007. Each year, selected students from UCSD come to the EAI during the summer to gain first-hand experience on many issues concerning South Korea.

EAI Social Sciences Lecture Series

The EAI has strived to cultivate talented youth to lead a future Korea with comprehensive and integrated knowledge. As part of that effort, the EAI will launch the Social Sciences Lecture Series in 2010. The first session will be led by Professor Young-Sun Ha from the Department of International Relations, Seoul National University, from March 3 to 29, 2010, on the topic of “Youth in History: From the Enlightenment Era to the Age of Complexity.”

Youth in History: From the Enlightenment Era to the Age of Complexity



Historically, life “within” the Korean Peninsula has been largely influenced by “outer” forces. Traditionally, Korea has long interweaved its own story within the Chinese-dominated world order; modern Korea, on the other hand, has prospered and faded within the Western-dominated international order. Thus, in order to properly understand its past, present, and seek a better future, Korea needs to understand the meaning of its existence within the context of international politics. This lecture series will examine the path of these intellectual attempts, primarily focusing on youth in history from the enlightenment era to the age of complexity.

EPIK Spiders

Globalization has motivated South Korean students to pursue their studies at prestigious universities abroad. Despite the increasing number of South Korean students studying outside the country, an opportunity to share their vision and knowledge among students both in South Korea and elsewhere has been virtually nonexistent in South Korean society. The creation of a formal linkage among these future leaders is critical to help them think beyond their areas of study and embrace different points of view in the globalized world, where the concept of national boundaries in academia is no longer valid.

The EAI launched the Exchange Panel for Interdisciplinary Knowledge (EPIK) Spiders program in 2009 to create a network of South Korean future leaders and provide them with unique mentorship. This program reflects the EAI’s effort to promote an exchange of diverse experience and knowledge through a web of students with excellent academic backgrounds. Starting with a group of former EAI interns at both the undergraduate and the graduate levels, EPIK Spiders primarily aims to generate synergy effects from sharing knowledge and different ideas by bringing together young leaders from a wide range of disciplines. The inaugural conference will be held in August 2010 on the topic “Building a Community,” covering the fields of politics, economics, business administration, and sociology in Seoul, South Korea.

Forums and Conferences

FORUMS AND CONFERENCES

- Conferences on the ROK-U.S. Alliance
- International Conference on Soft Power in East Asia
- EAI-JPI East Asia Peace Conference
- Soft Power in Northeast Asia
- ROK-U.S. Dialogue 21
- GlobalNet 21
- InfraVision Forum
- Korea-Australia Leadership Forum
- Northeast Asia Security Dialogue

Conferences on the ROK-U.S. Alliance

The ROK-U.S. alliance is one of the most enduring partnerships in the world. To preserve its durability in an age of transformation, the United States and South Korea are working to develop a new vision and role for the alliance. No longer focused only on a military role for defending the Korean Peninsula, the two countries are looking toward the formation of a comprehensive alliance by promoting peace in the East Asia region and sharing common values and structures such as democracy and free markets. Such an alliance will also develop stronger economic, cultural, and educational ties. Central to this new vision for the alliance is the U.S. forces' base relocation to Pyeongtaek City, south of the capital, Seoul. This relocation can make Pyeongtaek City the symbol for a new era in the ROK-U.S. alliance. The EAI, with the generous support of Pyeongtaek City, launched an annual international conference to address these issues under the heading of "Twenty-first Century Korea-U.S. Alliance Transformation and the Future of Pyeongtaek City."

- Supporting Organization: Pyeongtaek City

New Era, New Korea-U.S. Alliance, 2008

The EAI held its inaugural conference on the ROK-U.S. Alliance on July 3, 2008. Under the title "New Era, New Korea-U.S. Alliance," the conference brought together scholars from South Korea and the United States, South Korean politicians, and U.S. military personnel stationed in South Korea to discuss a new vision for the alliance.



Keynote Speakers

Jack Crouch Former U.S. Deputy National Security Adviser
Hee Sang Kim Korea Institute for National Security Affairs

Presenters

Chae-Ho Jeong EAI Senior Fellow
Sung-han Kim Korea University
Larry Niksch Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress
Gi-Wook Shin Stanford University

Discussants

Ralph Cossa Pacific Forum, Center for Strategic and International Studies
Jack Crouch Former U.S. Deputy National Security Adviser
Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
Koo-Seob Kim Korea Institute for Defense Analysis
Hong-Koo Lee Chairperson, Board of Trustees / Former Prime Minister
Kwang-Jae Lee National Assembly Member, Democratic Party
Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
Chung In Moon Yonsei University
Walter Sharp Commander, United Nations Command, U.S. Combined Forces Command, and U.S. Forces Korea
Alexander Vershbow U.S. Ambassador to South Korea
Yoo Chul Won National Assembly Member, Grand National Party

U.S. Military Base in Pyeongtaek, 2008

The second annual ROK-U.S. Alliance conference was held on November 17, 2008, focusing on the base relocation of U.S. forces to Pyeongtaek City. The EAI brought together experts from inside and outside of South Korea to consider what lessons could be learned from the experiences of Germany and Japan in hosting military bases and how Pyeongtaek City might improve upon these examples to become a global strategic hub.



