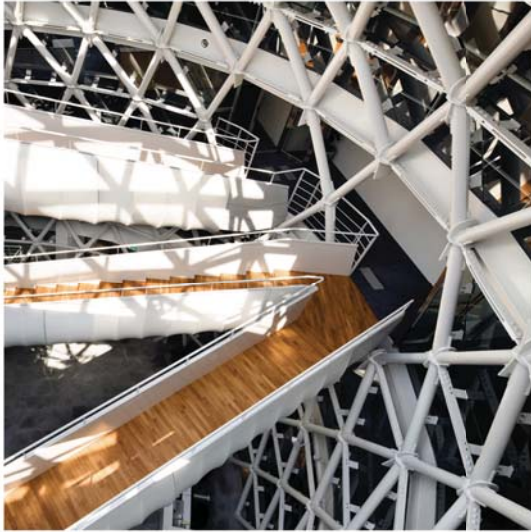




The Asan Institute for Policy Studies

2010 Annual Report



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Mission Statement

The Asan Institute for Policy Studies is an independent, non-partisan think tank with the mission to undertake policy-relevant research to foster domestic, regional, and international environment conducive to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and Korean reunification.

Chronology

2008. 2. 11 Founding of the Asan Institute for Policy Studies.
Dr. Han Sung Joo inaugurated as the first Chairman and President of the Institute.
2009. 2. 11 Ambassador Song Young Shik inaugurated as the second President of the Institute.
Groundbreaking Ceremony for a new building for the institute at 1-176 Shinmunro 2-Ga, Jongno-gu, Seoul.
2010. 1. 13 Opening of the new building.
2010. 3. 10 Dr. Hahm Chaibong inaugurated as the third President of the Institute.
2011. 2. 4 Dr. Lee In-ho inaugurated as the second Chairman of the Institute.

The Founder



Dr. Chung Mong Joon is a six-term member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, Chairman of the board of trustees of Ulsan University, and Chairman of the Asan Foundation, the largest philanthropic organization in Korea. He is a former Chairman of the Grand National Party and a member of the party's Supreme Council. He was also a presidential candidate in 2002. From 1995-2011 he served as Vice President of FIFA, the world-governing body of football and as the Co-Chairman of the Korean Organizing Committee for the 2002 Korea-Japan FIFA World Cup. From 1987-1989 he served as the Chairman of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. Dr. Chung received his B.A. in economics from Seoul National University, an M.S. from the Sloan School of Management at MIT, and a Ph.D. in international relations from the School of Advanced International Studies at the John Hopkins University. He is the author of *This I Say to Japan*, *The Relationship Between Government and Business in Japan*, and *Ideology of Business Management*.

Letter from the Chairperson

Korean society today is facing challenges from both the external forces of globalization and various problems within the society itself. Sweeping changes are impacting not only Korea's national security but also the lives of individuals in myriad ways. The purpose of a think tank is fourfold. The first is to analyze, critique, and propose policies in areas concerning the public, including foreign affairs and the economy. The second is to act as a policy liaison between the government and the private sector; and third, to undertake tasks that cannot be performed by the government itself in certain areas, such as establishing contacts, maintaining cooperative relations, and reaching agreements. Finally, a think tank also plays an important role in the training of experts in the government and the academia.

The Asan Institute for Policy Studies actively undertakes policy development, nongovernmental diplomacy, and the training of experts in order to address the various challenges facing Korea. The Institute centers its efforts not only on issues affecting Korea as a nation and East Asia as a region such as peace, security, and national reunification, but also on human security issues such as the environment, human rights, natural resources, and tolerance for cultural diversity.

The Asan Institute is named after the late "Asan" Chung Ju-Yung, a global entrepreneur who dedicated his life to Korea's prosperity and welfare, as well as the nation's peace and reunification.

We solicit your kind support and encouragement. Thank you.

