

Header: The Study Of Korea's Peace Keeping Operations

The Study of Korea's Peace Keeping Operations: discussing the details of how developed
through the cases

Seokjun Song

Universidad Militar Nueva Granada

Facultad de Relaciones Internacionales, Estrategia y Seguridad

Especialización Alta Gerencia de Seguridad y Defensa

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Abstract

Many countries around the world have participated in these activities to contribute to global peace that a broad level and enhance its international influence as well as from the direct and indirect political and economic interests, such as good of the country level. By joining to the United Nations, South Korea is steadily expanding its role as a member of the U.N. Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1991. One of the most notable is the attention of the PKO. Since the first deployment of the contingent to the UNOSOM-II in Somalia, Korea has sent its service members to more than 19 UNPKO missions including MINURSO in Western Sahara, UNOMIG in Georgia, UNIVEM III in Angola, UNTAET in East Timor, UNFICYP in Cyprus, and ONUB in Burundi.

The Korean PKO personnel have performed a variety of missions such as peace consolidation, cease-fire monitoring, police activities, humanitarian and reconstruction assistance, medical assistance, election monitoring and so forth. As of March 2014, Korea has fielded a total of 630 personnel in the UNPKO missions worldwide, becoming the 33rd largest troop contributor.

However, Koreans tend to be overly sensitive to casualties caused by overseas activities, and the National Assembly or the government, which has no choice but to pay public opinion in a pluralistic or democratic society, has no choice but to make prudent decisions on international peace activities. Moreover, it is not easy to make timely decisions through timely judgment and decision-making, because of the need for a combination of factors such as national and international factors, namely, the need for national interests, social forces, social forces, conflict and political circles, and geopolitical dynamics surrounding Korea. Therefore, it is necessary to

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establish a foundation for the international peace activities, encompassing extensive and ongoing publicity, education and persuasion efforts to induce awareness of the broader and stronger international awareness of international peace and international peace activities, as well as the legal and institutional maintenance of the PKO. Consistently responding to the growing international demands of international peace activities in the international community, it expands our global stature and influences our global stature and national interests.

Keywords: UN Peacekeeping Operations(PKO), The PKO in Korea, Peace building

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Introduction

What is the PKO?

The history of humanity is called the history of warfare (Bernard Law Montgomery, 1972). In retrospect, the history of humanity there is no peace, war period was not so very long. A religious war, war and colonial war, ideological war, an ethnic war mankind with a variety of purposes, including many he made the war. But fortunately this is sustainable development of the war with a mechanism to prevent and manage the war came over. As representing the United Nations peace activities can be like it. Of course, activity was not on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations peace and that several controversies, but nevertheless the United Nations in terms of a major role in the maintenance of international peace and security. We cannot deny that they are doing.

Peace and safety of the solution is difficult terrain between the Parties to the conflict is international peace activities in order to restore and maintain the United Nations and other international actors in neutral stance. Conscientiousness refers to military observer or peace-keeping missions (Ramsbotham and Woodhouse, 1999). Many countries around the world have participated in these activities to contribute to global peace that a broad level and enhance its international influence as well as from the direct and indirect political and economic interests, such as good of the country level.

World countries a contribution to world peace by taking part in the activities of international peace and want to political and diplomatic influence in the international community. In addition, by participating, directly or indirectly in the process of post-conflict reconstruction of the country send its own economic interests and other great addition to the benefit of the

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substantive benefits that can be expected. Therefore, the countries are trying to serving maintenance of order after an end to conflicts as well as the timing of the conflict countries, military observer, led by the United Nations with the goal of peace-building or multinational force for peace.

By 'United Nations Peace-keeping Operations principle and guidelines' of the National Institute of Peace activities, peace operations is peaceful settlement activities of the dispute and activities to prevent a recurrence. So, the Peace-keeping activity include five concept; conflict prevention, peace-making, peace-enforcement, peace-keeping and peace-building.

The Change development process and types of PKOs

Changes in peacekeeping activities. The United Nations' peacekeeping operations have been conducted in various forms since 1948, and Hillen explained it as illustrated in *figure 1*.