An ROK-U.S. Alliance for the Twenty-first Century, 2009



On November 3, 2009, the EAI organized the third annual ROK-U.S. Alliance conference to look at the views of the United States, South Korea, Japan, and China on the future role and direction of the alliance in a changing global order. The conference looked at the question of how the ROK-U.S. alliance and the U.S.-Japan alliance will adapt to rapidly growing multilateralism in East Asia.



Keynote Speakers

Kent Calder Johns Hopkins University
Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University

Presenters

Kent Calder Johns Hopkins University
Alexander Cooly Columbia University
Chang-hee Nam In-ha University
Jürgen Nehmer University of Kaiserslautern
Yeongmi Yun Pyeongtaek University

Discussants

Seung-Joo Baek Korea Institute for Defense Analyses
Kyung-Man Chun Korea Institute for Defense Analyses
Ralph Cossa Pacific Forum, Center for Strategic and International Studies
Jong-Wook Jeong Former Ambassador to China
Hong-Koo Lee Chairperson, Board of Trustees / Former Prime Minister
Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
Gi-Jung Nam Seoul National University
Myung-ho Song Mayor, Pyeongtaek City
Yoo Chul Won National Assembly Member, Grand National Party
Seung-Min Yoo National Assembly Member, Grand National Party
Yong-Won Yoo Chosun Ilbo

Keynote Speakers

Thomas J. Christensen Princeton University
Byung-Kook Kim Korea University

Presenters

Victor Cha Georgetown University
Shulong Chu Tsinghua University
Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
Qingguo Jia Beijing University
Min Gyo Koo Yonsei University
Yong Wook Lee Korea University
Yoshihide Soeya Keio University

Discussants

Tae-ho Bark Seoul National University
Thomas J. Christensen Princeton University
Sang-Ki Chung National Institute for International Education
Sang-Chun Gu National Assembly Member, Grand National Party
Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
Jin Ha Hwang National Assembly Member, Grand National Party
Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
Chang-Gi Kim Chosun Ilbo
Hong-koo Lee Chairperson, Board of Trustees/Fomer Prime Minister
Sook-Jong Lee EAI President/Sungkyunkwan University
Sun-Young Park National Assembly Member, Liberty Forward Party
Myung-ho Song Mayor, Pyeongtaek City
Young-Sun Song National Assembly Member, Pro-Park Geun Hye Alliance

International Conference on Soft Power in East Asia

To better understand the impact of soft power, the EAI together with the Chicago Council on Global Affairs (CCGA) conducted an international survey in early 2008 that generated much interest around the world in both academia and the media. The survey data were discussed in an international conference held later that year under the title “Soft Power, Identity and Public Diplomacy in East Asia.” Submitted papers are in the process of book publication. A second international conference was held in Chicago in 2009 to look at the impact of the global economic crisis on the soft power of the United States, South Korea, China, and Japan.

Throughout the two conferences on soft power, public diplomacy experts from Asia, Europe, and the United States developed a deeper theoretical understanding of soft power and offered critical policy recommendations for a changing world order.

- Partner organization: Chicago Council on Global Affairs
- Supporting organization: Korea Foundation



2008 Seoul Conference Participants

- | | |
|--|--|
| Marshall Bouton President, Chicago Council on Global Affairs | Nae-Young Lee Korea University |
| Yun-Han Chu National Taiwan University | Shin-wha Lee Korea University |
| Ingrid d'Hooghe Netherlands Institute of International Relations | Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University |
| Seiji Fujii Chuo University | Yong Wook Lee Korea University |
| Akiko Fukushima Japan Foundation | Jan Melissen Netherlands Institute of International Relations |
| Takashi Inoguchi Chuo University | Benjamin Page Northwestern University |
| Byong-kuen Jhee Chosun University | Zhongying Pang Renmin University of China |
| Peter Katzenstein Cornell University | Rizal Sukma Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Jakarta, Indonesia |
| Byung-Kook Kim Korea University | Xie Tao Beijing Foreign Studies University |

2009 Chicago Conference Participants

- | | |
|--|--|
| Douglas Bereuter Asia Foundation | Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University |
| Marshall Bouton Chicago Council on Global Affairs | Barry Lowenkron MacArthur Foundation |
| Rachel Bronson Chicago Council on Global Affairs | Raja Mohan Nanyang Technological University |
| Chaesung Chun Seoul National University | Mingjiang Li Nanyang Technological University |
| Steven Clemons New America Foundation | Jackie Newmyer Long Term Strategy Group |
| Paula Dobriansky Harvard University | William Overholt Harvard University |
| Aaron Friedberg Princeton University | Dong-Sun Park Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade |
| Ellen Frost Peterson Institute for International Economics / National Defense University | Andrew Shearer Lowy Institute for International Policy |
| Peter Geithner Harvard University | Yinhong Shi Renmin University of China |
| Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University | Matthew Stumpf MacArthur Foundation |
| Sukhee Han Yonsei University | Motoshi Suzuki Kyoto University |
| Harry Harding University of Virginia | Ashley Tellis Carnegie Endowment for International Peace |
| Paul Herman National Intelligence Council | Thomas Wright Chicago Council on Global Affairs |
| Nobuhiro Hiwatari University of Tokyo | Dali Yang University of Chicago |
| Byung-Kook Kim Korea University | Xiaoming Zhang Peking University |

EAI-JPI East Asia Peace Conference

Following the global economic crisis in 2008, the course of international relations has dramatically changed. To assess what impact this will have on the Korean Peninsula and the East Asia region as a whole, the EAI held a joint conference with the Jeju Peace Institute (JPI) in September, 2009. Under the title of “North-South Korean Relations and Peace in East Asia,” experts in foreign policy were invited to discuss inter-Korean relations against the backdrop of a post-crisis international environment.



