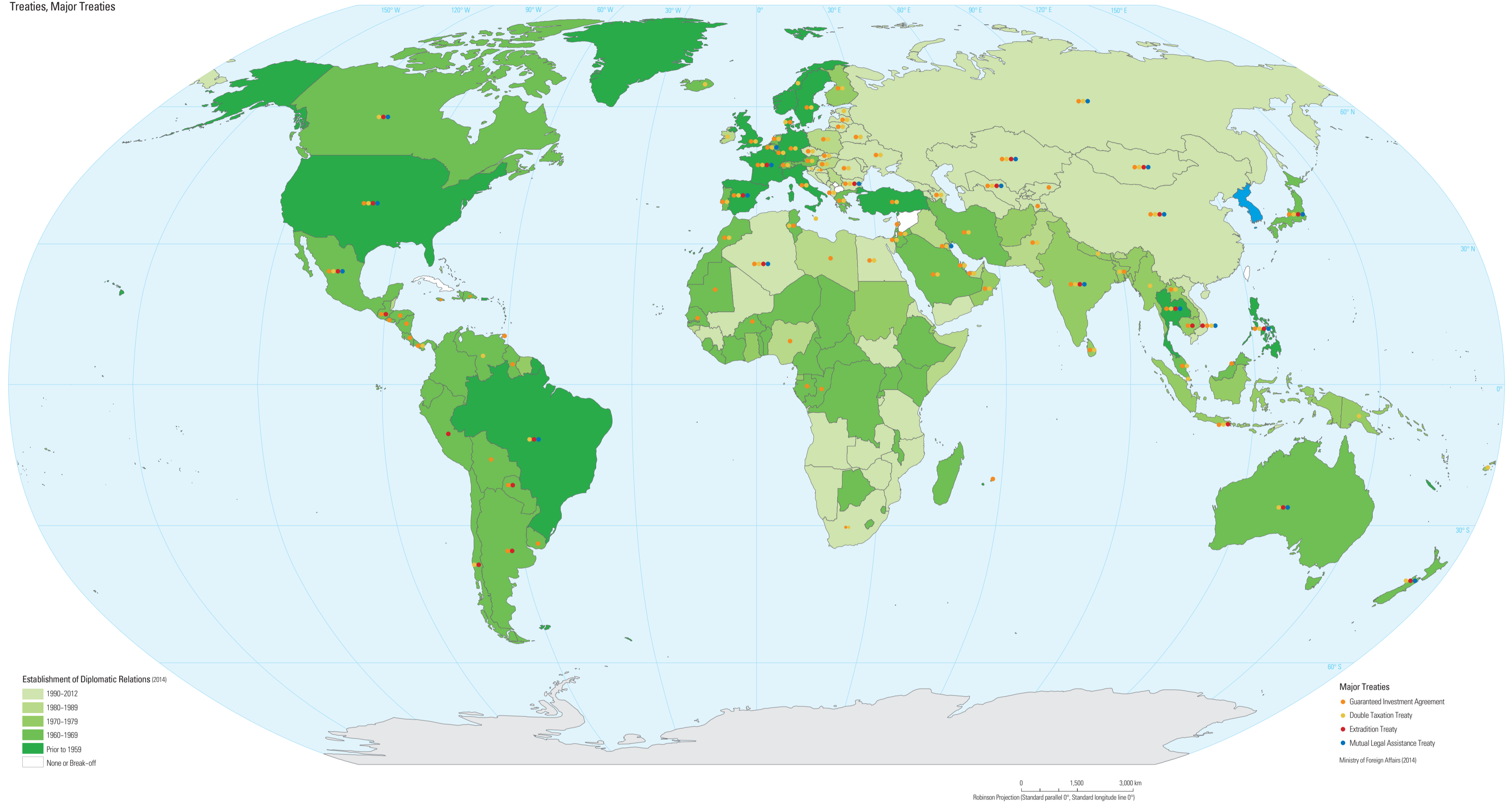


# Diplomacy

## Diplomatic Relations and Treaties

Treaties, Major Treaties

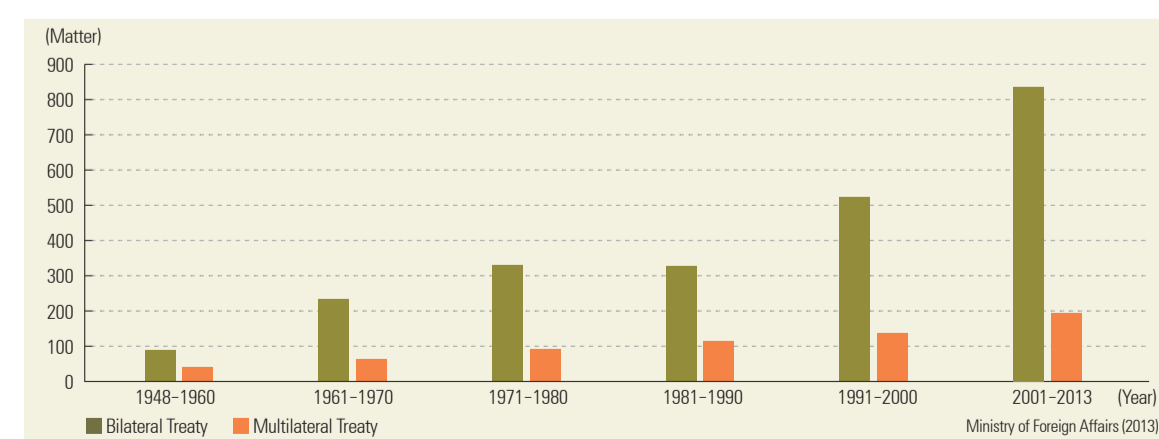


This is the era of globalization, a time that truly tests all countries politically, economically, and culturally, and Korea has risen to the challenges of this growing globalization on all fronts, both at home as well as in its relationships with other nations in Asia and beyond. Not only has the Korean government continued to expand its diplomatic ties with other countries for the purpose of deepening political, economic, social, and cultural exchanges with nations abroad, it has also entered the international sphere through the fostering of important treaties with other countries such as the Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements and the Assistance in Criminal Matters Act. Korean diplomatic establishments continue to expand worldwide with embassies, missions, and consulate

generals opening in countries across the globe. The movement of people across the Korean border has also increased, both with Korean citizens traveling abroad for both personal and professional reasons and with the steadily rising influx of visitors to Korea from tourists to foreign workers to new immigrants. Korea is now a key player on the world political stage. With its entry into the United Nations and other UN-affiliated organizations, Korea now joins other nations in the pursuit of peacekeeping, human rights, economic development, and environmental protection. The Korean government has also successfully developed bilateral or regional Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to complement the existing multinational trading system, which has allowed Korea to overcome

the economic challenges presented by an unbalanced domestic distribution of wealth and population as well as the stark realities of an aging populace and an overall low birth rate.

Number of the Signed Treaties



A treaty of amity signifies the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries. And in the formal forging of such a relationship, the two countries enter into formal cooperation on various aspects including political, economic, social and cultural issues. As of December 2013, South Korea maintained diplomatic relations with 188 countries among the 191 United Nations member states as well as with two non-UN member countries, the Cook Islands and the Vatican. The UN member countries that still do not have a treaty with South Korea are Macedonia, Syria, and Cuba. Kosovo, a non-UN member country, also does not have a diplomatic relationship with South Korea. The map shows when Korea established diplomatic relations with other countries. From the inception of the Korean government in 1948 right through the early 1960s the number of countries with diplomatic ties to Korea was 16. By the end of that decade the number rose dramatically to 65. Half of these new ties were with non-allied nations that were under-developed

known as the third world countries). Korea worked to build practical and cooperative relationships with many of these developing countries in large part because of their significant ties to the international community via organizations such as the United Nations. South Korea established diplomatic relations with 30 additional countries during the 1970s and another 22 countries in the 1980s. During the Cold War period, South Korea upheld the Hallstein Doctrine and did not develop diplomatic ties with the countries that had official ties to North Korea. It also adhered to a policy that refused North Korea's participation in international conferences. That policy was withdrawn officially as part of the 1973 joint agreement with North Korea regarding peaceful reunification. In the mid-1980s, the Soviet Union adopted a reform-oriented open-door policy, and as the tensions of the Cold War era have gradually dissolved into an atmosphere of mitigation and reconciliation ever more openness was observed. In 1989, the US-Soviet Union Malta summit was held, and the two countries agreed to discontinue mutual hostility and end the

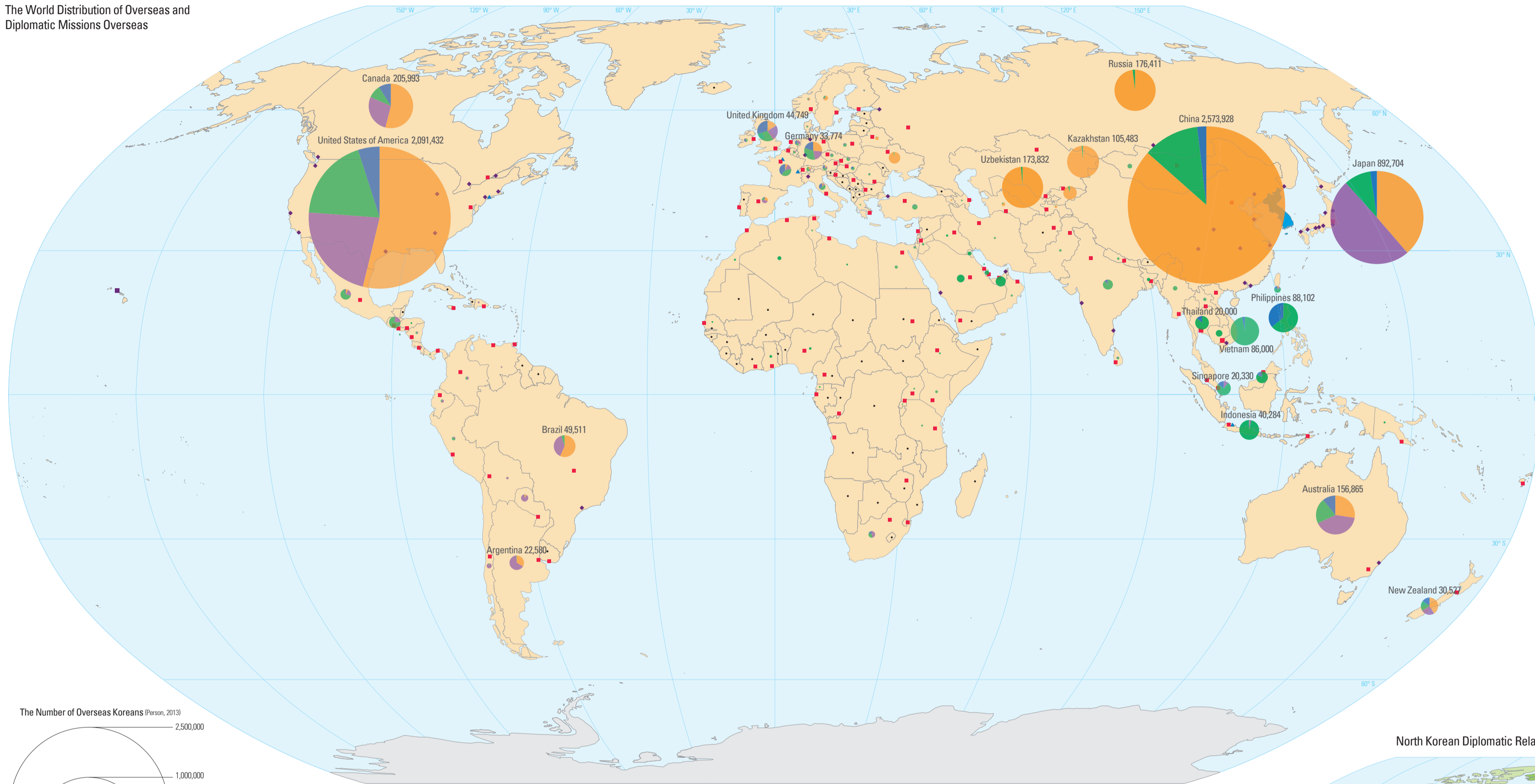
Cold War. In the same year, a democratic revolution took place in the Eastern Bloc countries, and in the following year East Germany and West Germany were united. As the Soviet Union was officially dissolved in December 1991, the Cold War eventually ended. Along with the changing international situation, the South Korean government pursued the so-called "Northern Diplomacy" and established diplomatic relations with Eastern European countries, starting with Hungary in 1989. This was followed by the historic formation of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1990. A treaty refers to an "international agreement, written in the name of the specific format across the country signed, and governed by international law, regardless of whether it is implemented in a single document or two or more related documents in there, and of the name of the specific" (Vienna Convention on Treaty Law – Article 2, Section 1 (a)). Although the above definition pertains to the nations, generally speaking, a treaty includes international agreements between national and international organizations or between international

