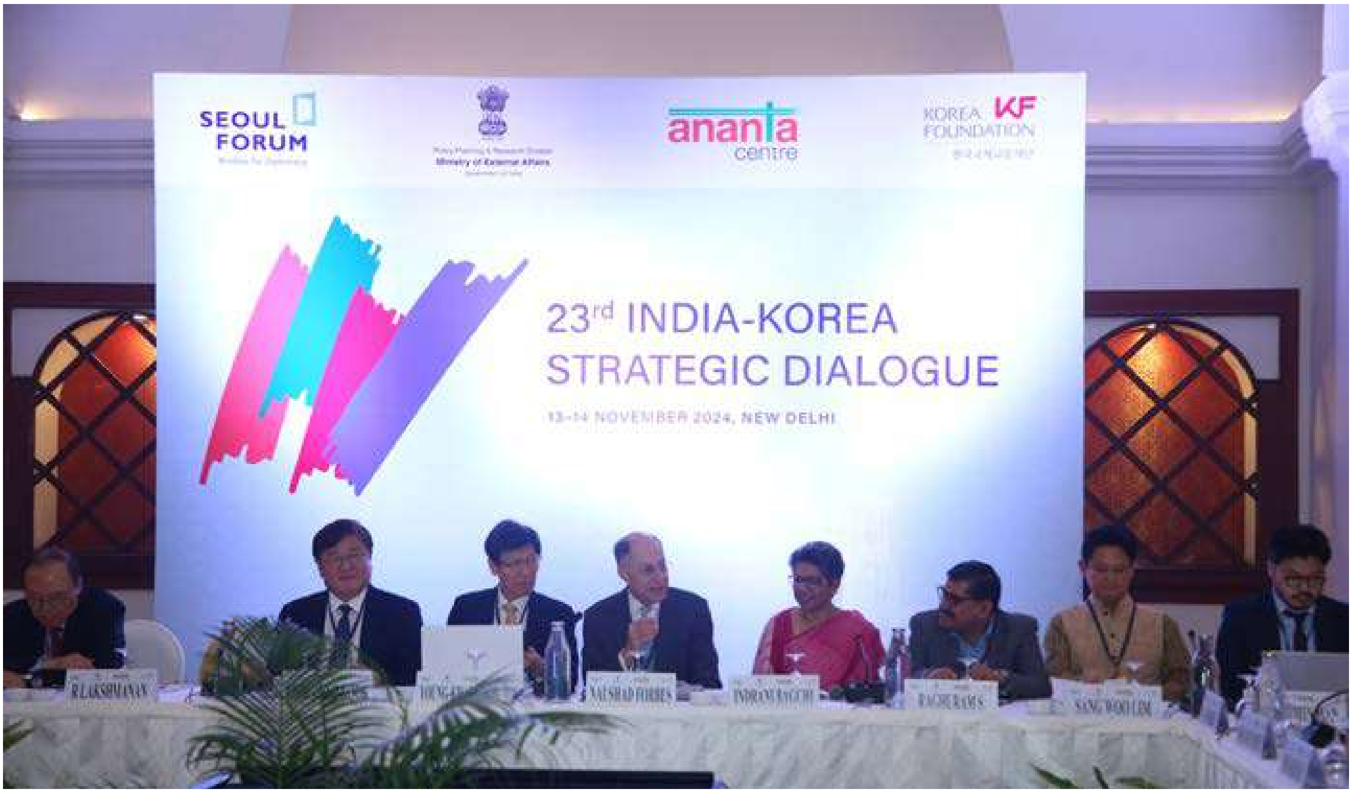
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

Policy Planning & Research Division
Ministry of External Affairs
Government of India

23rd INDIA-KOREA STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

13–14 NOVEMBER 2024, NEW DELHI

REPORT


SEOUL FORUM
Ministry of External Affairs
ananta centre
KOREA FOUNDATION
23rd INDIA-KOREA
STRATEGIC DIALOGUE
13-14 NOVEMBER 2024, NEW DELHI
R LAKSHMANAN
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GOURANGALAL DAS

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Introduction

The India-Korea Strategic Dialogue has grown as one of the foremost platforms for sharing ideas and discussing practical possibilities for cooperation. The 23rd India-Korea Strategic Dialogue was held in New Delhi on 13 and 14 of November 2024. The dialogue was co-convened by Ananta Centre, the Korean Foundation, and the Seoul Forum for International Affairs in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Dr Naushad Forbes, Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall, co-chaired the dialogue with the co-chair, Dr YOON Young- Kwan, Kim Koo Visiting Professor, Harvard University and former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Republic of Korea.

The strategic dialogue is a track 1.5 diplomatic engagement that aims to highlight new opportunities for the bilateral relations between India and Korea and provide actionable policy recommendations. Over the years, India and Korea have refined their relationship into a multi-dimensional partnership. The participants included policymakers, representatives of the government, business leaders, academicians and subject experts.