Participants

- Doo Hyun Cha Korea Institute for Defense Analyses
- Seong-Whun Cheon Korea Institute for National Unification
- Yang-Hyun Cho Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
- Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
- Intaek Han Jeju Peace Institute
- Sukhee Han Yonsei University
- Tae Kyu Han President, Jeju Peace Institute
- Jihwan Hwang Myongji University
- Hoon Jang Chung-Ang University
- Dongho Jo Ewha Womans University
- Bong-geun Jun Institute for Foreign Affairs and National Security
- Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
- Sang Joon Kim Yonsei University
- Bong Jun Ko Jeju Peace Institute
- Jun-Hyeok Kwak Korea University
- Dongryul Lee Dongduk Women's University
- Dong Sun Lee Korea University
- Hong-Koo Lee Chairperson, Board of Trustees / Former Prime Minister
- Nae-Young Lee Korea University
- Tai-Hwan Lee Sejong Institute
- Yong Wook Lee Korea University
- Won Deog Lee Kookmin University
- Sang-Yoon Ma Catholic University of Korea
- Gi-Jung Nam Seoul National University
- Joon Oh Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Young-June Park National Defense University
- Seong-Woo Yi Jeju Peace Institute

Soft Power in Northeast Asia



Hard power is no longer the sole source of power in the international system. Soft power, which places an emphasis on the “attractiveness” of a state, is now another critical indication of each state’s prestige and power in a global environment where military capabilities and strong economic influence alone cannot adequately capture the essence of power. Recognizing the importance of soft power in devising foreign policy strategy in South Korea, the EAI held an international conference on soft power in partnership with the Korea Foundation under the topic of “Soft Power in Northeast Asia” in February 2008. This conference brought together many leading scholars in the field from South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and the United States, most notably Joseph S. Nye, Jr., a renowned expert on soft power at Harvard University.

Participants

- Barnett Baron Asia Foundation
- Yun-han Chu Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation
- Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
- Sung Joo Han Asan Institute for Policy Studies
- Shin-wha Lee Korea University
- Sung-Joon Lim Korea Foundation
- Jan Melissen Netherlands Institute of International Relations
- Chung-In Moon Yonsei University
- Joseph S. Nye, Jr. Harvard University
- Kazuo Ogoura Japan Foundation
- Evans Revere Korea Society
- Yul Sohn Yonsei University



ROK-U.S. Dialogue 21

Since its inception in 2004, the ROK-U.S. Dialogue 21 has played a pivotal role in providing meaningful opportunities to deepen understanding as well as establish a new diplomatic channel between the South of Korea and the United States. The conference provides a venue for South Korean politicians to join with high-level officials from the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, the United States Forces in Korea (USFK), and the American Chamber of Commerce in Korea (AMCHAM) to discuss key issues in ROK-U.S. relations. The first conference was held on the topic of “The Future of the ROK-U.S. Alliance” and has been held every year since.



Participants

- National Assembly Members, Republic of Korea

Soo-Chan Chae	Sung Choi	Yu-Ok Chun
Jin Ha Hwang	Boo-Kyum Kim	Jong-Ryul Kim
Sung-Hoi Kim	Jin-Hwa Koh	Hyecheon Lee
Sang-Kyung Lee	Seung-Hee Lee	Kyung Won Na
Kyung-Pil Nam	Hyung-Jun Park	Jin Park
Sang-Jong Shim	Nakyun Shin	Young Gil Song
Hee-Ryong Won	Jae-Keun Yoo	
- EAI

Hong-Koo Lee	Chairperson, Board of Trustees / Former Prime Minister
Chaesung Chun	Seoul National University
Yong-Sun Ha	Seoul National University
Sung Joo Han	Asan Institute for Policy Studies
Byung-Kook Kim	Korea University
Sug-Han Kim	Korea University
Tae-Hyun Kim	Chung-Ang University
Sook-Jong Lee	EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
Seong-Ho Sheen	Seoul National University
Yul Sohn	Yonsei University
- U.S. Embassy in South Korea

John Fogarasi	Henry Haggard	Lloyd S. Harbert
Darrell A. Jenks	Dae B. Kim	Patrick Linehan
Kip McCormick	Brian McFeeters	Robert Ogburn
Andrew Quinn	William Stanton	Aaron Tarver
Curt Tong	Alexander Vershbow	
- United States Forces Korea

Franklin Childress	Jane Crichton	Kip A. McCormick
Douglas Miller	Steven Park	Wayne Perry
Stephen Sargeant	David Sedney	Warren Switzer
- American Chamber of Commerce in Korea

Tami Overby		
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GlobalNet 21

In October 2004, the EAI launched the GlobalNet 21 to seek consensus among experts in the field of foreign policy. As an expert seminar, the GlobalNet 21 seeks to play a leading role in establishing policy networks in the fields of diplomacy and security with renowned scholars and experts from diverse political and ideological backgrounds. Held annually since 2004, the conference transcends ideological differences by integrating comprehensive approaches in national security and diplomacy.