Lee In-ho

Chairperson



President's Message

On January 13, 2010, the Asan Institute for Policy Studies moved into its new home. Nestled in a quiet, old residential quarter in northwest Seoul next to the restored Gyeonghui Palace, the new stunning glass and steel frame structure provides a magnificent setting for research, conferences, and lectures. I am grateful for the vision and leadership of our founder, Dr. Chung Mong Joon, as well as Dr. Han Sung Joo, the founding chairman and president, and Ambassador Song Young Shik, my immediate predecessor, for laying a solid foundation for the Institute. Since assuming office in March of 2010, I have dedicated myself to building on this legacy and to building-up the institute's "software" to match its unsurpassed "hardware." During the year, the institute's staff has gone from 3 to 13, including 6 new doctoral research fellows and 4 new program officers. We held 2 Asan Memorial Lectures, 17 conferences, and 18 roundtables while co-organizing conferences and workshops with partner institutions in Tokyo, New York, Washington, DC, and Shanghai. The year 2010 was a year of laying the foundations. We are now poised to become a globally recognized center of excellence for policy-relevant research and a meeting place for decision makers, intellectuals, policy experts, and concerned citizens. We hope that you will join us in this exciting adventure.

Hahm Chaibong

President







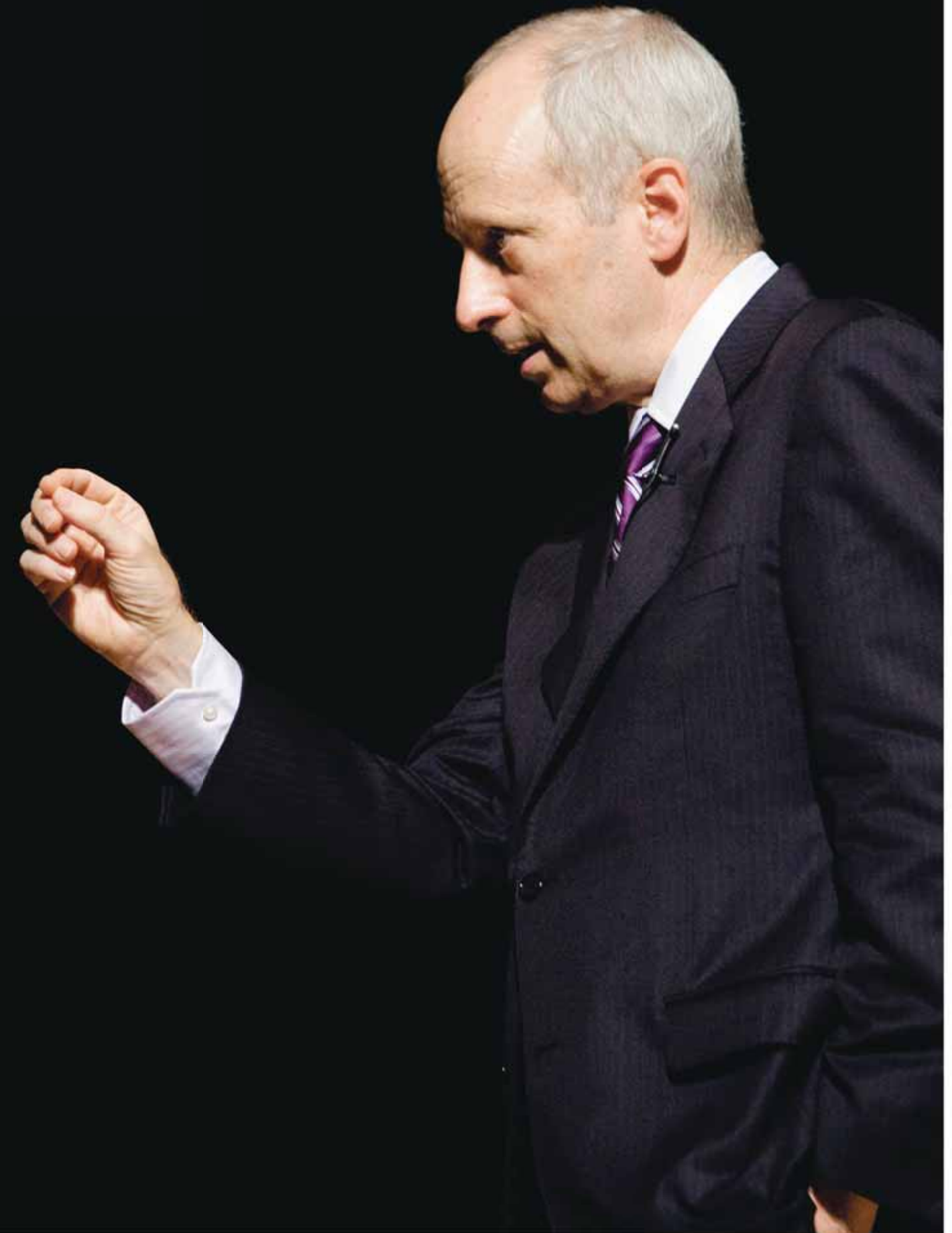
Henry Kissinger during the first Asan Memorial Lecture