This edition of the India-Korea Strategic Dialogue aimed to enhance cooperation in economic, maritime security, and technological areas. They addressed issues like piracy, illegal fishing, and geopolitical challenges in the South China Sea and Taiwan Strait. Collaborative initiatives included joint naval exercises and advanced defense technology development to bolster regional stability. Economically, the dialogue focused on revitalizing the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) to reach a $50 billion trade target by 2030, along with efforts to diversify supply chains and promote sustainable practices. There was elaborated discussion on technological R&D in areas like artificial intelligence, quantum technologies, and semiconductors. Energy cooperation emphasised a shift towards sustainable options, utilising South Korea's expertise in small modular reactors. Additionally, cultural and educational exchanges deepened ties between the two nations. The dialogue recognized the importance of trilateral and multilateral collaborations, such as within the Quad, to address shared challenges. Through these efforts, India and South Korea built a resilient partnership that advanced economic growth, regional security, and technological innovation. The dialogue has played a crucial role in bolstering India-Korea ties over the past two decades and the bilateral relationship has made great strides in the recent past.

The dialogue concluded with a visit to National gallery of Modern Art, which provided the Korean delegates with an excellent opportunity to explore the art, culture and artists of India.

Ways Forward

1. DEFENDING THE SEAS: Maritime security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific has been at the core of the over a decade-long India-Korea strategic partnership. It provides a strong foundation for deeper alignment and cooperation in multiple sectors – a critical focus being to ensure secure and reliable sea routes in the Indo-Pacific, vital for transport of goods and energy resources, enabling uninterrupted trade and economic growth. A crucial aspect is addressing the adverse impact of climate change, including rising sea levels and extreme weather patterns, that call for adaptive strategies to protect maritime infrastructure and ensure resilience.

Recognition of the increasing regional instability arising from issues such as piracy, illegal fishing, and territorial disputes, emphasis must be on enabling a rules-based order predicated on a legal framework for maritime activities, helmed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Only collective efforts can enable regional security. Geopolitical rivalry between US and China has implications for regional stability with direct impact on economic and security dynamics in the Indo-Pacific. Increasing militarisation and persistent territorial disputes in the South China Sea are of concern, challenges that can only be addressed via collaborations.

Of particular concern is the impact of China's military posturing in the Taiwan Strait and its potential repercussions on regional stability and security partnerships. In effect, to address any of the concerns demands an improved maritime domain awareness. Real-time monitoring, surveillance, and information-sharing mechanisms among nations is essential for proactive responses to emerging threats. Expanding bilateral and multilateral naval exercises would enhance interoperability among regional naval forces, strengthening collective capabilities. Similarly, opportunities must be explored for joint development in advanced defence technologies to bolster regional security.

Of high significance are existing partnerships such as Quad which can be leveraged for enhanced security cooperation, especially as the need grows for third-country engagements. Supportive engagements with smaller nations in the Indian Ocean Rim/ Region are of strategic importance, key to ensure maritime safety and security.

2. INFRA PUSH IN DEFENCE PRODUCTION & SHIPBUILDING: Defense production and shipbuilding are strategic priorities within national infrastructure development plans, essential to national security and industrial capability. Requirements in Indo-Pacific region, designated as key area for bilateral cooperation in defence production and shipbuilding, has potential for innovation, particularly by coupling advanced technologies of one partner with skilled labour of another.

Recent trends showcase significant increases in bilateral trade volumes, highlighting growing economic ties between the two nations and their shared priority in defence sector collaboration.

Shipbuilding is acknowledged as a vital sector for collaboration, with opportunities for both commercial shipbuilding and defence applications that cater to military needs. There are proposals to establish dedicated manufacturing ecosystems or clusters specifically for shipbuilding. For successful implementation of such collaboration, private sector involvement in defence and shipbuilding needs to be emphasised to ensure resilient supply chains.

Regional stability the vital goal, all strategic alignment and cooperation are geared towards maintaining peaceful maritime spaces in both Indian Ocean and South China Sea. Potential for collaborative ventures in emerging technologies, including autonomous shipping, cryogenics, and green energy solutions, is high – such technology can redefine maritime operations, furthering strategic goals. An emphasis on significance of joint ventures in naval and aerospace technologies will help enhance capabilities to address modern security challenges. Strategic cooperation on critical materials, such as rare earth elements and advanced composites, can ensure resource independence for defence and industrial needs. To this end, the proposed adoption of NATO codification standards for interoperability will facilitate global alignment across various defence and maritime operations.

3. STRATEGIC IMPORT, FOCUS COLLABORATION: Speaking of the two nations' cultural heritage, and the key roles they play in the Indo-Pacific amid increasing geopolitical competition, the bilateral trade is valued at approximately $25 billion, with cumulative investments of around $8 billion, reflecting steady economic partnership that was elevated to special strategic partnership status in 2015, deepening economic, political, and technological cooperation.

