

## **CHAPTER SEVENTEEN COOPERATION**

### **ARTICLE 17.1: SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES**

1. The Parties agree to strengthen mutual cooperation that contributes to the implementation and better use of this Agreement, in order to optimize its results, expand opportunities, and maximize the benefits for the Parties, according to their national strategies and policy goals.
2. The Parties shall cooperate with the objective of identifying and employing the most effective methods and means for the implementation of this Chapter. To this end, the Parties shall generate synergies with other forms of bilateral cooperation.
3. To achieve these objectives, the Parties agree to pay particular attention to cooperation initiatives aimed at:
  - (a) stimulating productive synergies, creating new opportunities for trade and investment, and promoting competitiveness and innovation;
  - (b) promoting the development of small and medium enterprises;
  - (c) strengthening institutional capacities for implementation and better use of this Agreement; and
  - (d) meeting the needs of cooperation that have been identified in other Chapters of this Agreement.

### **ARTICLE 17.2: METHODS AND MEANS**

1. Cooperation between the Parties will be implemented through the tools, resources, and mechanisms available to the Parties, following the existing rules and procedures through the competent bodies for the discharge of their cooperation relations.
2. In particular, the Parties may use instruments and modalities, such as exchange of information, experiences, and best practices, technical assistance, and refundable and non-refundable financial cooperation including triangular cooperation amongst others, for the identification, development, and implementation of projects.

### **ARTICLE 17.3: AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION**

The Parties shall endeavor to promote cooperation in the field of agriculture. To this end, the Parties shall, among others:

- (a) promote the creation of partnerships for projects in areas of mutual interest, including agricultural research on plantation commodities, the

development of small-scale agriculture, the conservation and management of water resources for agricultural use, sustainable agricultural development, and the application of good agricultural practices, among others;

- (b) promote the exchange of information on trade in agricultural goods between the Parties; and
- (c) develop training programs for leading producers, technicians, and professionals in order to improve the productivity and competitiveness in livestock and agricultural value-added products.

#### ARTICLE 17.4: FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE COOPERATION

1. The Parties, recognizing the social and economic importance of fish and fisheries products, shall endeavor to cooperate in the field of fisheries and aquaculture.

2. The objectives of cooperation in fisheries and aquaculture are to:

- (a) strengthen the research and productive capacities for the development of seedstock and processing of hydro-biological fisheries and aquacultural species, with the aim of increasing direct human consumption; and
- (b) facilitate information exchange and the conservation of natural resources under the approach of responsible fishing.

3. The Parties will cooperate in the field of fisheries and aquaculture through:

- (a) strengthening public and private institutions related to fisheries and aquaculture development and promoting investment in those sectors;
- (b) promoting research and development of new products for direct human consumption, as well as the consumption of major aquatic fisheries and aquaculture resources to support food security programs;
- (c) combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing;
- (d) facilitating mutually beneficial developments in the field of aquaculture;
- (e) exchanging information regarding fisheries, aquaculture, and fish resources. For that purpose, the corresponding institutions of the Parties will establish appropriate contact points;
- (f) promoting the sustainable and optimal utilization of fish resources of the Parties in compliance with laws and regulations of a Party, through a fisheries cooperation arrangement<sup>1</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup> The fisheries cooperation arrangement may include, among others, the cooperation between the Parties regarding trade facilitation and enhancement of research of the Parties in the fields of fish resources, hydro-biological species, and aquaculture.

- (g) exchanging officials, scientists, technicians, and trainees, to promote the development of fisheries and aquaculture between the Parties;
- (h) promoting the training of national officials and members of the fishery and aquaculture community of the Parties, through their participation in jointly organized courses, visits, seminars, and workshops;
- (i) building partnerships and exchange between research institutes of the Parties; and
- (j) other forms of cooperation as may be agreed by the Parties.

#### ARTICLE 17.5: FORESTRY COOPERATION

1. The Parties shall endeavor to promote and strengthen cooperation in the field of forestry.

2. The Parties will encourage and facilitate cooperation in, as appropriate, including but not limited to, the following activities:

- (a) implementation of sustainable forest management, including the development of related indicators;
- (b) management, development, and utilization of forest resources;
- (c) forest protection, including the prevention and control of forest fires, diseases, and insect pests;
- (d) promotion of joint measures to limit or reduce the adverse effects of climate change;
- (e) investment in forest plantation and wood processing industries;
- (f) processing and supply of, and trade in, forest products;
- (g) development of eco-forestry technology and conservation of forest ecosystems;
- (h) research and development, education, and training; and
- (i) any other areas as agreed by the Parties.

#### ARTICLE 17.6: MARITIME TRANSPORT COOPERATION

The Parties shall endeavor to cooperate in maritime transport through:

- (a) establishing contact points to facilitate information exchange on matters related to maritime transportation, port technology, and logistics services;
- (b) arranging training programs and technical cooperation related to port operation and management, and port technologies;
- (c) developing exchange programs for training of merchant marine students; and
- (d) arranging technical assistance and capacity building activities related to maritime transportation, including the vessel traffic service.

