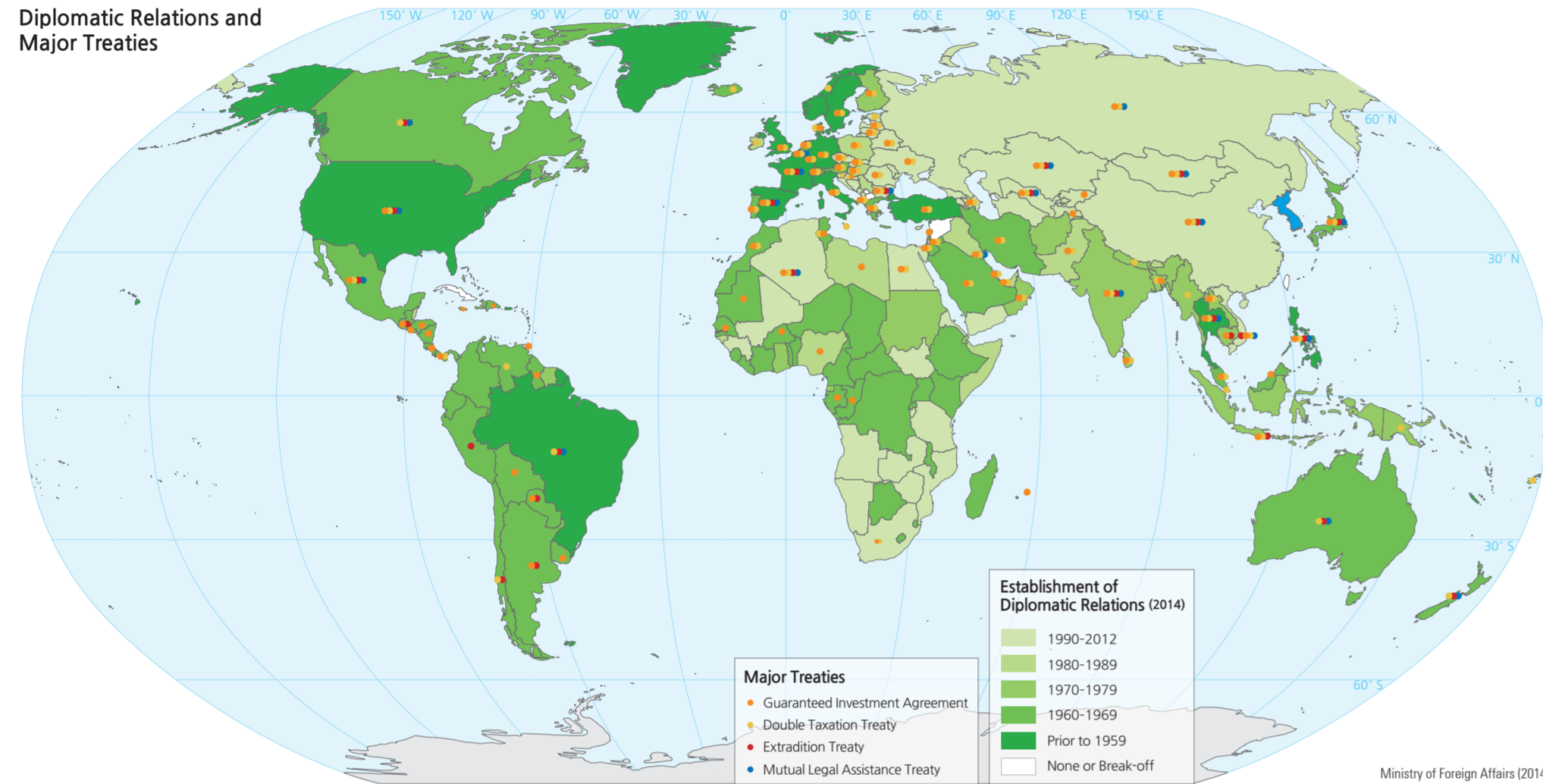


# GLOBAL KOREA

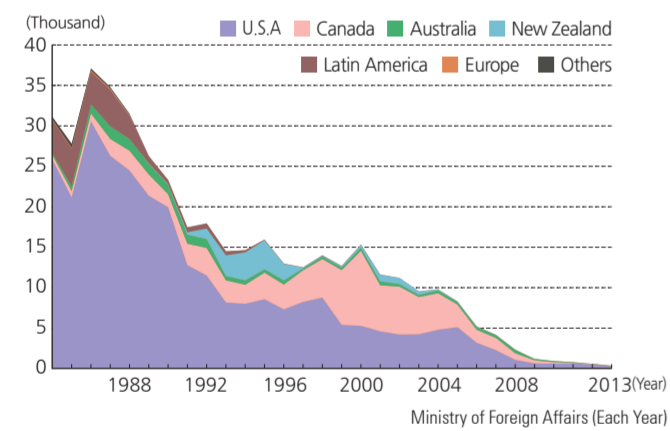
## Diplomacy

### Diplomatic Relations and Major Treaties

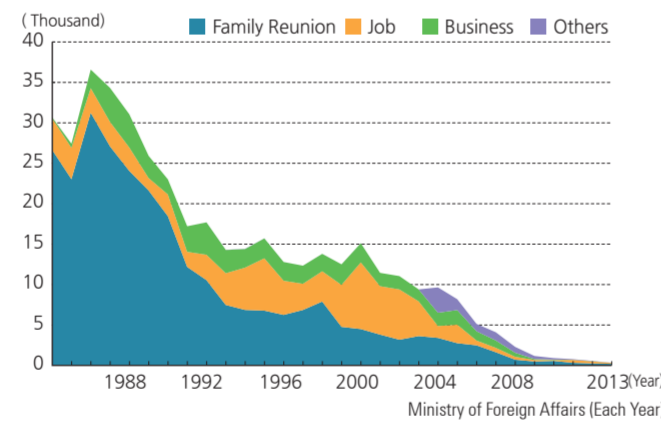


### Overseas Koreans and Diplomatic Missions

#### Korean Emigrants by Destinations



#### Korean Emigrants by Goals



The 21st century is an era of rapid globalization, a time that truly tests all countries politically, economically, and culturally. Korea has risen to the challenges of this growing globalization on many fronts, both at home as well as in the relationships it has with other nations in Asia and beyond. Not only has the South Korean government continued to expand diplomatic ties with other countries it also promotes fostering important treaties with other countries. Korean diplomatic establishments continue to expand worldwide with embassies, missions, and consulate generals dispatched to countries across the globe. The movement of people across the Korean border has also increased, by Korean citizens traveling abroad for both personal and professional reasons, as well as a steadily rising influx of visitors to Korea including tourists, foreign workers and new immigrants.

Korea is now a key player on the world political stage. After South Korea entered into the United Nations and other UN-affiliated organizations, it now joins other nations in the pursuit of global peace-keeping, human rights, economic development, and environmental protection. The Korean government has also successfully developed bilateral and regional Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to complement

the existing multinational trading system. These FTAs have allowed Korea to mitigate 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.

As of December 2013, South Korea maintains diplomatic relations with 188 countries among the 191 United Nations member states and with two non-UN member countries, the Cook Islands and the Vatican. The UN member countries that do not yet 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 "Diplomatic Relations and Treaties" map displays the countries that signed treaties with South Korea regarding such matters as guaranteed investment agreements, double taxation treaties, extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance treaties. Specifically, 87 countries have 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 "Number of