First, it is a supervisory mission. In cases where operational activity is friendly and the degree of military effort is relatively low, it consists of hundreds of thousands of staff members, consisting of a relatively small number of observers, and only a limited number of people who are unarmed or portable. Often, they are composed of officers selected in neutral countries to maintain impartiality and geographic balance. The success of the monitoring mission is vital to the parties' consent and cooperation.

Second, it is a traditional peacekeeping activity. Conducted by the consent and cooperation of the warring parties, a somewhat complex task is granted. It is usually composed of thousands of units of military barracks and carries out missions in the 'buffer zone' to separate combat activities. The mission was mainly comprised of developed nations such as developed countries, Canada, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. Military action is stronger than

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watch duty, but it is not enforced, and it has been done mainly to control disputes. Consequently, the military characteristics of this mission are somewhat negative, moderate, and non-controlled.

Third, it is the 2nd generation peacekeeping activity. This refers to the operation of the mission in different environments in terms of the size of the PKO, the complexity of the mission and the functions of the UN after the aftermath of the Gulf War and the cooperative atmosphere of the UN Security Council. It requires a forceful military force to operate aggressively rather than in a relatively different environment, such as a relatively different set of tasks such as the conclusion of a peace treaty, such as the conclusion of a peace treaty. Thus, it can be arranged without explicit consent from the parties involved, and is a very broad organization that manages all aspects of the political, social, economic, and military aspects simultaneously.

Fourth, it is the peace enforcement measures. This is an active and hostile operation in hostile and bellicose situations requiring massive military use. However, the UN's compulsory military action, as practiced in the past and the Gulf War, tends to be carried out in countries with advanced military equipment and organizations, such as the integration of the command chain structure and the integration of disparate military groups. Hillen's concept is somewhat ambiguous, such as ' Generation 2, ' which uses ' Generation 2 ' terminology.

Some scholars also use the term " first-generation " and " post-cold war " activities as the second generation PKO activities, and these days, the term " multi-dimensional PKO " activity is used. In addition, it cans not distinguish clearly from actual activity.

Generally, international peace operations are divided into two types. First, the UNPKOs are UN-led missions in which its member states contribute peacekeeping forces or cease-fire observers based on the UNSC resolutions. Since its first mission, when the UN Truce

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Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was established in 1948 in order to supervise the observance of the truce in Palestine, the UN has conductor is operating a total of 69 missions, including ongoing 17 operations. (Peacekeeping Fact Sheet)

Meanwhile, multinational force peace operations, or non-UNPKOs, are organized within a regional security institution's framework or by a specific leading state or a group of the states that have vested interests in the conflict-ridden country or region. The commander is appointed by either a leading country or regional organizations. The 1991 Gulf War, in which the U.S.-led coalition forces from 34 countries repelled the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, was a classic example of MNF activities. When direct UN involvement was not regarded feasible or suitable, the UNSC authorized regional organizations or 'the coalition of the willing' states to conduct MNF operations.

The Characters of PKO in Korea

The PKO in Korea

Development and Characteristics of Korea's UNPKO and Non-UNPKO. Since the first deployment of the contingent to the UNOSOM-II in Somalia, Korea has sent its service members to more than 19 UNPKO missions including MINURSO in Western Sahara, UNOMIG in Georgia, UNIVEM III in Angola, UNTAET in East Timor, UNFICYP in Cyprus, and ONUB in Burundi.

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of 630 personnel in the UNPKO missions worldwide, becoming the 33rd largest troop contributor (MFA 2014a; Pabyong Gongkam 2014)

The unit-level deployments include the Dongmyeong Unit (317) operating in Lebanon from July 2007 and Hanbit Unit (283) in South Sudan from March 2013. Other deployments in individual capacity as military observers or staff officers are serving in eight regions – the UNMOGIP (7), UNMIL (2), UNMISS (7), UNIFIL (4), UNAMID (2), UNOCI (2), MINURSO (4), MINUSTAH (2).