- March 18, 2008
T. J. Pempel, "The Security-Economics Tradeoff in Asian Regionalism"
- April 10, 2008
Peter Katzenstein, "China's Rise: East Asia and Beyond"
- November 7, 2008
EAI National Security Panel, "The Obama Administration's Security and Foreign Policy Strategy and the Korean Peninsula"
- June 24, 2009
Stephan Haggard, "North Korea Opens: Recent Economic Developments in the DPRK"
- October 28, 2009
In-taek Hyun (Minister of Unification, Republic of Korea), "Solution to North Korea Nuclear Issues and the North-South Korean relationship"



InfraVision Forum

The EAI has been running the InfraVision Forum since 2007 as a venue for high-level government officials and business leaders in South Korea to share their knowledge on future policies and strategies with the nation's top scholars and experts.



In 2009, two InfraVision Forums were held. In May, Hyun Cho, Ambassador of Energy and Resources at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT), presented his views on the future prospects for East Asian regionalism and relevant policies. The second forum took place in November with Dong-Sun Park, Ambassador for International Economic Cooperation, MOFAT, discussing the G-20.



Participants

Tae-wook Choi Hallym University
 Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
 Sukhee Han Yonsei University
 Joo-Youn Jung Korea University
 Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
 Yang-Hee Kim Korea Institute for International Economic Policy
 Min Gyo Koo Yonsei University
 Dong Sun Lee Korea University
 Jae-Seung Lee Korea University
 Sook-Jong Lee EAI President, Sungkyunkwan University
 Sung Joo Lee Chung-Ang University
 Yong Wook Lee Korea University
 Yul Sohn Yonsei University

Korea-Australia Leadership Forum

As middle powers, South Korea and Australia are forging a closer relationship with shared strategic interests in the Asia-Pacific region, as exemplified by the meeting of South Korean President Lee Myung-bak and Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd at the summit in March 2009. The two countries share alliances with the United States, but, equally important, common values in free markets and democracy. In recent years, the two middle powers have been seeking a mutual partnership in foreign affairs as well as trade.

Amid the growing strategic interests shared by South Korea and Australia, the EAI strives to contribute to developing Korea-Australia relations in a comprehensive partnership in foreign affairs. To this end, the EAI and the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra, with the support of the Korea Foundation, have since 2008 co-organized an annual "Korea-Australia Leadership Forum" in order to expand a network of experts in politics, economy, and security. Under the title of "Partnership for Prosperity," the inaugural forum was held on October 14-15, 2008, in Canberra, and the second forum was held on November 5-6, 2009, in Seoul, on the topic of "Middle Power Partnership and Cooperation."

- Supporting Organization: Korea Foundation

First Forum 2008

Korean Participants

Myung-Bok Bae JoongAng Ilbo
 Hyun Cho Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
 Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
 Jin-Hyun Kim World Peace Forum
 Tae-Hwan Kim Korea Foundation
 Young-Tae Kwon POSCO
 Kyung-Tae Lee Institute for International Trade (KITA)
 Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
 Ung-Suh Park UI Energy Corporation
 Keuk-Je Sung Kyung Hee University

Australian Participants

Simon Crean Minister for Trade
 Paul Dibb Australian National University
 Graham Fletcher Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
 Allan Gyngell Lowy Institute
 Paul Kelly The Australian
 Hyung A Kim Australian National University
 Michael L'Estrange Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
 Bob Pegler Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
 Heather Smith Office of National Assessments
 John Walker Macquarie Group of Companies
 Hugh White Australian National University
 Mack Willia Former Ambassador to Republic of Korea

Second Forum 2009

Korean Participants

Myung-Bok Bae JoongAng Ilbo
 Eui Hwa Chung National Assembly Member, Grand National Party
 Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
 Hyung Hwan Joo Ministry of Strategy and Finance
 Tae-young Kang POSCO Research Institute
 Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
 Jong Hun Kim Minister for Trade, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
 Young-Ho Kim Korea National Defence University
 Hae-ryong Kwon Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
 Hong-Koo Lee Chairperson, Board of Trustees / Former Prime Minister
 Sang Hyun Lee Sejong Institute
 Sook-Jong Lee EAI President, / Sungkyunkwan University
 Un Woo Lee Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
 Sunshik Min YBM/Si-sa
 Kyung Won Na National Assembly Member, Grand National Party
 Dong-Sun Park Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ung-Suh Park UI Energy Corporation
 Seung-hoon Sun Sun Medical Group

Australian Participants

Peter Alford The Australian
 Julie Bishop Member of the Parliament, Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs
 Ian Chubb AC Australian National University
 Tony Ellwood Queensland Art Gallery
 Michael Gallagher Group of Eight [leading Australian universities]
 Michael Johnson Member of the Parliament and Opposition Whip
 Hyung-A Kim Australian National University
 Andrew MacIntyre Australian National University
 Sean Rodrigues Woodside Energy Australia (Korea) Pte, Ltd. /
 Australia Chamber of Commerce in Korea
 John Spence Macquarie and Samchully Partner for Energy Funds
 Will Steffen Australian National University

Northeast Asia Security Dialogue

The security environment in East Asia is changing. Amid the new challenges arising from changing security relations in East Asia, South Korea and China are now required to cooperate further for the peace and prosperity of the region.

