
TÓM TẮT BẰNG TIẾNG ANH

Diplomatic Relations between Silla and the Tang Dynasty in the 7th Century: From Alliance to Confrontation and Reconciliation

Duong Thi Huyen, Tran Thi Thanh Huong

Abstract: This article focuses on analyzing the transformative process of diplomatic relations between the Silla Kingdom on the Korean Peninsula and the Tang Dynasty in China during the 7th century, shifting from a military alliance to conflict and eventual reconciliation. The research objective is to elucidate the motives, mechanisms, and consequences of this bilateral relationship change within the context of ancient and medieval East Asian geopolitics. The study employs the historical method, logical method, synthesis, and documentary analysis to systematically approach the subject. The research findings reveal: (i) Silla proactively allied with the Tang Dynasty to eliminate rival powers on the Korean Peninsula, Baekje and Goguryeo, thereby achieving the unification of the Three Kingdoms; (ii) Following the

attainment of military objectives, the relationship shifted to confrontation due to conflicts in national interests and ambitions for asserting regional dominance; (iii) The period after 676 CE marked a strategic reconciliation, where Silla maintained its independence while Tang preserved its influence through the tributary system. This relationship not only reflects Silla's flexible foreign policy but also highlights the Tang Dynasty's ambitions for power. The study suggests future research directions regarding the role of cultural factors, Buddhism, and trade in sustaining the Silla-Tang relationship post-reconciliation, as well as the long-term impact of this relationship on the medieval East Asian regional structure.

Keywords: Silla; Tang; Three Kingdoms; Diplomatic relations; Korea; China.

From “Hallyu” to “Hallyu Platform”: Cooperation Strategies between South Korea and Southeast Asian Countries

Kim Kyu Chan

Abstract: This study examines the expansion of the concept of Hallyu and proposes cooperation strategies between South Korea and Southeast Asian countries through the lens of ‘Hallyu Platform’. While traditional definitions of Hallyu focus on the overseas popularity of Korean popular culture products, this study argues that Hallyu has evolved beyond mere cultural products (content) to encompass the systems and processes (platforms) involved in the production and distribution of cultural elements. Through conceptual analysis and case studies, this paper introduces “Hallyu

Platform” as a comprehensive framework that includes the systems for planning, producing, distributing, and consuming Korean cultural elements. The research indicates that this expanded understanding of Hallyu can provide a theoretical foundation for diversifying cooperation between South Korea and Southeast Asian countries, particularly Vietnam, and ensuring the sustainability of Hallyu as a cultural phenomenon.

Keywords: Hallyu; content; platform; expansion; Southeast Asia.

Cultural Cooperation: Concepts, Typologies, and Implications of Audiovisual Co-production

Parc Jimmyn

Abstract: This paper examines the evolving landscape of cultural cooperation, with a particular focus on the mechanism of co-production within the audiovisual sector (film and television). The study identifies and analyzes four key motivations driving co-production: efficiency-seeking, market-seeking, resource-seeking, and reputation-seeking. These motivations reflect the complex interplay between financial, cultural, and geopolitical objectives.

Accordingly, co-production is positioned as a strategic tool for risk sharing, expanding market reach, transferring skills, and enhancing soft power. Ultimately, the paper advocates for a balanced policy approach aimed at safeguarding national interests while fostering equitable and sustainable international partnerships.

Keywords: cultural cooperation; co-production; audiovisual industry; television; film.

The Relationship between Religious Affairs Policy and Cultural Diplomacy: The Cases of South Korea and Vietnam

Vu Hoang Ha

Abstract: This article analyzes and compares the religious affairs policies of South Korea and Vietnam in the context of cultural diplomacy. The findings indicate that: 1) South Korea implements its religious policies based on a legal and administrative framework grounded in the principle of the separation of religion and state. Simultaneously, the country actively promotes international religious activities and humanitarian diplomacy, thereby enhancing its soft power and global influence. 2) Vietnam maintains a state-managed system of religious affairs while gradually expanding religious freedom to align with international standards. The government encourages cultural exchanges,

leveraging religion as a medium to foster cooperation and mutual understanding. Religious cultural exchanges and diplomatic activities in both countries have contributed to deepening cultural understanding and strengthening bilateral ties. In conclusion, the study affirms that religious affairs policy can function as a vital component of cultural diplomacy, underscoring the significance of establishing a sustainable policy foundation to broaden and intensify bilateral cooperation between South Korea and Vietnam.

Keywords: religious affairs policy; cultural diplomacy; cultural exchange; South Korea; Vietnam.

South Korea's Logistics Cooperation in Vietnam: Current Status and Prospects in the Post - VKFTA Period (2015-2024)

Nguyen Thi Thu Huong

Abstract: This paper focuses on analyzing logistics cooperation in a one-way direction from the Republic of Korea into Vietnam after the Vietnam–Korea Free Trade Agreement (VKFTA) officially entered into force in 2015. Based on the OLI framework (Ownership–Location–Internalization) combined with an institutional approach to FTA commitments, the study examines the motivations, forms

and areas of Korean foreign direct investment (FDI) in Vietnam's logistics sector. The findings reveal that Korean enterprises have capitalized on their ownership advantages in technology, capital and management expertise, while also leveraging Vietnam's strategic geo-economic location and the favorable institutional environment established by VKFTA to expand activities in critical areas

such as logistics infrastructure, multimodal transport, warehousing, distribution and integrated logistics services. Despite these positive contributions, this one-way cooperation still encounters notable challenges, including persistently high logistics costs compared with regional peers, insufficiently connected infrastructure at both regional and international levels, limited quality of human resources in logistics and increasing pressures to adopt green and digital logistics solutions. By addressing these dynamics, the paper

contributes empirical evidence on the impact of FTAs on attracting logistics-related FDI. It also provides policy implications for enhancing Vietnam's logistics competitiveness and absorptive capacity, enabling the country to better utilize capital inflows and managerial know-how from Korea in order to develop a more efficient, sustainable and internationally competitive logistics sector in the coming years.

