

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NINTH PARLIAMENT – SIXTH SESSION

**REPORT OF THE VISIT TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA BY
THE DELEGATION FROM THE KENYA NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY**

AUGUST 31- SEPTEMBER 07, 2007

**CLERKS CHAMBER'S
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI**

SEPTEMBER 2007

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1. The delegation from the Kenya National Assembly led by the clerk, Mr. Samuel W. Ndindiri, paid an official visit to the Republic of Korea on invitation by the Secretary General of the National Assembly of Korea, Mr. Kim Tae Rang, on September 03- 07, 2007. The other members of the delegation comprised the following:

- 1) Mr. James N. Mwangi, Assistant Deputy Clerk
- 2) Mr. Paul K. Ngetich, Research Assistant
- 3) Mrs. Freda Ndindiri, wife to the clerk

2. The delegation left the country on September 30, 2007 and arrived at Incheon Airport, Seoul- Korea, on September 31, 2007. The delegation was welcomed at the Airport by the Protocol Division of the Korea National Assembly, led by its Director, Mr. Kwangmook Kim; and by the Charge d' affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in the Republic of Korea, Ms. Tabu Irina. The Government of Kenya recently established a full-fledged embassy in Korea which is now operational. Thereafter the entourage left the airport to Lotte Hotel in Seoul where the delegation was accommodated till departure on September 08, 2007. The delegation arrived back in Nairobi on September 16, 2007 after brief visits Tokyo in Japan and Quanzhou in China.

2.0 VISIT TO THE KOREA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

3. The official programme for the delegation in Korea commenced on Monday, September 03, 2007. The delegation visited the Korea National Assembly and paid a courtesy call on the Secretary-General, Mr. Kim Tae Rang. Mr. Kim and the Clerk of the Kenya National assembly, Mr. Samuel Ndindiri, exchanged issues of mutual concerns. The Deputy

Secretary-General, Mr. Min Dong-Ki and the three Directors at the Korea National Assembly were present in the meeting. Mr. James Mwangi, Assistant Deputy Clerk; and Ms. Tabu Irina of the Embassy of Kenya also attended.



The National Assembly of Korea Building

4. During the meeting, the Secretary-General expressed his gratitude for the welcome accorded to him when he visited the Kenya National Assembly in May 2007, and the subsequent signing of the protocol between the two parliaments. He said that the protocol would go a long way in strengthening the relationship between the two sister institutions. He praised the recent move by the Republic of Kenya to open an Embassy in Korea in order to strengthen the bilateral relationships between the two countries. He informed the Clerk that the Speaker of the Korea National Assembly would visit Kenya on a date to be communicated to Kenya National Assembly later.

5. On his part, Mr. Ndindiri first informed the Secretary-General that he had visited Korea in 1977 when he accompanied the speaker of the Kenya parliament, Hon. Gideon Fredrick Mati on an official visit. He informed the Secretary-General that the Kenyan Members of Parliament were currently engaged in busy campaigns since elections would soon be held on December, 2007. He pointed out that the Kenya Parliament would like to learn from the experience and knowledge from the Korea National Assembly on the digitization and library management system which it has successfully implemented. Mr. Ndindiri assured the Secretary-General of Kenya's support to Korea in the hosting of the sporting activity in 2012. Thereafter the delegation toured the National Assembly Plenary Chamber and Memorial Hall.



Mr. S. W. Ndindiri (left) and Mr. Kim Tae Rang (right) exchange gifts

3.0 VISIT TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PLENARY CHAMBER

6. The Plenary Chamber is all digitalized to provide for live coverage of the proceedings and online access to Order of the Business of the day and electronic voting. The Plenary Chamber is a state-of-the art digital system with large and high definition electronic boards, which can



display various media data; individual member's touch screen terminals, which enable digital data reading and digital voting; and a podium with a turning mechanism and various data display functions, designed to help members speak more efficiently. In addition, the E-book format, which looks much like a paper document makes the plenary chamber paperless.

7. The voting system has been digitalized. This has made voting not

only more convenient, providing voting information and touch screen voting terminals that allow for a check of voting results, but also made it quicker, due to installed equipment which ensures a secret ballot. The digital system has been established by developing related information systems, such as Meeting Proceeding System and Bill Transfer System, in order to handle and transfer bills that are on the plenary chamber's agenda for a vote. The digital Plenary Chamber has also enabled digital document transfer between the National Assembly and outside government agencies and provides information to the public real time, and thereby making the Assembly to become more transparent and open.