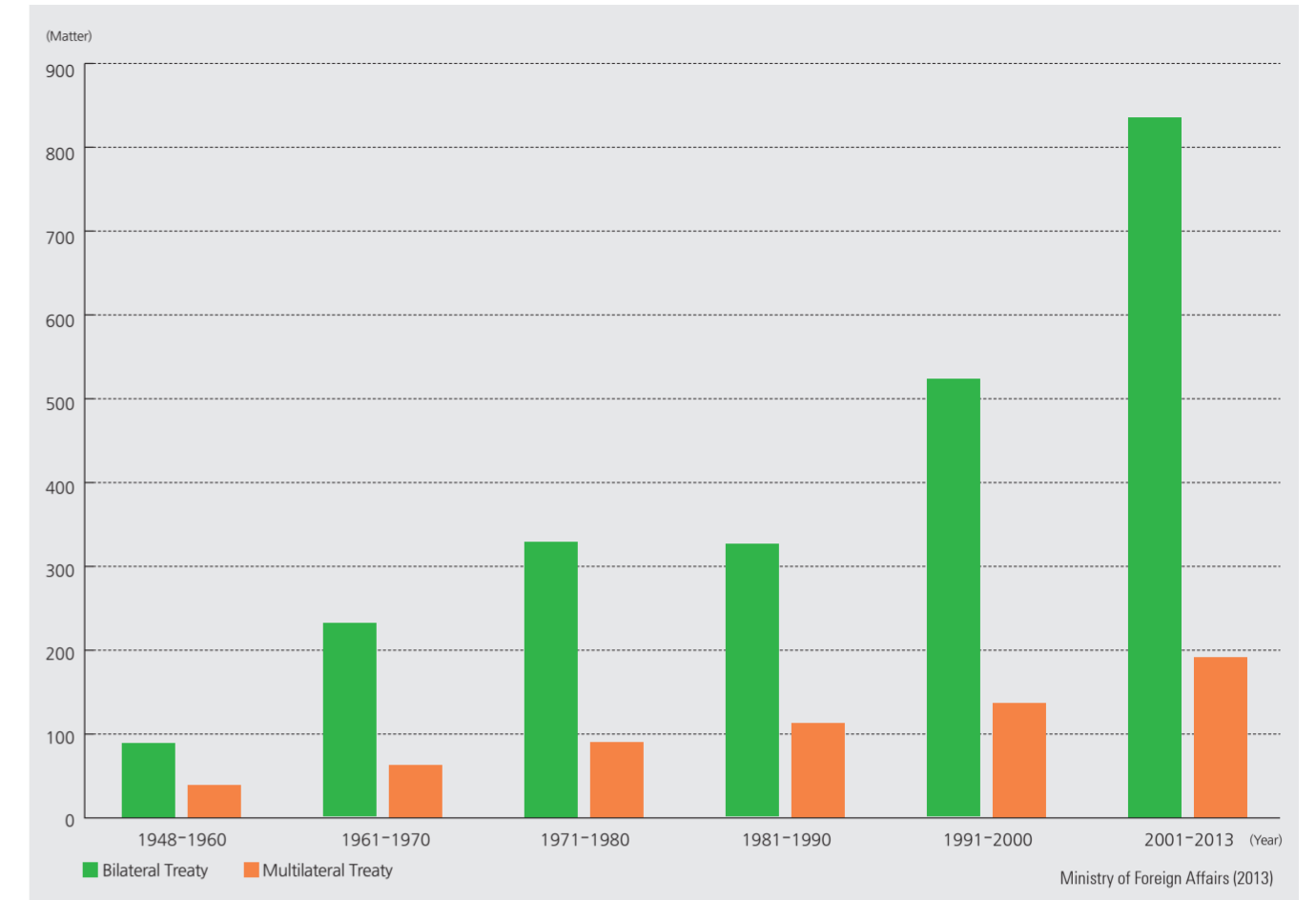
Signed Treaties" graph shows the number of treaties signed by year. It indicates that as the number of countries with diplomatic ties with South Korea has increased, the number of countries with bilateral and multilateral treaties signed increased as well.