As for Korea's participation in MNF operations, it began to support the U.S.-led counter-terrorism operations in Afghanistan as a part of MNFs in the aftermath of the 9/11 terrorist attack in 2001. At the time, Korean public opinion was divided by the pros and cons over the troop deployment issue, but Korean personnel successfully carried out a range of international peace operations to provide humanitarian assistance, medical support, and peace reconstruction. The Dongeui Unit, a 100-men Korean medical assistance team, treated more than 250,000 patients, including coalition forces and local people, during its operation in Afghanistan from February 2002 to December 2007. The treatment figures of the Dongeui Unit is three times that of other civilian hospitals in the country (MOFAT 2004; MND 2007). In addition, the Dasan Unit, a 150-men construction engineer team, had performed various support missions for the Korean-US combined Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) as a part of the US-led multinational civil operation team to develop the self-reliant capacity of local governments to undertake socio-economic reconstruction (MND 2007; Yoo 2005).

Both Korean units had a very good reputation, as they not only performed the assigned duties of peacekeeping and reconstruction but also engaged in winning the hearts and minds of

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the local people through running the schools, orphanage, and day-care centers for the local children and offering vocational training classes. The Dongeui Unit, in particular, received the local people's compliment as 'a god's blessing' in Afghanistan, while the Dasan Unit was called as 'Kuri (Korea) number one' and 'true brothers of our Iraqi people' (MND 2007; Ban, 2011)

The recent trend of Korea PKOs

The Korean Peninsula peacekeeping activities include the second generation activities that include the first-generation activities, including the traditional UN PKO activities, and broader concepts. We can see Table 1. Analysis of Korea PKOs Activities. The first generation activities include military observation or peacekeeping forces, and the military's military conflicts are aimed at forming a cease-fire zone, forming a buffer zone for the sake of armistice and peace of mind, and strengthening the security of human security, building trust plans, and strengthening the rule of law, and strengthening the rule of law. In conclusion, Korea's peacekeeping efforts are a comprehensive concept of unifying and long-term peace. However, depending on the size of the activity, the majority of the respondents were largely engaged in the activities of a smaller Observer, a relatively large number of people, and a relatively large number of people (The size of one battalion) were deployed to reinforce peace and implement measures to reinforce peace between the combatants in the past. In other words, this mission is designed to foster economic, social and economic cooperation between the warring parties by developing social, political, and economic structures to prevent future disputes and maintain lasting peace. Korea's peacekeeping efforts can be organized by establishing lasting peace and establishing lasting peace on the basis of establishing lasting peace. In short, the nature of the peacekeeping operations carried out the traditional duties of the Republic of Korea and the 2nd

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generation, while in full-scale, it exhibits a lasting and long-term peace of mind in terms of size and activity.

Another characteristic of Korean peacekeeping operations is that most of the activities have been carried out by the military. Of course, in the case of the dispatch of troops to Afghanistan, the mission of the Republic of Korea was conducted by the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT), and the center of the overall activity was conducted by civilians and policemen. On the other hand, the dispatch of troops has been carried out by soldiers dispatched to the military. All of this was done under Civil Affair, ranging from civil relief to civil relief, to social assistance, to social assistance, and to social and economic infrastructure. As a result, the contents of the peace movement are the same as the contents of the Civil Affair.

The Cases of PKO in Korea

East Timor

East Timor was independent from Portugal in 1975. Indonesia invaded East Timor in the name of the Prevention of communizing In December that year in July 1976 with the connivance of the United States succeeded in East Timor as its territory. But East Timor's independence movement that lasted for 20 years for the support of the international community has grown. In 1998, with the collapse of the Suharto regime, international community gave Indonesia strong pressure. Indonesia agreed to conduct a referendum asking the secession of East Timor. Therefore, in June 1999, in the United Nations installed un mission in east timor (UNAMET) at the East Timor, and conducted a referendum. When but the results were announced, that 78.5 percent of the vote by voting for independence, a militia committed an act

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of destruction and human rights abuses, looting and arson against the separation and independence. As a result, cause huge social turmoil.

