
SUMMARY



A Study on the National Territorial Strategies for Implementation of the New Economic Initiative for the Korean Peninsula

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The purpose of this study is to develop a national territorial level implementation strategy for inter-Korean economic cooperation for the three major economic belts of the New Economic Initiative for the Korean Peninsula, the Presidential agenda being promoted by the government, and suggest strategic projects for each belt by analyzing development conditions of the individual belts.

The key research results proposed the inter-Korean East-Sea tourism industry-related cooperation belt, the promotion of a hub port for road and sea logistics and an inter-Korean resource development industry cooperation model, etc., and identified three strategic projects for the East-Sea economic belt, including the establishment of Seorak-Geumgang-Wonsan-Baekdusan tourism belt, four hub ports linking North Korea and the East Sea and a resource development special zone around Dancheon. Regarding the West-Sea economic belt, strategies for the improvement of inter-Korean road transportation connectivity, establishment of an inter-Korean industrial cooperation model and development of an international industrial cooperation zone were suggested, and

its four strategic projects include the Seoul-Pyeongyang-Sinuiju high-speed railway project, development of Kaesong-Haeju special zone, development of Pyeongyang-Nampo special zone and development of Dandong-Sinuiju cross-border industrial complex. For the North-South Korean border area belt, strategies for cooperation enhancement for conservation and management of national land and utilization as pilot zone for new cooperation models were proposed, and three strategic tasks including development of DMZ eco-tourism zone, shared river management and shared use of Han River and development of a special reunification zone were identified.

To promote the above strategic projects, the following policy suggestions have been made: First, need to consider national territory strategy and project assessment factors according to different conditions for each belt. Second, selection of the top priority among strategic projects and preparation for the establishment of an institutional environment to implement them. lastly, the range of agents that promote inter-Korean economic cooperation projects including the central government, local governments, private companies and social organizations needs to be diversified.