### Overseas Koreans and Diplomatic Missions

The "Overseas Koreans and Diplomatic Missions" map shows distribution of Koreans and South Korean diplomatic missions overseas. These missions are grouped into embassies, missions, and consulate generals. Embassies are set up in the capital of a country with 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 which South 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. North Korea, on the other hand, has 47 resident embassies, 4 permanent missions, and 3 consulate generals overseas.

The same map also presents the geographic distribution of Koreans living overseas according to data collected by Korean diplomatic missions. 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 the government began counting the Korean-Chinese population that year 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.

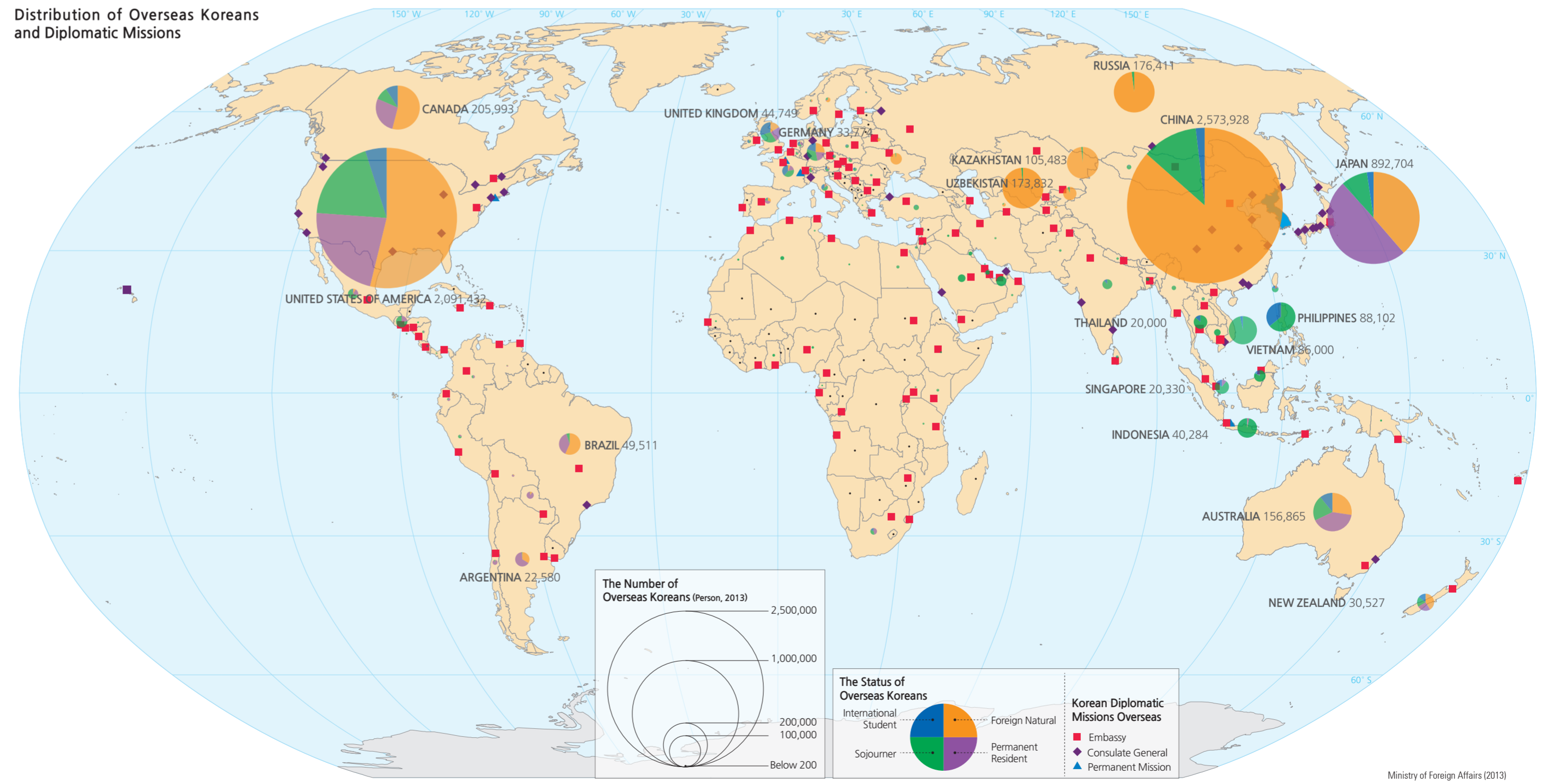
### Number of the Signed Treaties



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 scattered distribution. The top reason given for emigration was family reunification, followed by employment and personal business opportunities.

