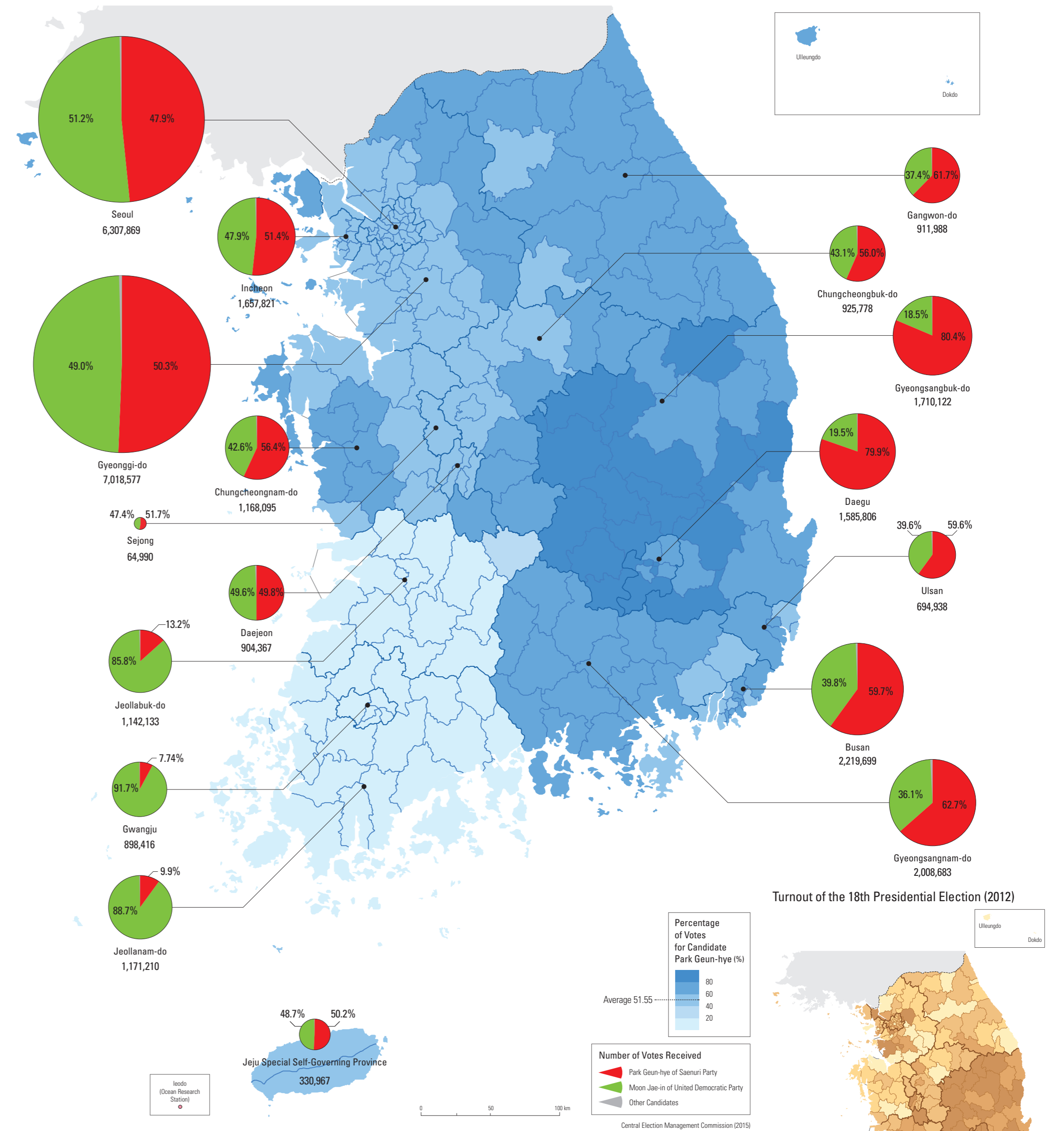


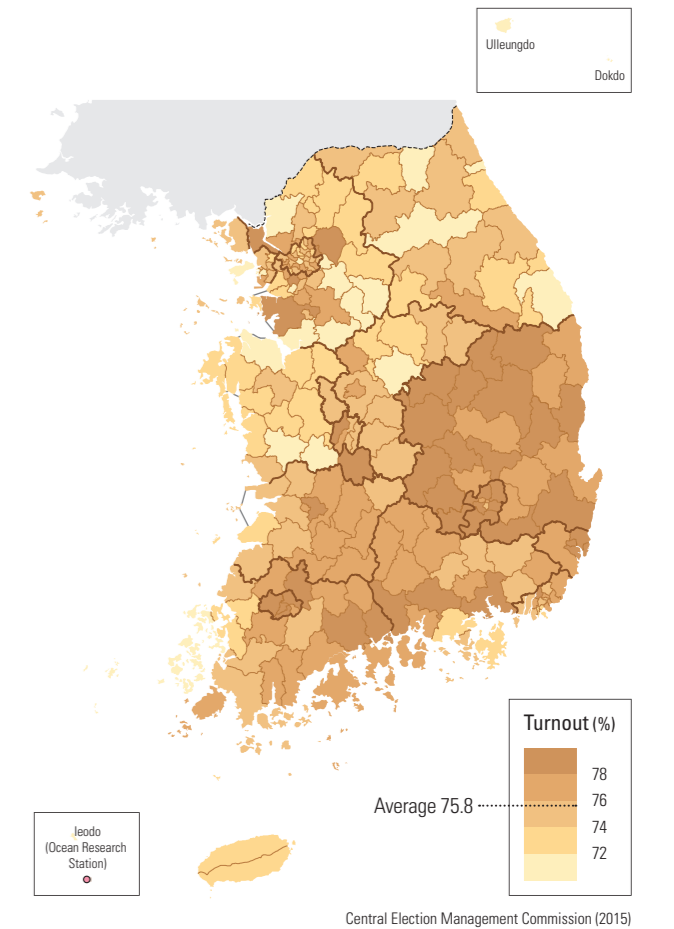
Politics

Presidential Election

Results of the 18th Presidential Election (2012)



Turnout of the 18th Presidential Election (2012)

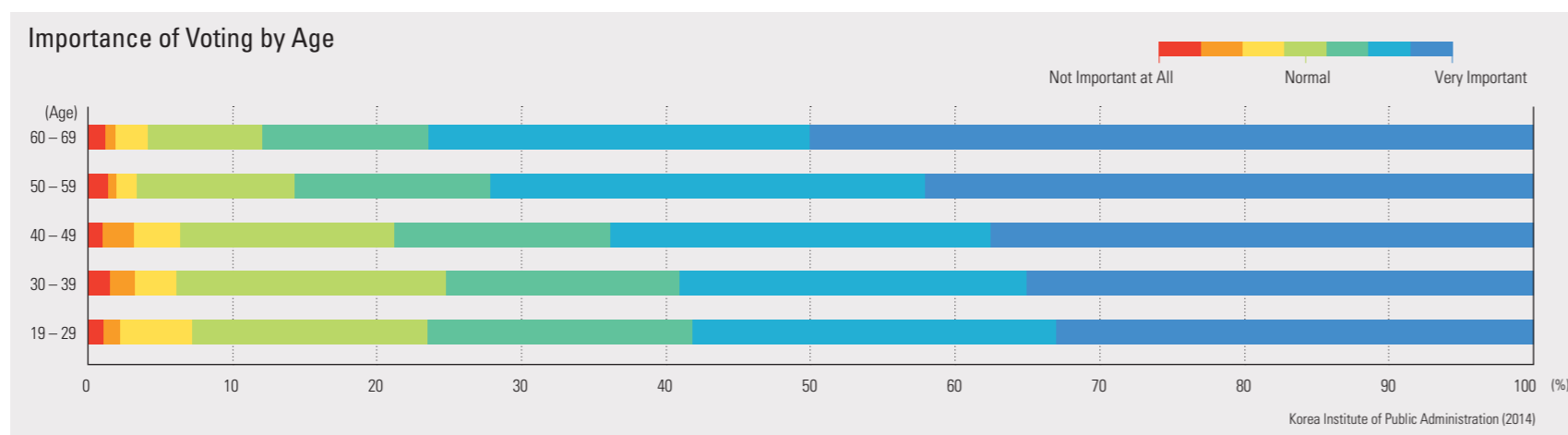


The achievement of democracy and economic growth in what is dubbed as "the miracle on the Han River" is regarded as the greatest achievement of the Republic of Korea (ROK). The achievement of democracy was based on the ideal of participatory democracy and active voter participation. Since the establishment of the ROK government, several important changes in the form of government and method of election

have taken place. Although a presidential form of government has been dominant, a parliamentary cabinet system was introduced. Indirect election of the president has been replaced by direct election. The election of the National Assembly was changed several times. Electoral districts were redrawn or some districts were merged or further divided in accordance with changes in population. The ROK has now adopted a five-year

single-term system for the presidency and the unicameral National Assembly. National Assembly members are elected in single-member district first-past-the-post voting. The National Assembly members are also elected in proportional representation with seats allocated by political party. In addition, as the local autonomy system was revived in 1991, members of local councils were elected in local elections. Since 1995, the Simul-

taneous Nationwide Local Elections, in which the mayor, provincial governor, and county governor are chosen, are held every four years. This type of election, by which a local council is organized in each administrative district, and the culture of grassroots democracy, in which an administrative representative is chosen and local citizens select a policy agenda, are building a solid foundation of democracy for Korea.

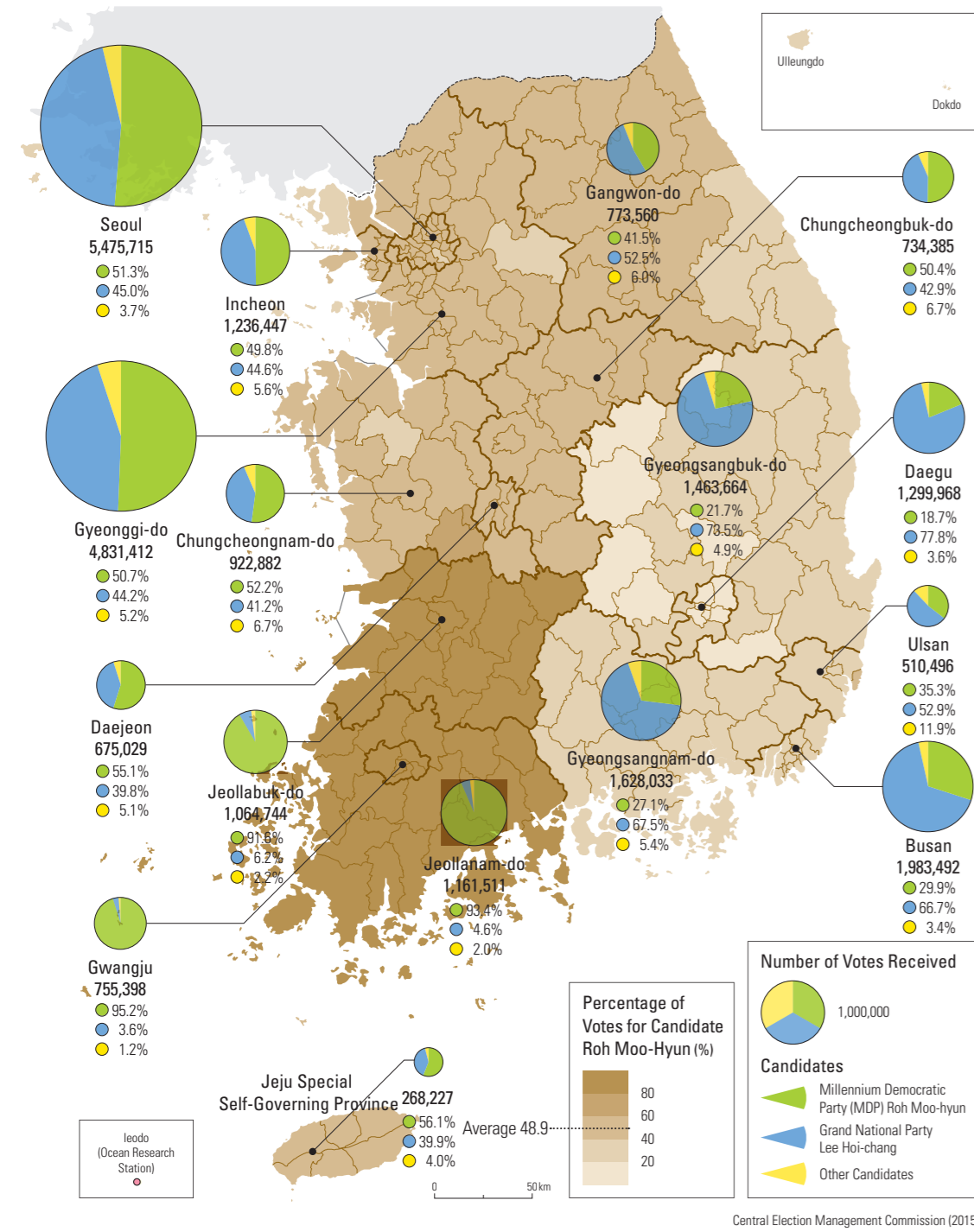


The ROK adopted a five-year single-term system for the presidency in a 1987 constitutional amendment, and the president is elected by the direct vote of citizens at least 19 years old. The 18th presidential election in 2012 attracted candidates such as Geun-hye Park of the Saenuri Party, Jae-in Moon of the Democratic United Party, and independents Jong-son Park, So-yeon Kim, Ji-won Kang, and Sun-ja Kim.