organizations. The map displays the countries that signed treaties with South Korea regarding matters such as guaranteed investment agreements, double taxation treaties, extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance treaties, and so forth. Specifically, 87 countries signed investment guarantee agreements; 78 signed double taxation agreements; 26 signed extradition treaties, and 22 countries signed criminal judicial cooperation treaties. Among these, 15 countries, including the United States, China, and Japan signed all of these treaties. The graph shows the number of treaties signed by year. It indicates that as the number of countries with diplomatic ties with South Korea has increased, the number of countries with bilateral treaties signed increased as well. Multilateral treaties, which are more difficult to establish than bilateral treaties, have also increased steadily.

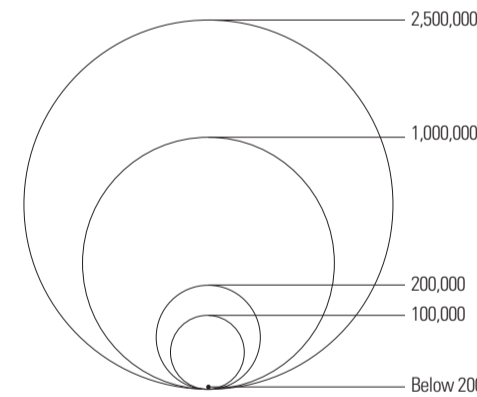


Overseas Koreans and Diplomatic Missions Overseas

The World Distribution of Overseas Koreans and Diplomatic Missions Overseas



The Number of Overseas Koreans (Person, 2013)



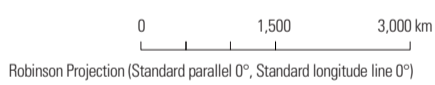
The Status of Overseas Koreans



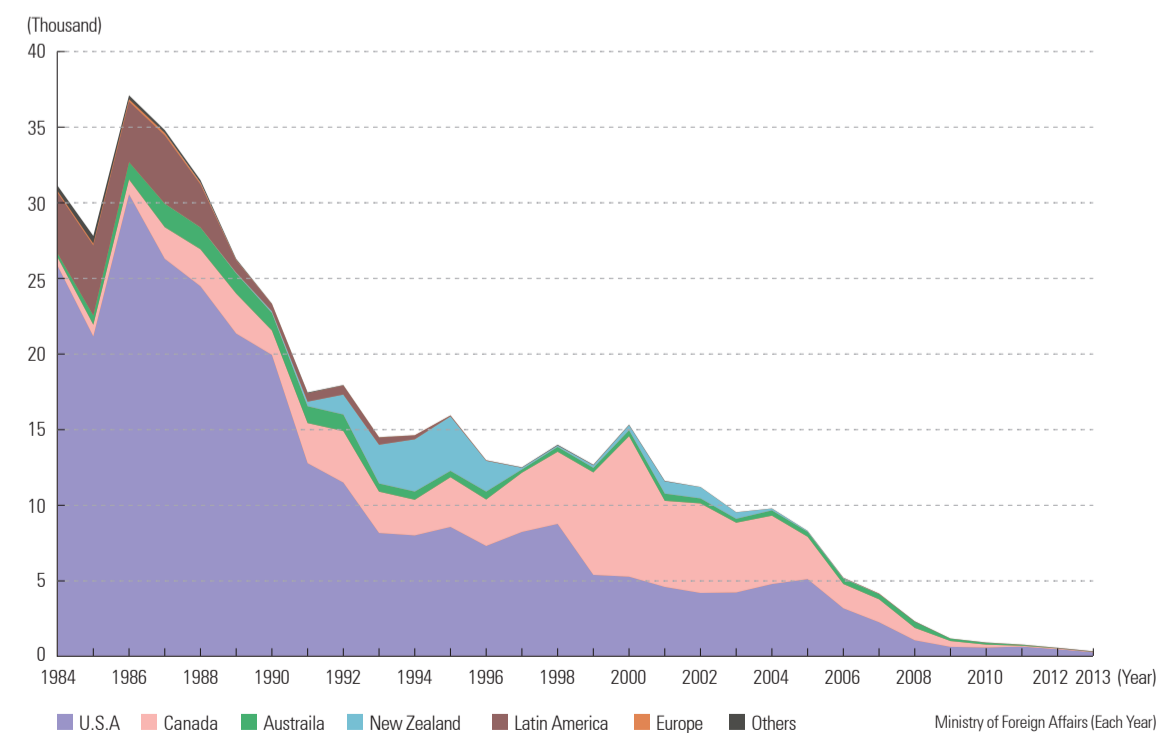
Korean Diplomatic Missions Overseas



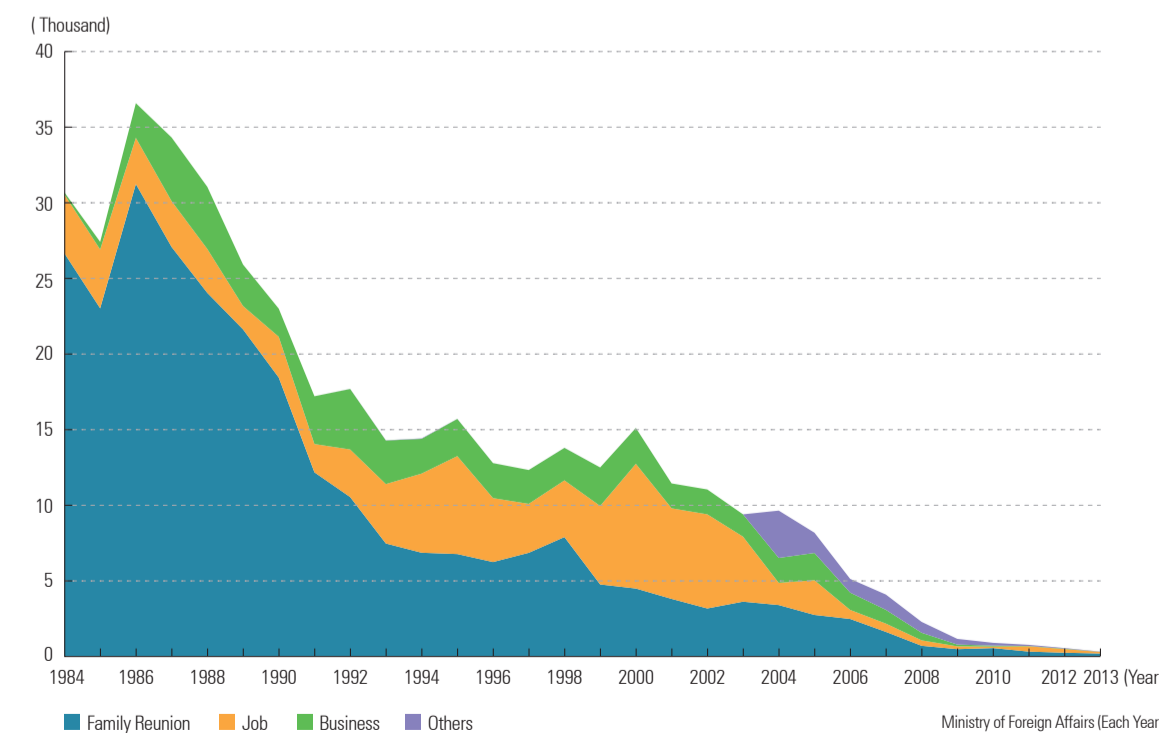
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013)