### Distribution of Overseas Koreans and Diplomatic Missions



# International Trade

International trade and investment is the exchange of capital, goods, and services across international borders or territories. It includes the international flow of tangible and intangible commodities such as finance, insurance, transportation, distribution systems, and information technologies, as well as the international flow of key production elements such as capital, labor, technology, and others. Furthermore, it includes a series of international agreements such as the Free Trade Agreements (FTA) because such international regulations or norms have a significant influence on labor, technology, and competition in the international economic environment. The level of Korean involvement in international trade and investment has strengthened significantly over the last five decades.

The rapid growth in trading by Korea stems directly from export-oriented economic development strategies that were implemented by the government through a series of five-year plans beginning in 1962. For example, trading volumes have increased significantly from around 100 million USD in 1964 to over 1 trillion USD (as exports: 559.6 billion USD; as imports: 551.5 billion USD, as reported in 2013). South Korea is now ranked 8th in the world by trading volume. Along with the significant growth of trade, the Korean economy has become progressively more dependent on international trading. There has been a rapid increase in trade since the early 2000s, accounting for 62.5% in 2004, 85% in 2008, and 82.4%, as of 2013.

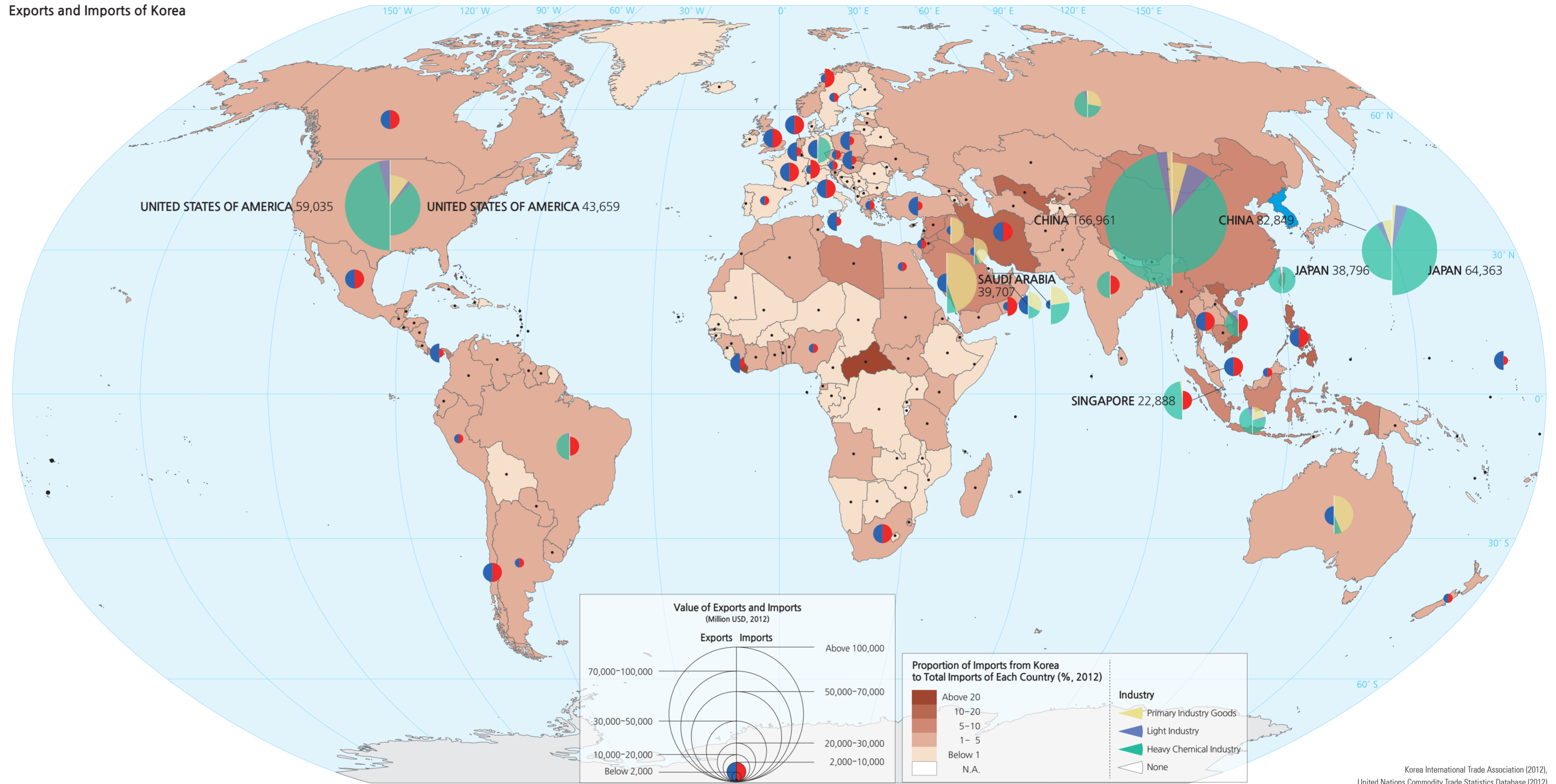
Specifically, the trends show remarkable growth in exports since the early 2000s. For example, exports increased from 150.4 billion USD in 2001 to 559.6 billion USD by 2013, making a trade balance growth from 9.3 billion USD in 2001 to \$44 billion USD in 2013. Between 2008 and 2012, the main commodities