



**25 YEARS OF BILATERAL
COOPERATION BETWEEN
TANZANIA AND SOUTH KOREA:
FUTURE COOPERATION**

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TANZANIA

SOME BASIC DATA

TANZANIA

- 947,300 sq km
- Population: 49.1 million
- GDP (PPP): \$138.5 billion (2016)
- \$2,904 per capita

SOUTH KOREA

- 99,720 sq km
- Population: 50.6 million
- GDP (PPP):\$1.929 trillion (2016)
- \$36,511 per capita



A GLIMPSE AT HISTORY

- South Korea's drive in Africa in the early years focused on establishing diplomatic ties to compete with North Korea.
- These ties ultimately helped Seoul secure its membership in the UN in 1991.
- Foreign Minister Ban Ki-moon led changes to Korea's trade and aid policies. In 2006, he set in motion several prominent Korea-Africa initiatives: Roh's official visit to Africa; the Africa Initiative, which pledged to triple Korea's ODA to Africa between 2006 and 2009.



HISTORY....

- On 8 November 2006 the first Korea–Africa Forum was held in Seoul, presidents from five African countries Congo, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, and Benin countries along with ministers from 25 African countries attended.
- The Korea–Africa Forum produced the Seoul Declaration of November 2006, to lay the foundation for a ‘framework of friendship, partnership and co-operation between Korea and African countries.
- The forum was a pointer to Korea’s intention to broaden and deepen its engagement with Africa.
- The initiative helped to steadily formalize and institutionalize Korea-Africa relations.



WHY IS SOUTH KOREA INTERESTED IN WITH AFRICA ?

○ Four factors

- Resources: the pursuit of food and energy security.
- Establishment of new markets for its manufactured goods.
- Augmentation of its credentials as a prominent global power, particularly in order to counter the diplomacy of North Korea.
- As a middle power, South Korea is exploiting its international standing, capabilities, and aspirations to influence policies in Africa.



ENGAGEMENT WITH TANZANIA

- In broad-spectrum, South Korea's African agenda is pertinent to Tanzania.
- South Korea's relationship with Tanzania is also rooted in the political enmity of the Cold War. And in that context the history of relations should be viewed through the prism of inter-Korean relations.
- Tanzania established diplomatic relations with North Korea on January 13, 1965.
- Tanzania diplomatic relations with Republic of Korea began on April 30, 1992.



ENGAGEMENT WITH TZ....

- President Kikwete attended the first Korea–Africa Forum held in Seoul in 2006.
- South Korea’s business diplomacy in Tanzania is supported by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE), which created a dedicated Africa department in 2009. The Korea Trade-Investment Promotion Agency (KOTRA), a MOTIE agency mandated support Korean companies’ foreign ventures, now maintains trade centre in Dar es Salaam.



FUTURE RELATIONS

- South Korea is in an tremendous position to appeal psychologically to many African nations that as a former colony of a major power, does not have hegemonic ambitions.
- South Korea's economic transformation was founded on the basis of a 'development first, democracy later' philosophy, an account that appeals to many African leaders.
 - Had GNP per capita of \$81 in 1961 to one of the world's richest countries in the 21st century has allowed Seoul to promote its 'rags to riches' story as a model development agenda for SSA states.



FUTURE....

- Asian rivalry (China, Japan, South Korea, India) have influenced these countries' relations with Africa. Because of competition with each other for historical, geopolitical, economic, and security reasons, this rivalry will continue to reflect onto their African policy.
- Tanzania must understand and accept the occurrence of clash of interests (Africa, South-South, global politics).
- In international relations, strategy refers to the use of available resources to gain an objective. With resources, Tanzania has a reason to embark on new South Korea- Tanzania relations.
- Soft power as a tool inn International relations.



FUTURE

- Foreign Minister Ban Ki-moon was the first Korean foreign minister to visit Africa. Amongst the countries he visited (Algeria, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Libya, and Tanzania).
- Ban's efforts to put Africa back on Seoul's agenda certainly aided his campaign for the UNSG position which became effective on 1st January 2007.
- On 5 January 2007 Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Tanzanian Foreign Minister Asha-Rose Migiro (second woman in history) to the post United Nations Deputy Secretary-General.
 - A potential opportunity for future engagement.



FUTURE

- Full high level participation in future South Korea–Africa Forum and KOAFEC gathering would help build South Korea–Africa relations and South Korea–Tanzania relations.
- Increased business exchanges, seminars, and to identify new trade and investment options would be helpful in creating new opportunities and co-operative networks.
- Academic exchange.
- Conduct regular high level contacts.
- Develop a constructive strategic partnership.
- Embassy in Seoul.



CONCLUSION

- Unpredictability of future
- Things can get better when both sides develop an agenda
- Economic relationships are the key to unlocking future cooperation (economic diplomacy)