The Asan Memorial Lectures

The Asan Memorial Lecture is the flagship lecture series of the Institute. In keeping with its mandate to provide innovative policy solutions and to spearhead public discourse on many of the core issues that Korea, East Asia, and the global community face, the Institute invites top leaders from both the private and public sectors to deliver lectures on the most pressing issues facing the world.

The inaugural year for the Asan Memorial Lecture was a memorable one as two preeminent figures in their respective fields shared their insights with the Korean public: Henry A. Kissinger – former U.S. Secretary of State – and Michael J. Sandel – professor of philosophy at Harvard University.

During a 45-minute lecture, Dr. Kissinger expounded on the historical meaning and strategic implications of the “rise of China” as well as the “relative decline of the United States,” drawing lessons for the future of U.S.-China relations. Dr. Kissinger also recounted his extensive relationship with Korea, which began in 1951 when, as a graduate student, he was sent to Korea to undertake research on the impact of the American Army on the Korean population during the Korean War. Recalling the devastated country that he witnessed at the time, Dr. Kissinger expressed his respect for the Korean people for their remarkable economic and political achievements.



Professor Sandel has gained world-renown for his rare gift of inspiring young people and leading them to debate the most intractable, often uncomfortable, and controversial issues in a spirited but always rational and civil manner. While in Korea, he delivered two lectures, both entitled, "Justice: What is the Right Thing to Do?" as part of the Asan Memorial Lecture Series. The first was held at the Asan Institute's auditorium for a by-invitation-only audience. The second was held at the Grand Peace Palace auditorium at Kyunghee University, with 4,500 people in attendance.



Lecture at the Asan Institute's headquarters



Lecture at Kyunghee University

International Security and Foreign Affairs



Susan Shirk during the roundtable, "North Korea's Succession Politics and Northeast Asian Security"

North Korean provocations and increasingly assertive Chinese foreign policy framed Northeast Asia's regional security dynamics in 2010. The sinking of the *Cheonan* and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island once again revealed the brazenness and brutality of the North Korean regime while exposing the precariousness and fragility of peace and security in the region. China's refusal to condemn North Korean actions only added to the sense of uncertainty regarding the future of the regional security balance. The efficacy of any policy to "engage" North Korea, as well as efforts to de-



T.J. Pempel

Evans Revere

Ralph Cossa

Scott Snyder

nuclearize North Korea, came into question. The thesis of China's "peaceful rise" or its willingness to play the role of a "responsible stakeholder" was also cast into doubt. Asan addressed such issues by organizing workshops and conferences on such subjects as "The Rise of China and the Prospects for Northeast Asia Regional Community," "Post-Cheonan Regional Security," "North Korea's Succession Politics and Northeast Asian Security," and "How to Deal with North Korea?"

As China's role in regional security loomed larger than ever, Asan initiated two ROK-China-U.S. tri-lateral dialogues in Shanghai, one in partnership with the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) and Fudan University and another with CSIS and the Shanghai Institute for International Studies (SIIS). The ROK-U.S. bilateral meeting on "The Rise of China, North Korean Succession, and the Security Regime in Northeast Asia" was also organized.



Lee Chung Min

Kim Sung-ban

Gordon Flake

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Mike Green, CSIS

The ROK-U.S.-Japan trilateral relationship has been the linchpin of peace and security in the region. In the wake of recent North Korean provocations and seemingly close security coordination between North Korea and China, the role of the trilateral relations has been receiving renewed attention. The Asan Institute organized two “trilaterals,” one on security issues with the National Committee on American Foreign Policy (NCAFP) and the Japan Institute for International Affairs (JIIA), and another on “Nuclear Non-Proliferation in Northeast Asia” in partnership with CSIS and JIIA. The latter trilateral was also inspired by the designation of South Korea as the host of the Second Nuclear Security Summit to be held in March 2012.