ARTICLE 17.7: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

1. The Parties, recognizing the rapid development led by the private sector, of Information and Communications Technology (hereinafter referred to as “ICT”) and of business practices regarding ICT-related services both in the domestic and international contexts, shall endeavor to promote the development of ICT and ICT-related services with a view to obtaining the maximum benefit of the use of ICT for the Parties.

2. Cooperation in accordance with paragraph 1 may include the following:

- (a) promoting dialogue on policy issues;
- (b) promoting cooperation between the private sectors of the Parties;
- (c) enhancing cooperation in international fora related to ICT; and
- (d) undertaking other appropriate cooperative activities.

3. The Parties will encourage cooperation in the following areas, including, but not limited to:

- (a) cyber-infrastructure and policy issues for e-government;
- (b) inter-operability of Public Key Infrastructure;
- (c) development, processing, management, distribution, and trade of digital contents;
- (d) scientific and technical cooperation for the software industry of the Parties;
- (e) research and development and management of information technology parks;
- (f) research and development on information technology services such as integration of broadcasting and telecommunications;

- (g) research and development and deployment of networks and telecommunications, when the Parties agree on the necessity of such activities;
- (h) business opportunities in the international markets;
- (i) Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS); and
- (j) any other areas as agreed by the Parties.

ARTICLE 17.8: ENERGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES COOPERATION

1. The Parties shall promote cooperation under this Chapter as a means of building a stronger, more stable, and mutually beneficial partnership in the field of energy and mineral resources.

2. Areas of energy and mineral resources cooperation may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) upstream activities such as the exploration, exploitation, and production of oil and gas;
- (b) downstream activities such as the refining of oil, processing of petrochemicals, liquefaction of gas, and transportation and distribution of gas, crude oil, and oil products;
- (c) activities such as the exploration, exploitation, production, smelting, refining, processing, transportation, and distribution of mineral resources;
- (d) cartographic activities (geodesy, satellite images, remote sensing, and geographic information systems) applied to cadastral, mining, environmental, and geological activities required for an efficient use and administration of the territories of the Parties related to mining activities;
- (e) exchange of mining technology for remediation of mining-related environmental liabilities;
- (f) exchange of information and experiences on environmental issues and sustainable development in mining;
- (g) activities for encouraging and facilitating the business relations regarding energy and mineral resources cooperation between the Parties; and
- (h) any other areas as agreed by the Parties.

3. The Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information freely available to the public on the following subjects in the field of energy and mineral resources:

- (a) current investment data for domestic and foreign enterprises;
- (b) investment opportunities such as tenders and mining projects;
- (c) geological data/information;
- (d) relevant laws, regulations, and policies;
- (e) mine reclamation technology and environmental issues that could arise between the developers and the local people in the process of mine development; and
- (f) any other information that a Party is free to release to the public on request of the other Party.

4. Each Party shall ensure that its laws and regulations regarding energy and mineral resources are published or otherwise made publicly available.

5. The Party that adopts or maintains any prohibition or restriction on the exportation or sale of any energy and mineral resources destined for the territory of the other Party in accordance with Article XI and Article XX of the GATT 1994 and its interpretative notes shall:

- (a) give the other Party written notice prior to its introduction and simultaneously provide all relevant information concerning the prohibition or restriction; and
- (b) consult with the other Party regarding the prohibition or restriction, upon the request of the other Party.

6. The Parties shall:

- (a) promote cooperation between the public and private sectors of the Parties, through their government bodies, public organizations, research centers, universities, and enterprises, engaged in the field of energy and mineral resources;
- (b) encourage and support, recognizing each Party's regulations, business opportunities, including investment, related to plant construction in the field of energy and mineral resources for a stable and mutually beneficial bilateral relationship; and
- (c) recognize and facilitate activities related to agreements and cooperation entities that have already been organized.

7. The Parties shall facilitate visits and exchanges of researchers, technicians, and other experts, and shall also promote joint fora, seminars, symposia, conferences, exhibitions, and research projects.

#### ARTICLE 17.9: SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES COOPERATION

The Parties shall endeavor to promote a favorable environment for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises by encouraging relevant private and governmental bodies to build the capacities of small and medium-sized enterprises. The cooperation will include, among others:

- (a) designing and developing mechanisms in order to foster partnerships and the development of productive chains;
- (b) promoting cooperation between the economic agents of the Parties in order to identify areas of mutual interest and to obtain the maximum benefits possible of trade, investment, and small and medium-sized enterprises;
- (c) fostering more dialogue and exchange of information on mandatory procedures, enhanced access to trade promotion networks, business fora, business cooperation instruments, and any other relevant information for small and medium-sized enterprises exporters;
- (d) promoting training and exchange programs for small and medium-sized enterprises exporters of the Parties;
- (e) promoting exchange of experiences between the public agencies of the Parties on initiatives and policy instruments for the development of enterprises, with a special focus on small and medium-sized enterprises; and
- (f) encouraging public and private institutions related to small and medium-sized enterprises to cooperate in areas such as environmental management, ICT, nanotechnology, biotechnology, renewable energy, and other subjects of mutual interest.