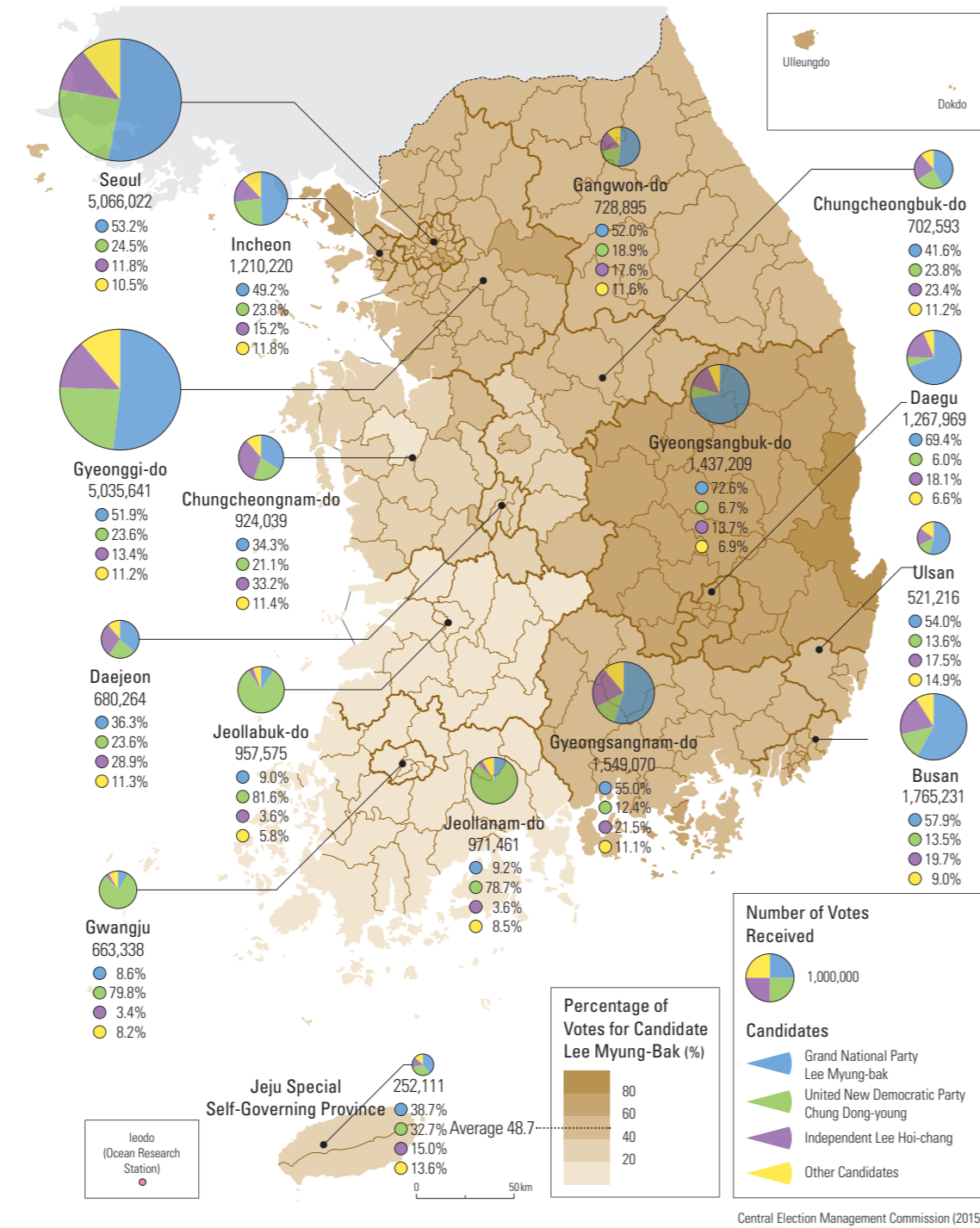
Voters chose Geun-hye Park of the Saenuri Party, who received 51.55 percent of the vote. Jae-in Moon of the Democratic United Party received 48.02 percent. Presidential elections generally are between candidates who are of either a progressive or conservative political orientation. Voting tendencies also vary by region, urban-rural divide, class, and gender. Voting tendency by generation as well as by region

have emerged as important factors in election results, leading to high interest in the differences in voter turnout by region and generation. Older and middle-aged voters tend to vote at higher rates than their younger counterparts and the voter turnout rate is generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

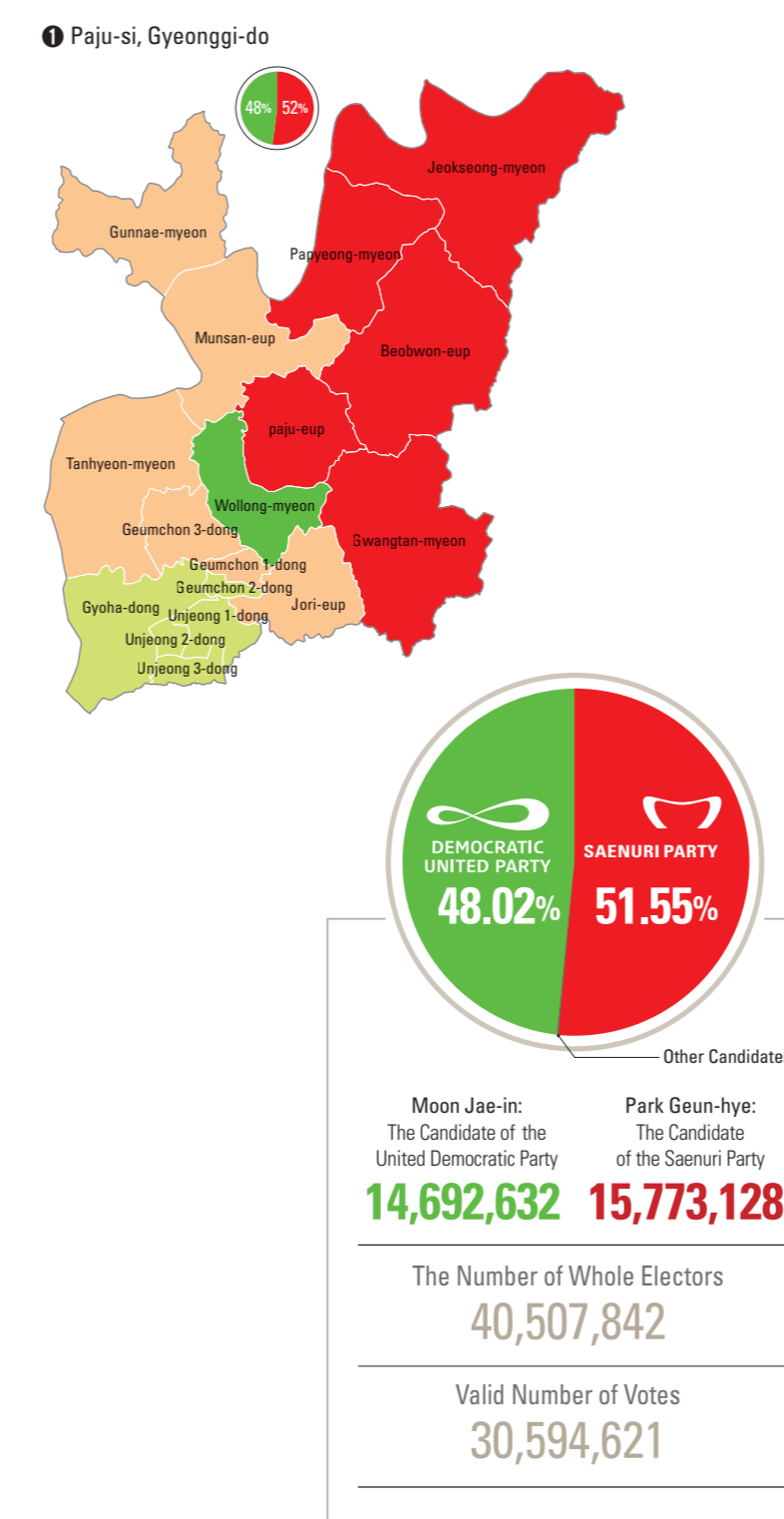
Results of the 16th Presidential Election (2002)



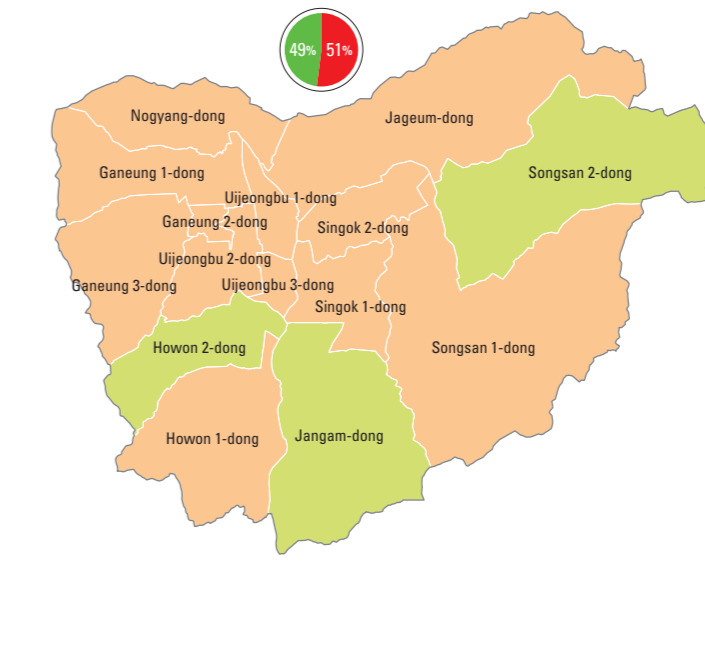
Results of the 17th Presidential Election (2007)



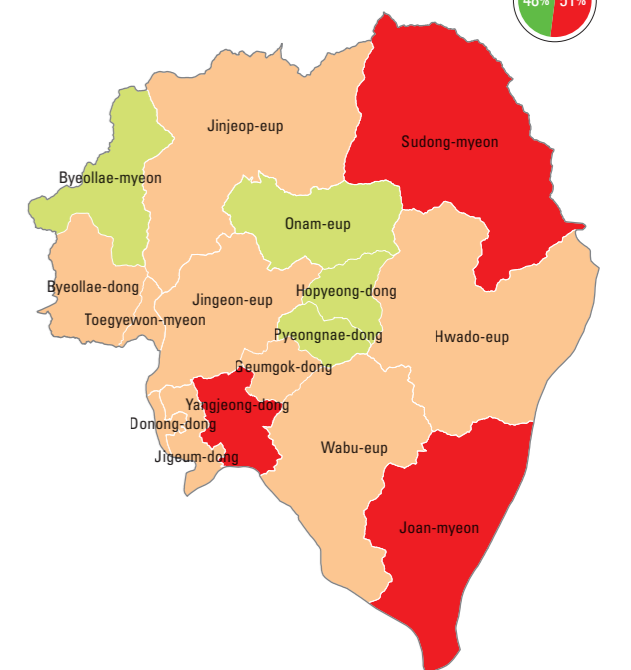
Results of the 18th Presidential Election (2012)