Nogami Yoshibi, J. Stapleton Roy, and Donald Zagoria during the conference, “How Do We Deal with North Korea?”

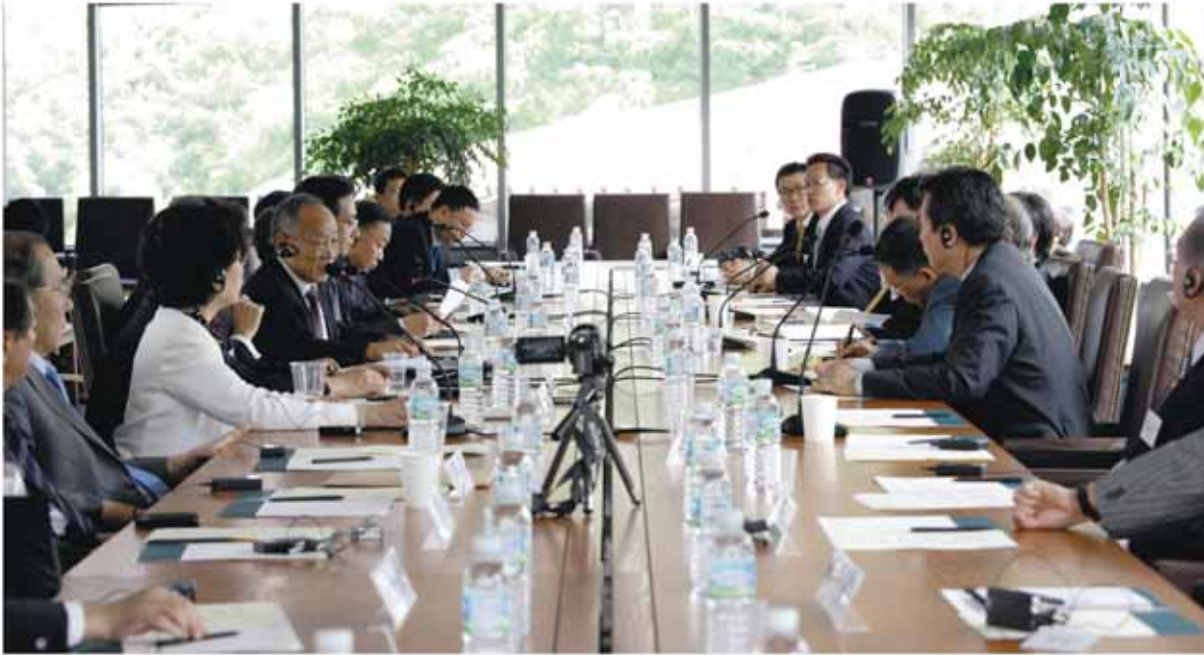


Habm Chaibong, Han Sung-joo, and Clark Murdock during a trilateral Dialogue on Nuclear Issues



Dennis Blair during a roundtable on current security issues

Li Zhaoxing, former PRC foreign minister, and his delegation from the China Association for International Friendly Contact



NATO delegates



The roundtable, "Current U.S. Security Policies and U.S.-ROK Alliance"

While hosting events at the Asan Institute's magnificent facilities is always a pleasure, the experts at Asan are often invited to participate in conferences overseas. This deepens the growing connections between Asan and other leading global think tanks and academic institutions, while further establishing the reputation of Asan abroad at the same time. Whether it is by traveling to Washington, DC to take part in events organized in partnership with other think tanks like CSIS, or to Shanghai to co-organize events with Fudan University, the Asan Institute used 2010 to expand both the size and scope of its activities around the world.

Asan also increased its cooperation with Korean think tanks and research institutes in 2010. Collaboration of this kind is essential for tapping the high level of expertise within Korea. Working with leading experts from partner institutions such as the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), the Samsung Economic Research Institute (SERI), and with prominent professors from top academic institutions, the Asan Institute is quickly establishing a reputation as a place where top minds meet.