Accordingly, the U.N. multinational led by Australia on September 15, 1999, the authorization of a peacekeeping force. Australia to October 25, the United Nations Organization established the interim administration. And East Timor is fully independent until construction and infrastructure needed to be in charge of the exercise of legislative, administrative and judicial authority. The South Korean government to join the international community's efforts on 28 September 1999, evergreen dispatched his troops. Until 23 October 2003, 3,328 people in East Timor peace-keeping operations. The East Timor WGI maintained relatively high levels during dispatch of Korean troops, especially the rule of law index showed significantly improved. East Timor's governance is enhanced because of the multinational force military intervention pro-indonesia group the militia of the international community's economic, military, has watered down her chances of winning. According to an end to civil war in which utility has greatly increased.

First, the United Nations has accumulated 9,150 people involved created a multinational force(INTERFET) in East Timor, pro-indonesia group effective control of militia act of violence. Unlike other countries, East Timor by the rule of law has greatly enhanced level of the reason is that interfet, can be found in the characteristics of Australia. Australian troops that affected of the doctrine of British colonial rule, early pro-indonesia group from activities focusing on the arrest, detain and disarm the militias. In addition, daily "New East Timor " been printed and distributed to local communities to in three languages. In other words, they distributed flyer and poster to prevent the murder, torture and body injury.

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Second, the activities of democratic political system was established by UNTAET's activities. As a result, it was improved financial support from the same period and utility according to an end to conflict. UNTAET had overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and was empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice. UNTAET's mandate consisted of the following elements: 1. to provide security and maintain law and order throughout the territory of East Timor. 2. To establish an effective administration. 3. To assist in the development of civil and social services 4. To ensure the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation and development assistance. 5. To support capacity-building for self-government. 6. To assist in the establishment of conditions for sustainable development (UN Peacekeeping, 2014)

Accordingly, some social groups have developed activities to establish democratic principles that prevent exclusion from being excluded from the political process of East Timor.

In particular, a variety of measures were devised to deal with the alleged retaliatory action, such as negotiating, promoting, and coordinating with the militia leaders since the independence of East Timor(Kim Woo Sun, 2009). Moreover, the economic support scale provided by the international community to East Timor from 1999 to 2009 could cost as much as \$ 8,000 per capita. Considering that East Timor's per-capita GDP was \$ 45.6 billion in 1999, it was equivalent to the income of the entire nation for 17 years (GuterianoLeves, 2014) The people of East Timor refused to maintain a strong economic support by refusing to support such massive economic aid.

Third, the activities of the South Korean evergreen troops stationed in East Timor were not significantly different from those of the Australian troops. On October 4, 1999, the South

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Korean government dispatched infantry combat units to Lautem district in East Timor, to assist in supporting peace-keeping operations and humanitarian relief efforts. The evergreens carried out the duties of border control, peace-keeping, civil operations and key facilities in the area of responsibility, and established trust with local residents through street and residential patrols to monitor illegal weapons holders and to monitor potential threats.

This was consistent with the U.S.-led coalition in Australia and consequently contributed to the establishment of the rule of law in East Timor. In East Timor, however, the situation deteriorated again as the peacekeepers withdrew from the country after 2002 and the international community moved to support economic aid (OECD Investing in Security, 2011)

Lebanon

After being separated from Syria in 1926, Lebanon was ruled by France and gained independence in 1943. However, the situation has suffered extreme social chaos since the period of five years since the beginning of the year. The background of this turmoil lies in the conflict between the Christian powers wanting independence in Lebanon and the Muslim forces that seek to become part of the Arab world. The confrontation between the two groups has evolved into a second round of civil war, coupled with neighboring countries' intervention (KIDA, 2014).