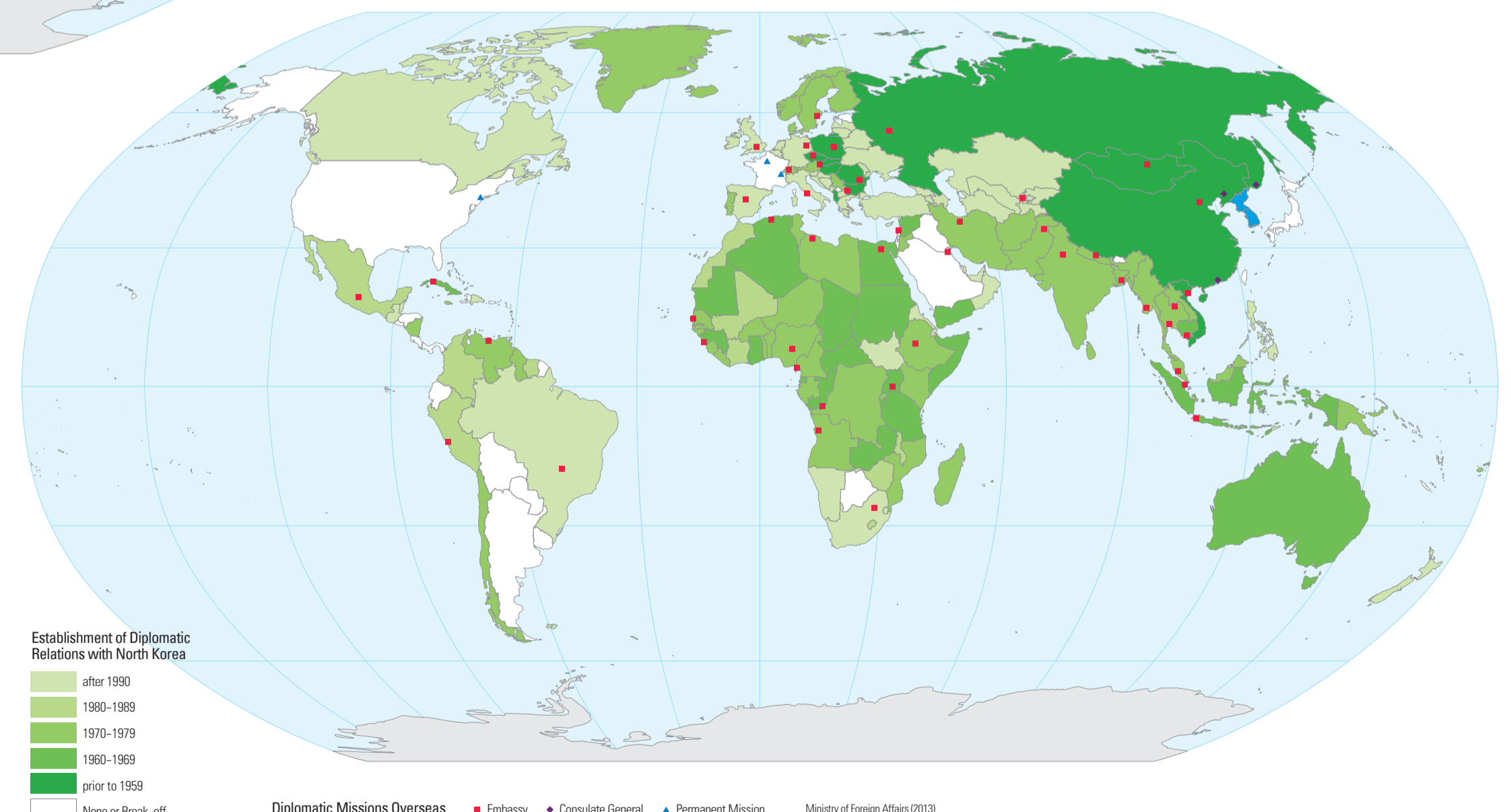
Korean Emigrants by Destinations



Korean Emigrants by Goals



North Korean Diplomatic Relations and Missions Overseas



Establishment of Diplomatic Relations with North Korea

Diplomatic Missions Overseas

The map shows the worldwide distribution of Korean diplomatic missions overseas. The diplomatic missions overseas are grouped into embassies, missions and consulate generals. Embassies are set up in the capital of a country with whom Korea has established diplomatic relations. Permanent missions are set up within an international organization that Korea joins. Consulate Generals are opened wherever a large number of Koreans reside overseas. At present the Korean government manages 113 resident embassies, 5 permanent missions, and 43 consulate generals across the 190 countries with whom Korea maintains diplomatic relations. Many consulate generals are found in North America and Asia because Korea has close relationships there, particularly with the US, Japan, and China, and because many Koreans live in these regions. The number of diplomatic missions overseas abroad constantly increased until 1997. The Asian financial crisis in 1997, however, forced South Korea to close 22 such establishments. Later, the number rebounded back to the previous level as the economy recovered. This indicates that the number of diplomatic missions overseas is dependent on socio-economic conditions. North Korea, on the other hand, has 47 resident embassies, 4 permanent missions, and 3 consulate generals.

The map also presents the geographic distribution of Koreans living overseas according to data collected

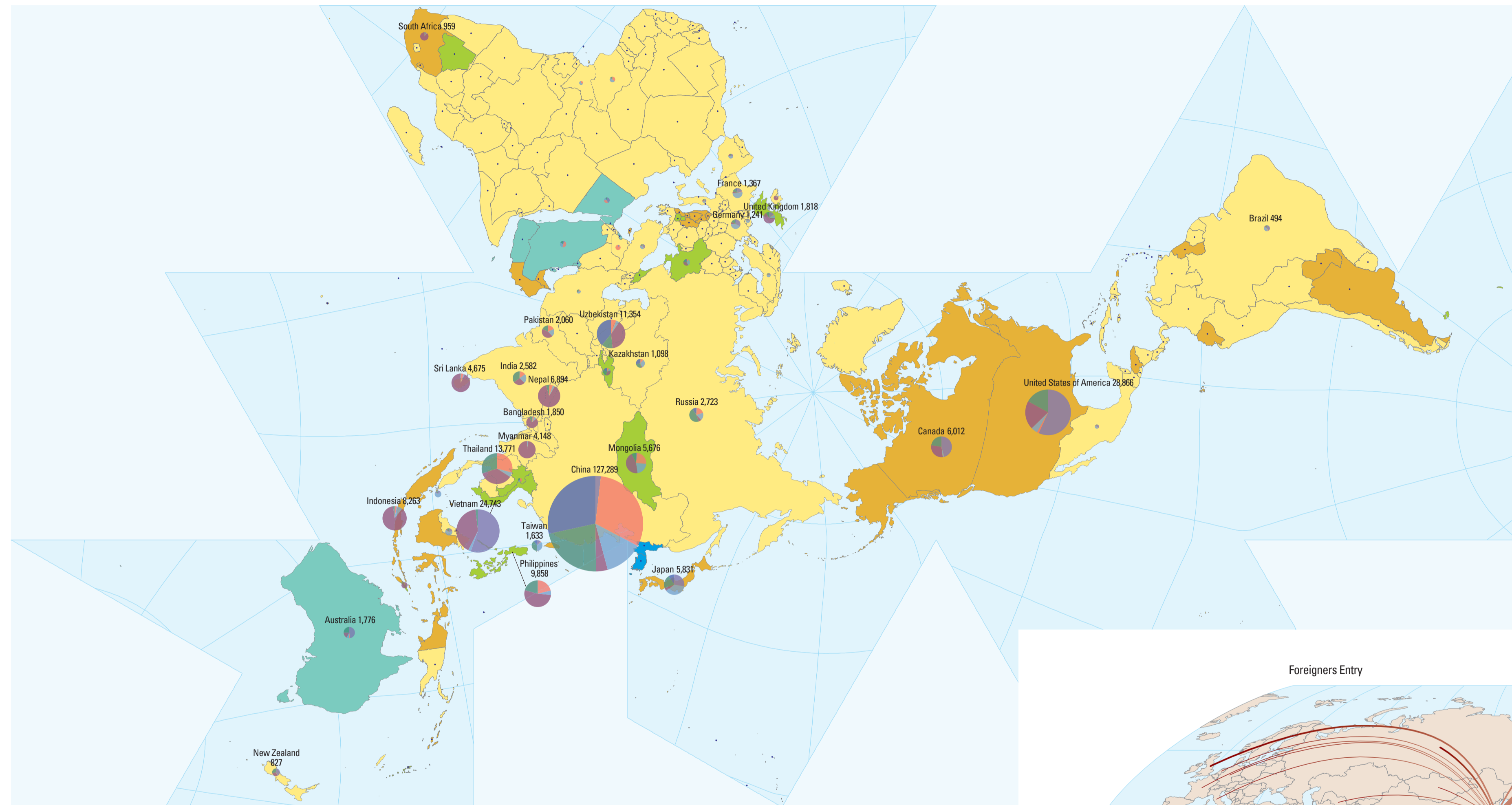
by Korean diplomatic missions overseas. They are divided into Korean nationals who have Korean citizenship and foreign nationals who have foreign citizenship. The overseas Korean nationals are further divided into permanent residents, international students, and sojourners. The number of overseas Koreans increased sharply in 1991 because it started to count the Korean-Chinese population for the first time. A gradual increase appears after 1991. Currently, the number of overseas Koreans is close to 7 million, and of that total 1.1 million are permanent residents, 1.2 million are sojourners, 0.3 million are international students, and 4.4 million are foreign nationals.

The graph shows the temporal changes of Korean emigrants in terms of their destinations and goals. The number of the emigrants decreased dramatically between 1984 to 2013 due to economic growth and democratization. Until the late 1980s, most emigrants moved to the US, but many also moved to Latin American countries. After the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988, Latin America emigration decreased while emigration to English-speaking countries such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand increased, resulting in an increasingly diverse distribution. The top reason given for emigration was family reunification, followed by employment and personal business opportunities.



Departure and Entry

Long Term Staying Foreigners and No-visa Agreement Nations



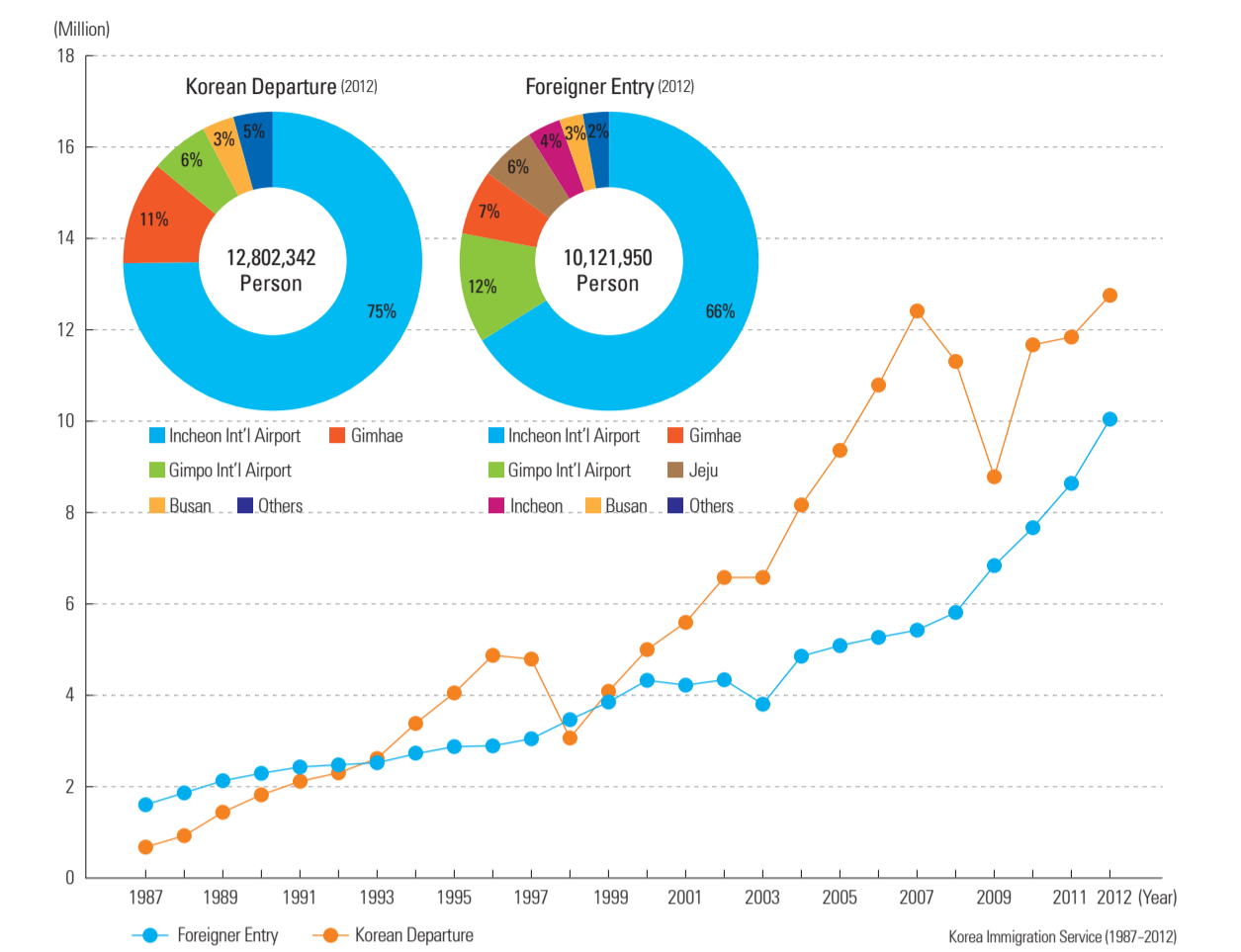
On the map showing the departure of Koreans and the entry of foreigners in 2012 we can see the increased personal exchanges across the national boundary in the era of globalization. The Korean government has promoted these personal exchanges through visa waiver programs with many countries. Koreans are free to travel to 53 countries without a visa while foreigners from 50 countries may enter Korea without a visa. Particularly, Jeju Island in Korea allows most foreigners to stay for 30 days for tourism. The map shows both the number and origin of