4.0 VISIT TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMORIAL HALL

8. The National Assembly Memorial Hall was opened in May 1998, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Korean National Assembly. It has extensive showcase galleries with extensive items for visitors to learn about constitutional history of Korea and the functions and roles of the Korean legislature in a single visit.

9. The Memorial Hall has positioned itself as the centre of education for democratic politics. As part of its efforts to improve itself and better accommodate visitors, the Memorial Hall opened a Gallery with a theme: "The National Assembly of Reunification" in August 2001 to highlight parliamentary endeavour and vision for Reunification between South and North Korea including the launch of inter-Korean Parliamentary talks and dialogue. It has also set up a section on the "Provisional Legislative Council" in May 2003 to shed light on activities of the council from which the constitutional history of Korea evolved.

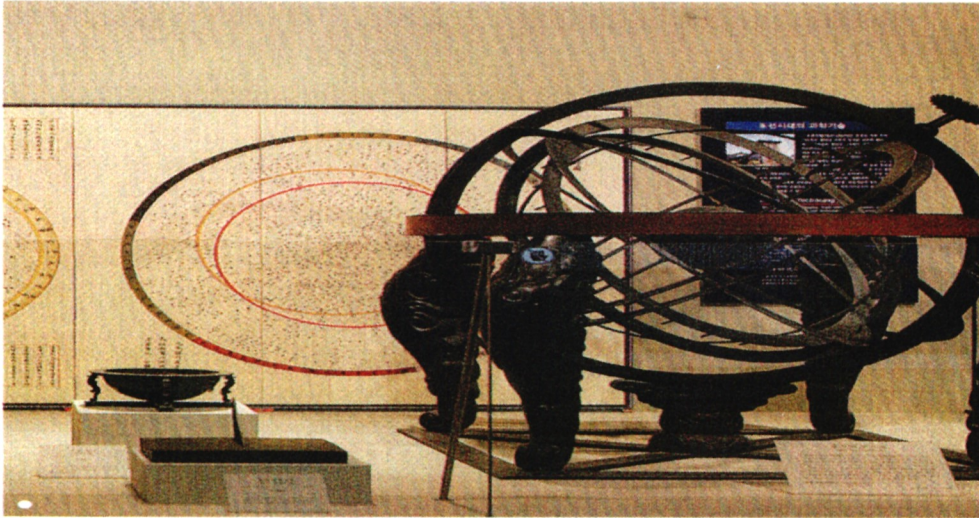


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5.0 VISIT TO THE NATIONAL FOLK MUSEUM OF KOREA

11. The delegation visited the National Folk Museum of Korea in the afternoon of September 03, 2007, and was welcomed by the Director-General, Dr. Shin Kwang Seop. The Museum is located on the grounds of Gyeongbok Palace built in the period 1392 – 1910. The Folk Museum building was constructed in 1972 initially as the National Museum of Korea but later changed its name to National Folk Museum of Korea in 1993.

12. The Museum displays exhibits which demonstrate how Korean commoners and nobles lived in the ancient time while it also hosts special events on Korea's common folk heritage. It consists of a five-storey main building, three-storeys to the east and two-storey building to the west. Some of the exhibits are illustrated by the pictures below.



Exhibition Hall 1
History of Korean Lifestyles



Hall 1 presents models and artifacts to demonstrate how Koreans lived from prehistoric times through Joseon, which ended in 1910. The prehistoric tools on display provide you with a glimpse of ancient life. You will also see how lifestyles evolved through the Three Kingdoms(57 BCE-668 CE) and Unified Silla(668-935) periods. For example, vessels are displayed from an ancient site in Jukmak-dong(North Jeolla province) where people prayed to the sea spirit for safe navigation. Detailed scenes are reconstructed of craftsmen at work and the layout of the Silla capital at Gyeongju more than 1,000 years ago. One exhibit is on kingdom of Balhae(698-926), established after the fall of Goguryeo(37 BCE-668 CE) in present day southern Manchuria and north Korea. Goryeo period(918-1392) themes include celadon making and printing techniques, while the section on Joseon introduces various scientific instruments and the creation of the Korean alphabet, Hangeul.