Both nations share focus on emerging technologies like AI, for space, clean energy, and critical minerals – all key areas of collaboration. Regional trade and stability can be ensured by securing communication sealanes and enhancing maritime order. Post pandemic, both nations sought to diversify supply chains and reduce reliance on single-country sources.

The two nations' demographic complementarities, one with a youthful workforce, the other an aging population, offer opportunities for collaboration in labour and skill-intensive sectors.

4. TRILATERAL TECH, THE FUTURE: Of note are trilateral partnerships, in this instance India-US-Republic of Korea, with opportunities for collaboration in cutting-edge industries, such as semiconductors, AI, and green hydrogen, with each bringing to the table their unique competitive advantage. Some areas:

- **Semiconductor industry development**: Focus on establishing robust semiconductor manufacturing and value chains in India to enhance self-reliance in critical technologies.
- **AI & innovative data processing**: Unique strengths of India in AI talent and diverse data sets can be leveraged for transformative applications across industries.
- **Green energy collaboration**: The discussion on hydrogen economies include initiatives for digital transformation to support sustainable energy solutions.

An integrated approach would necessarily involve both private capital and public incentives to stimulate scalable innovation in emerging technologies. Joint initiatives in technological areas also include robotics and quantum technologies, to effectively leverage shared expertise and resources.

For the above to proceed seamlessly, a review of the regulatory framework is in order. South Korean businesses face certain challenges, especially in sustainable energy projects, in the Indian market, particularly related to bureaucratic delays, that compels a re-examination of such regulatory hurdles. There is strong recommendation to promote investments in Indian start-ups across diverse sectors beyond traditional domains, fostering a vibrant innovation ecosystem.

Also in discussion are targeted adjustments to India's PLI schemes in order to attract FDI from South Korea, focusing on high-potential sectors. Mechanisms to manage financial risks and encourage cross-border investments are essential to foster a stable investment environment. Clear pathways for collaboration in advanced technologies and green energy are part of strategic vision for the region. Add to this revitalising educational exchanges and cultural links to strengthen understanding and ties between the nations and its peoples.

5. CLEAN & GREEN: Nuclear and alternate energy sources to power economies are essential for strategic transition from traditional energy sources to more sustainable options, including hydrogen, nuclear energy, and advanced grid technology.

- South Korea's expertise in small modular reactors (SMRs) is identified as a valuable asset for diverse applications.
- Robust certification systems and bilateral infrastructure development are required to support green hydrogen projects in both countries.
- There are opportunities for collaboration on India's upcoming carbon capture and trading systems.
- A future idea to foster energy cooperation is the proposal for a Green Corridor between India and South Korea to facilitate development and export of green hydrogen.
- Adapting South Korea's advanced carbon capture and storage (CCS) solutions to meet India's specific energy demands of India will enhance sustainability of energy practices.

Much of the above have capital-intensive requirements. Resource stability – secure supply chains of critical minerals – is an essential to firm-up energy projects. Financial safeguards are crucial to protect investments in energy infrastructure, ensuring greater confidence among investors. Coupled with regulatory uncertainties in India pose significant challenges for effective energy transition. Only targeted strategies can address these barriers.

Ten takes to make most of India-ROK Trade

To elevate economic ties, and strengthen their partnership by enhancing the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement and fostering frameworks for digital trade and intellectual property protections. Here are some areas to explore and ensure sustained growth and trust:

1. **Upgrade economic partnership**: There is space to rebuild and renew mutual trust via negotiations that enhance the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.
2. **Digital trade**: Strengthen frameworks for e-commerce and intellectual property protections to facilitate smoother and more secure digital transactions.
3. **ICT**: Foster collaboration in cutting-edge sectors and next-generation communications technology.
4. **PLI tweaks**: Tailor PLI schemes to address barriers faced by Korean firms.
5. **Labour Mobility**: Implement strategic provisions to address workforce shortages in both countries, ultimately enhancing job opportunities and facilitating smoother movement of skilled labour.
6. **Supply chain resilience**: As elaborated previously, there's need to reduce reliance on single countries by diversifying supply chains, so both nations can effectively respond to global disruptions.
7. **Institutional mechanisms**: Establish regular bilateral summits and ministerial dialogues for consistent communication and collaboration.
8. **Skill development**: Significant investments are required in education and training initiatives to cultivate a robust and skilled workforce in India aligned with industry needs.
9. **Expansion of free trade agreements**: Explore FTA to include wider array of tariff lines, thereby promoting increased trade flow between the countries.
10. **e-Commerce Growth**: Harmonise digital regulations to streamline processes to mutual benefit in the rapidly expanding digital marketplace.