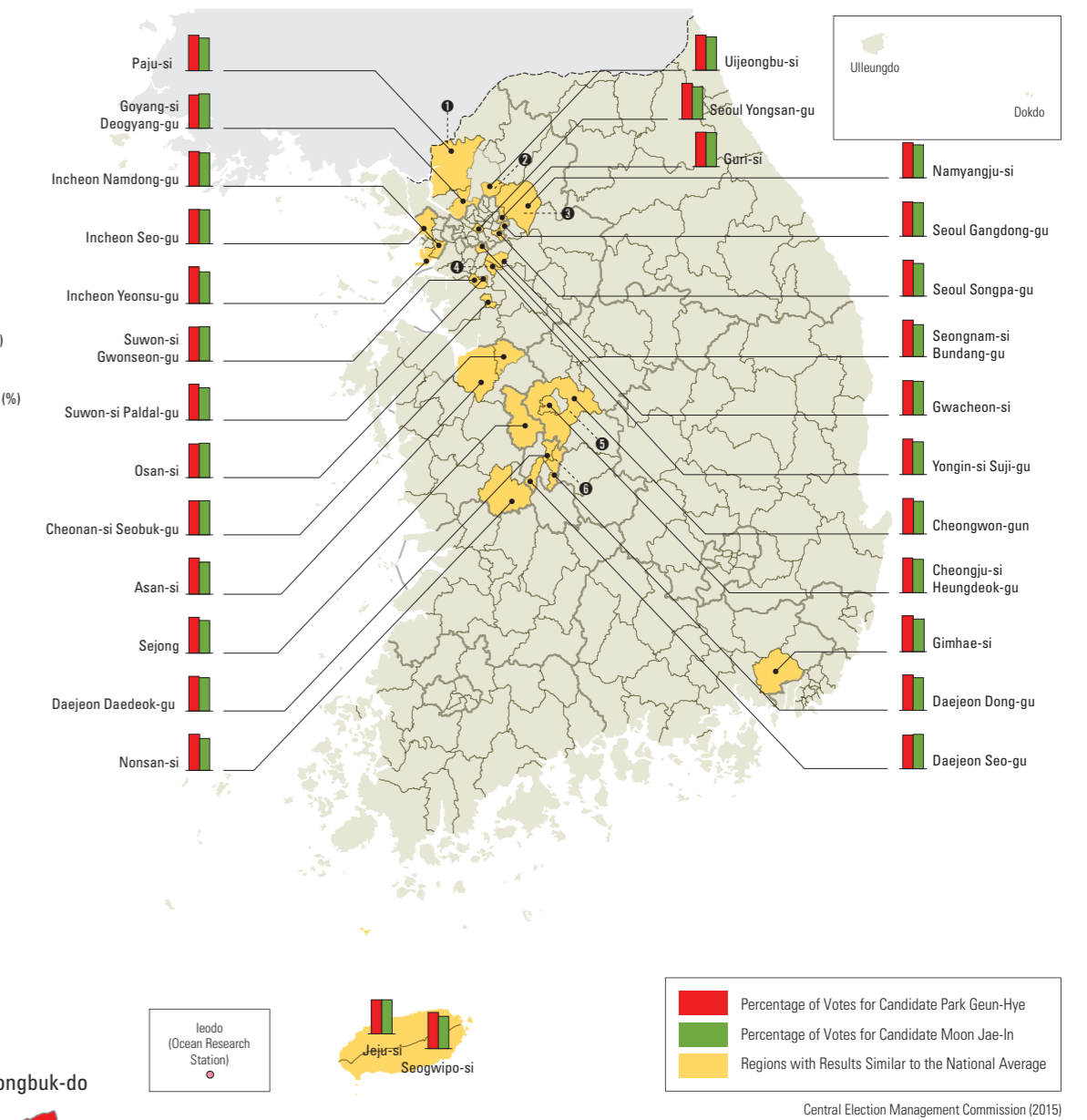
② Uijeongbu-si, Gyeonggi-do



③ Namyangju-si, Gyeonggi-do

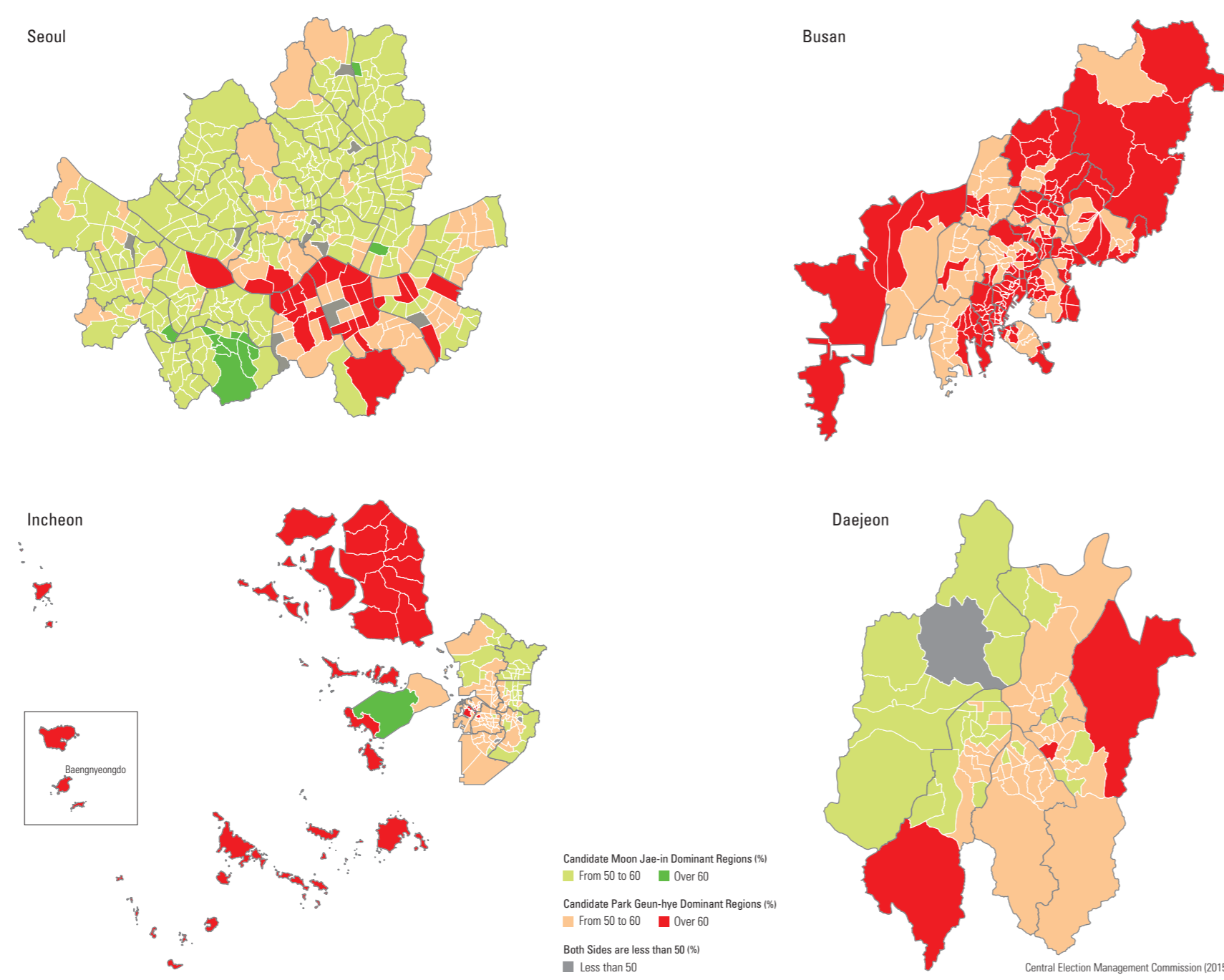


Cities and Counties with Results Similar to the National Average Percentage of Votes

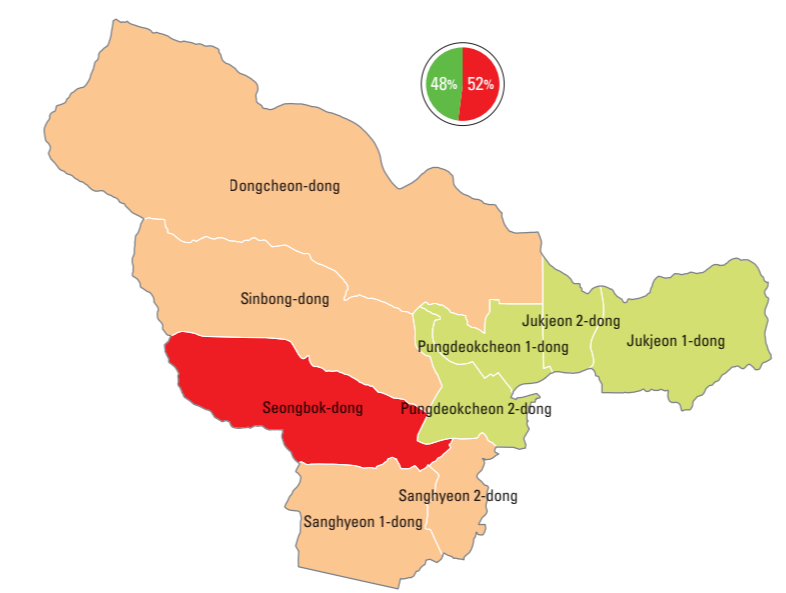


In the 16th presidential election in 2002, Roh Moo-hyun of the Millennium Democratic Party won the presidency with 48.91 percent of the vote. Opponent Lee Hoi-chang of the Grand National Party received 46.58 percent of ballots cast and Kwon Young-kil of the Democratic Labor Party received 3.89 percent. In general, Roh Moo-hyun received high support from the younger generation, which shows a progressive tendency, while Lee Hoi-chang received more support from elderly and middle-aged voters. A total of 10 candidates competed in the 17th presidential election in 2007, including Lee Myung-bak of the Grand National Party, Chung Dong-young of the United New Democratic Party, and Lee Hoi-chang, who was an independent. Lee Myung-bak won with 48.76 percent of the vote, while Chung Dong-young received 26.14 percent. Lee Myung-bak recorded a higher number of votes in all regions except the Honam area. The 18th presidential election in 2012 continued the existing regional voting trend. Moon Jae-in in the Honam area and Park Geun-hye in the Yeongnam area were dominant and a fierce two-candidate battle occurred in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area and in the Chungcheong province. Mapping voter turnout at the -dong level for Seoul, Busan, Incheon, and Daejeon reveals that distinct voting patterns for each metropolitan area were discernible by neighborhood, showing a different voting trend than what was observed at regional levels, such as provinces.