foreigners that visited Korea in 2012. More than three million visitors came from Japan and China, respectively, followed by the US, Taiwan, and Thailand. More visitors are currently coming to Korea from the geographically close countries, and that the number decreases as distance increases. The map also shows the foreigners who make extended stays, where they are from, and why they have come to Korea. We can find the purpose of their stays through their visas which are classified into 8 types: A type (Diplomacy, Official Missions,

Conventions/Agreements), B type (Visa Exemption, Tourist/Transit), C type (Temporary Journalism, Short Term General, Short Term Employment), D type (Cultural Arts, Study Abroad, Industrial Training, General Training, Journalism, Religious Affairs, Supervisory Intra-Company Transfer, Corporate Investment, Trade Management, Job Seeking), E type (Professorship, Foreign Language Instructor, Research, Technology Transfer, Professional Employment, Arts and Performances, Special Occupation, Non-professional Employment, Vessel Crew), F type

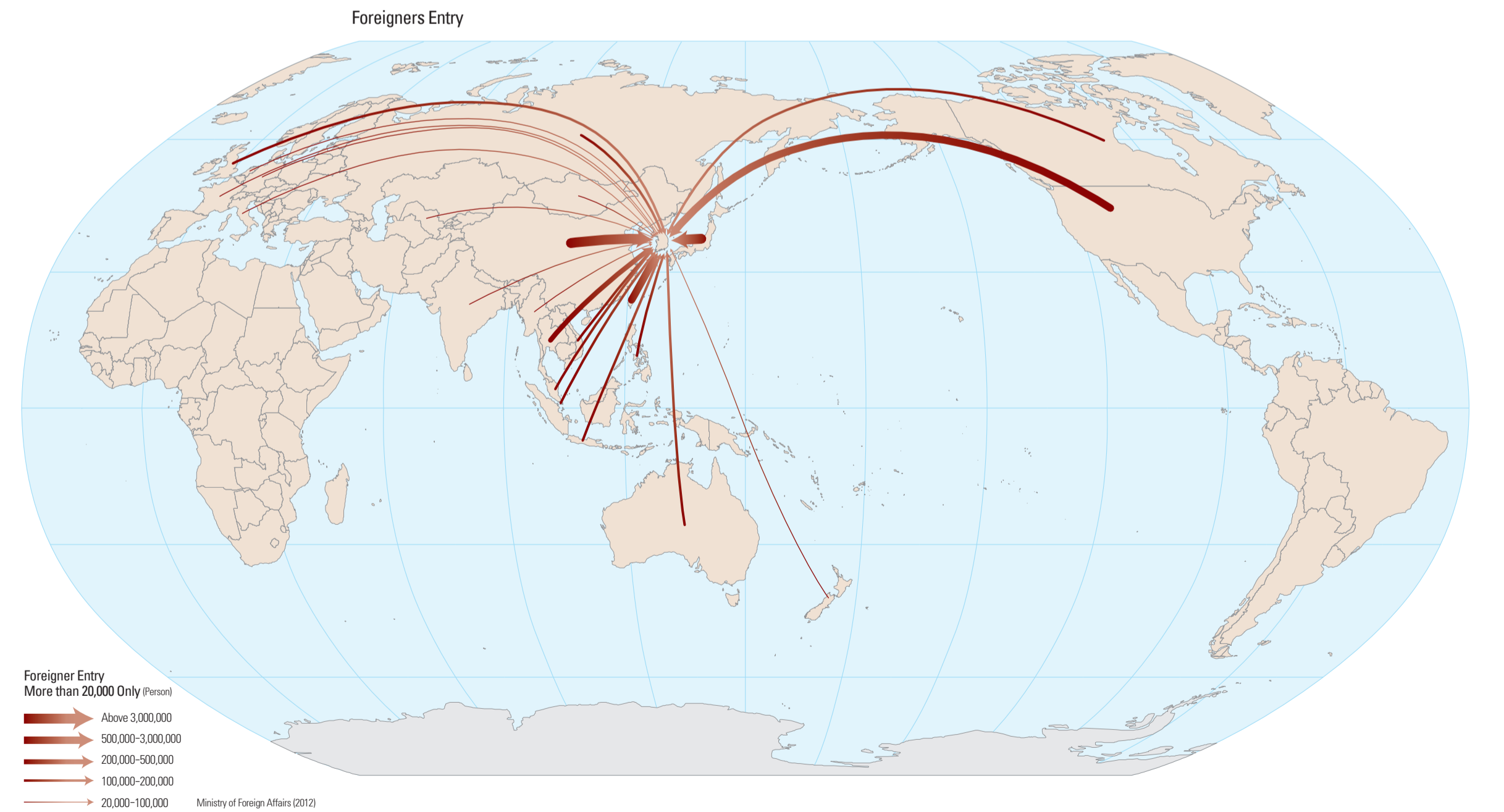
(Family visitation, Residential, Dependent Family, Overseas Korean, Permanent Residence, Spouse of A Korean National), G type (Miscellaneous), and H type (Working Holiday, Working Visit). The largest proportions of foreigners remaining for the long term are Chinese who primarily come to Korea with Study Abroad and Working visas. The majority of Americans and Canadians stay in Korea with the B type based on the Visa Waiver Agreement between Korea and these countries.

Korean Departure and Foreigner Entry



The graph shows the trends of Koreans who go aboard and foreigners who visit Korea. Both numbers were less than 10,000 until 1960. The number of the foreign visitors reached 100,000 in 1970, 1 million in 1983, and 5 million in 2005. In 2012, approximately 12.8 million people visited Korea. For a long time, the foreign arrivals exceeded the Korean departures. In fact, until 1988, the foreign arrivals were about two times greater than Korean departures. This trend was reversed in 1989 after the Korean government liberalized overseas travels. Since then, the Korean

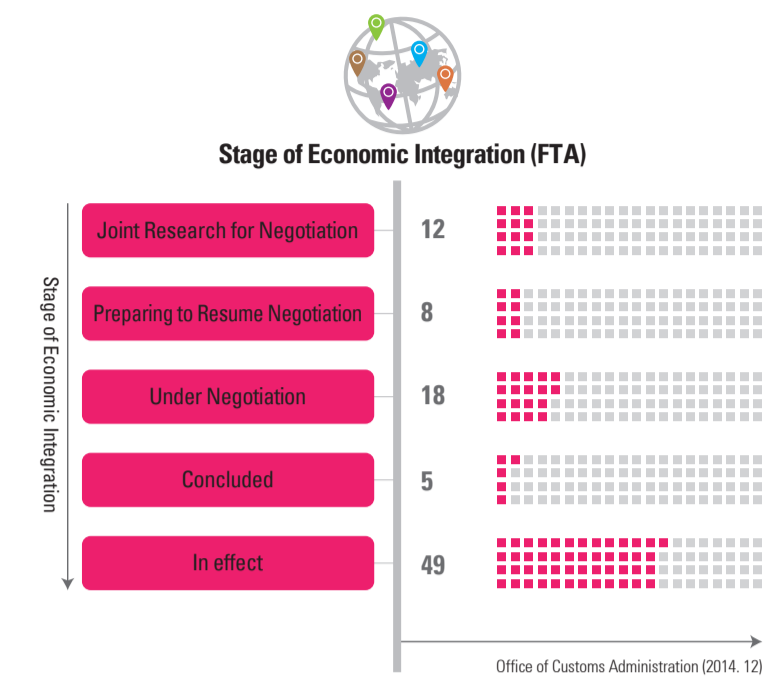
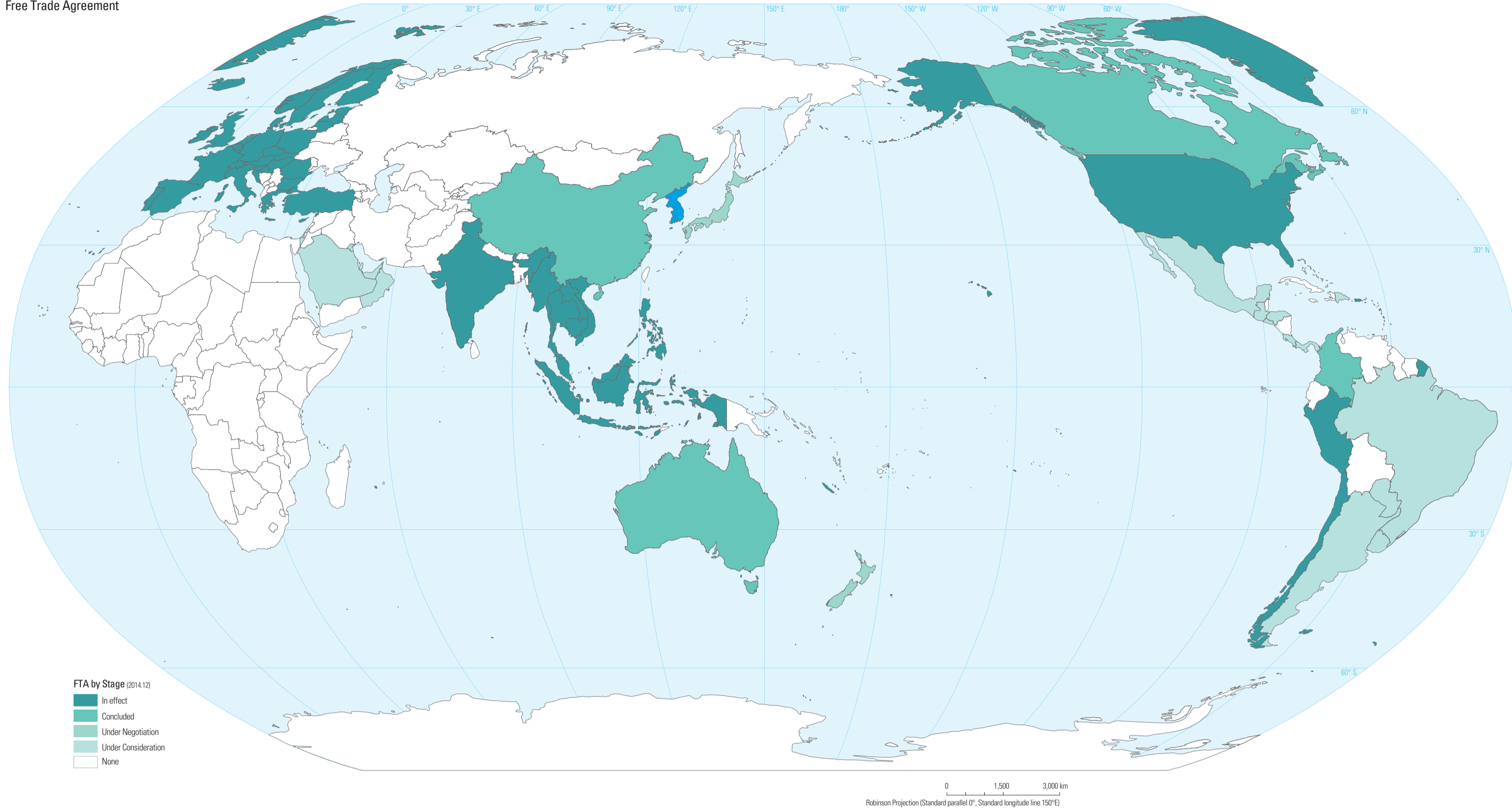
departures have gradually increased with the exception of several minor decreases during the economic recessions in the late 1990s and in the late 2000s. The pie charts show that most Koreans exit the country through Incheon International Airport, but Gimhae Airport, Gimpo International Airport, and Busan Airport are used too. Meanwhile, foreigners arrive in Korea mostly via the ports in Seoul Metropolitan Areas such as Incheon International Airport and Gimpo International Airport. Others rely upon airports in Gimhae-si, Jeju-si, and Busan.