- Joseon Period Science
- Mausoleum of Princess Jeong-Hyo
- Printing Techniques





Exhibition Hall II

Livelihoods, Arts & Crafts, Living Essentials



Here you can see old farming tools and a reconstructed scene of field cultivation as well as replicas of fishing and hunting activities. Important traditional handicrafts such as lacquerware making, shell inlay and ox-horn decoration are demonstrated through displays of the materials used, work processes and finished products.

You can discover much about traditional Korean food, clothing and shelter as well. One exhibit explains how the Korean costume(Hanbok) evolved over time; others feature personal ornaments or various kinds of footwear. You will also see a traditional Korean house(Hanok); implements used in the home; food, dishes and eating utensils for a New Year's meal; and various kimchi types along with their respective ingredients.

- Women's Quarters of a Traditional Home
- Rice Paddy Tilling ●●● Hunting Implements





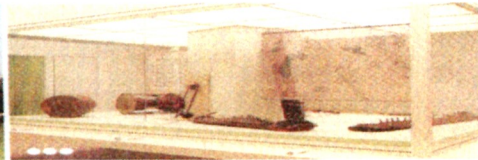
Exhibition Hall III

The Korean Lifecycle



Exhibited in this hall is the typical progression from birth to death of someone born into the noble class(yangban), the ideal life for a person of Joseon. You will see scenes of a mother praying for a son, the way births were managed, how the son of a noble was educated, the coming of age ceremony, and the wedding process and start a new family. Other themes cover the civil service exams, entry into officialdom, times of leisure, an herbal medicine shop, a shamanistic healing ritual, the end of life, and the memorial services offered to the departed by family descendants.

- Traditional Wedding
- Traditional Funeral Bier
- Traditional Musical Instruments



6.0 VISIT TO THE UBIQUITOUS DREAM HALL

13. The delegation departed from the National Folk Museum of Korea to the “Ubiquitous Dream Hall.” The Dream Hall is an exhibition hall in Seoul set up by the Korean Ministry of Information and Communication to promote and allow visitors to explore a blitz of core technologies and high-tech products and services by leading Information Technology (IT) Companies. At the Ubiquitous Exhibition Hall, Koreans and other visitors are made to imagine new ways technology-driven life that might develop around them.



Dream Hall



Dream Kitchen

14. The “Ubiquitous Dream Hall” has two floors displaying high-technology homes and offices of the future. In the Technological Show Room, one can view the whole future generation IT technologies at a glance. Noteworthy is a household where appliances, smoke alarm and stereo systems are all wired into the same network, and family life centres around an interactive television; or a café where cappuccinos are ordered on wall-sized touch screens, then delivered by little service robots; or a new form of interactive street advertising in which images on the floor change in response to pedestrians’ footsteps or a robot that proceeds to clean the floor once the person leaves the house. At the Entertainment Hall, one can enjoy popular online games for free. The Dream Hall also Features an exhibit charting the development of household and communication technologies over the past years, thereby projecting high tech Korean society into a historical continuum.

15. Later in the evening, the delegation attended a dinner hosted in their honour by the Secretary-general at Lotte Hotel. The two Deputy Secretary-Generals and the Directors of the various directorates at the Korean National Assembly attended.

7.0 VISIT TO SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS IN SUWON

16. The delegation visited the leading Electronic Industry in Korea, the Samsung Electronics, located at Suwon area of the Republic of Korea, on September 04, 2007. Samsung Electronics was founded in 1969 as Samsung Electric Industries, originally manufacturing electronic appliances such as television sets, calculators, refrigerators, air conditioners and washers. Today, Samsung Electronics Industries has become a centre of revolution occasioned by customer taste in the present era of digital age. The Samsung Group was founded in 1938 by Buyong Chull Lee (1910 - 1987). Samsung moved to Kenya on October 2002 due to demand for its products by Kenyan customers.

17. At the Samsung offices, the delegation was shown various technological innovations that are currently being made towards making the Electronic Industry a leading company in the world. The company now manufactures electronic devices including DVD players, screen television sets, digital steel cameras, computers, colour monitors, LCD panels and printers, semiconductors, wireless phones, digital camcorders, satellite receivers, microwave ovens, air conditioners, washing machines, laptops and air purifiers. The models of all these electronic devices were well displayed at the demonstration offices for visitors to witness the latest technological advances on the market. Samsung has also set up an exhibition hall of old models of Samsung

electronic devices for comparative studies in the stages of revolution in the industry.