The first civil war was triggered in 1975 by a group of Christians who assaulted Palestine guerrillas trying to establish Lebanon as a stronghold of Israel. Syria and Israel, respectively, have deployed troops in Lebanon to support Islamic forces and Christianity, while the Soviet Union and the United States have been expanding to international warfare in support of Syria and Israel. In 1978, the United Nations dispatched troops to Lebanon, demanding the

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withdrawal of Israeli U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon from Lebanon and withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. The first civil war ended in 1990 with the Taif Peace Accord.

The Second Civil War began with Israeli attacks on Lebanon in July 2006, when Hezbollah attacked the Lebanese government and felt threatened by the Lebanese government's pro-Russian policy. The UN passed U.N. resolutions calling for UNIFIL to strengthen the U.N. resolution calling for a ceasefire between Israel and Hezbollah in August 2006. Accordingly, the South Korean government decided to dispatch peacekeeping troops in 2006, and since 2007, the South Korean forces have been stationed in Tir region in southern Lebanon. Since the South Korean military began to stay in Lebanon in 2007, Lebanon has declined slightly compared to the previous period, but the political stability index has declined significantly.

Despite the fact that the UN's involvement in the matter has worsened, the political stability of the Lebanese civil war can be traced back to the characteristics of the Lebanese civil war. First, it was highly likely that Israel, one of the fighting parties, would win militarily. The Iranian revolutionary defender and Hezbollah, backed by Syria, possess military power beyond the level of a militant group (Yeo Si Dong, 2006). However, it is realistically impossible for Hezbollah or Lebanon to overpower Israel's military forces, which have been waging war against the entire Arab army. Therefore, Israel had no reason to rule out the use of military force.

Second, there was no way to impose sanctions on Israel to impose sanctions on Israel. Third, the Lebanese civil war, which has the nature of a religious conflict between Christianity and the Islamic factions, has a vicious cycle of a vicious cycle of violent retaliation between Israel and Hezbollah. Despite this, clashes between the two sides continue to ensue despite

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Israeli and Lebanese governments repeating their intention to abide by the U.N. resolution (UNIFIL, 2014). Due to the social and political characteristics of Lebanon, the international community's support for Lebanon is also becoming a proxy for Western countries and Islamic nations, disrupting the systematic support of the UN. In 1978, when UNIFIL was first installed in the southern part of Lebanon, the mission was made to restore political stability by stopping the withdrawal of Israel from the south, peacekeeping, peacekeeping of Lebanon, and establishment of sovereignty over Lebanon in Lebanon (UN Peacekeeping, 2014) The mission was expanded in 2006 to strengthen humanitarian aid to civilians, along with the outbreak of the Second Civil War. However, Western governments and Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia, and Saudi Arabia concentrated on securing military and political stability to support post-war rehabilitation and support. On the other hand, Iran's Islamic nations, including Iran, are supporting anti-government forces (Emile Combaz, 2014).

The funding provided by members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee is mostly used for UN activities, but the funding provided by DAC members is mostly used in areas unrelated to that of the UN (Emile Combaz, 2014) Therefore, U.N. efforts to stop the violence and secure political stability in Lebanon have failed. Such a domestic and external situation also affected the achievements of the South Korean forces, which were sent to the Lebanese civil war as part of the UNIFIL. In August 2006, the South Korean government dispatched its troops to Lebanon in 2007 as the United Nations asked for membership in the United States. The mission of the Dongmyeong Unit consists of surveillance reconnaissance in the area of operation, the deployment of the South Korean troops in Lebanon, and civil military operations. Under the mission, the commission deployed a civil operation called "Peace Wave",

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which was responsible for preventing the inflow of illegal armed forces, controlling the inflow of weapons, and supervising the stabilization of the weapons.

As a result, the MFF was praised as the most exemplary unit commander of UNIFIL in 2009. However, despite the failure of the international community to unite the international community around the U.N., UNIFIL seems to have materially contributed to the restoration of the political stability in Lebanon.