Governance

South Korea is one of the world's most wired nations, and its people are increasingly on the go. This has changed the ways in which Koreans interact with each other and the outside world, as well as the ways in which they receive information. At the same time, South Korea is undergoing a dramatic demographic change that will have a profound impact on the country's future. With women increasingly entering the workforce – and many of them deferring or even foregoing marriage altogether – South Korea's birthrate has fallen to one of the lowest in the world. The population is predicted to peak late in this decade, and then decline. This means that unless a dramatic increase in productivity occurs, or the downward trend of the birth rate is reversed, the country will face serious challenges in terms of growth and development. One mitigating factor is the influx of migrant workers, a trend that has already begun turning Korea into an increasingly multicultural society. The Asan Institute delved into these issues in 2010. At a roundtable entitled "Korean Society and Female Migration," experts were invited to provide in-depth analyses of current social policies regarding female immigrants – a particularly relevant issue in Korea given its peculiar pattern of migration – as well as on multiculturalism. A second roundtable was held bringing together experts on the social policies of other nations in addressing the needs of migrant women.



Lee Ji Young, Kim Min Jung, Woo Jung-Yeop, and Kim Sung Jin during a roundtable on female immigrants in Korea



Lee Junoong

Kwon Sanghee

Hwang Sangmin

Yum Yoosik

With nearly complete mobile coverage, and an ever increasing number of Wi-Fi hotspots, South Korea has embraced the digital age with a vengeance. As more and more people receive their information from the Internet and social networking services, it is increasingly important to understand how this influences the way in which public opinion is formed. The roundtable entitled "The Influence of the Internet on Public Opinion," focused on articulating the guidelines for enhancing democracy in the "Age of the Internet".

As an increasing segment of the society abandons the landline telephone, the accuracy and efficacy of traditional public opinion poll survey methods, a cornerstone of quality public policy, has increasingly come into question. The Asan Institute prepared to launch its own monthly opinion poll using mobile Random Digit Dialing (RDD), the first of its kind in the nation, in 2011. This will ensure that the voices of those previously excluded segments of society are brought back into the fold.



The Conference,
"Korean Politics and Opinion Surveys"

Even as the security situation in the region seemed to deteriorate, 2010 was a year in which South Korea came to assume a major role in global governance as it successfully hosted the G20 Summit. In partnership with the Hilla Governance Center of CSIS and Yonsei University, Asan convened an international conference on "G20 and Global Governance Reform," as well as a roundtable evaluating the Seoul G20 Summit and the future of this new global governance platform. Increasingly, Korea is seen as the model of a responsible stakeholder in East Asia, acting as a bridge between the developing and developed worlds.



Kenneth Dam during the Conference, "G20 and Global Governance Reform"



Stephen Krasner during the conference, "G20 and Global Governance Reform"

Further evidence of Korea's growing role in the international community is its recent transformation from aid recipient to aid donor status. A roundtable entitled, "Korea as an Emerging Donor" delved into Korea's official development assistance (ODA) practices, and highlighted the fact that Korea needs to review and continue to develop its aid model. As the first ever nation to make the successful transition from recipient to donor, Korea is in a unique position to successfully pass along the expertise and experience it gained as it traversed the path toward developed nation status.



Barbara Stallings during the roundtable, "Korea as an Emerging Donor"



Kim Myung-ja during the Conference, "Urban ecosystem in Seoul and Green Infrastructure"