Coalitions & New Minilateral Groupings

Strengthening India-Korea relations requires leveraging frameworks like Quad and BRICS for regional stability and fostering trilateral dialogues with partners like the US and Japan. Addressing Taiwan Strait tensions, engaging with the Global South, and balancing strategic autonomy through partnerships will further ensure mutual security and prosperity. Following are some collaborative visions that will set the stage for a resilient and forward-looking alliance:

- **Mini-lateralism**: Underscore significance of co-operative frameworks such as Quad and BRICS to promote democratic governance and regional stability in the Indo-Pacific.
- **Trilateral dialogues** : New avenues for cooperation are proposed that encompass Korea, India, and US, as well as Korea, Japan and India, to address shared challenges and opportunities.
- **CEPA review** : Undertake thorough examination of existing CEPA to address trade deficits with ambitious target of achieving $50bn in bilateral trade by 2030.
- **Technological partnerships** : Advancing partnerships in AI, quantum technologies
- **Geopolitical preparedness** : Explore anew trade routes and strategies in response to tensions around Taiwan Strait.
- **Global South diplomacy** : Enhance South Korea's engagement with Global South nations, promoting cooperation that yields mutual benefits and strengthens diplomatic relationships.
- **Strategic autonomy** : Balance India's pursuit of foreign policy independence via strategic partnerships that can provide security and economic advantages.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

→ **Enhanced Strategic Alignment**: Strengthening collaboration, especially in maritime security, as strategic partners.
→ **Rules-Based Order**: Committing to uphold UNCLOS and international maritime laws for stability at sea.
→ **Regional Stability**: Addressing piracy, illegal fishing, and geopolitical tensions in the Indo-Pacific, especially the South China Sea and Taiwan Strait.
→ **Defence Cooperation**: Exploring joint naval exercises, advanced defence technologies, and Quad framework collaboration.
→ **Upgraded CEPA**: Refreshing the CEPA to resolve trade imbalances and set a $50 billion trade target by 2030.
→ **Supply Chain Diversification**: Fostering resilient,

environmentally friendly supply chains to reduce dependence on single-source suppliers.

→ **Technological R&D**: Initiating joint R&D in ICT, AI, quantum technologies, and semiconductors.

→ **Bilateral Trade Growth**: Increasing trade volumes, deepening economic ties and market integration.

→ **Hydrogen Economy**: Launching initiatives on green hydrogen production, certification, and infrastructure development.

→ **Nuclear Energy Collaboration**: Developing small modular reactors (SMRs) and advanced nuclear technologies focusing on safety and sustainability.

* * *

Agenda

DAY 1: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2024

08:00–09:00	**Registration and networking**
09:00–09:30	Opening remarks: **INDRANI BAGCHI**, CEO Ananta Centre **RHEE JONG KOOK**, Executive Vice-President, The Korea Foundation **CHOONG YONG AHN**, Professor Emeritus, College of Business & Economics, Chung-Ang University Welcome remarks by the Co-Chairs: **NAUSHAD FORBES**, (Co-Chair), Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co- Chairman, Forbes Marshall **YOUNG-KWAN YOON**, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Welcome remarks by **SANG-WOO LIM**, Minister and Chargé d'affaires, Embassy of the Republic of Korea
09:30–10:40 (Dome)	**SESSION 1 Defending the seas: Strengthening maritime security cooperation in Indo-Pacific** **Discussion Points:** • South Korea and India rely on secure sea routes for trade and energy, making maritime security and a rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific a shared priority. Can they advocate for UNCLOS adherence and peaceful conflict resolution » Joint naval drills could improve interoperability. Should these be expanded to include regional partners? » Can joint HADR exercises be considered by both countries to enhance regional preparedness and demonstrate the joint commitment to stability? • Piracy, illegal fishing, and unregulated activities threaten regional stability. How can both nations enhance maritime domain awareness (MDA) and address these security risks? • Rising sea levels and extreme weather pose threats to maritime infrastructure. How can both nations collaborate on climate adaptation strategies? Korean peakers: **TAE-KEUN HEO**, Former Deputy Minister for National Defense Policy **WOOSANG KIM**, Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science and Diplomacy, Yonsei University Indian Speakers: **MONTY KHANNA**, Former Assistant Military Adviser, National Security Council Secretariat. **INDRANI BAGCHI**, CEO, Ananta Centre Moderator: **JOON-GYU LEE**, Former Ambassador to India

10:45 – 12:00

(Dome)

SESSION 2 Defense production and shipbuilding: Winning the strategic infrastructure game

Discussion Points:

- South Korea's defense industry complements India's growing manufacturing base. A complementarity visible in the co-production opportunity presented by South Korea's shipbuilding expertise and India's labor force. A combined effort could target defense export markets in the Indo-Pacific and beyond.
  - » Can joint production be leveraged in the short and medium term to reduce costs and increase capabilities?
  - » How can a joint defense production ecosystem be developed?
  - » There is alignment in India's Atmanirbhar (self-reliance) initiative and South Korea's push for indigenous defense technology. How can they reduce foreign dependency in naval assets?
  - » Shipyards and defense facilities can serve both military and commercial purposes. How can India and South Korea develop such dual-use infrastructure?
  - » Shared design standards could promote interoperability. Could standardized naval shipbuilding set the stage for broader defense collaboration?
  - » Joint R&D in areas like stealth tech and anti-submarine warfare could boost both nations' maritime defense. What frameworks could facilitate this?
- How can both nations collaborate to build resilient defense supply chains for critical components, such as steel and electronics?
- PPPs could drive investment in defense production. How can both countries attract private sector involvement while securing government backing?
- Joint training programs could enhance workforce capabilities in both nations. How can this create new job opportunities and expertise?