Iraq

In Iraq, the power struggle between the Arab states and the communist forces continued in the wake of the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958. As a result, the Socialist Party took control of the Socialist Party in 1968, and Saddam Hussein took control of anti-government rebels, Shiite Islam and Kurdish rebellion in 1979 after taking power in 1979. Iraqi rebellion broke out by Saddam Hussein in 1991, when the Iraqi war ended in disarray due to the defeat of Iraqi forces in Iraq. But in the 2003 Iraqi war, the Iraqi insurgency collapsed and Saddam Hussein was executed again, causing the resistance of the Shiite bloc to fall into a civil war. Accordingly, the UN Security Council stationed a multinational coalition in October 2003 in Iraq, and the United States imposed a stabilization operation to rebuild the Iraqi government and its governing bodies. In April 2003, South Korea dispatched Seo hee to support the Korea-U.S. Free Forces Agreement, a coalition of Iraqi forces, and dispatched the Zaytun Division of the Zaytun Division in 2004. Compared to the previous six years from 2003 to 2008, when the troop dispatch from South Korea was made to last, the Iraqi WGI decreased slightly, leading to a decline in political stability equivalent to 53 percent of the overall change.

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Despite the international community's involvement, the reason for the worsening political stability is that the international community's military intervention has not been effective. The U.S. military divides stabilization operations into reconstructions and stabilizations.

Reconstruction refers to the activities of utilizing land to rebuild the infrastructure such as damaged or fragmented politics, social, economic, and economic development, and stabilization of the potential for the recurrence of violence and degradation of the potential for the collapse of the law (Headquarters Department of the Army, 2008). Iraq's support for Iraq was centered on reconstruction rather than stabilization. This is because after the Vietnam War, the practice of separating military operations and rule of governance has been established rigorously. Initially, the United States supported approximately \$ 21 billion in large-scale infrastructure projects through Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund: IRRF. However, since 2007, it has expanded its support for the enhancement of support for Iraq's security capabilities, such as military training and equipment support and equipment support (MOFA, 2014). Also, the coalition forces, which dispatched troops to Iraq, continued to decrease since 2003. We can see *Table 2*.

Dispatching number of troopers from nations, Christopher M. Blanchard and Catherine Marine Dale, (2007).

As a result, the international community failed to prepare for the security vacuum, including the emergence of the Iraqi insurgents, which could result in the collapse of the Iraqi regime while the Iraqi regime opposed the collapse of the Iraqi regime.

The South Korean government dispatched a large number of troops to Iraq after the United States and Britain, but failed to contribute to the stabilization of Iraq by concentrating on humanitarian aid and reconstruction efforts. The Zaytun Division emphasized local culture,

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customs, and religion for local residents, while building an infrastructure suitable for regional affairs, including hospitals and school facilities, and supporting training and training for human resources (Kim Byung Chun, 2006). These activities were consistent with the efforts of the international community to rebuild the war-torn country, but were not efficient enough to resolve the conflicts between the sectarian sect, the fundamental cause of the civil war. In a civil war, such as Iraq, which is politically stable, it is desirable to interpolate infantry forces to disable armed forces and establish powerful governing bodies.

Afghanistan

The Afghan civil war was fully deployed in 1979 when the Soviet Union dispatched troops to support the Communist coup, and the United States supported Mujahidian Mujahin, a Muslim insurgent group. In 1989, however, the Soviet army seized control of Kabul and seized power in April 1992 as Soviet troops withdrew from the army. The Afghan political parties formed an interim government in 1992 to end the civil war in 1992, but the Taliban regime was launched in 1996 by Taliban forces backed by Pakistan and Al Qaeda. The Taliban regime, which advocated Islamic fundamentalism, has acted as a violation of human rights, which has led the Northern Alliance, to oppose the Taleban regime. In particular, the U.S. government destroyed the Taliban regime through the invasion of Afghanistan, especially when Al Qaeda, which sponsors the Taliban regime, launched a September 11 terrorist attack. However, the Taliban forces rallied again after 2006, causing social and political chaos in Afghanistan.

The South Korean government deployed medical aid corps and construction corps in 2002 to support the U.S.-led war in Afghanistan, but withdrew from South Korea in 2007 when the Taliban kidnapped a South Korean hostage and killed a South Korean soldier in terror attacks

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However, the U.N. Security Assistance Force established the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan and requested support from members of the U.N. Security Council.