The EAI together with Peking University's Center for International & Strategic Studies (CISS) initiated the annual Northeast Asia Security Dialogue (NASD) in 2008 to promote a greater understanding of each nation's national security strategy and foreign policy. Recognizing the importance of a network between South Korean and Chinese experts and students alike, the NASD acts to develop mutual understanding between the two countries and educate promising students who can contribute to the Korea-China relations in the future.

The inaugural NASD forum took place on September 28, 2008, in Beijing under the title of "North Korea: Is It an Impeding Factor between China and South Korea?" and the second forum was held in Seoul on November 22, 2009, on the question of "How to Enhance Strategic Cooperation between China and South Korea over the Future of North Korea?"



NASD 2008 Forum

• Experts Panel

Liru Cui China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations
 Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
 Jong-Wook Chung Former Korean Ambassador to China
 Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
 Qingguo Jia Peking University
 Byung-Kook Kim Korea University

Sunshik Min YBM/SI-sa
 Seung Yul Oh Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 Sang Min Suh EAI Senior Research Fellow
 Yingfan Wang Ex-Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Tuosheng Zhang China Foundation for International and Strategic Studies
 Feng Zhu Peking University

• Students Panel

Min Sung Kim Korea University
 Sung Eun Kim Korea University
 Jeong Seok Lee Seoul National University

Wei Li Peking University
 Yisheng Wang PLA Military Science Academy
 Jiyong Zhen Fudan University

NASD 2009 Forum

• Experts Panel

Chaesung Chun Seoul National University
 Jishe Fan Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
 Young-Sun Ha Seoul National University
 Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
 Sook-Jong Lee EAI President / Sungkyunkwan University
 Sunshik Min YBM/SI-sa

Seung Yul Oh Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 Jisi Wang Peking University
 Tiejun Yu Peking University
 Dongming Zhang Liaoning University
 Feng Zhu Deputy Director of CISS, Peking University

• Students Panel

Yan Jun Guo Chinese University of Foreign Affairs
 Mi-hyun Han Yonsei University
 Choong Koo Lee Seoul National University

Zhuo Li Peking University
 Yan Ma Peking University
 Dae-yeob Yoon Yonsei University

PUBLICATIONS

Publications

Journal of East Asian Studies



The EAI established the *Journal of East Asian Studies (JEAS)* with the vision of an international and interdisciplinary publication that enriches the study of East Asia to encompass the broader region. The *JEAS* is edited by Stephan Haggard and brings together associate editors from South Korea, the United States, Australia, Taiwan, and Japan. The *JEAS* publishes primarily in the fields of international relations, including both international political economy and security studies, and comparative politics, devoted to the critical analysis and discussion of current issues of East Asia. Since 2008, the *JEAS* has been indexed by OCLC PAIS and the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Currently in its tenth volume, the *JEAS* is published three times yearly by Lynne Rienner Publishers.

- Editor
Stephan Haggard University of California, San Diego
- Associate Editors
Yun-han Chu Academia Sinica
Byung-Kook Kim Korea University
Xiaobo Lu Columbia University
Andrew MacIntyre Australian National University
Yoshihide Soeya Keio University
- Book Review Editor
Yves Tiberghien University of British Columbia
- Managing Editor
Young-Hwan Shin EAI



Stephan Haggard
Editor

- Editorial Board
Muthiah Alagappa East-West Center
Gordon de Brouwer Australian National University
Steve Chan University of Colorado
Beng Huat Chua National University of Singapore
Larry Diamond Hoover Institute
Emmanuel de Dios University of the Philippines
Jorge I. Domínguez Harvard University
Peter Evans University of California, Berkeley
Sung Joo Han Korea University
Szu-yin Ho National Chengchi University
Paul D. Hutchcroft Australian National University
Takashi Inoguchi University of Tokyo
Qingguo Jia Peking University
K. S. Jomo University of Malaysia
Ryosei Kokubun Keio University
Shin-wha Lee Korea University
Hyun-Chin Lim Seoul National University
- Linda Lim University of Michigan
Jongryn Mo Yonsei University
Andrew J. Nathan Columbia University
Gregory W. Noble University of Tokyo
John S. Odell University of Southern California
T. J. Pempel University of California, Berkeley
Denny Roy East-West Center
Gilbert Rozman Princeton University
Miranda A. Schreurs University of Maryland at College Park
Dingli Shen Fudan University
Jin-Young Suh Korea University
Akihiko Tanaka University of Tokyo
James T. H. Tang University of Hong Kong
Ezra F. Vogel Harvard University
Yizhou Wang Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
Meredith Woo-Cumings University of Virginia
Yu-shan Wu Academia Sinica

Books



The Art of Survival: A History of the British Conservative Party

Won-Taek Kang (June 2008)

- Seeking to understand the history of the British Conservative Party, the author shows us the answer in *The Art of Survival*. He points out that ‘the Conservative Party was a party with an incredible power of resilience.’ Furthermore, he explains that ‘this was not a political force focused on an exclusive group but rather aimed at a wide and broad-based support group.’ (*Dong-a Ilbo*, July 2008)
- The Global Financial Crisis represents one of the major challenges for the world and its impact on the real economy in the future will also be a significant worry. In this regard, the history of the British Conservative Party can serve as an example of overcoming a crisis. This book by Won-Taek Kang, *The Art of Survival: A History of the British Conservative Party*, comes highly recommended. (Jeong-Hwan Lee, former President of Korea Exchange, *Segye Times*, January 2009)