Keynote: **R. LAKSHMANAN**, Joint Secretary (IWT, Estt-I, Coord-I, Ports & PPP)

Korean Speakers:
MINCHEOL RYU, Professor, National Korea Maritime & Ocean University
YOUNG-JOON YU, Senior Vice President, Aerospace Business Division, Hanwha Systems

Indian Speakers:
K. V. KUBER, Director Aerospace and Defence, E&Y
NEELKANT GUMMALLA, Strategy head, IMEEC cell Urban Infrastructure, RITES Limited

Moderator: **YOUNG-KWAN YOON**, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade

12:00 – 13:00	Keynote address by **GOURANGALAL DAS**, Joint Secretary East Asia, Ministry of External Affairs
13:00–14:30	**Lunch at Tango**

14:45–16:00 (Dome)	**SESSION 3 India-US-ROK (TTI) Trilateral Tech: The future of tech trade** **Discussion Points:** In this first TTI meeting, the United States, ROK, and India discussed opportunities to cooperate on semiconductor supply chains; telecommunications and digital public infrastructure; artificial intelligence; quantum; space; advanced materials; clean energy and critical minerals; defense industrial development and production; and biotechnology, including active pharmaceutical supply chains. They also committed to coordinate measures to protect sensitive technologies and build trusted technology ecosystems in the region and globally. • How can TTI facilitate collaboration in semiconductor manufacturing and R&D to reduce market dependency and enhance self-sufficiency. • South Korea's cybersecurity capabilities and India's digital infrastructure could form a strong tech alliance. Can they protect critical infrastructure within TTI? • India's telecom market and South Korea's 5G leadership align for promoting secure, open 5G standards. Could they lead the way in reducing reliance on proprietary technologies? • How can TTI foster cross-border start-up accelerators and innovation hubs to nurture tech entrepreneurs and expand market access? • Can India and South Korea jointly advocate for responsible tech governance within TTI, setting frameworks for AI accountability and data protection? • Can both nations align standards for data privacy, digital trade, and tech certification to streamline cross-border tech transactions? • Could India and South Korea lead the expansion of TTI to include Indo-Pacific partners like Japan, Australia, and ASEAN members? • Could India's resource base and South Korea's tech expertise create sustainable tech supply chains, reducing bottlenecks for critical components? Korean Speakers: **SANG KYUN CHA**, Founding Dean, Graduate School of Data Science, Seoul National University **DONGSOO KIM**, Executive Director, Center for International Industry and Trade, Korea Institute for Industrial Economics & Trade (KIET) Indian Speakers: **PRAMIT PAL CHAUDHURI**, India Practice Head, Eurasia Group **ARVIND GUPTA**, Head, Digital India Foundation Moderator: **AKASHAY MATHUR**, Senior Director, Asia Society
16:00–16:15	**Tea/Coffee break**

16:15–18:00 (Dome)	**SESSION 4 Clean and Green: Nuclear and alternate energy sources to power economies** **Discussion Points:** India and South Korea are aligned in their goals of reducing carbon emissions and transitioning to renewable energy, while maintaining nuclear energy as part of the mix. Their mutual interest in green hydrogen, small modular reactors, and smart grid technologies presents an opportunity for cooperation in energy research, technology development, and energy infrastructure. With shared decarbonization goals, India and South Korea could focus on green trade—such as renewable tech and EV batteries—through new agreements. • How can India and South Korea develop frameworks to manage the socio-economic impacts of energy transitions, while accelerating the shift to clean energy? » Joint R&D in CCS could improve efficiencies, making it a more viable solution for reducing industrial emissions in both countries. Is collaboration on smart grids and energy storage on the table in the short term? • Both nations are investing in green hydrogen. How can they work together on production, storage, and trade infrastructure, creating hydrogen corridors? • SMRs offer flexible, lower-cost nuclear options. Could India and South Korea co-develop SMR models for rural electrification and emerging economies? • Joint training programs could support skill development in nuclear, renewable energy, and smart grid management. How can both nations collaborate on knowledge exchange? • Could both countries attract green financing through international climate funds to scale renewable and nuclear projects? • As both nations scale clean energy, could a South Korea-India clean energy corridor facilitate the export and import of technologies, materials, and expertise? Korean Speaker: **KIBOG LEE**, 1st Vice President of the Korean Nuclear Society (President-Elect) **WOOYOUNG PARK**, Managing Director of Electricity Policy Research Group, Korea Energy Economics Institute Indian Speakers: **DHRUBA PURKAYASTHA**, Director - Growth and Institutional Advancement, CEEW **SUBHASHISH DEY**, Executive Director, Solutions for Sustainable Living (SoSuL) Moderator: **PRERNA BOUNTRA**, Deputy Director, Ananta Aspen Centre
18:00 (Tango)	**Reception followed by dinner**