Accordingly, the South Korean government sent back the reconstruction support of an Oshino unit in 2010. When Oshino units served in Afghanistan in Afghanistan (2010-2012) compared to earlier eras, overall governance was significantly improved and the level of rule of law was greatly improved. The reason for the improved governance in Afghanistan was that the military intervention in the multinational forces contributed greatly to the end of the Civil War as the military intervention in the military weakened by weakening the Taliban's chances of military victory.

First of all, the ISAF(International Security Assistance Force), which was founded in 2001 by NATO, has participated in 87,207 people in 49 countries, and carried out an education, training and eradicating anti-government forces in Afghanistan (NATO International Security Assistance Force ISAF, 2014). ISAF activities were expanded throughout Afghanistan by the UN Security Council in 2003, and served extensive combat missions in southern and eastern Afghanistan from 2006 to 2011. Second, the international community sent a Provincial Reconstruction Team(PRT) to contribute greatly to regional administration and reconstruction. The current administration, which was launched by the international community, has failed to reach the region due to the Taliban's terrorism, poverty and social chaos.

However, the PRTs have contributed significantly to undermining the Taliban's influence and establishing a foundation for local administrative authorities. The international community, in particular, president in 2004 and 2009 elections, Afghanistan through the 2007 parliamentary elections can help catch the foundation of democratic political system. About 1,053 million

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Afghans registered as voters in the 2004 election, accounting for 1.053 million in Afghanistan, while 41.4 percent of them were female voters and displaced them to Pakistan (MOFA, 2014).

Given the fact that the political empowerment of Afghanistan and the protracted civil war is limited to the realities of Afghanistan and the political rights of the refugees, this change is a barometer of the possibility of future developments in Afghanistan. From 2010 to 2014, the South Korean government dispatched a PRTs to Parwan in Afghanistan and supported Afghanistan in cooperation with the international community. Korea's PRTs provided the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan's development and rehabilitation programs, including training centers, providing education programs for local youth and health care centers, providing education programs for rural governments, and providing education programs for rural and central governments. Korea's PRTs differ from the PRTs in the U.S. While Korea's activities are dominated by private defense and the role of the military, the protection of the defense and the protection of the defense, the U.S. military is led by the military commander, while the U.S. military leader leads the reconstruction efforts.

However, the PRT activities may vary depending on the characteristics of the dispatched countries and activities, not necessarily the use of military force (Institute for the Study of War, 2014). Unlike other IASF forces, the South Korean troops have limited involvement in direct conflict with the Taliban forces, but the dispatch of Afghan troops to Afghanistan can be regarded as a successful example.

Development plan & Conclusion

As noted in the preceding East Timor, Lebanon, Afghanistan and Iraq, there is certainly a limit to the progress of Korea's peacekeeping operations, while certainly retaining the limitations

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of the Republic of Korea. Efforts to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the nation's international peace activities are also drawing keen efforts to devise systematic and comprehensive legal and institutional measures. In addition to the lack of PKO Standing Systems, which have been pointed out as a problem with the PKO Standing Committee, the establishment of PKO participation in the PKO engagement system, the establishment of the PKO system, and the establishment of a cooperative system for PKO dispatch personnel, PKO deployment system, systematic training of PKO dispatch personnel and establishment of a sovereign cooperative PO center.

Also, the PKO Center, which was reorganized as an organization affiliated with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will be a better indicator of a more systematic and efficient education through a more systematic and efficient educational and research institute. However, such a government or expert's efforts are unlikely to bear fruit unless it is based on a favorable opinion of the UN PKO and other overseas troop dispatch. National understanding and consensus on international peace activities will be the basis for the establishment of laws and regulations for enhancing efficiency of international peace activities, such as PKO related education and establishment of training and implementation of PKO related trainings.