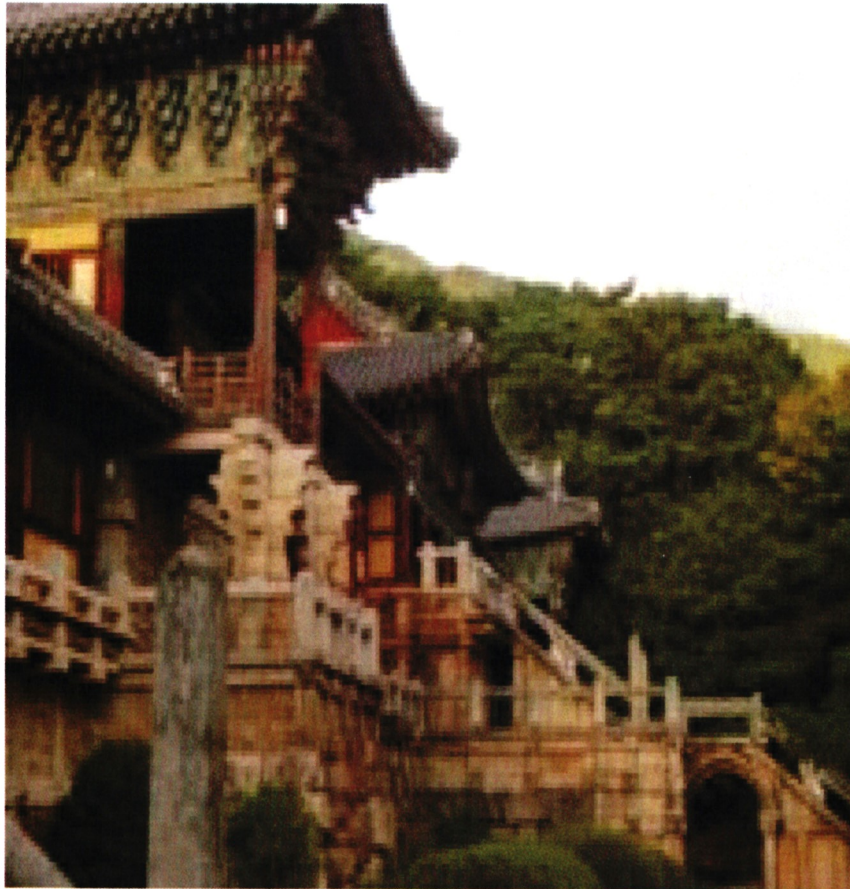
8.0 VISIT TO POHANG AREA

18. On Wednesday September 05, 2007, the delegation visited Pohang area by electric train after travel by air was rendered impossible due to bad weather conditions. While in Pohang, the delegation made visits to Sukgulam Grotto and Bulguksa Temple, and later participated in traditional costumes and tea ceremony performed by a Korean family. The delegation also visited Hyundai ship building industry and the Daewongam Park before returning to Seoul City.

9.0 VISIT TO BULGUKSA TEMPLE

19. Bulguksa is a Buddhist Temple in North Gyeongsang Province of South Korea. It is a home of Seven National Treasures of South Korea including Dabotap and Seokgatap, Stone Pagodas, Cheongun-gyo (Blue Cloud Bridge) and two gilt-bronze statues of Budha. The temple is designated Historic and Scenic site No.1 by the Government of South Korea and UNESCO recognized it as a World Heritage site in 1995.

20. The temple was originally built in 528 after Buddhism was officially accepted by the Silla Dynasty during the reign of King Beopheung. It was later rebuilt in the eighth century under the Prime Minister, Gim Daeseong, but stalled after his death in 774. It was completed that year by the Silla Royal Court and named Bulguksa or the Temple of Budha Land.