Constitutional Reform and Decentralization: A Road to Democratic Deepening

Byung-Sun Choi and Sunhyuk Kim, eds. (October 2007)

- The EAI aims to make decentralization of power a national agenda item before talks for constitutional reform begin in order to expand the agenda discussed during recent debates. The constitutional amendment debate over the five-year versus the four-year presidential term should come to an end. (From the preface of the book)
- In this book, the EAI has compiled various theses that point out that decentralization was an indispensable condition for the advancement of the government administration’s management system. Without reform of the constitution, decentralization in general would be impossible to realize. (*Yonhap News*, February 2008)

The EAI’s publications above were selected by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism as the “Outstanding Scholastic Book” in the social science area.

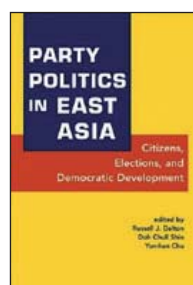
Books in English



Collective Violence in Indonesia

Ashutosh Varshney, ed. (January 2009)

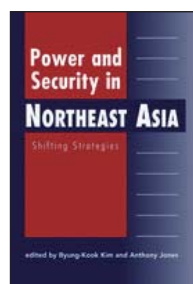
Since the end of Suharto's so-called New Order (1966-1998) in Indonesia and the eruption of vicious group violence, a number of questions have engaged the minds of scholars and other observers. How widespread is the group violence? What forms-ethnic, religious, economic-has it primarily taken? Have the clashes of the post-Suharto years been significantly more widespread, or worse, than those of the late New Order? The contributors to *Collective Violence in Indonesia* trenchantly address these questions, shedding new light on trends in the country and assessing how they compare with broad patterns identified in Asia and Africa.



Party Politics in East Asia: Citizens, Elections, and Democratic Development

Russell J. Dalton et al., eds. (May 2008)

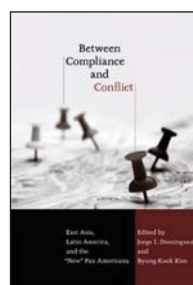
Assessing the trajectory of democratization in East Asia, this book offers a systematic and tightly integrated analysis of party-system development in countries across the region. The authors utilize unprecedented cross-national survey data to examine the institutional structure of party systems, the range of choices these systems represent, and the factors influencing voting preferences. They also investigate the consequences of partisanship for citizen support of the democratic process. While revealing that party development in the region is still incomplete, the book highlights areas of progress as it explores the potential for enhanced representation.



Power and Security in Northeast Asia: Shifting Strategies

Byung-Kook Kim and Anthony Jones, eds. (June 2007)

As China's influence rises and the United States attempts to retain its primacy in Northeast Asia, the countries in the region are reconsidering their own security needs and availing themselves of new opportunities. *Power and Security in Northeast Asia* explores the complexities of current security strategies in the region, revealing motivations and policies not often considered by traditional international relations analyses.



Between Compliance and Conflict

Byung-Kook Kim and Jorge I. Dominguez, eds. (March 2005)

This book examines the responses of U.S. power in the two areas of the world where U.S. primacy was first successfully consolidated: East Asia and Latin America. The United States faced no comparably powerful challengers to the exercise of its power in Latin America for much of the past century. It established its primacy over much of East Asia in the aftermath of World War II, extending its influence in the late 1970s through its entente with China to balance the Soviet Union. In contrast, the United States has always encountered rivals and challengers in Europe, has been unsuccessful thus far in imposing primacy in the Middle East, and has paid only intermittent attention to South Asia and Africa.

Books in Korean



Changing Korean Voters III

Min-Jun Kim and Nae-Young Lee, eds. (April 2009)

Taking Koreans' voting behavior in the 2008 General Election as the subject of analysis, this book pays special attention to the four months from the Presidential Election in December 2007 to the National Assembly elections in April 2008, a period that witnessed significant changes.



Changing Korean Voters II

Hyun-Woo Lee and Hyuk-Yong Kwon, eds. (March 2008)

The EAI, SBS, *JoongAng Ilbo*, and Hankook Research collaborated to conduct the "Seventeenth Presidential Election Panel Studies" from April 2007 to December 2007. Based on those studies, this book analyzes changes in South Koreans' voting characteristics from a multidimensional perspective.



Presidential Transitions in Korea

Hong-Kyu Lee and Byung-Kook Kim, eds. (December 2007)

This publication examines international cases of presidential transitions as well as cases within South Korea since its democratization, combining the experience and wisdom of different policy strategists. This is a practical guide for an incoming administration to make a successful transition from the incumbent government.



East Asian Community: Myth and Reality

Young-Sun Ha, ed. (April 2008)

In the twenty-first century, East Asian countries need to actively engage with the world in order to avoid being sidelined. This book puts forward a new approach to address the challenges of today and the goals of tomorrow.



Korea-U.S. Security Partnership: Institutional Transformation and Renovation

EAI Korea-U.S. Alliance Task Force (February 2008)

This book contributes to the evolving discussion on the transfer of Wartime Operational Control and argues for a blueprint to be established based on mutual trust. The book assesses the changing international order in East Asia, and presents a suitable future framework for the ROK-U.S. military command system.