DAY 2: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2024

09:00–10:30

(Dome)

SESSION 5 Trade and investment: How India and ROK can make the most of new trading arrangements

Discussion Points:
India and South Korea's strong trade ties, combined with their focus on innovation and sustainability, offer vast opportunities to enhance bilateral cooperation and drive mutual growth.

- Could South Korea and India work on:
  - Digital trade agreements to enable e-commerce, data sharing, and IP protection?
  - Streamlining regulations to reduce non-tariff barriers and create a more seamless trade environment?
  - Establishing trade finance mechanisms to ease transactions and support cross-border trade?
  - Positioning themselves as reliable alternatives in evolving supply chains by creating secure and resilient trade corridors?
- South Korea is a leading investor in India's manufacturing sector. Could targeted incentives drive more investment in green energy, digital infrastructure, and healthcare?
- With thriving start-up ecosystems in both nations, how can they foster partnerships in sectors like fintech and health tech through co-incubation and shared R&D?
- How can both countries expand PPPs to drive infrastructure projects in India, especially in transportation, smart cities, and urban mobility?
- India and South Korea are both involved in regional frameworks like RCEP. How can they collaborate to strengthen their positions and expand access to Indo-Pacific markets?

Korean Speaker:
CHOONGJAE CHO, Director, Delhi Office, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)
HYOUNGMIN HAN, Head of Team, Economic Security, KIE
HWASEOK OH, Associate Professor, Education Department for Global Issues, Pai Chai University

Indian Speakers:
NAUSHAD FORBES, (Co-Chair), Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co- Chairman, Forbes Marshall
AMITA BATRA, Professor of Economics, South Asian Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University

Moderator: **KYUNGJIN SONG**, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation Korea

10:30–10:45 **Tea/Coffee Break**

10:45–12:15 (Dome)	**SESSION 6 Coalition of the willing: Quad, BRICS and new minilateral groupings** **Discussion Points:** Multilateral groupings like the Quad and BRICS, which boast India as member, view South Korea as a favourable partner strategically and economically. It will be crucial for India and South Korea to leverage these fora to foster democratic governance, open markets, and regional stability across the Indo-Pacific. • South Korea's association with/participation in multi and minilateral architectures can facilitate resilient supply chains, sustainable energy transitions, and digital innovation across the Indo-Pacific. India will have to bat for such associations. Can this be done by pitching for joint initiatives in emerging technologies (e.g., AI, semiconductors) utilizing Korean technological capabilities? • Increasing regional tensions and the growing influence of authoritarian regimes have multiplied security challenges in theatres like the South China Sea. Cooperation with South Korea via the Quad will be crucial for India and other Quad members to uphold a rules-based order, support freedom of navigation, and address non-traditional security threats like cyber and space security. What are the impediments to the formation of a durable ROK-Quad partnership? How can ROK demonstrate bipartisan continuity and commitment to build the cause? • The recent expansion of BRICS and the western response to it has triggered re-assessment by member nations of the balance between strategic autonomy and economic interests. South Korea stands much to gain by establishing channels of coordination with BRICS+. How can this be achieved? Korean Speakers: **LIM SANG-WOO**, Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Korea to the Republic of India **CHOONG YONG AHN**, Professor Emeritus, College of Business & Economics, Chung-Ang University Indian Speakers: **HAPPYMON JABOB**, Founder & Honorary Director, Council for Strategic and Defence Research **SRIPARNA PATHAK**, Associate Dean, JSIA, OP Jindal University Moderator: **VYAJANTI RAGHAVAN**, Chairperson, Centre for Korean Studies, JNU
12:15–12:45 (Dome)	Closing remarks by Co-chairs / Ambassadors: **YOUNG-KWAN YOON**, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade **NAUSHAD FORBES**, (Co-Chair), Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co- Chairman, Forbes Marshall
12:45–14:00 (Dome)	**Lunch**