Part of Bulguksa Temple

21. Bulguksa was a private chapel for the royal family. The temple consists of a complex of beautiful wooden shrines and stone pagodas built upon decorative stone terraces on the foothills of Mount Tohamsan overlooking fertile plains and mythical mountain, Namsan, beyond. The temple compound houses a number of national treasures, including Blue Cloud Bridge and White Cloud Bridge. The elevated compound is reached by climbing up 33 stone stairs of the lower bridge, Cheongungyo or Blue Cloud Bridge, with 17 steps and upper bridge, Baegungyo or White Cloud Bridge, with 16 steps. The 33 steps symbolize the 33 heavens or 33 steps to enlightenment.

22. The terrestrial sanctuary of Bulguksa is divided into two realms: The land of Seokgamoni Budha and the land of Aminatabha (the Budha of Boundless Light.) Seokgamoni, also referred to as “impure land” is larger and higher than the “pure land” of Aminatabha. The main courtyard of the temple is dedicated to Seokgamoni, the Historic Budha and includes Daeungjeon, the main worship hall enshrining a gilt-bronze Budha, and Gaeknakjeon, the Paradise Hall dedicated to Aminatabha, where the Seven Treasure Bridge (“Chilbogyo”) is housed. According to Aminatabha, all those who believed in him and who called upon his name would be born into his Paradise.

23. A pair of famous Pagodas “Dabotap” and “Seokgatap” stands in front of the Daeungjeon hall while “Museoljeon” or the Lecture Hall of No Discourse stands behind it. Museoljeon hall got its name from the belief that Budha’s teachings could not be taught by mere words alone. The shrines of “Vairocana” and “Avalokitesvara” stand at the back of Museoljeon.

Major National Treasures of Bulguksa Temple:

24. The temple compound of Bulguksa houses a number of National Treasures. The major official treasures include the following:

1) Dabotap and Seokgatap

Dabotap and Seokgatap stone Pagodas are in the main courtyard of the Bulguksa Temple complex and are designated as National treasures No. 20 and 21 respectively.



Treasure No. 20- Dabotap



Treasure No. 21- Seokgatap

2) Lotus Flower Bridge and Seven Treasures Bridge

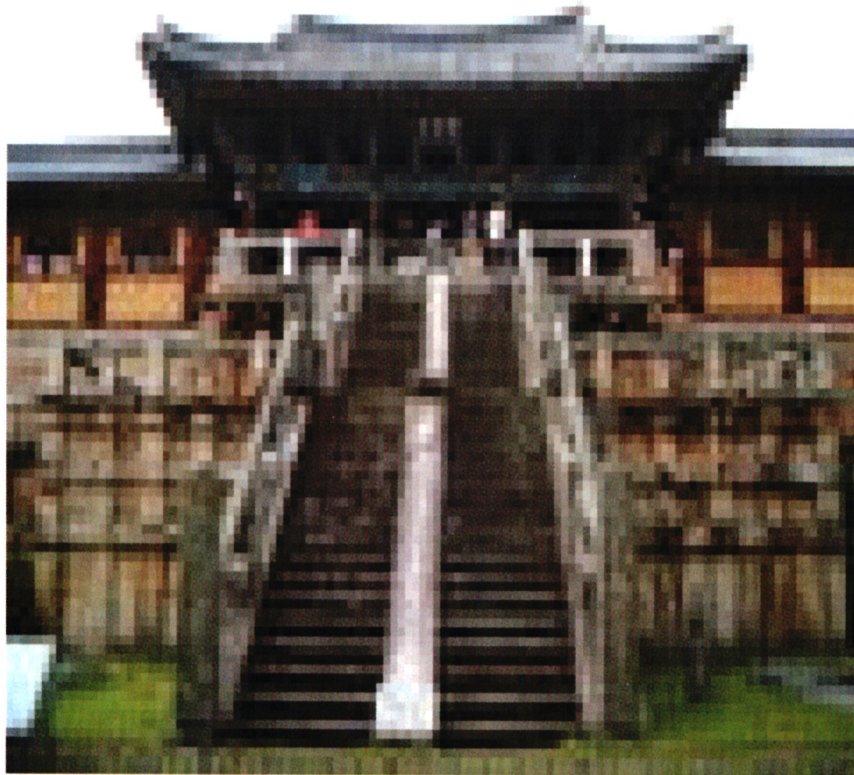
The “Yeonhwangyo” (Lotus Flower Bridge) and “Chilbogyo” (Seven Treasures Bridge) are a pair of bridges designated National Treasure No. 22 which lead to “Anyangmun” (Peace Enhancing Gate) and finally to Gaeknakjeon (the Hall of Pure Land) described in paragraph 18 above. The Lotus Flower Bridge is the lower part with 10 steps while the upper Seven Treasures Bridge contains 8 steps. Both bridges are located behind the Blue Cloud Bridge and White Cloud Bridge.