Thus, in the case of sending overseas troops, the task of persuading UN PKO and multinational forces to participate in the multilateral dialogue, mission characteristics, and necessity is the most important prerequisite for conducting international peace activities. This is because the people of the public are more closely related to the idea of sending the troops abroad than the national interests of the people. Sending troops to a disputed territory is not supposed to be a battle for combat, but it is not intended to be a “safe” mission, such as

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humanitarian aid or reconstruction projects. However, Koreans tend to be overly sensitive to casualties caused by overseas activities, and the National Assembly or the government, which has no choice but to pay public opinion in a pluralistic or democratic society, has no choice but to make prudent decisions on international peace activities. Moreover, it is not easy to make timely decisions through timely judgment and decision-making, because of the need for a combination of factors such as national and international factors, namely, the need for national interests, social forces, social forces, conflict and political circles, and geopolitical dynamics surrounding Korea. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a foundation for the international peace activities, encompassing extensive and ongoing publicity, education and persuasion efforts to induce awareness of the broader and stronger international awareness of international peace and international peace activities, as well as the legal and institutional maintenance of the PKO. Consistently responding to the growing international demands of international peace activities in the international community, it expands our global stature and influences our global stature and national interests. If they do, they will not be able to receive significant amounts of manpower and financial support and appreciate the international community.

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Lists of Figures and Tables

Figure 1. Peace-keeping operations spectrum (John Hillen, 2000)

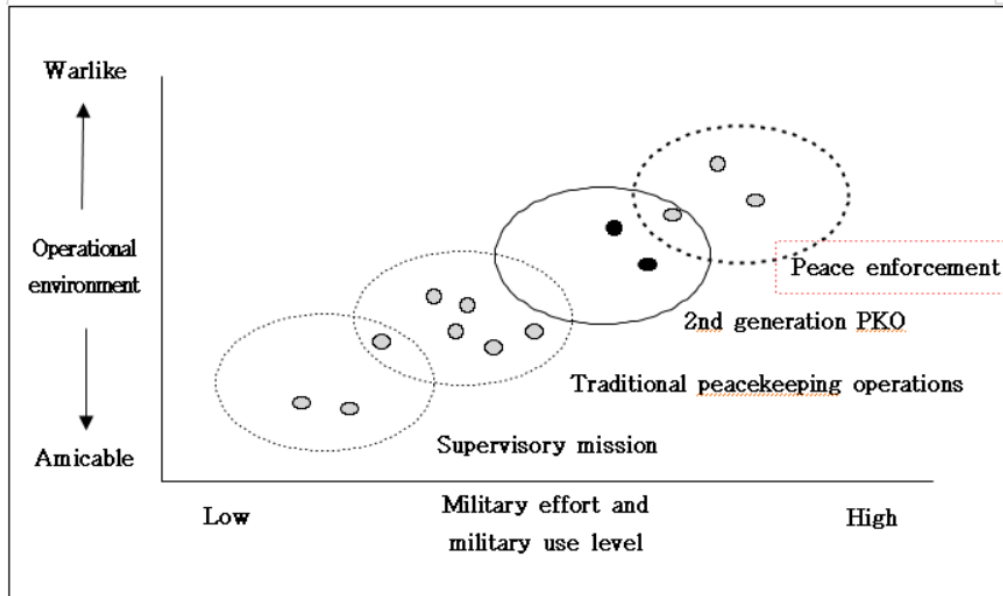


Table 1. Analysis of Korea PKOs

Korea PKOs Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction support and construction of various civil affairs support activities • Medical aid • Observe truce agreement • Support for Individualized Reconstructions, Supervision of Military Registration • Support for independent government establishment, election monitoring

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- United Nations Special Envoy to the UN
- Stabilization of peace and reconstruction
- Support for implementing peace agreements
- Maintenance of security and damage to seismic damage
- Supports recovery and reconstruction

Table 2. Dispatching number of troopers from nations, Christopher M. Blanchard and Catherine Marine Dale, (2007).

	USA	England	South Korea	Poland	Ukraine	Japan
Troopers	250,000 (2003)	46,000 (2003)	3,600 (2004)	2,300 (2003)	1,657 (2005)	600 (2006)