Philosophy and Public Policy

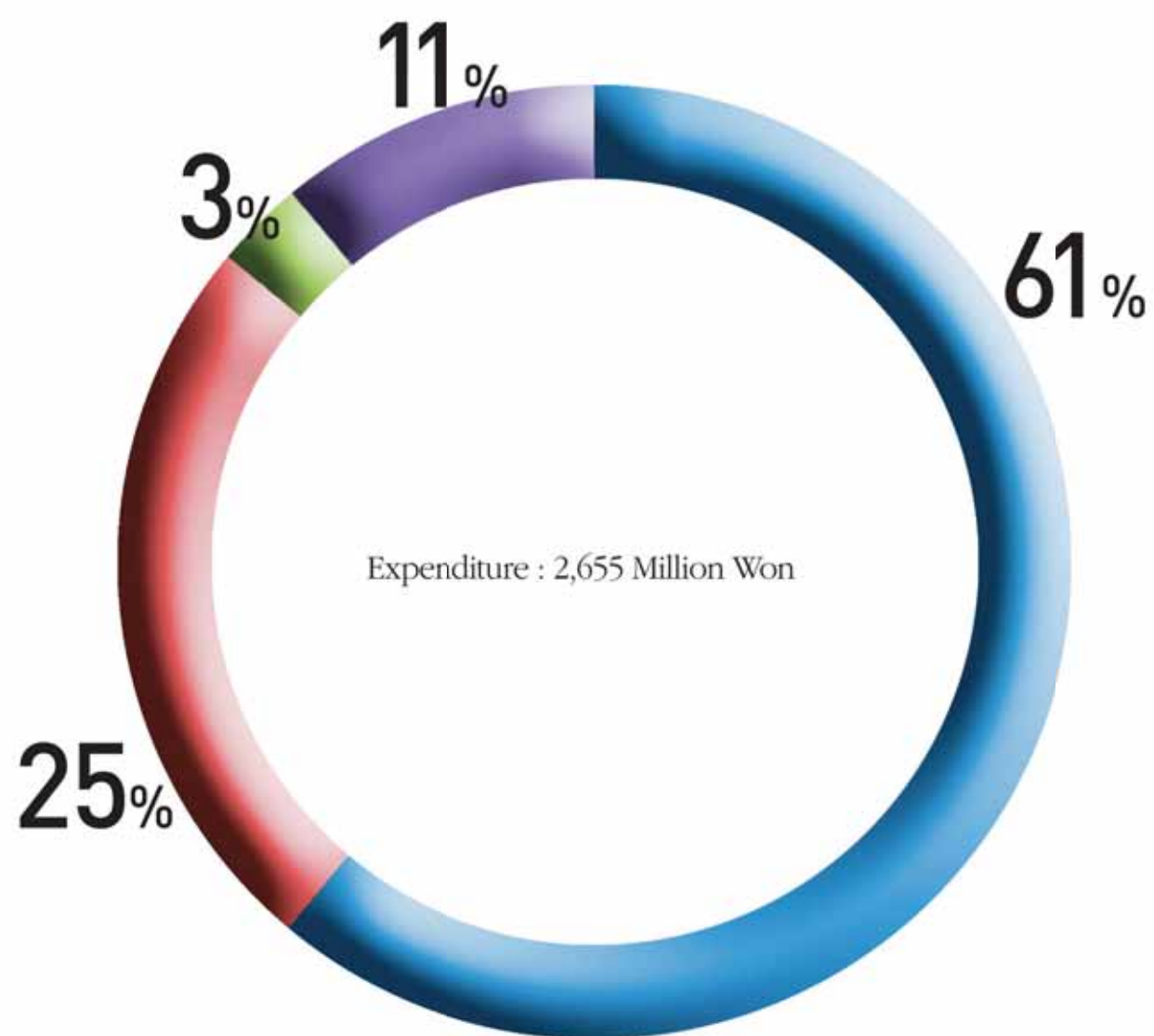
Even as the Asan Institute undertakes path-breaking empirical research, it continues to fully address the normative dimensions of the public policy changes and challenges that confront public policy makers. In 2010, in addition to hosting the Memorial Lectures, the Institute also explored the contemporary influence and relevance of Confucianism in modern-day Korea and East Asia by hosting the "International Symposium on the Globalization of Confucianism."