3) The Blue Cloud Bridge and White Cloud Bridge

The Cheongungyo (Blue Cloud Bridge) are bridges that lead to the temple and are designated as National Treasure No. 23. The bridge leads to Seokgamoni Hall and consists of 33 steps as described in paragraph 17 above.



A view of National Treasure No. 23



Another view of Treasure No. 23

4) Birojeon (Vairocana Budha Hall)

This is designated national treasure No. 26 and contains a gilt-bronze Vairocana Budha statute. Vairocana Budha is the embodiment of truth and wisdom and of cosmic power.



Treasure No. 26

5) Geuknakjeon

This is designated national treasure No. 27 and a seated gilt-bronze statute of Aminatabha Budha is enshrined here.



Treasure No. 27

6) Sarira Pagoda or Stupa

Sarira Pagoda is a container of relics or remains of famous priests or royalty. It consist of a foundation stone, the main body and ornamental top, are decorated with carvings. It is designated treasure No. 61.



Treasure No. 61

10.0 VISIT TO SULKGULAM GROTTTO

25. Sukgulam, located some distance up Mt. Tohamsan, east city of Gyeongju (capital of the Silla Dynasty) is 4 Km from Bulguksa Temple. It was first constructed in the 8th century during the period of the Silla Dynasty and it was the work of the Prime Minister, Kim Daeseong, but stalled after his death in 774. It was reconstructed in 1961 and contains a monumental statute of the Buddha with surrounding portrayals of gods; Bodhisattras and disciples, all realistically and delicately sculpted in high and low relief. It was a private chapel for the royal family and considered a masterpiece of Buddhist's art in the Far-East. The Bulguksa

Temple and the Grotto form a religious architectural complex of exceptional significance.

26. Sukgulam Grotto consists of a square room and a round room with a sacred path between them. This refers to the universe consisting of the sky which is round and the earth which is flat according to the old view of the universe. On the left and the right wall are Palbusinjang (Eight Congregated Devas), Inwang Yeoksa and Sacheonwang (Four Heavenly Kings) carved. In the round room there is the principal image of Buddha seated cross-legged upon a lotus pedestal in the middle. Also on every side, eleven headed Gwaneum is sculptured around which there are ten disciples of Buddha. The pictures illustrate some of the carvings enshrined in the Grotto.







11.0 PARTICIPATION IN TRADITIONAL COSTUMES AND TEA CEREMONY

27. The delegation was treated to a rare opportunity to participate in traditional and tea ceremony by a Korean family specializing in traditional art making and exhibitions. While at the family's traditional home, the members of the delegation were oriented about the making and dressing of traditional Korean attires and preparing traditional and herbal teas. Each of the members of the delegation prepared tea after a demonstration while dressed in Korean traditional attire. It was a very

exciting moment for the members of the delegation. Thereafter the delegation left for Hyundai Hotel.



An old Korean (left) narrates traditional herbal-making as translator (right) looks on. The delegation (hidden) is seated in the foreground.



The Clerk and the wife taste the concoction of the traditional herbal liquid



The delegation in the Korean traditional attire



Members of the delegation taste the Korean tea they have prepared

12.0 VISIT TO HYUNDAI HEAVY INDUSTRIES COMPANY LIMITED

28. The delegation visited Hyundai Heavy Industries Company Limited (HHI) in Ulsan, on September 06, 2007. The HHI is the leading shipbuilding industry in the world. Since its establishment in 1972, HHI has experienced rapid growth and success due to investment in skilled manpower, advanced facilities and heavy involvement in technology development. It has 15 overseas branch offices and 14 overseas subsidiaries.