exported by Korea were vessel, ocean structure, and their parts (highest export revenue during last 10 years), semiconductors, automobiles, flat displays and sensors. The export of semiconductors has also increased significantly since 2008. By 2010, semiconductors became the largest single export commodity (in units traded), although the proportion of semiconductors in exports decreased due to the decline of prices in the world market in 2011. Automobile exports have also increased significantly since 2010 due in part to the recent FTA with the USA as well as increasing demands from other advanced economies.

Concomitantly, South Korea has experienced significant growth in imports despite a moderate downturn during the world economic crisis in 2008. The subsequent rise in oil prices and the importation of equipment have stimulated rising imports once again. Crude petroleum has been the most significant imported good, accounting for over 30% of value of total imports. Korean crude petroleum imports in 2011 surpassed 100 billion USD for the first time, accounting for 32.9% of the total imports that year.

The main export partners for Korea are China, the US, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, and the European Union (EU). China has been the top exporting partner since the early 2000s. Exports to China increased from 3.8 billion USD (6.1% of total exports) in 1989 to 173.6 billion USD (31.2% of total exports) by 2013. Exports to Vietnam also increased rapidly since the late 1990s due to the rapid growth of Korean foreign direct investments in Vietnam. The proportion of exports to advanced economies such as the USA, Japan, Singapore, and the EU has decreased. Along with this pattern of exports, imports have followed a similar trend. The major import partners for South Korea are China, Japan, the USA, and Saudi Arabia. Among those countries, China has been the top importer of Korean goods since 2007.