Changing Korean Voters I

Nae-Young Lee et al., eds. (October 2007)

Based on research analysis from the "2006 Korean Local Election Panel Studies" surveyed by the EAI, SBS, *JoongAng Ilbo*, and Hankook Research, this work analyzes the changes in South Koreans' voting patterns during the 2006 Local Elections.



2020 China Risk: Long-Term Forecast for the Chinese Economy and Risk Analysis

Keun Lee and Byung-Kook Kim, eds. (February 2007)

As China rises, the core interests for the Communist Party are maintaining its hold on power while also pursuing economic development. This book looks into what risks lie ahead by analyzing what China's core interests will be by 2020.



North Korean Nuclear Crisis and Peace on the Korean Peninsula

Young-Sun Ha, ed. (December 2006)

This compilation is based on seven months of work by the EAI's North Korean nuclear crisis research team. Its members focused on coming up with a possible solution to the crisis and on understanding the future of the Six-Party Talks following the Joint Declaration of September 19, 2005.



Korean-American Alliance: A Vision and a Roadmap

Young-Sun Ha, ed. (October 2006)

The EAI's Panel on the ROK-U.S. Alliance identified the foreign policy conflicts derived from South Korea's post-Cold War approach to America's military transformation. In this work, the panel suggests the adoption of a "comprehensive alliance."



Making Democracy Work in South Korea: Reform for Economic Prosperity

Hoon Jang, Byung-Kook Kim, and Jin-Young Chung (July 2006)

The social difficulties arising from free markets led to calls for democratic economic control of the markets. When this harmonization of free markets and democracy is achieved, both a market economy and a democratic society can progress.



Korean Politics and National Identity

Won-Taek Kang, ed. (January 2007)

This work presents the outcome of the research survey on "National Identity" conducted by the EAI's Center for Public Opinion Research in 2005. The results show a large portion of the Korean population believes that South Korea is evolving from a homogeneous nation to a heterogeneous society that shares a collective national identity.



Korea's Grand Strategy for a New Century: Weaving a Network State

Young-Sun Ha, ed. (June 2006)

To understand the realities of South Korea's strategic security relationships in order to develop a new grand strategy for Seoul, the EAI's National Security Panel proposes in this book that a new vision is required. This new vision must take into account an overall perspective that covers the past, present, and future as well as all global, regional, and national dimensions.



Legislative Reform in Korea

Chan Wook Park, Byung-Kook Kim, and Hoon Jang (May 2004)

The EAI's Political Reform research team in this work comprehensively addresses existing theoretical and empirical discussions about legislative reform in South Korea, placing emphasis upon organization, process, and ethics.



Political Reform in Korea

Yun-Jung Lee, ed. (December 2003)

Based on the EAI Political Reform research team's two-month-long guest speaker seminars, this is a compilation on selected topics from those seminars. This book provides a comprehensive analysis of theoretical and empirical findings on political reform.



Political Reform in Korea: Election System and Political Parties

Se-Il Park and Hoon Jang, eds. (December 2003)

Reform is needed in South Korea's electoral system and its political parties in order to bring about successful political reform. Having listened to the opinions of National Assembly members and government officials, the EAI Political Reform research team proposes in this book a new policymaking entity for political reform in South Korea.



The Dilemmas and Choices of the Roh MooHyun Government

Nae-Young Lee and Ha-Kyoung Lee, eds. (June 2003)

This book analyzes South Koreans' awareness of society and politics against the background of the incoming Roh administration. It is based on a compilation of survey questionnaires on topics ranging from expectations of the Roh administration to the incoming administration's policies on governance, economics, and politics.



Evaluation of the 2002 Presidential Election and the Tasks for Roh MooHyun Government

Nae-Young Lee, Keun Lee, and Wonchil Chung (January 2003)

Based on an analysis of survey data gathered from a total of approximately 2,000 scholars, government officials, researchers, and corporate executives representing South Korea, this book analyzes the outcome of the 2002 presidential election. It evaluates the previous Kim Dae Jung administration and looks ahead to the incoming Roh administration.



The Presidency in Korea, Vols. I- II

Presidential Reform Team (December 2002)

This book analyzes the ethical requirements and duties of the presidency in South Korea. It also makes recommendations for structural reform of the presidential office and its management. Furthermore, this book explains the "how-to" process of maintaining good working relations with the National Assembly, the political parties, and civil society.