The Korean Delegation

1. **Young-kwan Yoon**, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade
2. **Rhee Jong kook**, Executive Vice-President, The Korea Foundation
3. **Chungyeong Ahn**, Professor Emeritus, College of Business & Economics, Chung-Ang University
4. **Joon-gyu Lee**, Former Ambassador to India
5. **Tae-keun Heo**, Former Deputy Minister for National Defense Policy
6. **Woosang Kim**, Professor Emeritus, Department of Political Science and Diplomacy, Yonsei University
7. **Sang Kyun Cha**, Founding Dean, Graduate School of Data Science, Seoul National University
8. **Dongsoo Kim**, Executive Director, Center for International Industry and Trade, Korea Institute for Industrial Economics & Trade (KIET)
9. **Mincheol Ryu**, Professor, National Korea Maritime & Ocean University
10. **Young-Joon Yu**, Senior Vice President, Aerospace Business Division, Hanwha Systems
11. **Bog ki Lee**, Ph.D. of Nuclear Engineering, President-elect of Korea Nuclear Society
12. **Wooyoung Park**, Managing Director of Electricity Policy Research Group, Korea Energy Economics Institute
13. **Kyungjin Song**, Country Representative, The Asia Foundation Korea
14. **Hyoungmin Han**, Head of Team, Economic Security, KIEP
15. **Hwaseok Oh**, Professor Pai Chai Univ.
16. **Kiho Jang**, Director, Asia Programs Department, Asia Programs Bureau, Korea Foundation
17. **Lim Sang-Woo**, Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Korea to the Republic of India
18. **Choongjae Cho**, Director, Delhi Office, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (KIEP)

Secretariat

1. **Chaeeun IM**, Senior Program Officer, Asia Programs Department, Asia Programs Bureau, Korea Foundation
2. **Seungjin Kim**, Research Fellow, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs
3. **Ilyu Hong**, Research Fellow, The Seoul Forum for International Affairs