Free Trade Agreement and Regional Collaboration System

Free Trade Agreement



Note: It allows double counting of some countries with multiple FTAs with Korea

After the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the Korean government began to initiate the bilateral or regional Free Trade Agreement (FTA) process to complement the multinational trade system. They believed that the FTAs would help Korea to respond to the global expansion of regional economic blocs externally and would help mitigate the sluggish domestic economic growth stemming from the aging of the Korean population, the lowering birth rate, and the unbalanced distribution of wealth and population within the country.

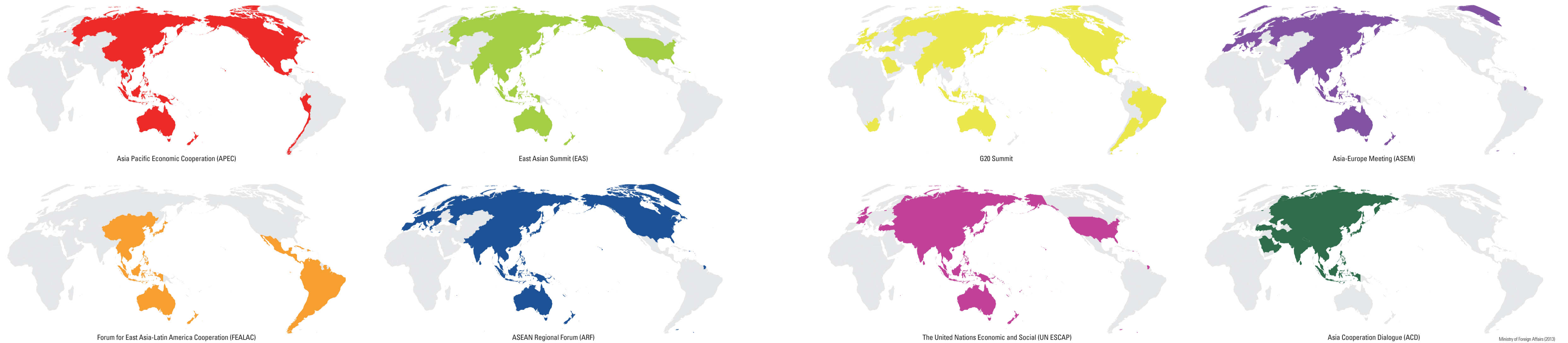
The Korean government began to negotiate its first FTA with Chile, and after five years an agreement was reached in February 2003. Subsequently, Korea reached similar agreements with Singapore and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 2005. These are in effect now. As of 2014, FTAs are in effect between Korea and the ten countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), India, 28 countries in the European Union (EU), Peru, the US, Turkey and

Australia.

The FTAs with Columbia, Canada, China, New Zealand and Vietnam have been agreed to, but are not yet in effect. FTAs are also under negotiation with Indonesia, Korea-China-Japan, the 16 countries in Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The Korean government has prepared to resume negotiation for an FTA with Japan, Mexico, and the six countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). In addition, the Korean government has conducted research for FTAs with 12 more countries.

The map presents the regional collaboration systems that Korea has participated in including the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), Forum for East Asia - Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), East Asian Summit (EAS), the G20 Summit, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP). Korea is one of the founding members of APEC, which was established in 1989. Korea has also participated in ARF, which was established in 1994 to keep peace in Asia and the Pacific regions after the Cold War. Korea has also joined ASEM, which was formalized in 1996 with the goal of helping to forge closer economic relationships between Asia and Europe. Through ASEM, Korea has contributed to economic, social, political and cultural collaborations. As a member of FEALAC, which was established in 1999, Korea has promoted mutual understandings between East Asia and Latin America. Korea has also worked closely with China, Japan, and ASEAN member countries through the EAS in order to build an East Asian community. Korea joined the ACD to facilitate international cooperation among the Asian countries. Korea has also participated in the G20 summit, whose members include the G7 and Australia, with the intention of helping to restore international order after the financial crisis triggered by the U.S. subprime mortgage sector. Korea has also participated in the UN ESCAP, which was established after the World War II.

Korea's Participation in Regional Collaboration System



Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013)



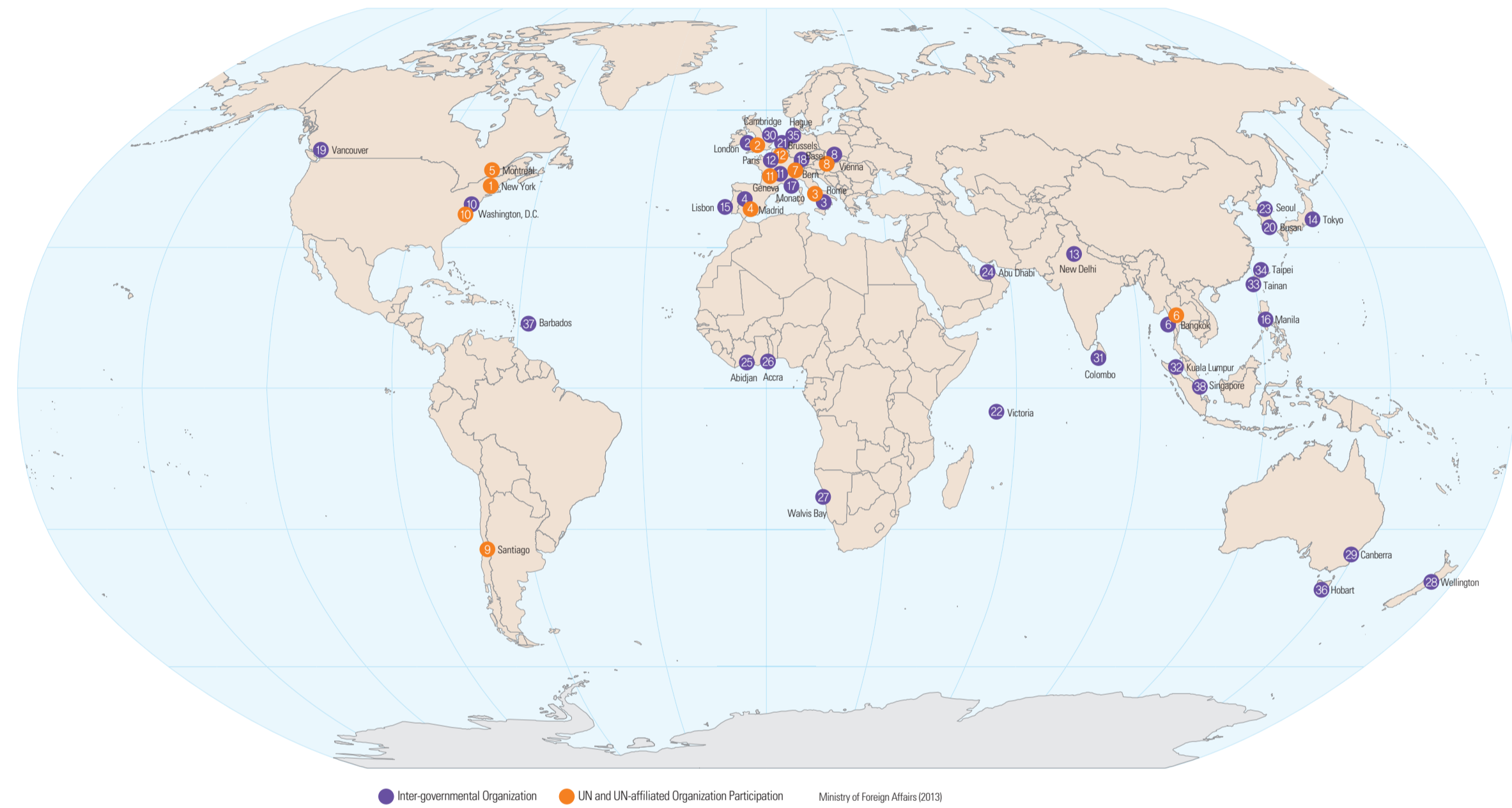
International Organization

UN and UN-affiliated Organization Participation

No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership	No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership	No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership
1	New York	United Nations (UN)	1991	7	Bern	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1949	10	Washington, D.C.	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	1964
2	London	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1962	8	Vienna	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1967			Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	1988
3	Rome	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1949	9	Santiago	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957	11	Geneva	International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)	1967
		International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1978			Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	2007			World Health Organization (WHO)	1949
4	Madrid	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	1975	10	Washington, D.C.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1955	12	Paris	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	1965
5	Montreal	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1952			International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1955			United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1950
6	Bangkok	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)	1954	10	Washington, D.C.	International Development Association (IDA)	1961	11	Geneva	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1956
						World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	1979				