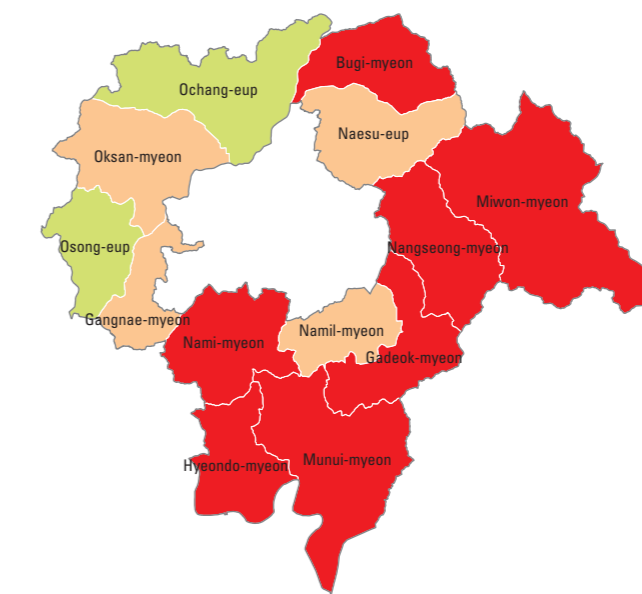
Results of the 18th Presidential Election (2012)



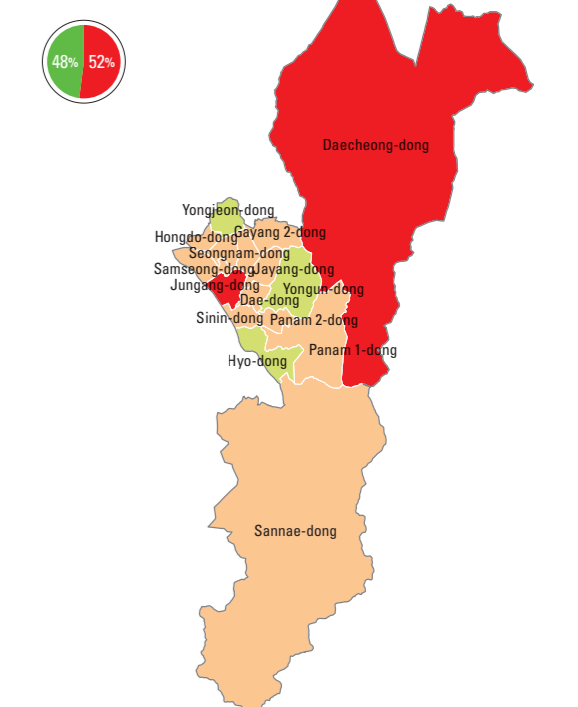
① Suji-gu, Yongin-si, Gyeonggi-do



④ Cheongwon-gun, Chungcheongbuk-do



⑤ Dong-gu, Daejeon



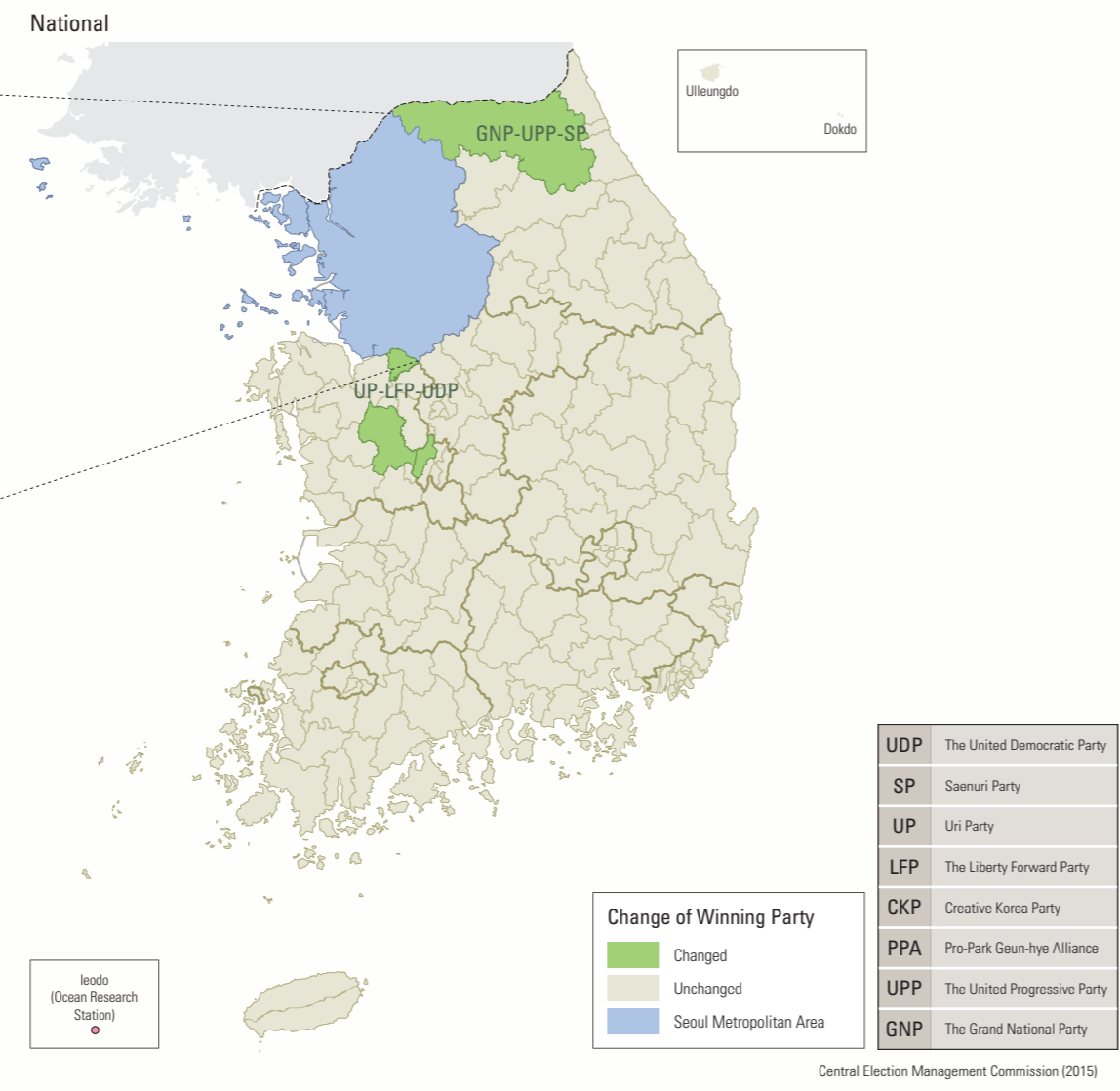
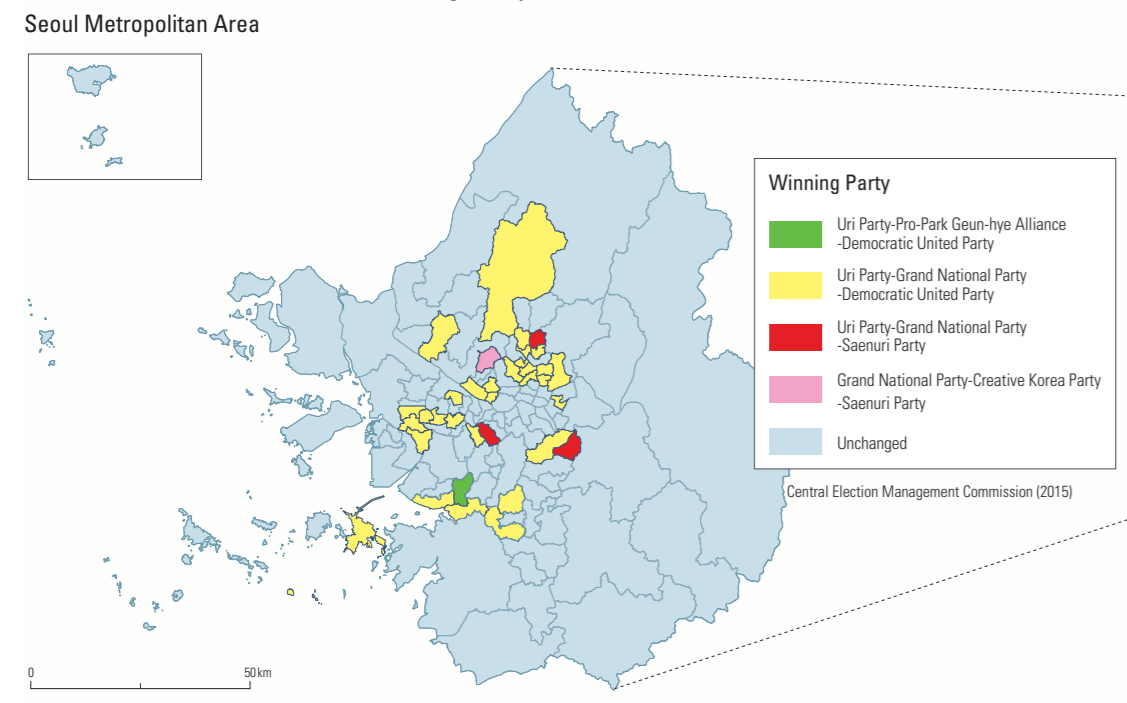
In the 18th presidential election, Park Geun-hye of the Saenuri Party received 51.55 percent of the votes, while opponent Moon Jae-in of the Democratic United Party received 48.02 percent. There are a few cities and counties that show results similar to the national average, such as Paju-si, Uijeongbu-si, Namyangju-si, and Suji-gu of Yongin-si in Gyeonggi-do, as well as Cheongwon-gun in Chungcheongbuk-do and Dong-gu in Daejeon. In particular, -si, -gun, and -gu districts, where the voting turnout follows the nationwide pattern, are concentrated in the Greater Seoul

Metropolitan area. Considering a conspicuous difference in voting patterns between young adults and older and middle-aged populations, such competition between conservative and progressive political parties can be partly explained

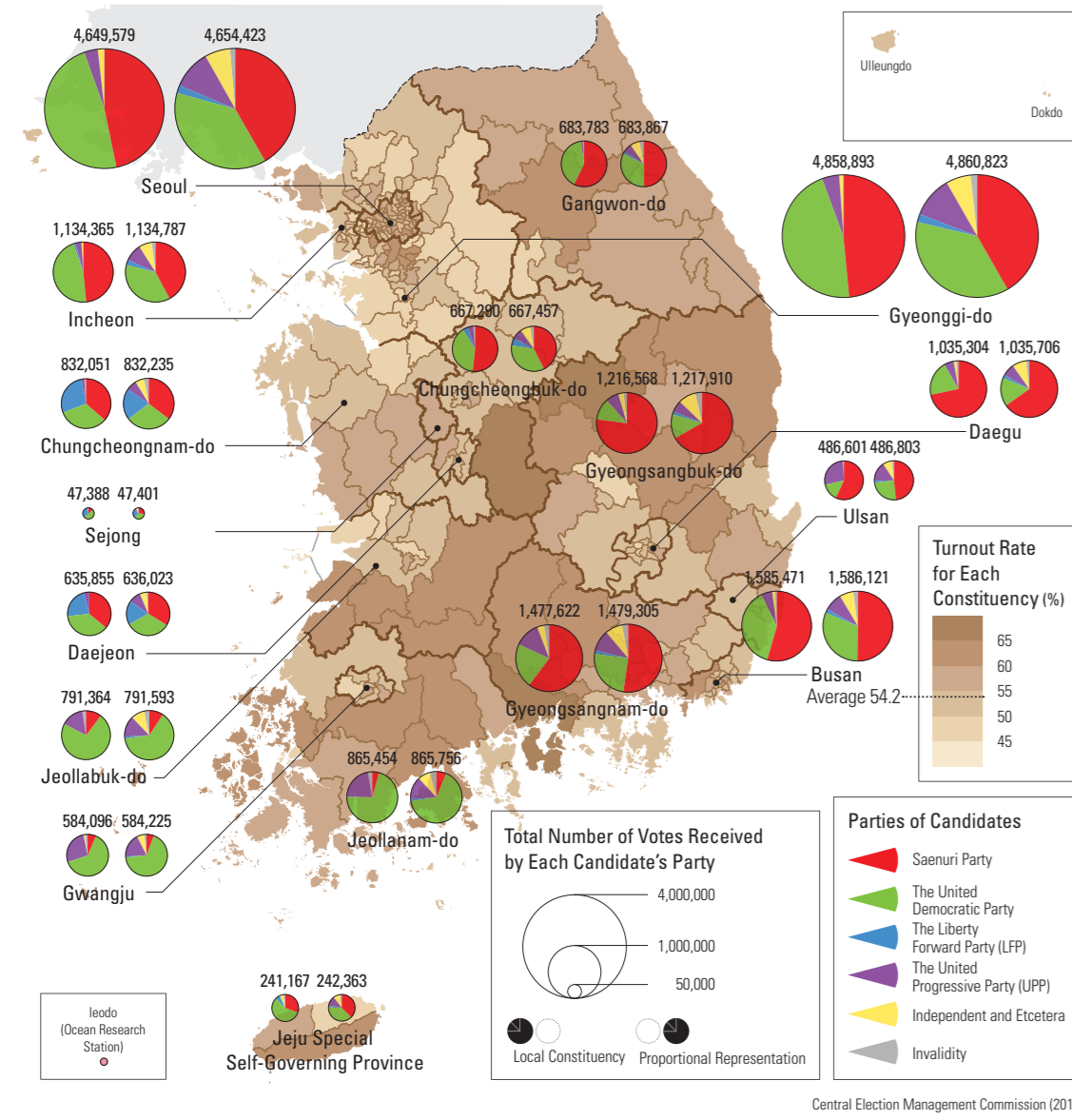
by the even composition of the population in the Great Seoul Metropolitan area where the young adult and older and middle-aged populations are evenly distributed due to the consistent influx of young adults.