29. The Hyundai shipyard is located at Mipo Bay in Ulsan on the south-eastern coast of South Korea. It covers an area of 1,200 acres and its main production plants and all necessary auxiliary facilities covers

over 800 acres. It provides employment to a total of 40,000 people. HHI has diversified into business activities in 6 entities:

- 1) Shipbuilding – all types of ships, ferries, oil and chemical tankers, cargo ships, naval ships, passenger ships and submarines.
- 2) Offshore and Engineering – includes submarine pipeline system, steel building structures and offshore and onshore jacket and modules.
- 3) Industrial Plant and Engineering – includes power plants, environmental plants, cranes, desalination plant, oil processing plant and gas processing plant.
- 4) Engine and Machinery – for example; two or four stroke diesel engines, marine equipment, presses, pumps, valves, conveyors, robots, steam/gas turbine and diesel power plant.
- 5) Electro-Electric Systems – includes transformers, switch gears, high voltage circuit breakers, motors, generators, power electronics, photovoltaic modules and explosion proof motors.
- 6) Construction equipment – for example; excavators, wheel loaders, fork lifts, hydraulic trucks cranes, dozers and hydraulic cylinders.

30. Research and Development is the major focus of HHI in its efforts to make meaningful strides in technology achievement. Subsequently, HHI operates four main research institutes:

- 1) Hyundai Maritime Research Institute (HMRI)
- 2) Hyundai Industrial Research Institute (HIRI)
- 3) Hyundai Electro-Mechanical Research Institute (HEMRI)
- 4) Techno Design Institute (TDI)

13.0 VISIT TO DAEWONGAM PARK

31. Daewongam Park is a large rock island located on the east coast of South Korea in the Ulsan region. It has a walk path with refreshing scenery. It has a pine forest trail path about 1 Km long, from the parking lot right up to the sea shore. During the walk, one witnesses a sight of cherry blossoms, magnolia, camellias and apricots which characterize the beauty on the road.

32. At the Park stands the Daewongam Lighthouse which acts as a guide to ships on the East Sea of Korea. It was thought the Silla's King, Munmu (the 30th King, 661-681) who unified the Korea Peninsula was buried here, and Daewongam refers to the tomb of the King Munmu. Thereafter the delegation departed for Gimpo Airport and flew to Seoul. Later, the delegation attended a dinner hosted for them by the Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in Seoul. His Excellency, Dennis Awori, the Ambassador of the Republic of Kenya in Tokyo- Japan also attended the dinner.

14.0 VISIT TO PANMUNJOM (DEMILITARIZED ZONE)

33. The delegation visited the de-militarized zones of Panmunjom on September 07, 2007. The members of the delegation were welcomed into the well protected area by a member of the UN Peace-Keeping Forces which monitor the security in the well-fortified area.

34. Panmunjom is a small village 48 Km northwest Seoul and 10 Km East of Kaesong, located in the Korean Peninsula and in the middle of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). The DMZ was created following the signing of the armistice agreement which ended the war between North and

South Korea in 1953. Subsequently, Panmunjom was designated the headquarters of the Joint Military Security (JMS) by the United Nations Command, the United States of America and the Republic of Korea. The area is a military preserve, heavily mined and patrolled constantly day and night. Military escorts are assigned to all private tour buses.



Soldiers man the fortified area

35. One of the main attractions in the Joint Security Area (JSA) is the visit to the Freedom House which was established to serve as headquarter for the Inter-Korean dialogue and stage for Military Armistice Commission (MAC). The Freedom House is a meeting area for the conciliation, interaction and cooperation between the two Koreas.



Peace House

36. In 1976, the JSA was split into two villages; one on each side of the DMZ and no inhabitants are allowed within the DMZ. A village of Taesong-dong or “Great Success Village” is located south-west of JSA and is under the United Nations Command (UNC) of the DMZ. The residents of this village must either be original inhabitants or direct descendants of the villagers who were residing there when the armistice was signed in 1953. The villagers must also abide by the strict rules, including a night curfew.



Conference Building for Inter-Korean Dialogue

37. Across from Taesong-dong, is the North Korean village of Kichongdong which is also called “Propaganda Village” by the UN troops, because of the propaganda and music often blasted from giant loudspeakers located in the village. Most of the North Koreans who work in the farms in Kichongdong village by day are all removed before dark. Between Kichongdong and Taesong-dong villages is the “Bridge of No Return” where thousands of Koreans from both sides chose not to return after crossing from either side after the signing of the armistice agreement in 1953.