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013)

Korea's Participation to International Organization



Inter-governmental Organization Participation

No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership	No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership	No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership		
2	London	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	1990	11	Geneva	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	1964	16	Manila	Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA)	1962		
		International Mobile Satellite Organization (IMSO)	1985			International Bureau of Education (IBE)	1962			17	Monaco	International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	1957
		International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund (IOPC Funds)	1986			International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	1963			18	Basel	Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	1997
		Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)	1970			Common Fund for Commodities (CFC)	1982			18	Basel	Financial Stability Board (FSB)	2009
3	Rome	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	1968	12	Paris	International Textiles and Clothing Bureau (ITCB)	1984	19	Vancouver	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)	2009		
		International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT)	1970			Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	1961			20	Busan	Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock resources in the Central Bering Sea (CCSPC)	1995
6	Bangkok	Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)	1981	13	New Delhi	International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML)	1978	20	Busan	North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC)	2003		
		Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)	1950			International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BWM)	1959			21	Brussels	United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea (UNMCK)	1959
8	Vienna	Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)	1979	14	Tokyo	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	1996	22	Victoria	World Customs Organization (WCO)	1968		
		Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)	1950			Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO)	1974			22	Victoria	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)	1996
10	Washington, D.C.	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	1996	15	Lisbon	Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	1963	23	Seoul	International Vaccine Institute (IVI)	1997		
		Global Environment Facility (GEF)	1994			Asian Productivity Organization (APO)	1961			23	Seoul	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	2012
11	Geneva	International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	1954	16	Manila	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	2011	24	Abu Dhabi	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	2011		
		International Telecommunication Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)	1967			International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	1987			25	Abidjan	African Development Fund (ADF)	1980
		International Trade Centre (ITC)	1964			Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1966	25	Abidjan	African Development Bank (AFDB)	1982		
						Asian Pacific Postal Union (APPU)	1961	26	Accra	Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fishery (CECAF)	1968		

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013)

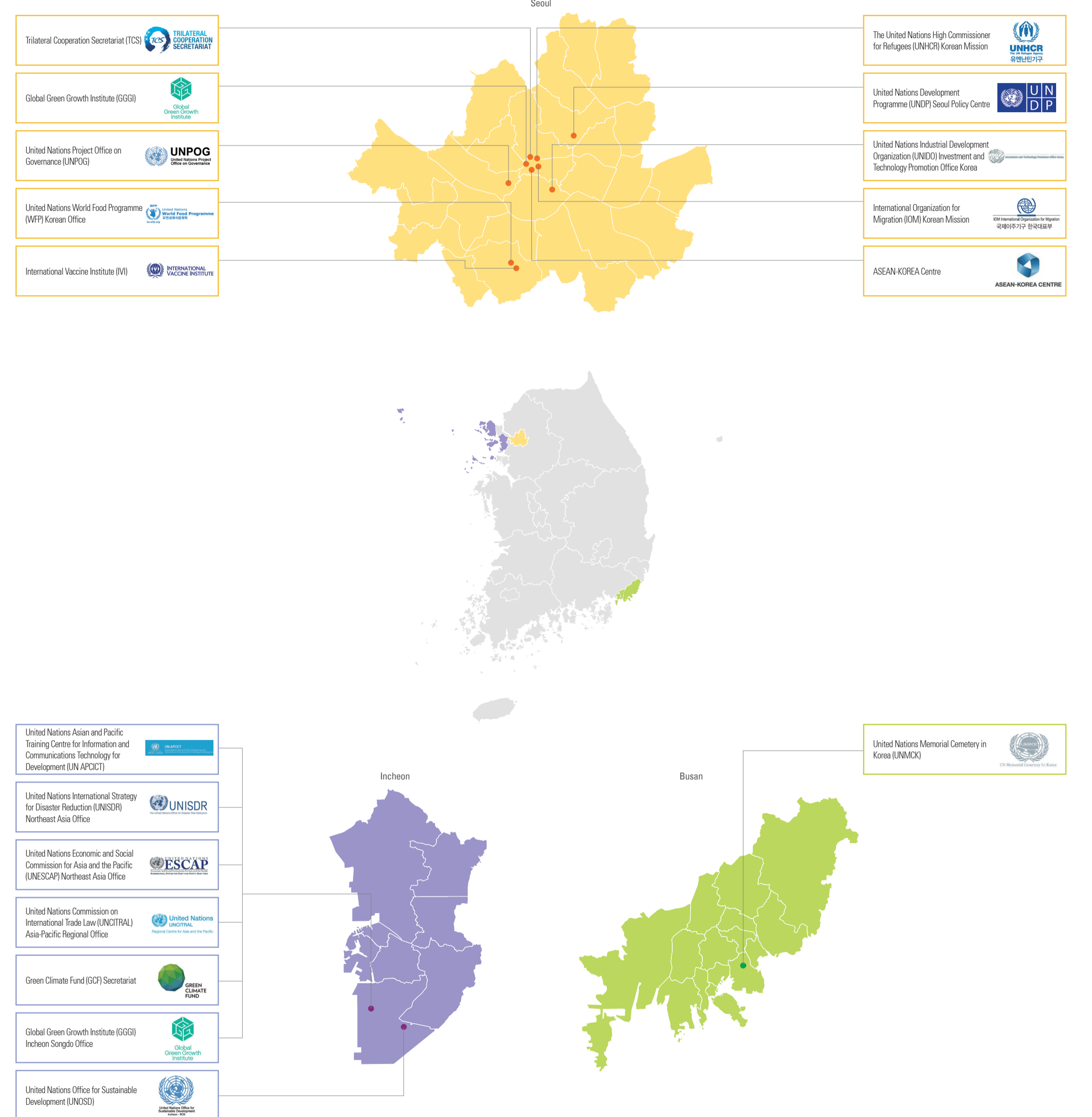
The United Nations (UN) has played an important role in Korea's diplomacy since the Korean government was established in 1948. In 1949, Korea joined the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Universal Post Union (UPU), and the World Health Organization (WHO). As shown on the map, the

number of the UN or UN-affiliated organizations that Korea has joined reaches 26. When Korea became a member of United Nations in 1991, Korea found itself in a better position for international cooperation. Korea has also served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council and as a member of the Economic

and Social Council (ECOSOC). In addition, Korea served as the chair of the 56th UN General Assembly. In 2007, Ban Ki-moon from Korea was inaugurated as the 8th UN Secretary General. As of 2013, Korea has also joined 82 inter-governmental organizations for multilateral

collaboration to deal with international issues in the global economy, resource development, international cooperation and development, disease control, and environmental protection.

Headquarters and Branch Offices of International Organization in Korea



The increasing transnational movement of people, goods, and information demands all countries around the world to work together. Korea has promoted hosting international organizations resulting in 6 headquarters or branch offices. Seoul, the capital city of Korea, hosts 4 headquarters or branch offices.

Incheon hosts 1 headquarters or branch offices, respectively. Pusan does 2 headquarters and 1 branch office. Among these, Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) and International Vaccine Institute (IVI) deserve attention for the vital role they play in the world. GGGI is the first international organization

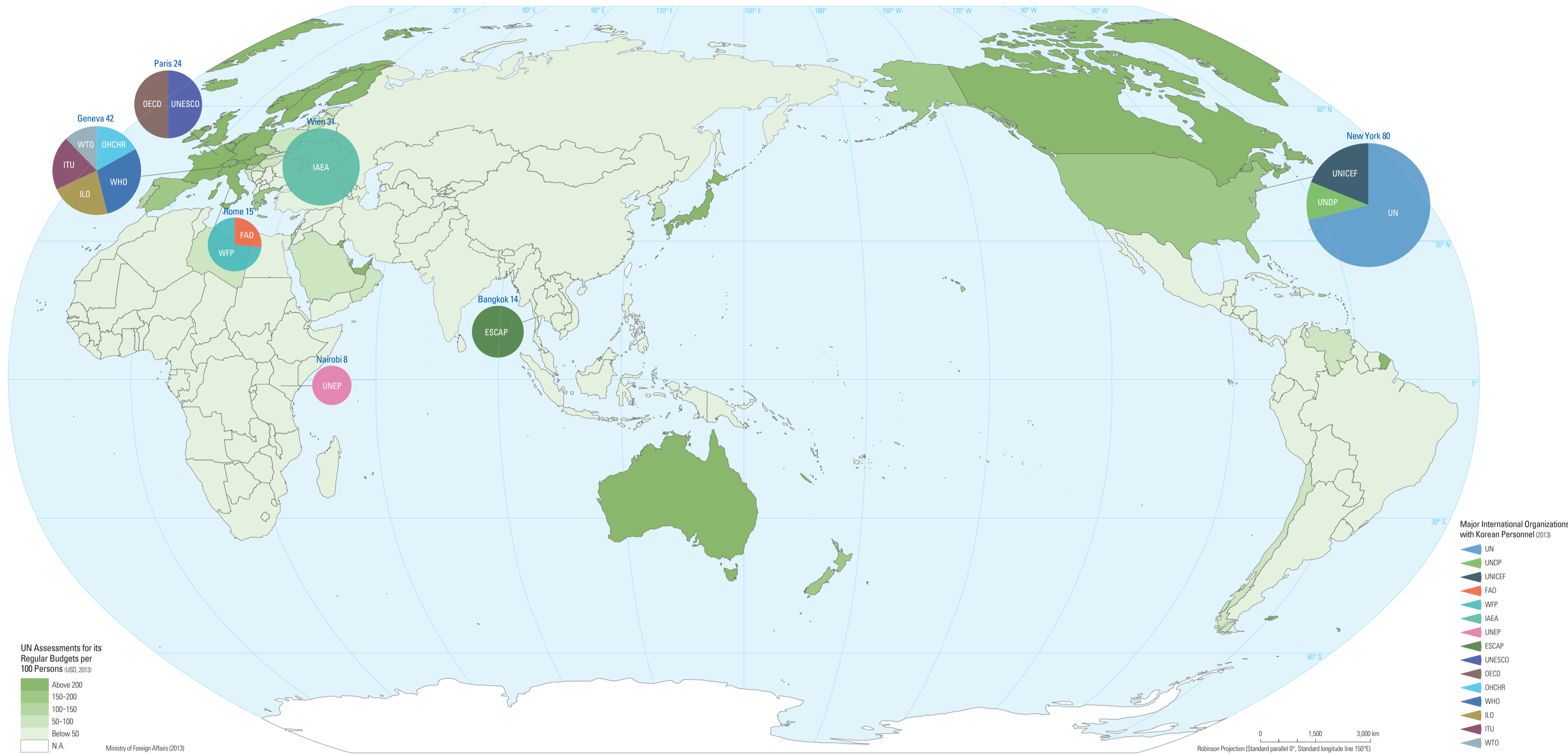
initiated by the Korean government. It was established in 2010 to help less developed countries to integrate economic growth with environmental sustainability. It located its branch offices in the major world regions in 2011 and was officially approved in the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