Election of Members of the National Assembly (National Assembly Election)

Constituencies That Have Fluctuating Party Identification



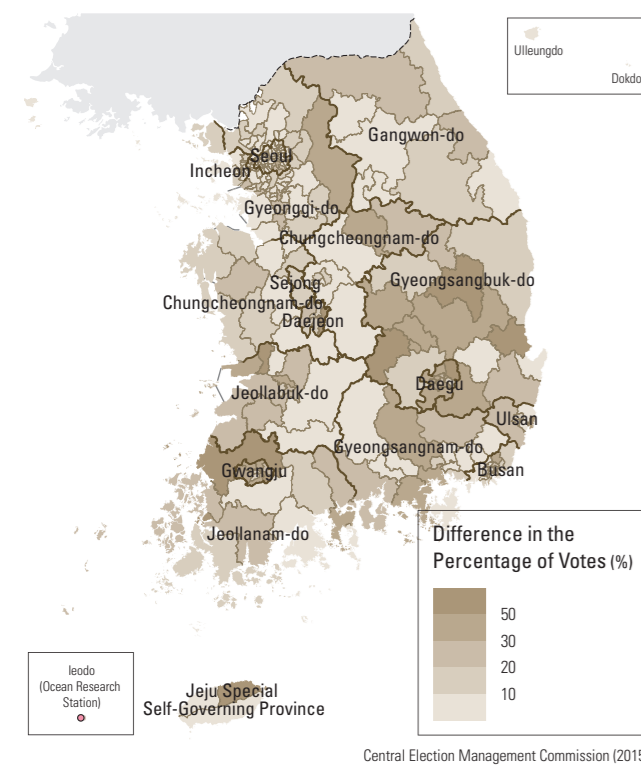
Results of the 19th National Assembly Election (2012)



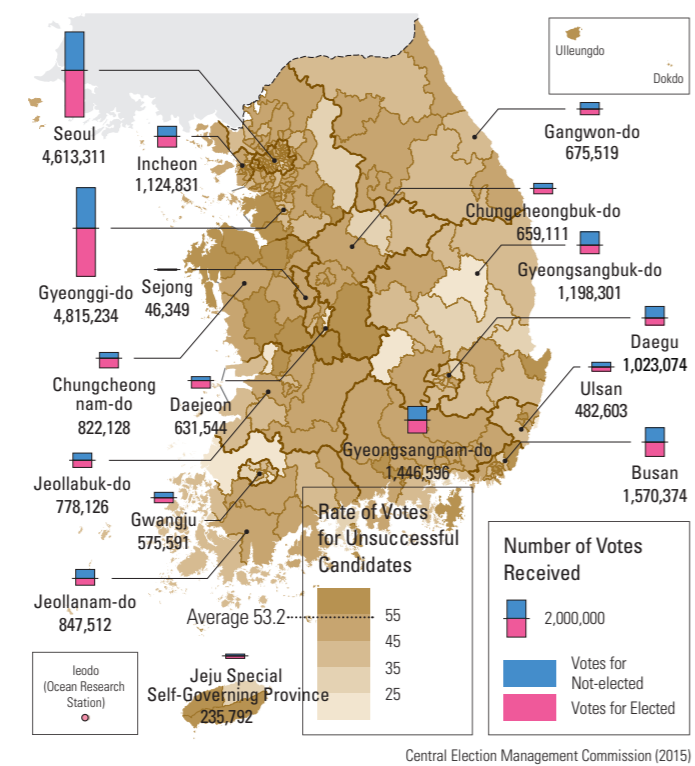
The ROK National Assembly is a unicameral legislature in which district representatives are elected every four years and political parties choose representatives proportionally, by vocation and speciality, based on approval by party members. In the 19th National Assembly voting of April 2012, a total of 246 district representatives were elected, including 127 seats for the Saenuri Party, 106 for the Democratic United Party, seven for the Unified Progressive Party, three for the Liberty Forward Party, and three independents. Representatives chosen proportionately included 25 seats for the Saenuri Party, 21 for the Democratic United Party, six for the Unified Progressive Party, and two for the Liberty Forward Party. The National Assembly elections reflected a regional voting pattern similar to that of the presidential election. Analyzing the results of the 17th, 18th, and 19th elections revealed little change in the affiliations of election winners outside of the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area.

In addition, as the constituency of the members of the National Assembly have adopted a single-member constituency, by which a candidate who receives a majority of votes is elected, many votes are wasted in areas where the difference in approval ratings for competing political parties is narrow. The number of women elected to the National Assembly is increasingly proportionate, but the proportion of women elected to local positions is still low.

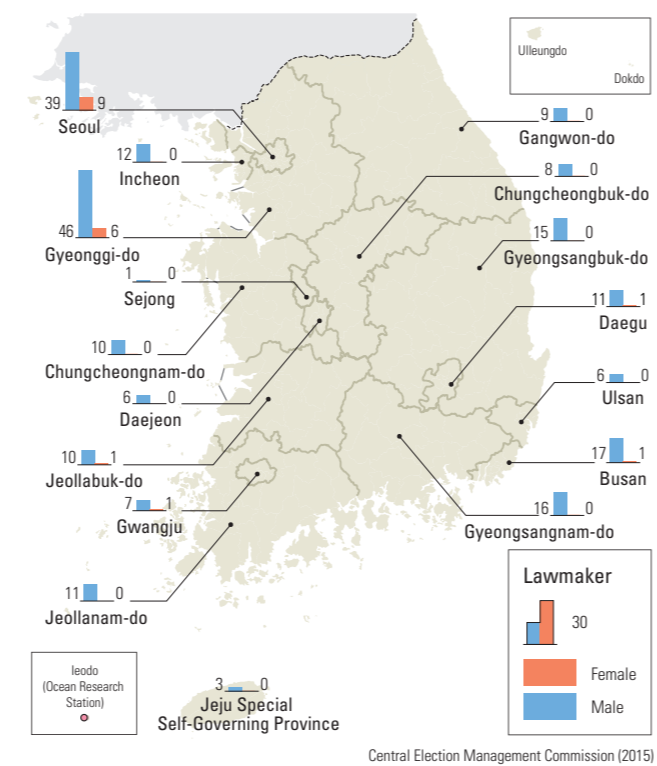
Difference Between the First and Second Place in the 19th National Assembly Election (2012)



Votes for Unsuccessful Candidates in the 19th National Assembly Election (2012)

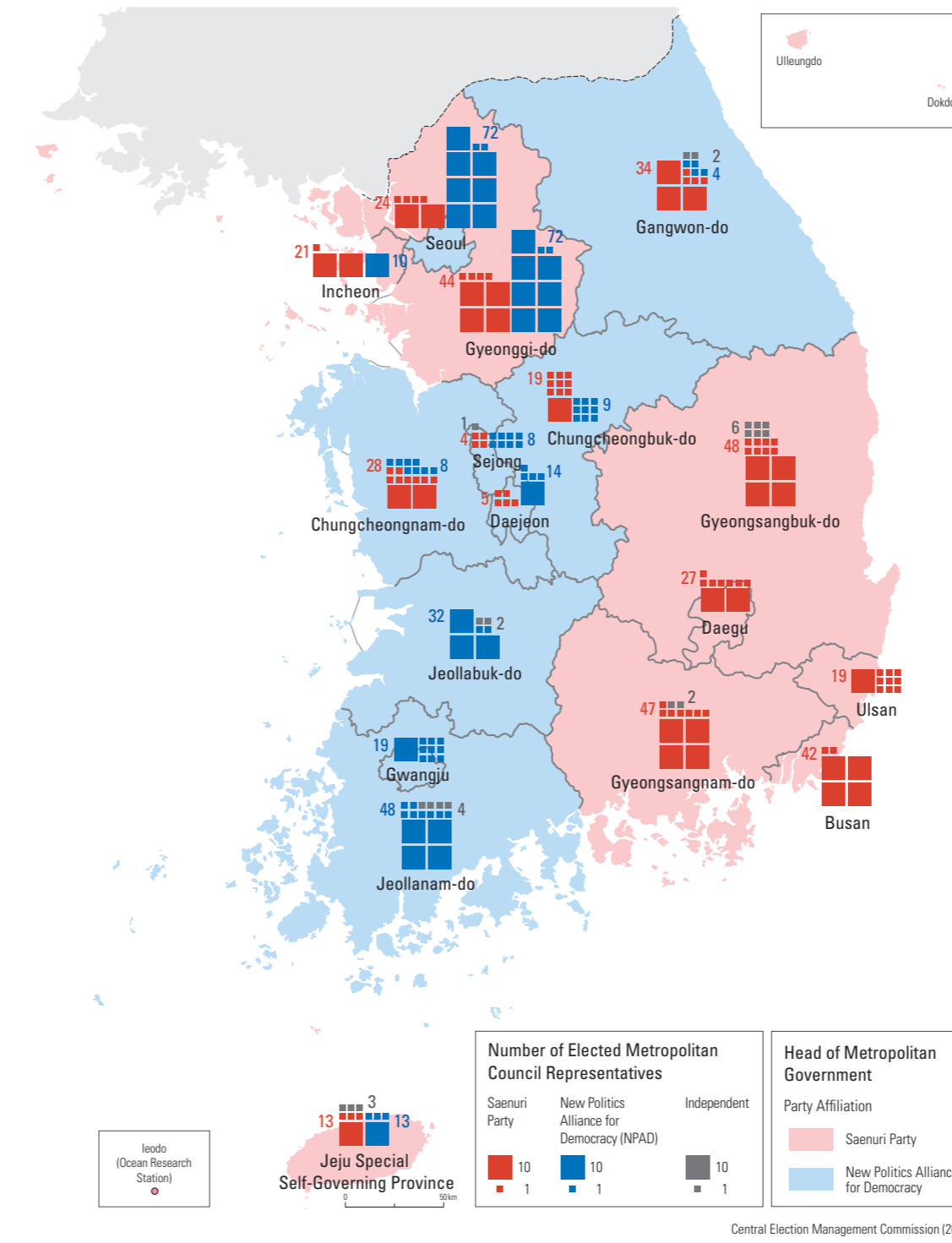


Gender Representation in the 19th National Assembly Election (Local Constituencies, 2012)



