



Support for Parliamentary Diplomacy as an innovation of research service to Members of Parliaments

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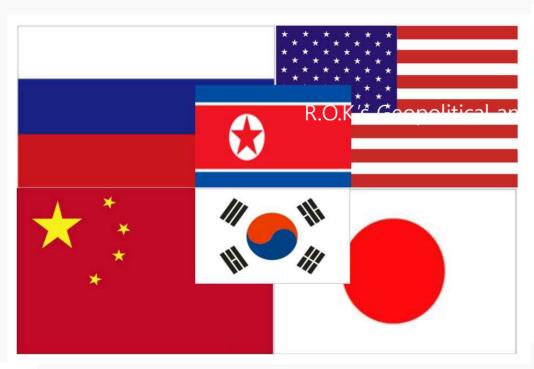


- I. Why Conduct Parliamentary Diplomacy?
- II. What is Parliamentary Diplomacy?
- III. The current Status of Parliamentary Diplomacy
- IV. Suggestions for Further Development



Why Conduct Parliamentary Diplomacy?

R.O.K.'s Geopolitical and Economic Environment



Appendix Table 1: Leading exporters and importers in world merchandise trade, 2022

Billion dollars and percentage

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual percentage change	Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual percentage change
1	China	8,534	14.4	7	1	United States of America	3,376	13.2	15
2	United States of America	2,065	8.3	18	2	China	2,716	10.6	1
3	Germany	1,655	6.6	1	3	Germany	1,571	6.1	11
4	Netherlands	966	3.9	15	4	Netherlands	899	3.5	19
5	Japan	747	3.0	-1	5	Japan	897	3.5	17
6	Korea, Republic of	684	2.7	6	6	United Kingdom	824	3.2	19
7	Italy	657	2.6	7	7	France	818	3.2	14
8	Belgium	633	2.5	15	8	Korea, Republic of	731	2.9	19
9	France	618	2.5	6	9	India	723	2.8	26
10	Hong Kong, China	610	2.4	-9	10	Italy	689	2.7	22



Source: WTO, Global Trade Outlook and Statistics 2023, p.19.

What is Parliamentary Diplomacy?

Parliamentary diplomacy is a diplomatic activity conducted by lawmakers and parliamentary diplomatic organizations for foreign parliaments, governments, and institutions to secure support for pending issues at home and abroad, promote cooperation, and expand exchanges.

Parliamentary Diplomatic Actors

- The Speaker
- Inter-Parliamentary Groups
- Parliamentary Committees
- Individual MPs
- · Political Parties
- Parliamentary Support Groups

Types of Parliamentary Diplomacy

- Visits Abroad
- Hosting Visitors
- International Conference
- Online Diplomacy

Regulations on Parliamentary Diplomacy(1981)

Inter-State Parliamentary Diplomacy

- Parliaments
- Political Parties
- Governments
- Private Sectors



The Supplementary role of Parliamentary Diplomacy

- Supplement traditional diplomacy
- Sharing knowledge and experience
- Promote government's agendas



The advantages of Parliamentary Diplomacy

- To use various human networks and to directly contact decision-makers
- Flexibility to seek alternative solutions in addition to official government policies
- Complementation by parliamentary diplomacy to countries in estranged relations due to the government's diplomatic stance
- Signaling the Continuity of Foreign Policy through Bipartisan Parliamentary Diplomacy

The criticisms of Parliamentary Diplomacy

- Impromptu trips without systematic institutionalization
- An unprepared business trip to the country and administration of diplomatic partners



The Role of NARS in Parliamentary Diplomacy

III. Current types of Parliamentary Diplomacy

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Committees

- Visits Abroad
- Hosting Visitors
- International Conference

Speaker's Summit

- MIKTA Speaker's Consultation
- The Meeting of Speakers of Eurasian Countries' Parliaments
- Parliamentary Speaker's Summit at G20

International Organization

- Inter-Parliamentary Union(IPU)
- The Asia Pacific Parliamentary Forum (APPF)
- ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly(AIPA)

Inter-Parliamentary Groups

- Parliamentary Diplomacy Forum
- Inter-parliamentary Council
- Parliamentary Friendship Group
- R.O.K.-China Regular Inter-Parliamentary Exchange



The Current Types of R.O.K. Inter-Parliamentary Groups

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Parliamentary
Friendship
Group

The Role of NARS in Parliamentary Diplomacy

R.O.K.-China Regular Inter-parliamentary Exchange

Parliamentary Diplomacy Forum

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Other Parliamentary Diplomacy (Parliamentary Unions and Associations)