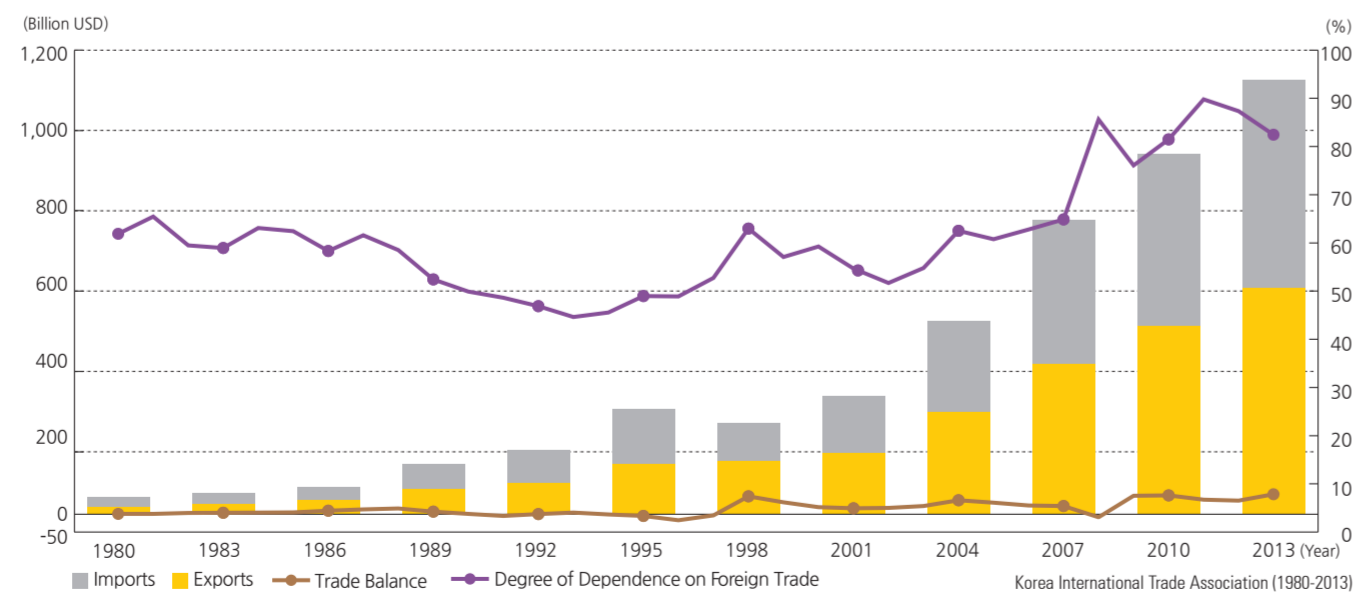
The trade balance did show deficits in the 1980s, and these continued until the mid-1990s. The average trade balance from 1980 to 2013 was 88 billion USD, with the largest surplus of 44 billion USD in 2013, and the lowest deficit of 20.6 billion USD in 1996. Since the mid-1990s, Korea has posted mostly surpluses in large part due to the dramatic growth in exports. The average trade surplus between 2001 and 2013 was 22.3 billion USD. Since 2003, the largest surpluses came from trading with China. For

Exports and Imports of Korea



Notes : When the sum of export and import is below 2,000 (million USD) graduated circle shown as '•' on the map.  
 Notes : Graduated circle values of below 10,000 (million USD) countries are not divided by industry.  
 Notes : Values and ratios of the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan are describe as the average trade amounts of two countries.