Local Politics and Administration

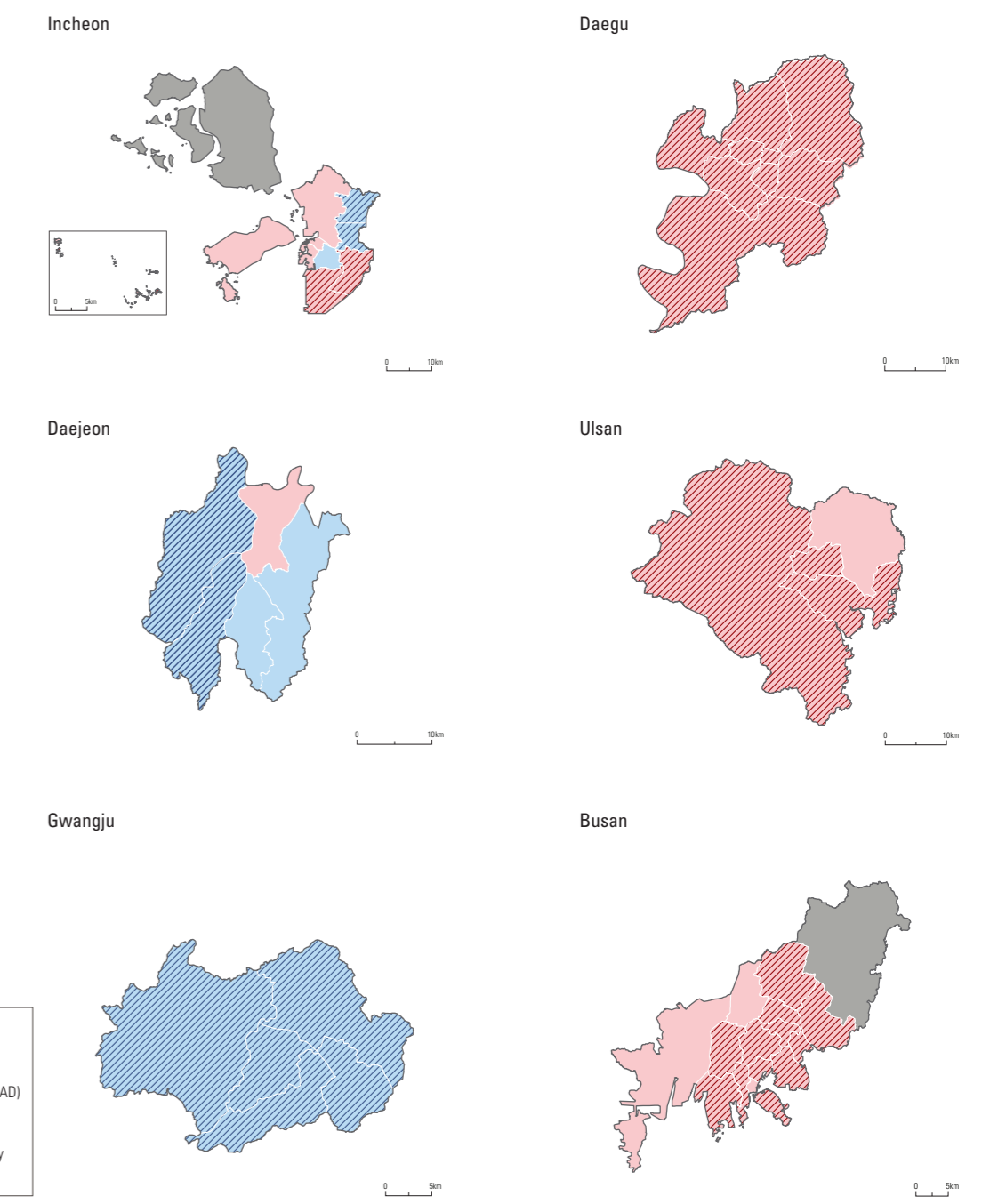
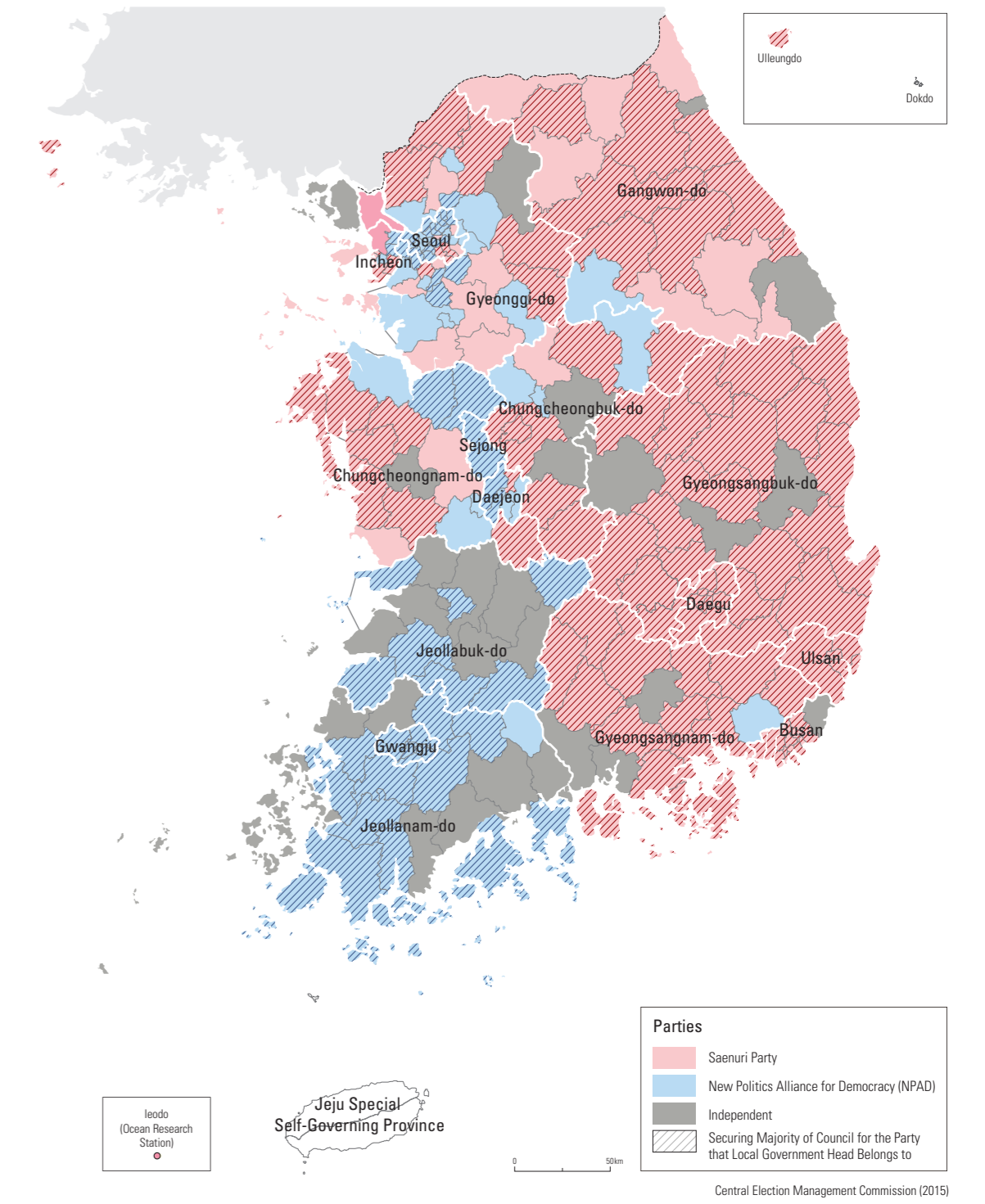
Results of the 6th Local Election (2014)



In local elections (every four years), local council members and heads of local governments are chosen. Although the election for local council members of -si, -gun, and -gu does not require a party nomination, most candidates clarify their party affiliation and run for election. In the 6th Simultaneous Local Election for local council members and heads of local governments in 2014, nine candidates from the New Politics

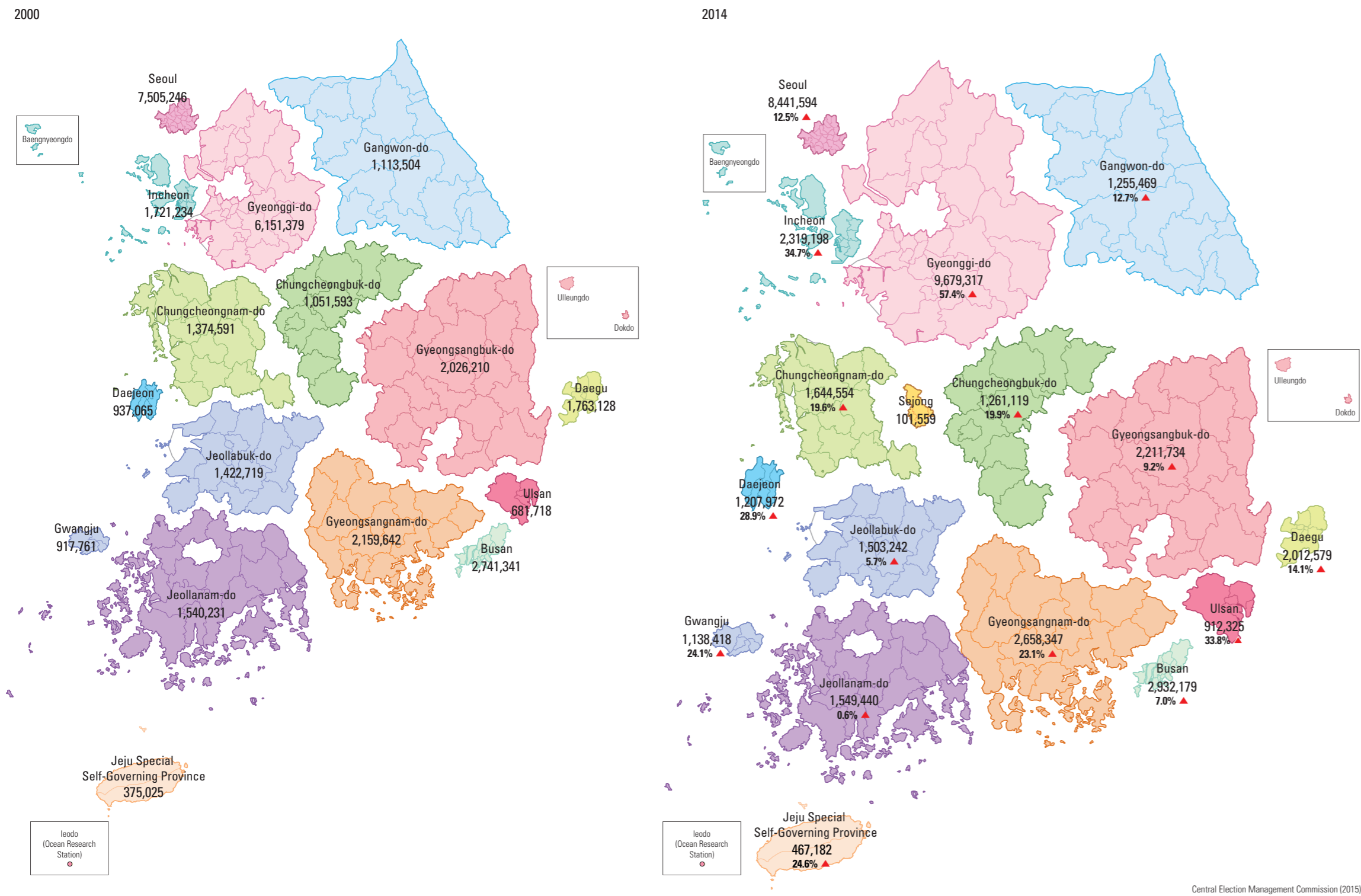
United Democratic Party and eight from the Saenuri Party were elected as mayors and governors of metropolitan cities and provinces. In terms of the heads of local governments and the structure of local councils, the tendency showed that the party affiliation of the head and the majority party of the local council were the same in those areas with a strong regional voting turnout.