(Rio+20). In addition, IVI was established as a non-profit international organization in Seoul in 1997. It dedicates itself to vaccine research and development which in turn enables a more efficient and affordable distribution of immunizations in less developed countries



Korean Activities in International Organization

United Nations Assessments and Korean Personnels in Major International Organization



Major International Organizations with Korea Personnel

Classification	International Organization	Affiliation
United Nations Secretariat	United Nations Headquarters	Secretary General, Assistant Secretary General, Director
	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) & Asian and Pacific Training Centre for Information and Communications Technology for Development (APCIT)	Director
	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Transportation Bureau	Director
	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Environment and Development Agency	Assistant Secretary General, Director
	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Committee Member
United Nations Affiliated	International Law Commission (ILC)	Committee Member
	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Asia-Pacific Regional Office	Regional Director
United Nations Agencies	International Criminal Court (ICC)	Judge/Chief
	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)	Deputy Director
	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)	Deputy Executive Director, Judge
	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)	Committee Member
	Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf (CLCS)	Committee Member
United Nations Specialized Agencies	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Vietnam National Office	Director
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Asia-Pacific Regional Office	Regional Director
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Peace and Sustainable Development Bureau	Director
	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), Air Navigation Commission	Committee Member
	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), International Trademark Subprefecture	Director
	World Health Organization (WHO), Western Pacific Regional Office	Secretary General
	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau	Director
	International Maritime Organization (IMO), Budget Bureau	Director
	International Maritime Organization (IMO), Internal Audit and Ethics Office	Director
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Asia and Southwest Pacific Regional Office	Regional Director
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Executive Director
	World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Commission for Agricultural Meteorology	Commission Chairperson
International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Asia-Pacific Regional Office	Regional Director	
United Nations Independent Organization	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Radioactive Wastes Transport Safety Bureau	Director
United Nations Observer Group	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	Chief
United Nations Commission	United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) Advisory Committee	Committee Member
	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	Committee Member
Other Organization	Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	Advisory Committee Member
	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)	Judge
	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)	Executive Director
	World Trade Organization Appellate Body	Committee Member
	International Seabed Authority (ISA) Legal and Technical Commission	Committee Member
International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) Advisory Board on the Law of the Sea (ABLOS)	Committee Member	

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2014)

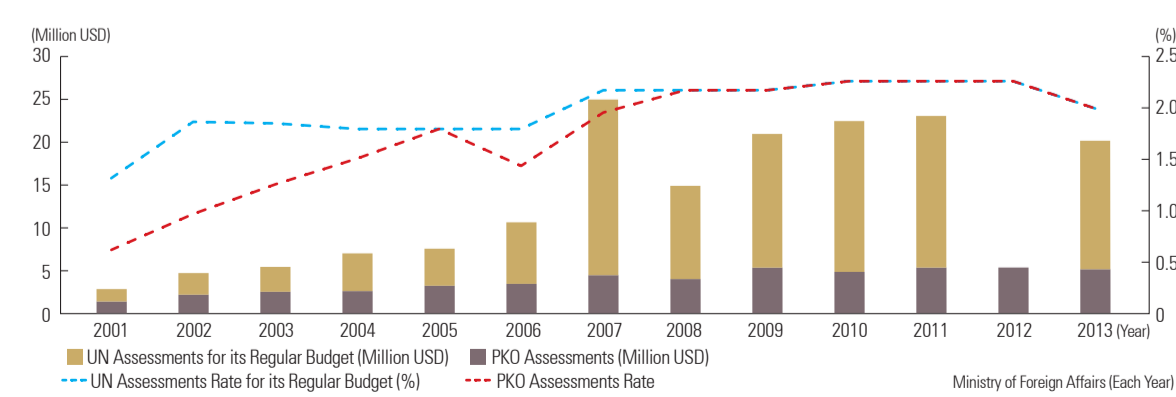
Korea, as a UN member, has contributed to the UN Regular Budget that is revised every two years and approved by the UN General Meeting. The UN relies on the assessments of its member countries for the regular budget. The assessments rate, assigned to each member country, is directly proportionate to its Gross National Income. In the case that a country has foreign debts, the assessment may be lowered by the amount of redemption. The assessment rate cannot exceed 22% or fall below 0.001%. The rate is revised every three years by a committee comprised of 18 countries. Korea was ranked 13th in 2013 at 1.994%. Korea pays

approximately 56.1 million in US dollars, which is equivalent to 1.15 US dollars per capita. The map also shows Korean citizens who are engaged in international organizations according to the cities where their headquarters are located. In 2013, hundreds of Koreans are working for a variety of international organizations such as the UN Headquarters, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the World Health Organization (WHO), which has headquarters in New York, Vienna, Paris, and Geneva. The table shows

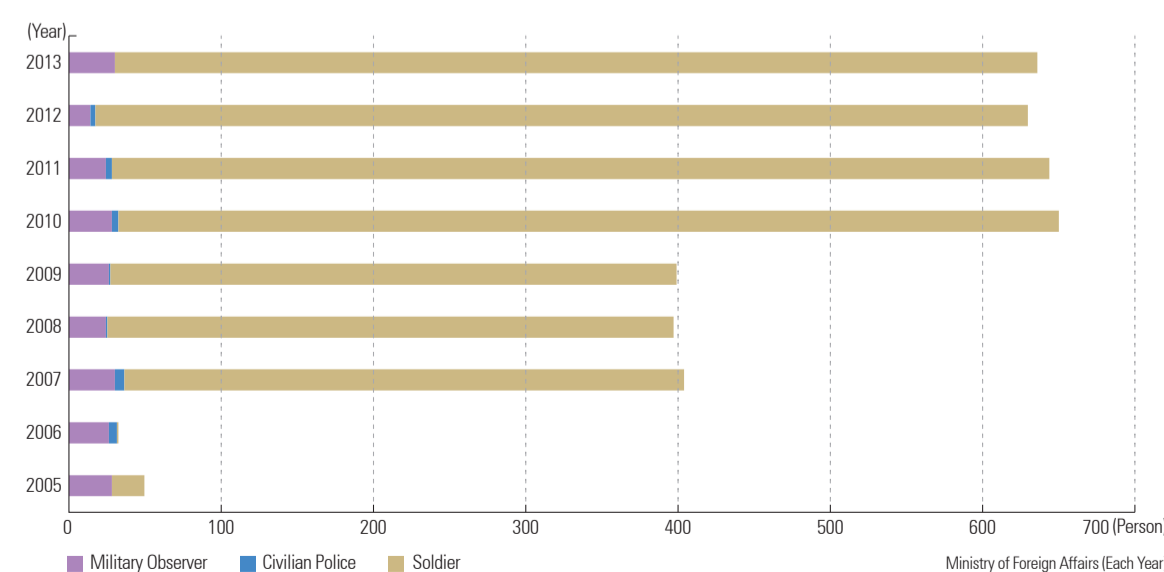
Korean citizens in leadership positions in international organization with a focus on the U.N. Korea actively participates in the UN Peace Keeping Operations (PKO), plays a role in alleviating disputes around the world, and protects human rights. As of November 2014, 635 Korean peacekeeping forces were dispatched to the 8 different missions: 320 to UNFIL in Lebanon, 296 to UNMISS in South Sudan,

7 to UNMOGIP in India and Pakistan, 4 to MINURSO in the western Sahara, 2 to UNMIL in Liberia, 2 to UNAMID in Sudan's Darfur, 2 to UNOCI in the Ivory Coast, and 2 to MINUSTAH in Haiti. They work for stability operations, truce supervision, and rebuilding. Korea is ranked at the 12th with 1.994% of the PKO assessment rate in 2013.