- Korea Scout Parliamentary Association (KSPA)
- Korean Parliamentary League on Children, Population and Environment (CPE)
- Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union
- International Parliamentarians' Coalition for North Korean Refugees and Human Rights (IPCNKR)
- Parliamentary Union of the International Conference of Asian Political Parties



Parliamentary Diplomacy Forum

외교입국 ("Strengthen the Country through Diplomacy")

- Advisory Committee for Parliamentary Diplomacy(2019)

The *Parliamentary Diplomacy Forum* consists of key groups of senior members of the South Korean National Assembly who seek to resolve diplomatic issues facing South Korea by communicating with their counterparts and carrying out networking and public diplomacy activities.

- 12 Countries or Regions Worldwide
- Chair Persons (multi-term senior members)
- All 300 Members of Parliament belong to the Forum
- A Forum Advisory Group (with expertise in the country or region)
- NARS' Support for Parliamentary Diplomacy







Parliamentary Diplomacy Forum On the U.S.

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- Strengthening the Network between the R.O.K. and U. S. Legislatures
- Discussions on the Solutions and Prospects for North Korea's Nuclear Program
- Understanding the ROK-U.S. Alliance and Current Issues

※ CSGK (Congressional Study Group on Korea)
is a Korea issue research group consisting of
incumbent U.S. Congress lawmakers. It was
founded in 2018.

R.O.K.-U.S. Inter-parliamentary Exchange(Group)



Visit CSGK on May 21, 2019



NARS' Support for Parliamentary Diplomacy

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NARS' Report



NARS' International Exchange

Tailored Support

- Tailored response to the specific needs of parliamentary diplomacy
- Providing information, analysis, and strategic advice on current issues and agenda
- Planning and attending expert meetings
- Preparing speaking notes and delegation reports
- Accompanying delegations to meetings
- Networking with experts and congressional support organizations of partner countries

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International Seminars for Parliamentary Research

	SCHEDULE	Participating Nations	Theme
lst	2010.12.6. ~ 12.9.	Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam, India, Cambodia, Korea (6 countries, 15 people)	Introduction of Parliaments and Parliamentary Research Service A Study on the Cooperation between the Organization of the Parliamentary Research Service in Asia
2nd	2011.11.1. ~ 11.4.	Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, Korea (5 countries, 20 people)	Introduction of parliaments and Parliamentary Research Service A Study on the Cooperation between the Organization of the Parliamentary Research Service in Asia
3rd	2012.6.27. ~ 6.29.	Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines, Korea (10 countries, 49 people)	Introduction of the General Assembly System in each country A Study on the Establishment of the Forum of the Asian Parliamentary Research Organization
4th	2013.10.31. ~ 11.2.	Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, India, Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, USA, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Iran, Japan, Australia, Korea (17 countries, 59 people)	 Cases and Types of the support for Parliament in participating Countries The status of policy, legislation, and development for revitalization of women's political activities
5th	2014.11.20. ~ 11.22.	Cambodia, Iran, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Switzerland, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Korea (10 countries, 30 people)	The Role of the Parliamentary Research Service for better legislation The systems and cases of Policy · legislative analysis
6th	2015.11.17. ~ 11.19.	Australia, the European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Korea (12 countries, 32 people)	The relations between the legislative and executive branch
7th	2016.11.8. ~ 11.10.	European Union, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mongolia, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Cambodia, Uganda, Korea (15 countries, 35 people)	Issues and Challenges in the Study of Parliamentary Research
8th	2017.11.8. ~ 11.10	Cambodia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Malaysia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, USA, Korea (17 countries, 29 people)	Roles and Tasks for Promoting Communication between Parliament and the People Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation for the Resolution of the Transnational Agenda
9th	2018.11.7. ~ 11.9.	Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, the Czech Republic, the European Union, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, England, USA, Uzbekistan (21 countries, 45 people)	The response of the parliament against the Paradigm Shift of Social and People's Life by the Development of Science and Technology
10th	2019.11.6. ~11.8.	Austria, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada, the Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, USA, Uzbekistan, South Korea (25 countries, 44 people)	Functions and Roles of the Parliamentary Research Service for Strengthening the capacity of Parliament
11th	2022.5.17.	Austria, Bangladesh, Czech Republic, EU, Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam	 Contribution to the development of the legislative system by sharing experiences and expanding networks among the world parliamentary research organizations

R.O.K. Parliamentary Diplomacy



Parties

Budget Experts Organization

Local

Legislative Executive Branch

Legacy

Speakers Chairmen MPs In-depth and scientific Support From NARS