Propaganda Tower in Kichongdong

15.0 VIST TO THE THIRD INFILTRATION TUNNEL

38. One of the interesting attractions in the DMZ was the visit to the Tunnel of Aggression by the delegation. In the 1970's, the South Korea found four major tunnels allegedly built by the North Koreans with intention to attack South Korea. The tunnels are wide enough to sneak in large number of tankers, troops and support vehicle and supplies underground the DMZ undetected. The third tunnel closest to Panmunjom was discovered in October 1978 and has been opened for visitors and tours. The interception shaft the South Koreans dug slopes steeply down and joins the North Korean secret tunnel about 200 feet below the surface. The visit to Panmunjom area marked the last tour the delegation made before departing South Korea on September 08, 2007.



Interception Tunnel constructed by South Koreans

16.0 CONCLUSION

39. The visit to the Republic of Korea provided an opportunity for the members of the delegation to learn about the Korea National Assembly and the Korean People. The delegation noted that the Korean National Assembly is well automated to provide online services to the Members of parliament at the Chamber and to broadcast live coverage of the Proceedings. The Members are also provided with facilities to cater for electronic coverage. The delegation also noted of the State-of-the-earth digital library which facilitate easy access to library information by the users. The delegation therefore recommends the Kenya National

Assembly (KNA) establish close links and collaboration with Korea in order to build capacity among its staff as KNA initiate processes to digitize its operations and services. Staff exchange between the two institutions is highly recommended to enable staff learn of the best practices in legislative services in the present digital era.

PROGRAMME IN KOREA
(AUGUST 31 - SEPTEMBER 08, 2007)

AUGUST 31ST (FRIDAY)

16:45 Arrival (Incheon International Airport, EK322 from Dubai)
18:00 Depart from Airport
19:00 Hotel Check-in
19:30 Dinner

SEPTEMBER 3RD (MONDAY)

10:00 Depart from Hotel (Lotte Hotel)
10:30 Courtesy call on Secretary General, KIM Tae Rang
11:10 Visit National Assembly Plenary Chamber
11:20 Visit National Assembly Memorial Hall
11:40 Depart from the National Assembly
12:00 Lunch
13:30 Leave Lunch Venue
14:00 Visit the National Folk Museum of Korea
15:20 Leave the Folk Museum
15:30 Visit Ubiquitous Dream Hall
16:10 Depart from Ubiquitous Dream Hall
16:30 Arrive at Hotel
18:30 Dinner Hosted by Secretary General, KIM Tae Rang

SEPTEMBER 4TH (TUESDAY)

09:10 Leave Hotel
10:30 Visit Samsung Electronics in Suwon
11:30 Leave Samsung Electronics in Suwon
12:30 Lunch

❖ Free time

SEPTEMBER 5TH (WEDNESDAY)

08:00 Hotel check-out
08:50 Depart from Gimpo Airport
 (head for Pohang, OZ 8331, travel time: 50 minutes)
09:40 Arrive at Pohang Airport
10:00 Visit POSCO
11:00 Leave POSCO (head for Gyeongju)
12:00 Hotel Check-in (Hyundai Hotel)
12:30 Lunch

14:30 Visit Sukgulam Grotto
15:20 Leave Sukgulam Grotto
15:30 Visit Bulkuksa Temple
16:20 Leave Bulkuksa Temple
17:00 Experience traditional costumes and tea ceremony
18:30 Dinner
21:00 Visit Anapji (pond) for the night view

SEPTEMBER 6TH (THURSDAY)

09:00 Hotel check-out
09:40 Visit Hyundai Motor Company in Ulsan
10:40 Leave Hyundai Motor Company
11:00 Visit Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd in Ulsan
12:00 Leave Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd
13:00 Lunch
16:00 Depart from Ulsan Airport
(head for Seoul, KE 1612 travel time:55 minutes)
16:55 Arrive at Gimpo Airport
18:30 Hotel Check-in
19:00 Dinner

SEPTEMBER 7TH (FRIDAY)

11:20 Leave Hotel
12:00 Lunch
13:30 Leave Lunch Venue
14:00 Visit Panmunjom
15:00 Visit the 3rd Infiltration Tunnel and Dora Observatory
16:00 Depart from PanMunjom
17:00 Arrive at Hotel
19:00 Dinner hosted by Change d'Affaires of Kenya

SEPTEMBER 8TH (SATURDAY)

09:15 Departure (Incheon International Airport, KE701 for Narita, Japan)