Opinion Surveys

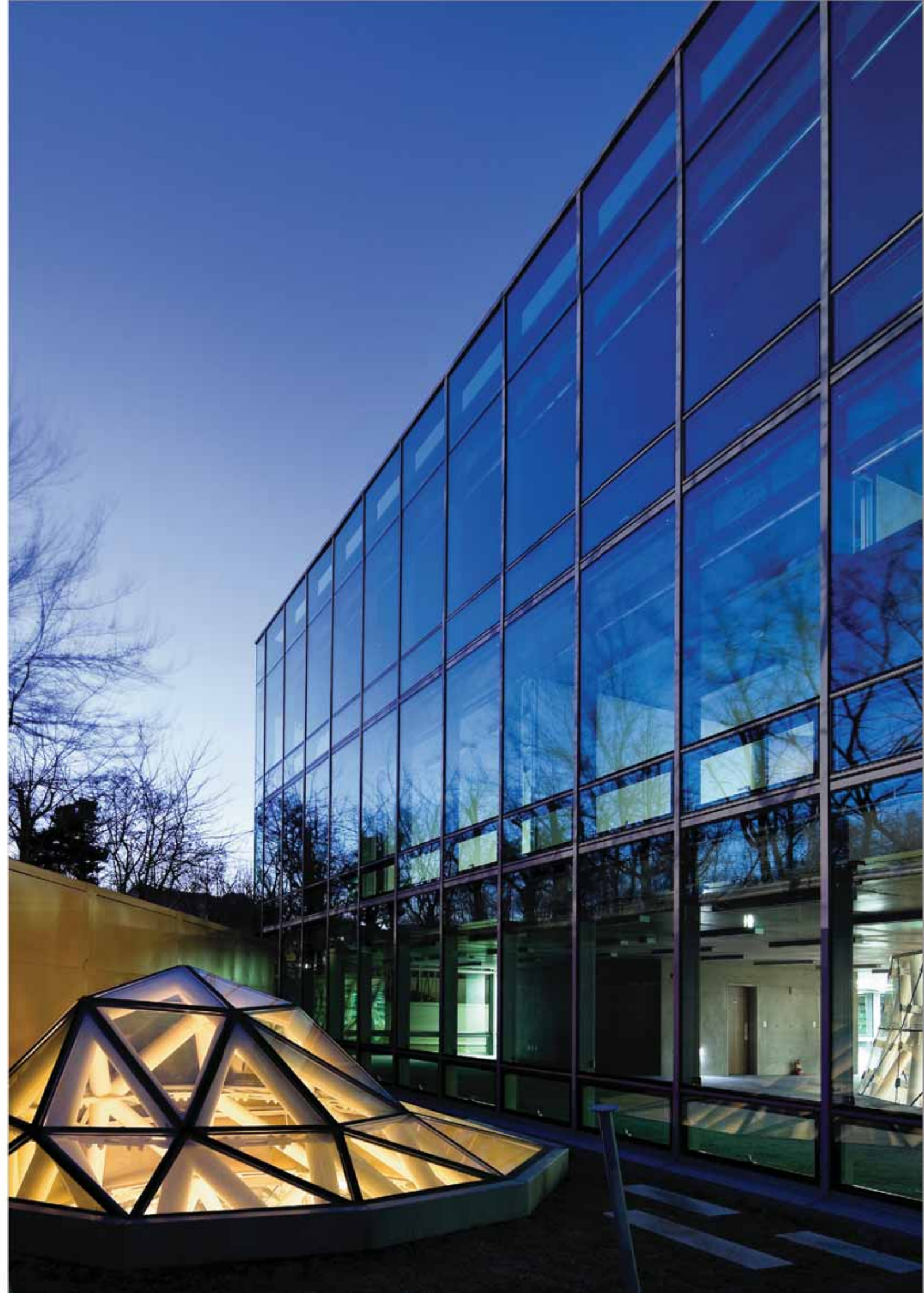
Timely and accurate public opinion surveys are the building-blocks of sound public policy formulation and implementation. In 2010, Asan undertook one of the largest and most in-depth public opinion surveys in Korea. With 2,000 samples and more than 80 questions, the first "Asan Annual Public Opinion Survey" was conducted through interviews. One of the survey's goals was to "map" the "conservative-progressive" divide in South Korean politics. While South Korea's conservatives and progressives are relatively clearly divided over such issues as attitudes towards North Korea, the ROK-US alliance, and the economy, the difference between them becomes less clear when it comes to such "social" issues as abortion, gay rights, and multiculturalism. The survey is the first-ever attempt in Korea to discover the link, or lack thereof, between "ideological conservatism" and "economic conservatism" on the one hand, and "social conservatism" on the other. The survey is a veritable treasure-trove of Korean public opinion findings over a vast range of issues, the results of which will be published in a comprehensive report in mid-2011. The Asan Institute also conducted a public opinion survey in the immediate aftermath of the shelling of the Yeonpyeong Island by North Korea. The survey revealed major shifts in South Korean public's attitudes towards North Korea, China and the ROK-US alliance, signaling a fundamental shift in the public's security perception. The survey results were published in both Korean and English. All Asan survey results are also available on the institute's homepage.



Finances



- Research & Conferences
- Salaries
- Publications
- Others



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