Distribution of Parties of Local Governmental Heads and Local Councils (2014)



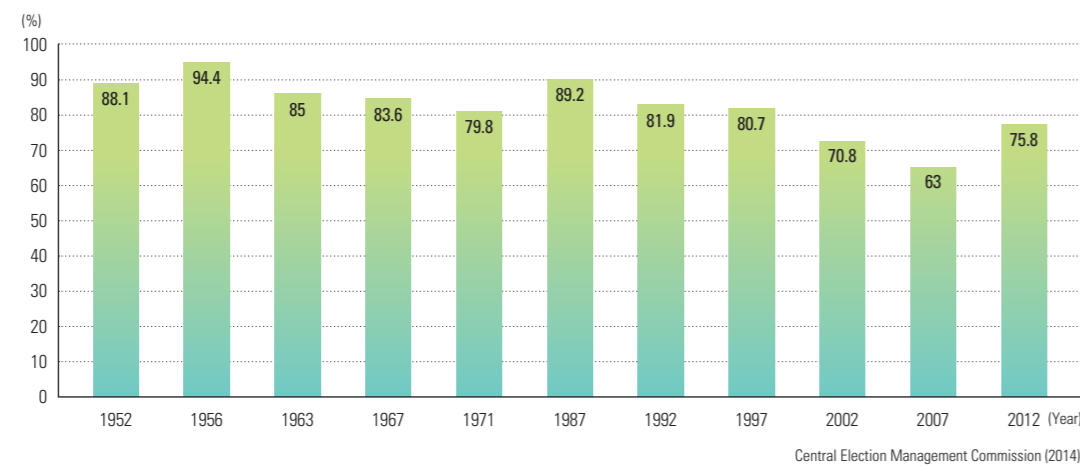
Number of Voters: Changes According to City and Province

Change in the Number of Electors (from 2000 to 2014)

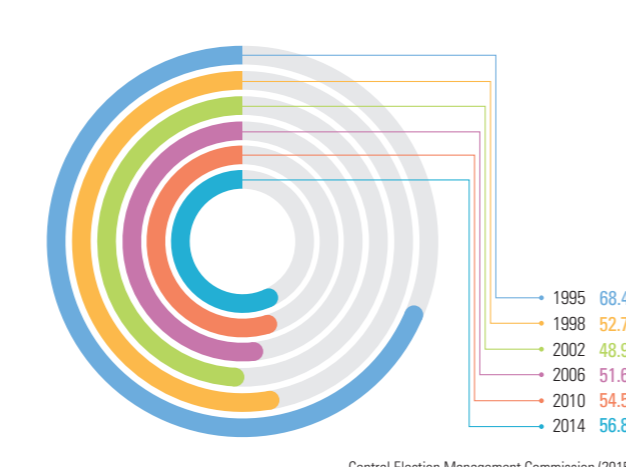


Consistent with increases in population and average life expectancy, the number of voters is steadily rising. In addition, the voting age was lowered from 21 to 20 in the 1960s, and to age 19 in 2005, making for a large increase in the number of voters. Compared to the 16th presidential election in 2000, the total number of voters in the 6th Simultaneous Local Election in 2014 increased by about 23 percent to more than 41 million. However, the change in the number of voters varies by region. Regionally, Gyeonggi-do experienced as much as a 57.4 percent increase in voters during the same period. In addition, the number of voters in Incheon, Ulsan, Daejeon, Jeju, Gwangju, and Gyeongsangnam-do grew by more than 20 percent. On the other hand, the number of voters in Jeollanam-do, Jeollabuk-do, Gyeongsangbuk-do, and Busan grew only by a single-digit.

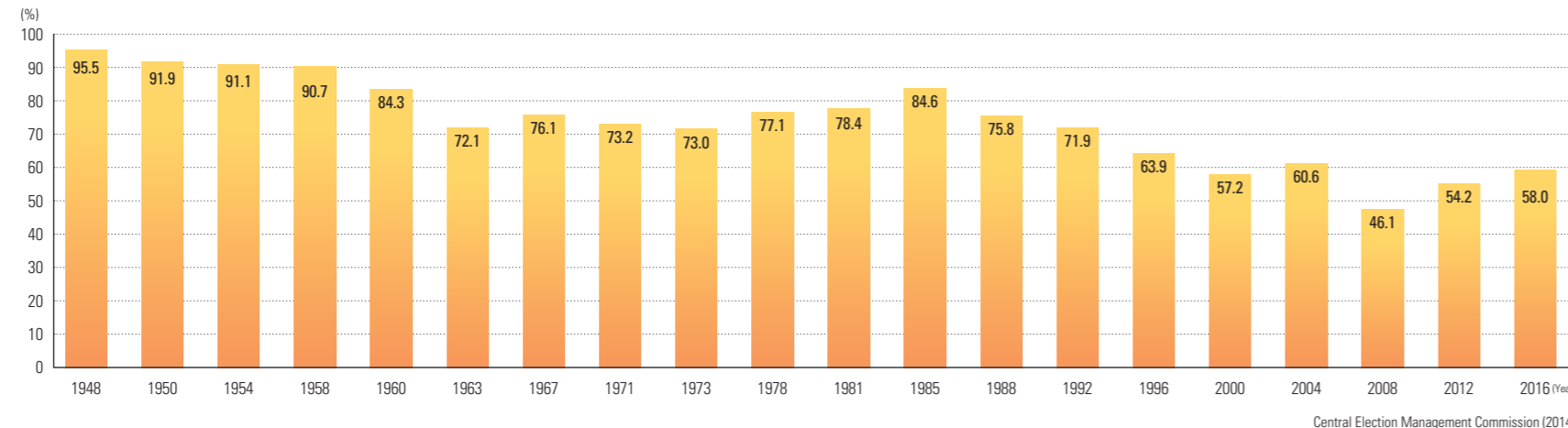
Turnout Rates for the Presidential Elections



Turnout Rates for the Simultaneous Local Elections



Turnout Rates for National Assembly Elections



The growth of Korean democracy is grounded in the fundamental rights of citizens' suffrage. However, since the 1990s, overall voter turnout has declined, and entering the 2000s, voter turnout was far below 50 percent for the National Assembly Election and the Simultaneous Local Elections. Voter turnout has gradually increased in recent years through the efforts of the government and civil society to stress the importance of voting.

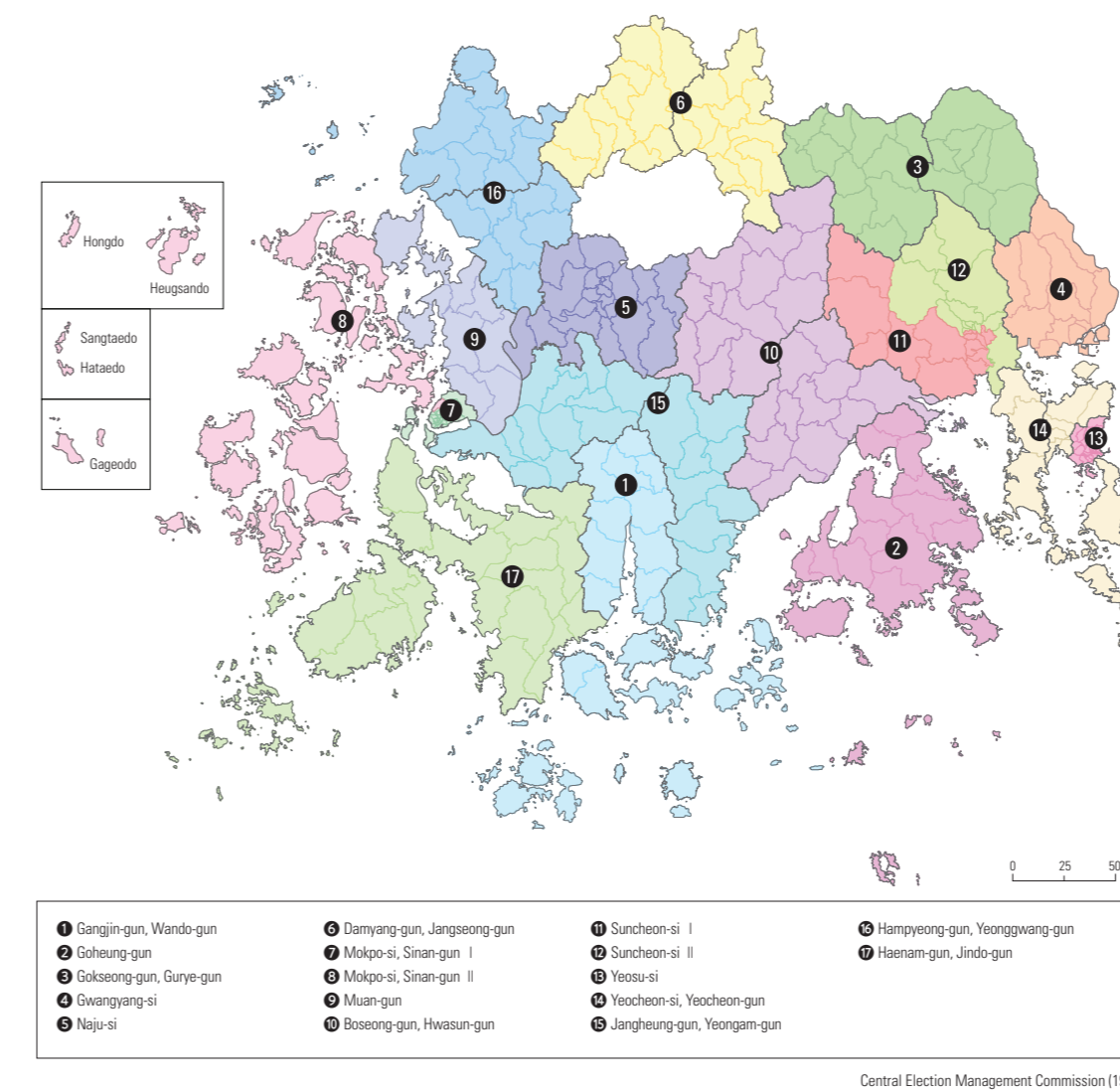
In addition, constituency debates have become an important political issue in recent years. There has been a constant population decrease in some constituencies, while population has been increasing in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area and in other cities. Thus, a realignment of the National Assembly constituency occurs in each election. In particular, according to the verdict of the Constitutional Court, setting an upper limit for the proportion of voters between the largest population constituency and the lowest population constituency is warranted; the constituencies in rural areas with small populations are to be realigned and merged. Seen in the representative population decrease cases of Jeollanam-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do, two to three-gun (counties) have merged to form a new constituency, and some regions of urban and rural counties have been divided and

re-aligned to form a new constituency. In the process of these realignments of constituencies, a concern surfaced that the representation of regions can be undermined and the area of a constituency can be considered too broad.