#### ARTICLE 17.10: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION

The Parties shall endeavor to strengthen and develop trade, investment, and technological cooperation through the *Joint Committee on Industrial Cooperation between Korea and Colombia*, including but not limited to:

- (a) auto parts and automobiles;
- (b) cosmetics and toiletries;
- (c) textile, apparel, design, and fashion;
- (d) electricity, and related goods and services;
- (e) software & IT;
- (f) health tourism; and

- (g) home appliances.

#### ARTICLE 17.11: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

1. The Parties, recognizing the importance of science and technology in their respective economies, shall endeavor to develop and promote cooperative activities in the field of science and technology.

2. The Parties will encourage and facilitate cooperation in, as appropriate, including but not limited to, the following activities:

- (a) joint research and development, and high level education, including, if necessary, sharing of equipment, exchange and supply of non-confidential scientific and technical data, and, where possible, exchange of scientific samples;
- (b) exchange of scientists, researchers, technicians, and experts;
- (c) joint organization of seminars, symposia, conferences, and other scientific and technical meetings, including the participation of experts in those activities;
- (d) promotion of joint science and technology research activities under existing national programs or policies, where the Parties agree on the necessity of the activities;
- (e) exchange of information on practices, policies, laws, regulations, and programs related to science and technology;
- (f) cooperation in the commercialization of products and services resulting from joint scientific and technological activities; and
- (g) any other forms of scientific and technological cooperation as agreed by the Parties.

3. The Parties will undertake joint research and development projects, especially in high-end science or key technology areas, including, but not limited to:

- (a) biotechnology (including bioinformatics);
- (b) nanotechnology;
- (c) microelectronics;
- (d) new materials;
- (e) e-government;
- (f) manufacturing technology;



- (g) ICT;
- (h) environmental technology; and
- (i) science and technology policy and research and development systems.

#### ARTICLE 17.12: TOURISM COOPERATION

The Parties, recognizing that tourism contributes to the enhancement of mutual understanding between them and is an important industry for their economies, shall endeavor to:

- (a) explore the possibility of undertaking joint research on tourism development and promotion to increase inbound visitors to each Party;
- (b) consider setting up linkages and networks between the websites of the Parties;
- (c) encourage the relevant authorities and agencies of the Parties to strengthen cooperation in tourism training and education, to ensure high-quality services for tourists of the Parties;
- (d) cooperate in joint campaigns to promote tourism in the territories of the Parties through workshops and seminars among the relevant authorities and agencies of the Parties;
- (e) collaborate to promote the sustainable development of tourism in the territories of the Parties;
- (f) exchange information on relevant statistics, promotional materials, policies, and laws and regulations in tourism and related sectors; and
- (g) encourage tourism and transportation authorities and agencies to improve the aviation connectivity between the Parties.

#### ARTICLE 17.13: CULTURAL COOPERATION

1. The objective of cultural cooperation is to promote cultural exchanges between the Parties. In attaining this objective, the Parties shall respect the existing agreements or arrangements already in effect for cultural cooperation.

2. Recognizing that audio-visual, including film, animation, and broadcasting programs, co-productions can significantly contribute to the development of the audio-visual industry and to the intensification of cultural and economic exchange between the Parties, the Parties agree to consider and negotiate co-production agreements in the audio-visual sector.

3. The co-production agreement referred to in paragraph 2, once concluded, will be considered to be an integral part of this Agreement. The detailed co-production agreement would be negotiated between the competent authorities of the Parties, which are the *Ministry of Culture (Ministerio de Cultura)* for Colombia, and the *Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism* and the *Korea Communications Commission* for Korea.

4. Co-produced projects in compliance with the co-production agreement referred to in paragraph 3 shall be deemed to be national productions in the territory of each Party and shall thus be fully entitled to all the benefits, including government support which is accorded under the applicable laws and regulations of each Party.

5. The Parties, in conformity with their respective legislations and without prejudice to the reservations included in their commitments in other Chapters of this Agreement, shall encourage exchanges of expertise and best practices regarding the protection of cultural heritage sites and historic monuments, including environmental surroundings and cultural landscapes.

6. The Parties commit to exchange information to identify, recover, and avoid the illegal traffic of their cultural heritage.

#### ARTICLE 17.14: IDENTIFICATION, DEVELOPMENT, FOLLOW-UP AND MONITORING INITIATIVES OF COOPERATION

1. The Parties grant particular importance to the follow-up of cooperation activities that are implemented in order to contribute to an optimal execution and better use of the benefits of this Agreement.

2. For the implementation of this Chapter, the following contact points are designated:

- (a) for Colombia, the *Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism (Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo)*; and
- (b) for Korea, the *Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade*.

3. The contact points shall be responsible for:

- (a) receiving and channeling the project proposals presented by the Parties;
- (b) informing the other Party about the status of the project;
- (c) informing the other Party the acceptance or denial of the project;
- (d) monitoring and assessing the progress in the implementation of trade related cooperation initiatives; and
- (e) other tasks on which the Parties may agree.

4. The contact points shall periodically review the implementation of this Chapter and act as a coordinating body between the Parties, as appropriate.