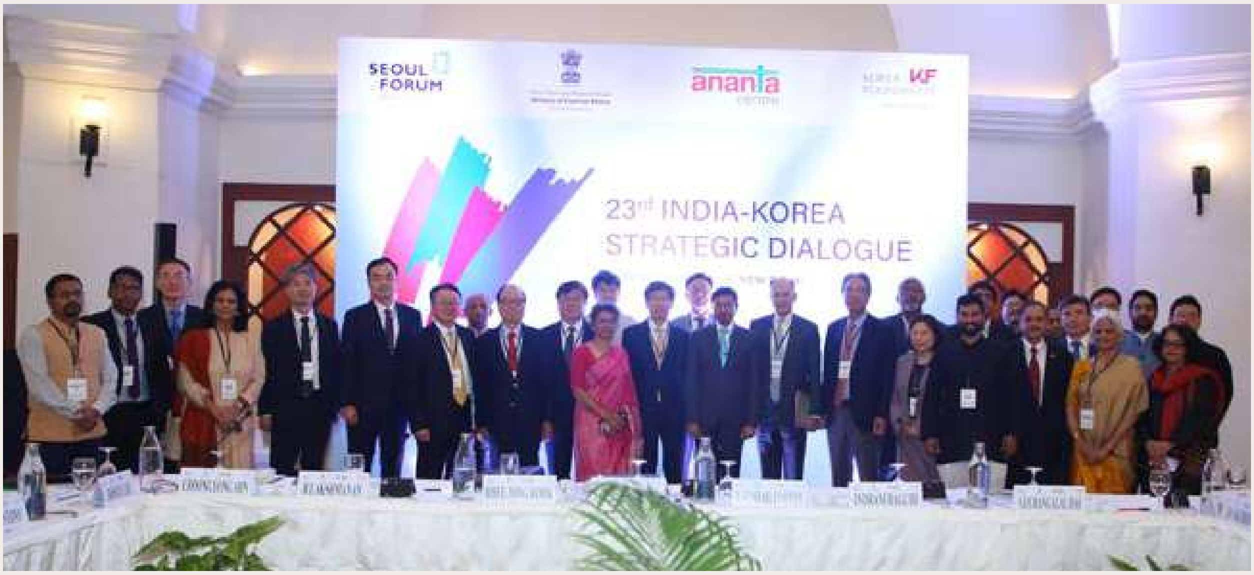
The Indian Delegation

1. **Dr Naushad Forbes**, (Co-Chair) Chairman, Ananta Aspen Centre and Co-Chairman, Forbes Marshall
2. **Indrani Bagchi**, Chief Executive Officer, Ananta Centre
3. **Anil K. Antony**, National Secretary, National Spokesperson Bharatiya Janata Party
4. **Prof. Amita Batra**, Professor, Centre for South Asian Studies, School of International Studies
5. **Kajari Biswas**, Director, Policy Planning and Research Division, Ministry of External Affairs
6. **Prerna Bountra**, Deputy Director, Ananta Aspen Centre
7. **Pramit Pal Chaudhuri**, Former Foreign Editor, Hindustan Times and Distinguished Fellow, Ananta Aspen Centre
8. **Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury**, Diplomatic Editor, Economic Times
9. **Gourangalal Das**, Joint Secretary, East Asia, Ministry of External Affairs
10. **Subhashish Dey**, Executive Director, Solutions for Sustainable Living (SoSuL)
11. **Neelkant Gummalla**, Former General Manager, HMM Shipping India Pvt. Ltd.
12. **Arvind Gupta**, Head and Co-Founder, Digital India Foundation and Founder Member, iSpirit
13. **Happymon Jacob**, Founder and Honorary Director of the Council for Strategic and Defense Research (CSDR)
14. **Akshay Mathur**, Senior Director, Asia Society
15. **Rear Admiral Monty Khanna (Retd)**, Former Assistant Military Adviser, National Security Council Secretariat
16. **Col K. V. Kuber**, Director, Aerospace and Defence, E&Y India
17. **R. Lakshmanan**, Joint secretary, IWT, Estt-I, Coord-I, Ports & PPP, Ministry of external Affairs
18. **Manjul Pahwa**, Managing Director, Ralson Tyres
19. **Dr Sriparna Pathak**, Associate Professor and Associate Dean of Admissions to Associate Dean of Careers at the Jindal
20. **Dr Dhruba Purkayastha**, Director for Growth and Institutional Advancement, Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW)
21. **Prof. Vyjayanti Raghavan**, Professor (Retd.), Centre for Korean Studies, JNU
22. **Elizabeth Roche**, Associate Professor, O P Jindal University
23. **Dr Saon Ray**, Visiting Professor, ICRIER
24. **Siddhant Sibbal**, Assistant Editor, Foreign Affairs, WION
25. **Pranay Sinha**, Programme Officer, South Asia, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
26. **Raghuram S**, Joint Secretary, PP&R Division, Ministry of External Affairs

Secretariat

1. **Harshit Sehgal**, Senior Director & Head-International Relations, Ananta Aspen Centre
2. **Dr L. Bimolchand Singh**, Programme Lead, International Relations, Ananta Aspen Centre
3. **Kartiki Randhawa**, Programme Officer, International Relations, Ananta Centre

Snapshots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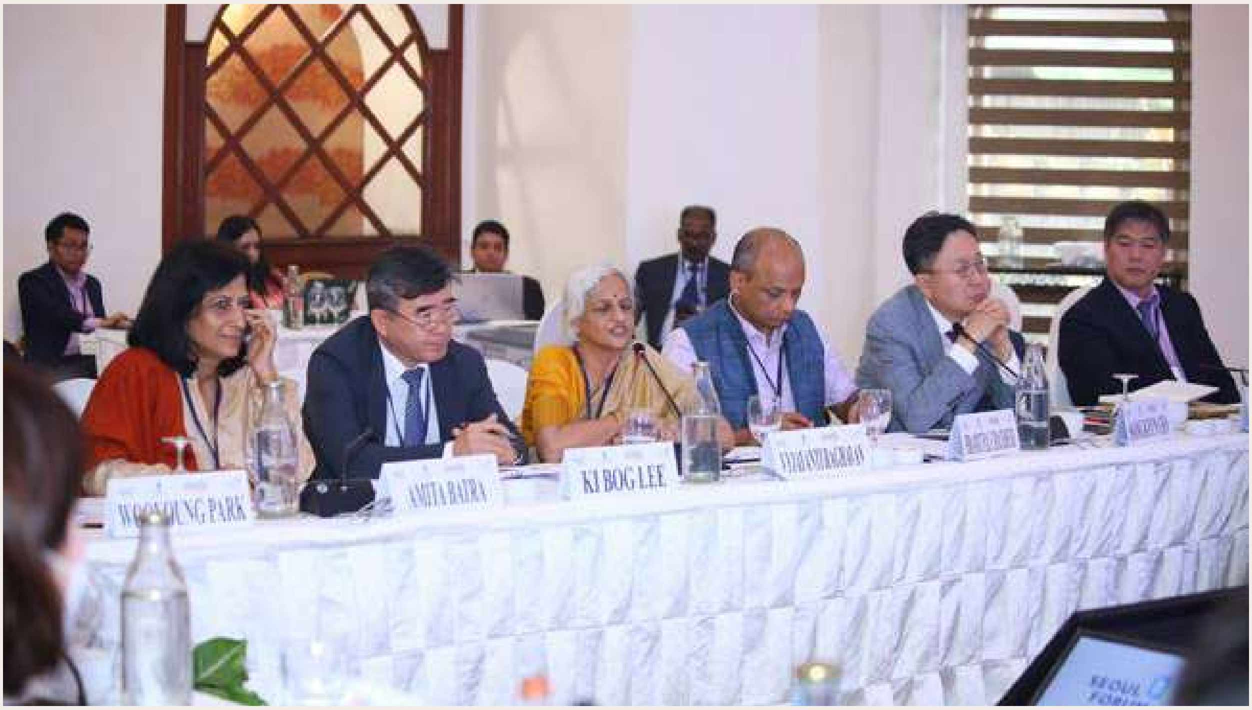
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