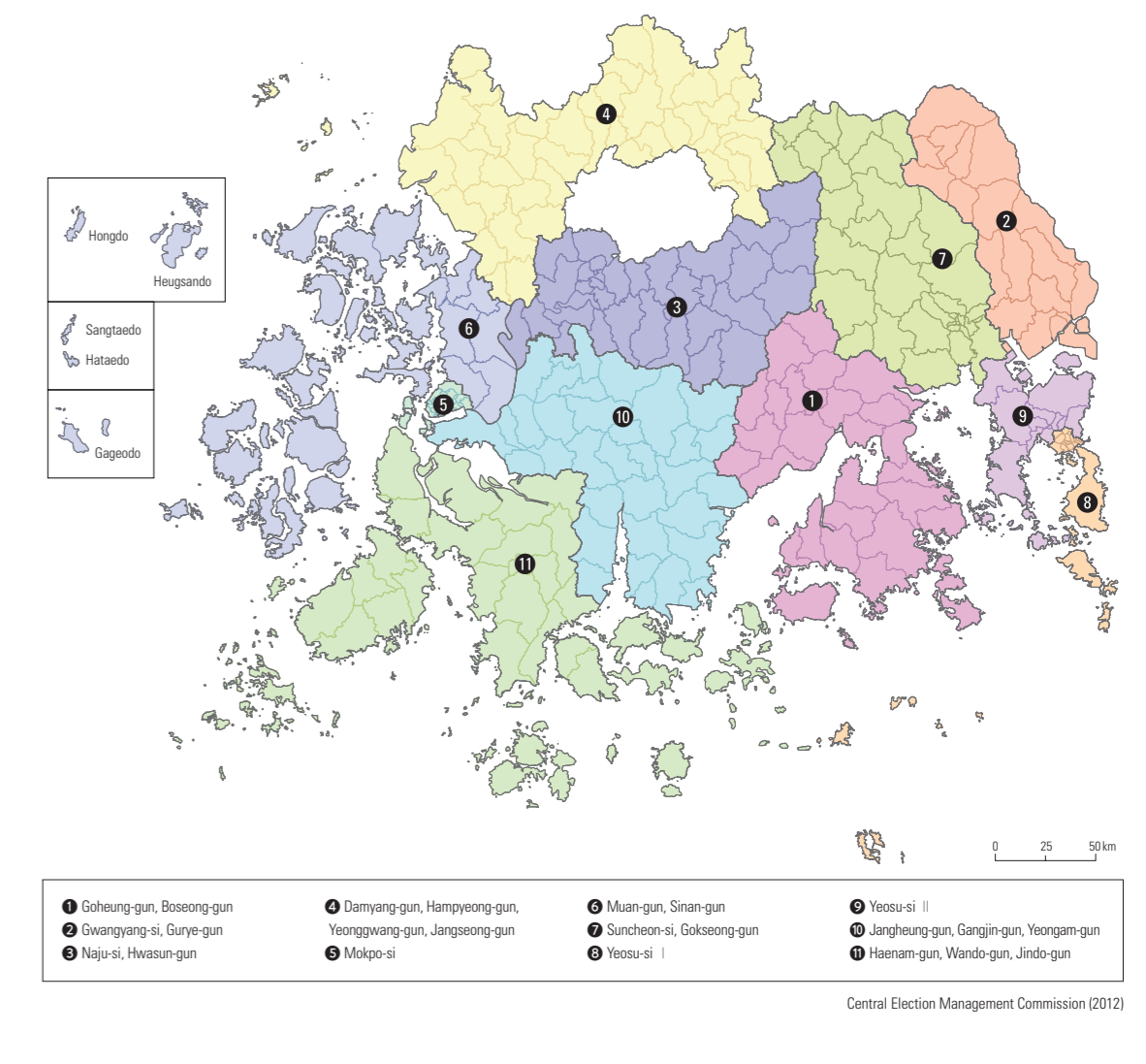
ing in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan area and in other cities. Thus, a realignment of the National Assembly constituency occurs in each election. In particular, according to the verdict of the Constitutional Court, setting an upper limit for the proportion of voters between the largest population constituency and the lowest population constituency is warranted; the constituencies in rural areas with small populations are to be realigned and merged. Seen in the representative population decrease cases of Jeollanam-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do, two to three-gun (counties) have merged to form a new constituency, and some regions of urban and rural counties have been divided and

Change of Constituencies in Declining Population Regions

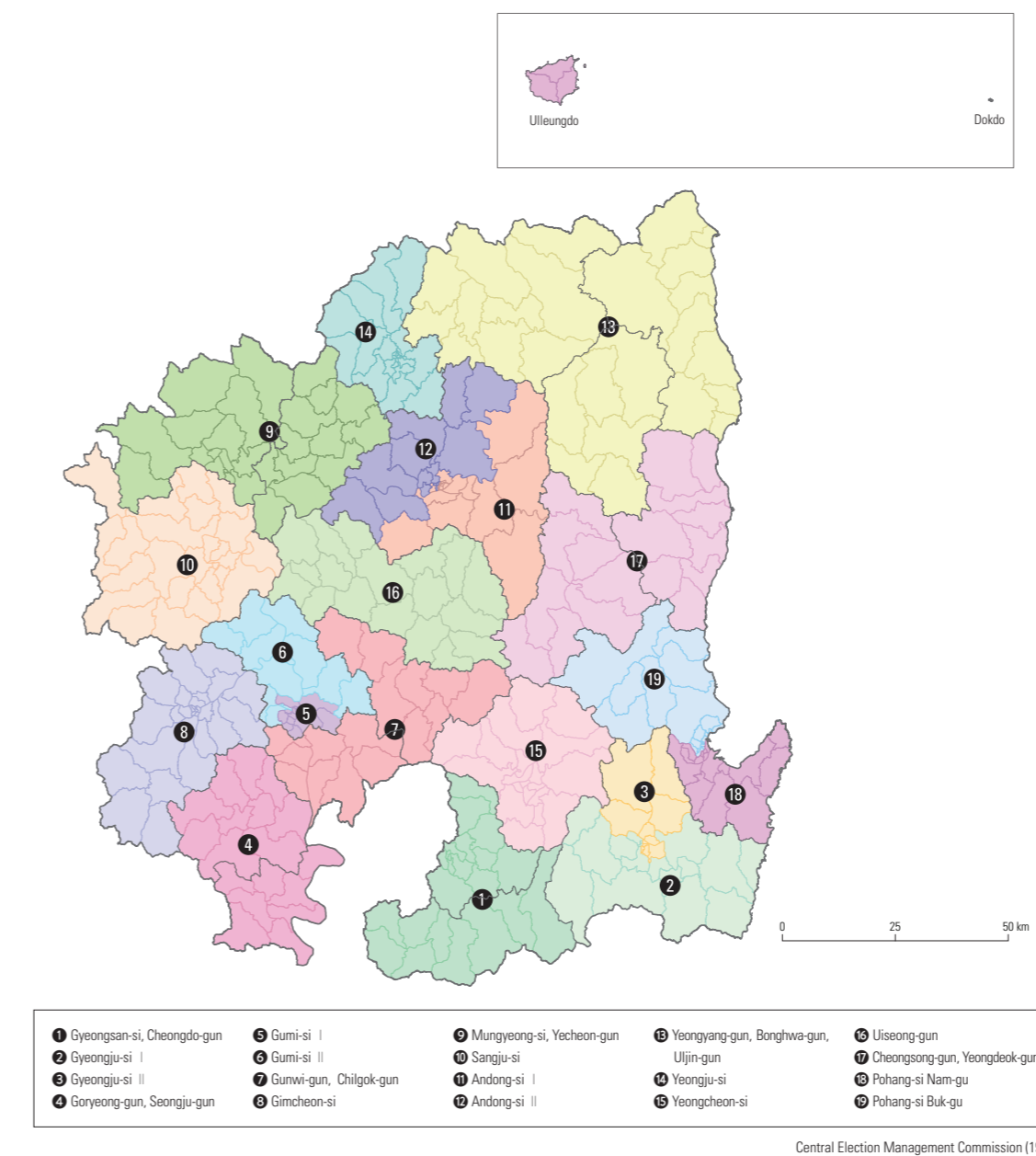
Constituencies of the 15th National Assembly Election (Jeollanam-do, 1996)



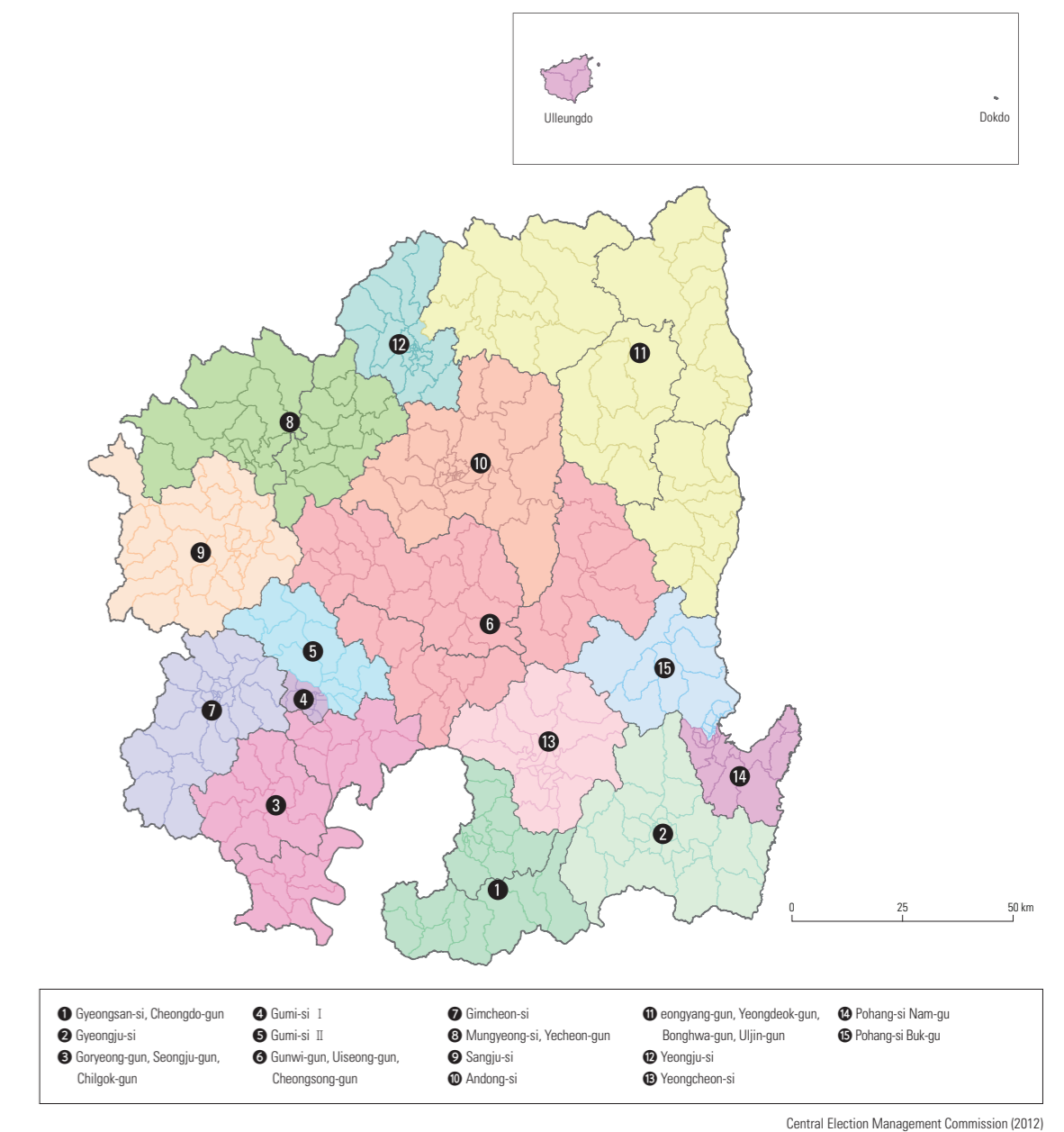
Constituencies of the 19th National Assembly Election (Jeollanam-do, 2012)



Constituencies of the 15th National Assembly Election (Gyeongsangbuk-do, 1996)



Constituencies of the 19th National Assembly Election (Gyeongsangbuk-do, 2012)



Change in the Constituency Numbers for National Assembly Elections and Seats

Classification	Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Sejong	Gyeonggi-do	Gangwon-do	Jeollabuk-do	Jeollanam-do	Chungcheongbuk-do	Chungcheongnam-do	Gyeongsangbuk-do	Gyeongsangnam-do	Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	The Total Number of Local constituencies' Seats	The Total Number of Proportional Representatives' Seats	Number of Seats
The 15th General Election (1996)	47	21	13	11	6	7			38	13	14	17	8	13	19	23	3	253	46	299
The 16th General Election (2000)	45	17	11	11	6	6	5		41	9	10	13	7	11	16	16	3	227	46	273
The 17th General Election (2004)	48	18	12	12	7	6	6		49	8	11	13	8	10	15	17	3	243	56	299
The 18th General Election (2008)	48	18	12	12	8	6	6		51	8	11	12	8	10	15	17	3	245	54	299
The 19th General Election (2012)	48	18	12	12	8	6	6	1	52	9	11	11	8	10	15	16	3	246	54	300
Rate of Change (1996-2012)	13.4	8.7	17.4	39.9	32.2	39.3	-	-	74.4	16.1	7.4	1.2	23.7	23.1 (29.3)*	11.6	-3.0 (28.8)**	25.2			

\*Chungcheongnam-do: The rate of change including Sejong Metropolitan Autonomous City is 29.3%. \*\*Gyeongsangnam-do: The rate of change including Ulsan Metropolitan City is 29.8%.