Keywords: VKFTA; logistics cooperation; Korean FDI; Vietnam; OLI framework.

The Indo - Pacific Strategy and South Korea's Viewpoint in the Context of U.S. – China Competition

Le Thi Thu Giang

Abstract: The United States' Free and Open Indo-Pacific (FOIP) strategy has institutionalized the U.S.–China competition, turning it into a central axis that shapes regional security and economic architecture. This has established a long-term landscape in which states and regional organizations are compelled to define their positions and strategies. Within this context, South Korea - similar to other states and organizations - has introduced policy responses to safeguard its national interests, fostering integration, and positioning itself within in the regional structure. However, as

a middle power with interests tied to multiple actors, South Korea faces challenges in formulating appropriate policies. Regional and global developments, alongside its national standing and interests, are key factors influencing South Korea's efforts to devise a suitable response strategy and secure strategic space for its development.

Keywords: Free and Open Indo-Pacific Strategy (FOIP); South Korea's standing, U.S.–China competition; power structure; regional security.

South Korea – Southeast Asia Cooperation in the Field of Cybersecurity

Duong Quynh Thu

Abstract: The SK Telecom data breach in April 2025 underscored the critical necessity of reinforcing cybersecurity

measures against increasingly sophisticated global threats. This study provides a comprehensive overview of South Korea's

cybersecurity strategy, examining national policy frameworks that foster public-private partnerships as well as the pivotal role of technological solutions such as AhnLab V3. By evaluating the current security landscape and collaborative strategies within East Asia, the article analyzes South Korea's evolving role in shaping a resilient and proactive digital ecosystem. Consequently,

the research proposes strategic pathways for cooperation, particularly with Vietnam, aimed at enhancing governance capacity and ensuring collective cyber resilience across the Southeast Asian region.

Keywords: Cybersecurity cooperation; ASEAN; Korea–Vietnam partnership; proactive defense; cyber resilience.

Linguistic Adaptation of Vietnamese Marriage Migrants in South Korea

Ha Thu Huong

Abstract: In the context of globalization and the current surge in international migration, the formation of multiethnic and multicultural societies has become an inevitable trend in virtually every country around the world. This trend necessitates comprehensive adaptation by migrants in host societies, among which cultural adaptation plays a crucial role. Language adaptation, in particular, is a significant dimension of cultural adaptation, especially for migrants entering a completely new country where they must become familiar with and integrate into a different culture and social context. Assessing the degree of

language adaptation among migrants is essential for determining the extent of cultural integration and carries important policy implications. Based on a field survey of 298 Vietnamese marriage migrants in South Korea, this study evaluates the current state of language adaptation among Vietnamese women married to Korean men, examines the influence of various factors, and offers relevant recommendations and policy suggestions.

Keywords: cultural adaptation; language adaptation; marriage migration; marriage migrants; social integration.

The Role of Korea - Vietnam International Marriages (2010-2024) in Promoting People-to-People Exchange: A South Korean Perspective

Dao Thi Thien Ly

Abstract: People-to-people exchange is a widely recognized concept, often referred to as a form of “soft diplomacy.” It refers to interactions that occur outside official diplomatic channels, utilizing avenues such

as culture, education, individuals, and social organizations to exercise and strengthen a nation's soft power. International marriages between Koreans and Vietnamese are no longer an uncommon phenomenon in the

societies of both South Korea and Vietnam; indeed, they are becoming increasingly prevalent. Using an interdisciplinary approach, the author clarifies three fundamental roles of Korean–Vietnamese international marriages in promoting people-to-people exchange. First, marriage serves as a bridge fostering long-term exchange, distinct from short-term modalities such as scholarships, study abroad programs, or labor exchanges. Second, individuals directly involved in these marriages act as

cultural ambassadors between the two nations, with multicultural families serving as primary settings for cultural exchange and acculturation. Third, these marriages strengthen the friendly bilateral relationship between South Korea and Vietnam, thereby facilitating expanded economic cooperation based on mutual understanding between the two peoples.

Keywords: People-to-people exchange; international marriage; South Korea; Vietnam.

A Teaching - Learning Approach to Sino-Korean Vocabulary for Korean Majors in Vietnam: An Analysis of the Body Part Term 심 (心)

Nguyen Thi Nguyet Minh

Abstract: This study aims to propose an effective approach to teaching and learning Sino-Korean vocabulary for Korean-major students in Vietnam by utilizing the linguistic relationship between Sino-Korean and Sino-Vietnamese words. In the context of expanding cultural and educational exchanges between Korea and Vietnam, leveraging Sino-origin lexical elements is considered a key strategy to help learners gain deeper access to Korean and avoid fragmented vocabulary memorization. The study selects the Sino-Korean lexeme 심 (心, tâm)-a body-part term-as an illustrative case to demonstrate how to construct instructional materials through analyzing the

morphological and semantic features of Sino-origin words, collecting and categorizing derived forms in Korean, and comparing them with similar Sino-Vietnamese. By doing so, learners can build a more robust vocabulary system, enhance inferencing skills and expand their lexical repertoire more systematically. The study is expected to propose a transferable pedagogical model applicable to other Sino-Korean word groups, thereby improving learning outcomes and strengthening students' cross-linguistic awareness.

Keywords: Korean; lexical; Sino-Korean; body part.