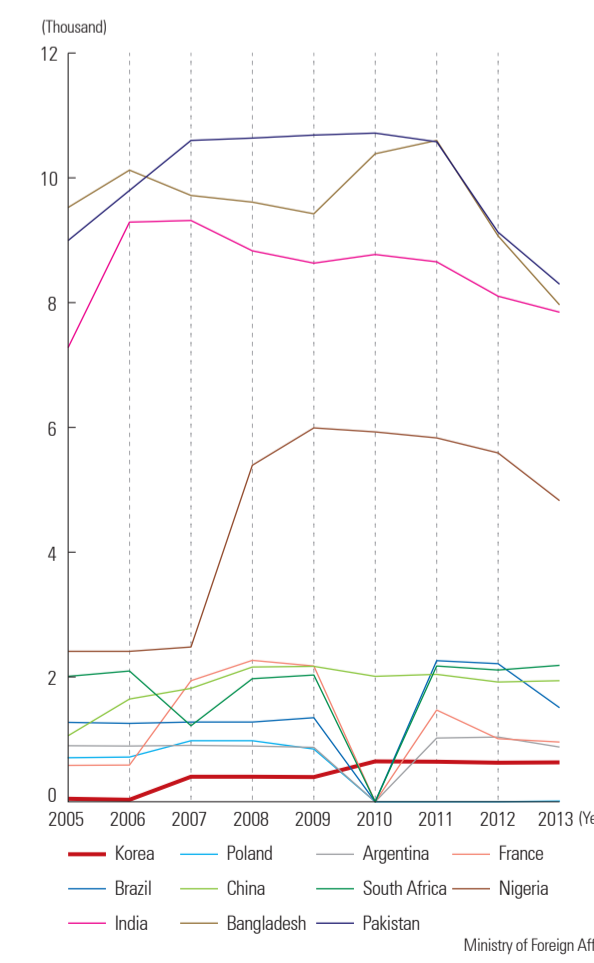
Korea's UN Assessments



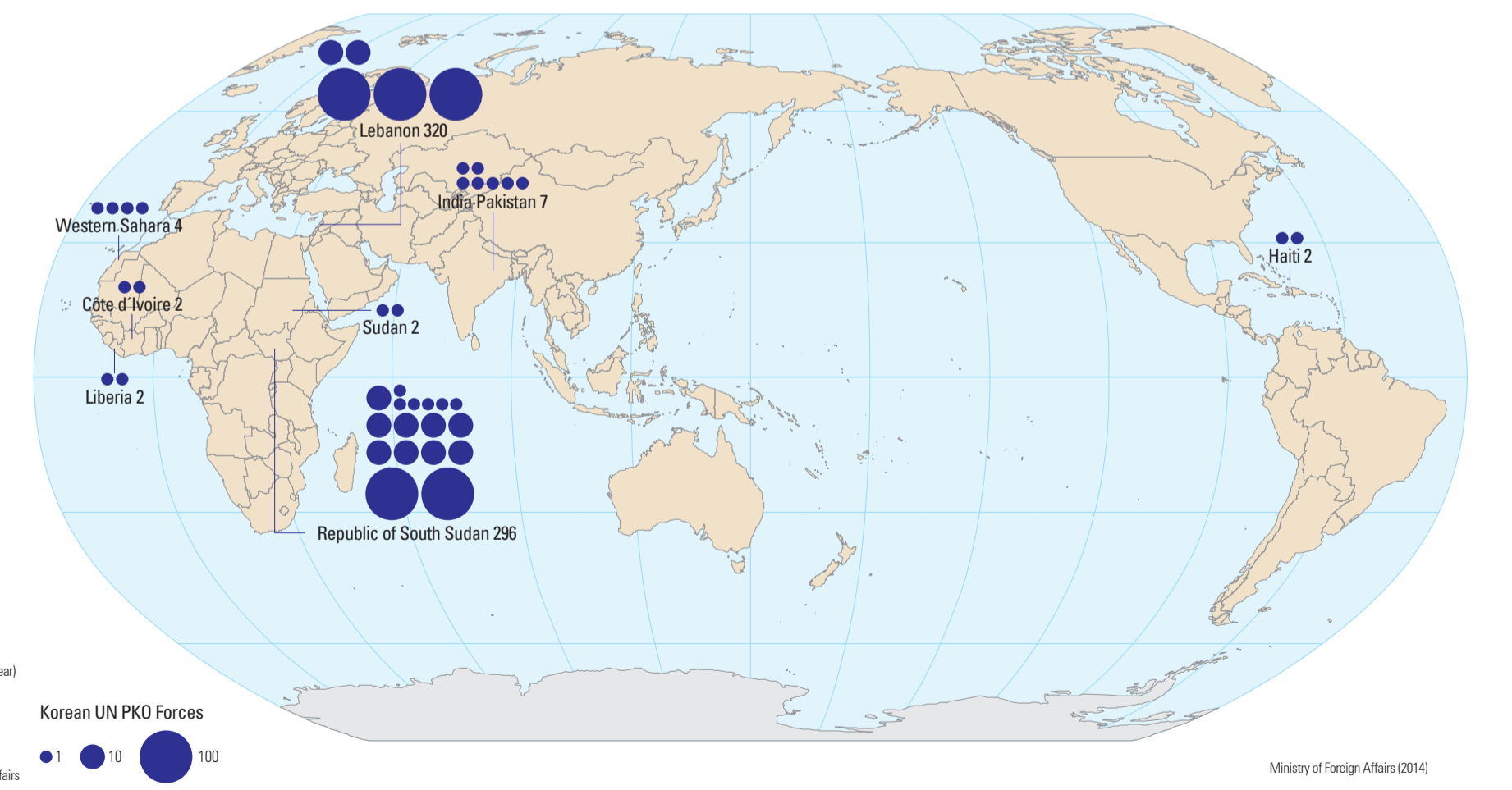
Korean Forces for UN PKO



UN PKO Forces by Origin of Country



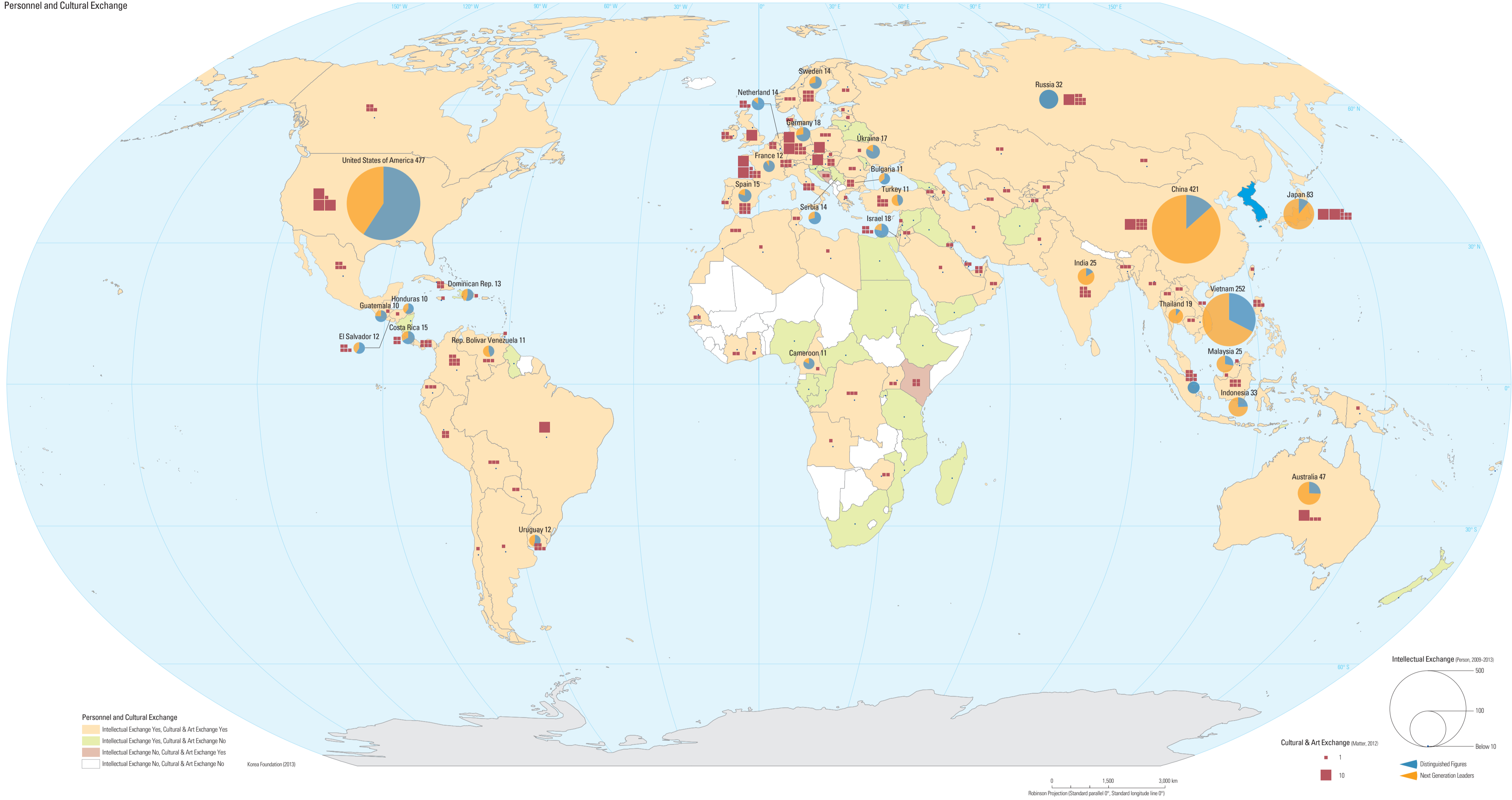
Korean UN PKO Forces





International Exchange

Personnel and Cultural Exchange



In 1991, the Korean government established the Korea Foundation (KF), as a public diplomacy organization affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an effort to promote a better understanding of Korea and its people among the global community.

KF's activities include the active provision of support for Korean Studies programs and Korea-related specialists for the operation of Korean Studies courses and making available a variety of fellowship assistance programs. The KF also invites prominent figures and specialists to Korea to enhance their

understanding of Korea through hands-on experiences. To advance a global knowledge community through intellectual dialogue, the KF organizes forums and global seminars in Korea and abroad, along with extending support for research projects that are undertaken by prestigious think-tank institutes.

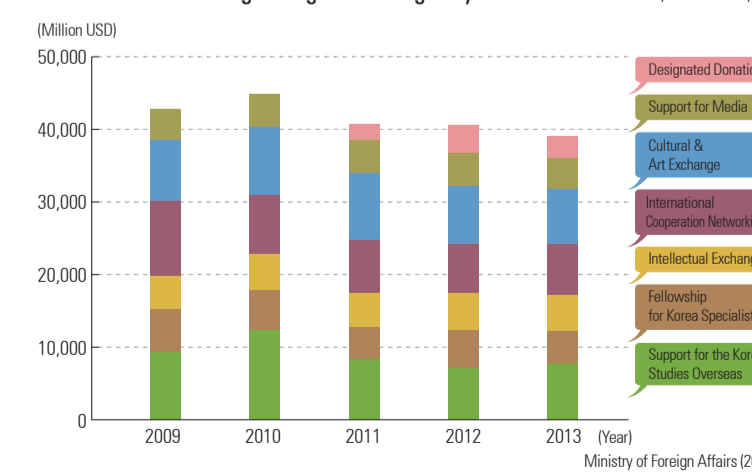
The KF's endeavors to promote the culture and arts of Korea involve its close cooperation with various organizations to present a diverse array of cultural activities to publicize Korean arts and culture among the world's peoples, along with offering support

for the establishment of permanent Korea-related gallery spaces at leading museums worldwide. In addition, the KF publishes and distributes Korea-related publications and multimedia materials for global audiences for the regular dissemination of information about Korea and its culture. In particular, the Koreaana quarterly published by the KF is known as a high-quality magazine that features diverse aspects of Korea's culture and arts, both traditional and contemporary. The KF also administers donation programs to promote Korea-related projects, for which

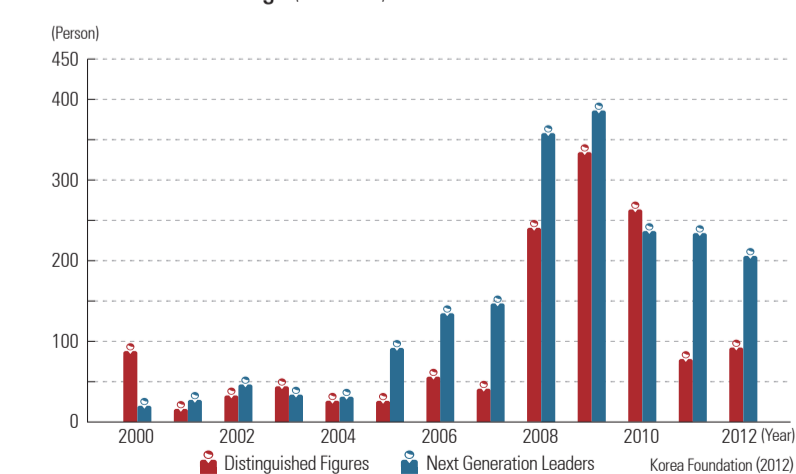
a donor can designate the project or program to be supported by the donation.

The graph summarizes the KF budget for the aforementioned international exchange programs. The KF's overall budget has steadily increased since 2000 and has recently reached US\$40 million. The map indicates the foreigners who have visited Korea under the KF's distinguished guests and next-generation invitation programs, as well as its recent exhibition and performance events.

International Exchange Programs Budget by Korea Foundation (2009-2013)



Intellectual Exchange (2000-2012)



Cultural and Art Exchange (2000-2012)