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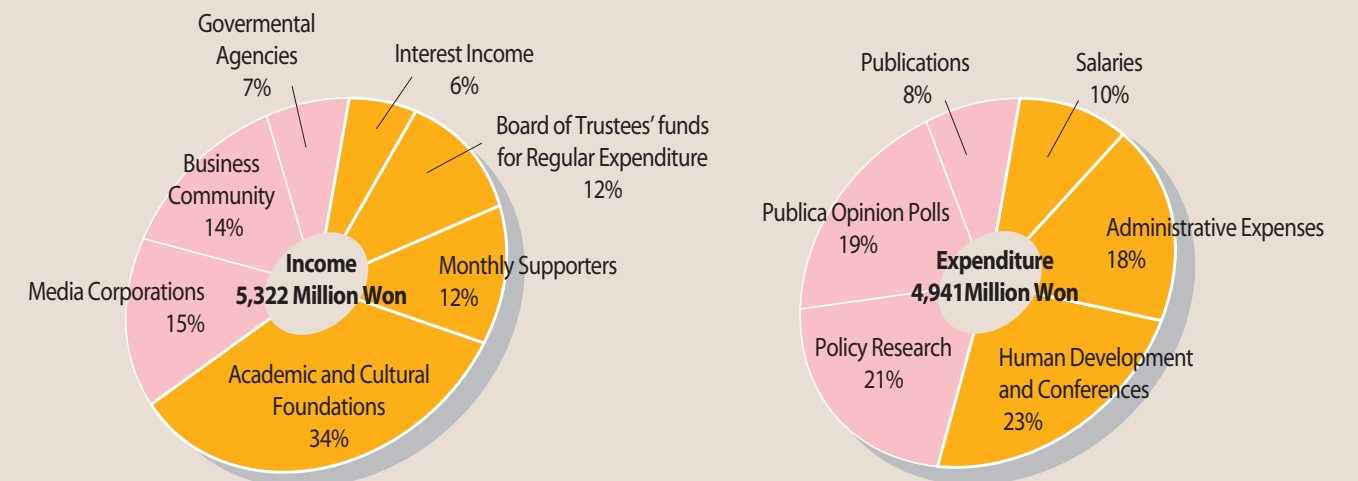
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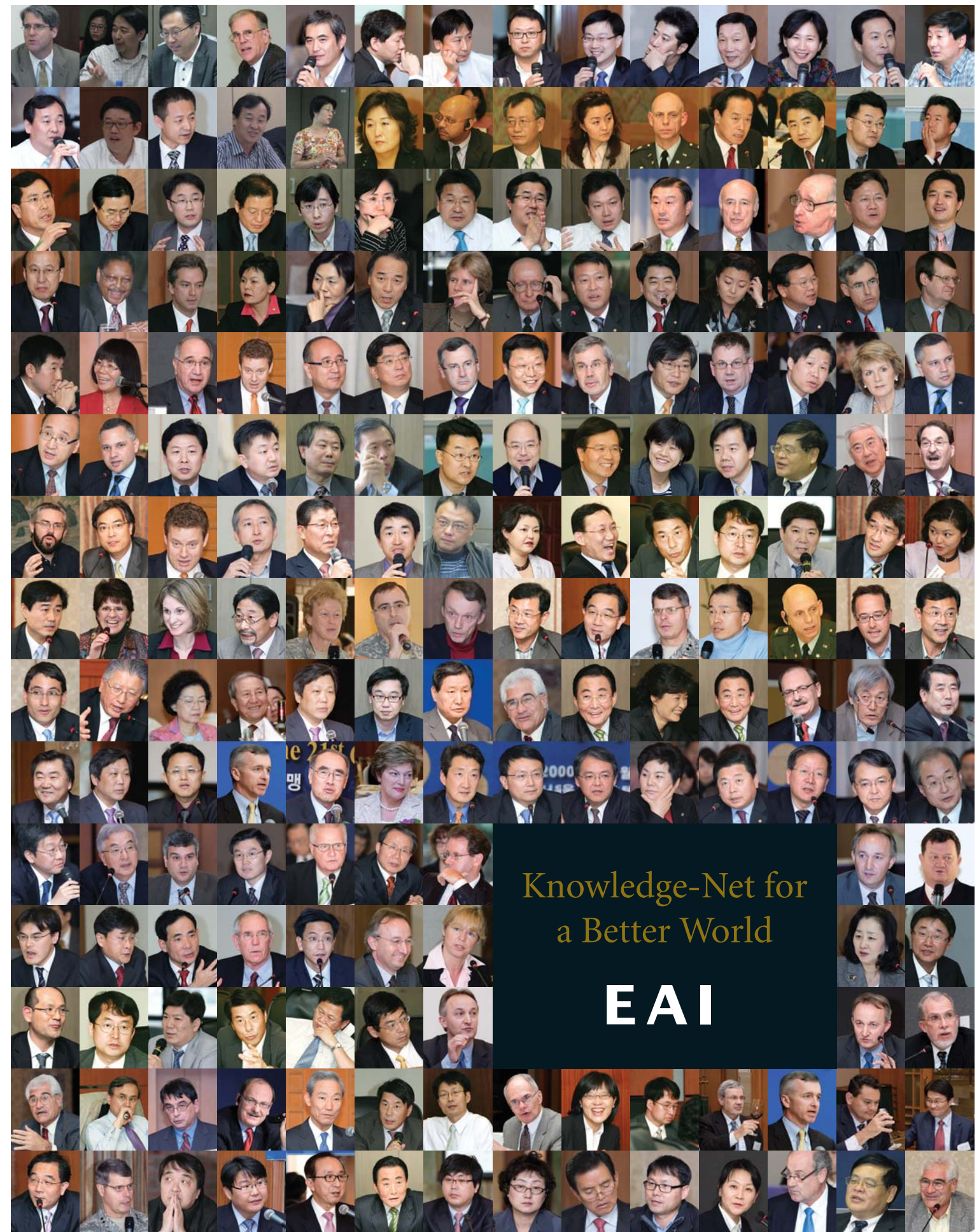
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