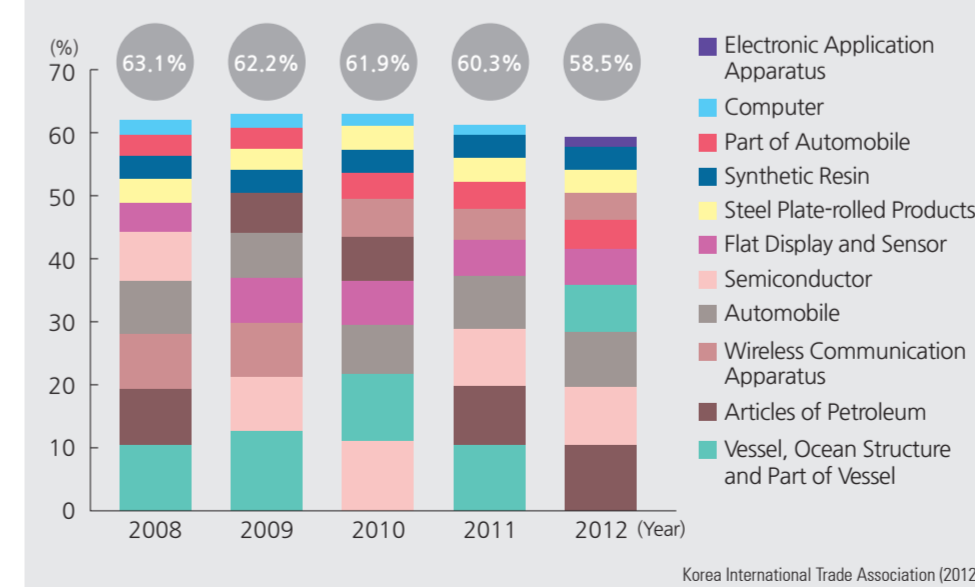
Trends in Exports/Imports, Trade Balance, and Degree of Dependence on Foreign Trade of Korea



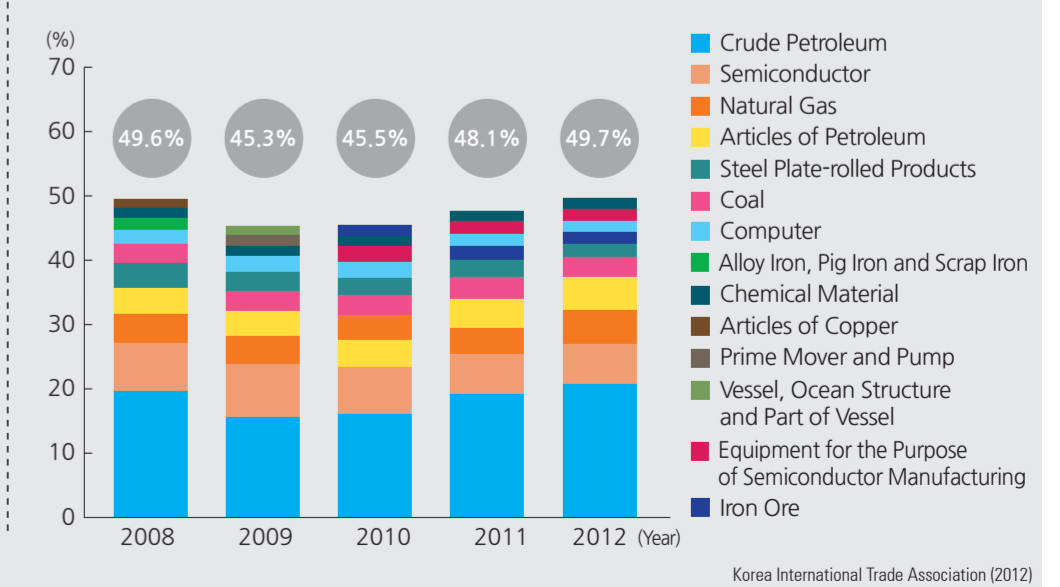
example, a record surplus of 86.6 billion USD was posted from trading with China in 2013, accounting for 19.7% of total trade surplus of Korea. On the contrary, the trade deficit with Japan has increased from 2.8 billion USD in

1980 to 36.1 billion USD in 2010. The trade deficit with Japan has decreased since 2011 after diversifying import sources and after the 2011 earthquake in Japan.

Trends in Proportion of Main Export Commodities



Trends in Proportion of Main Import Commodities



Note: Based on MTI 3 unit standard (It is enacted by Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry & Energy)

# Foreign Direct Investment

Korean outward foreign direct investment (FDI) to manufacturing sectors has been mainly dominated by two categories: the manufacture of electronic components, computer, radio, television and communication equipment; and the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers, which accounted for 27.4% and 13.9% of cumulative manufacturing FDI as of June, 2014.

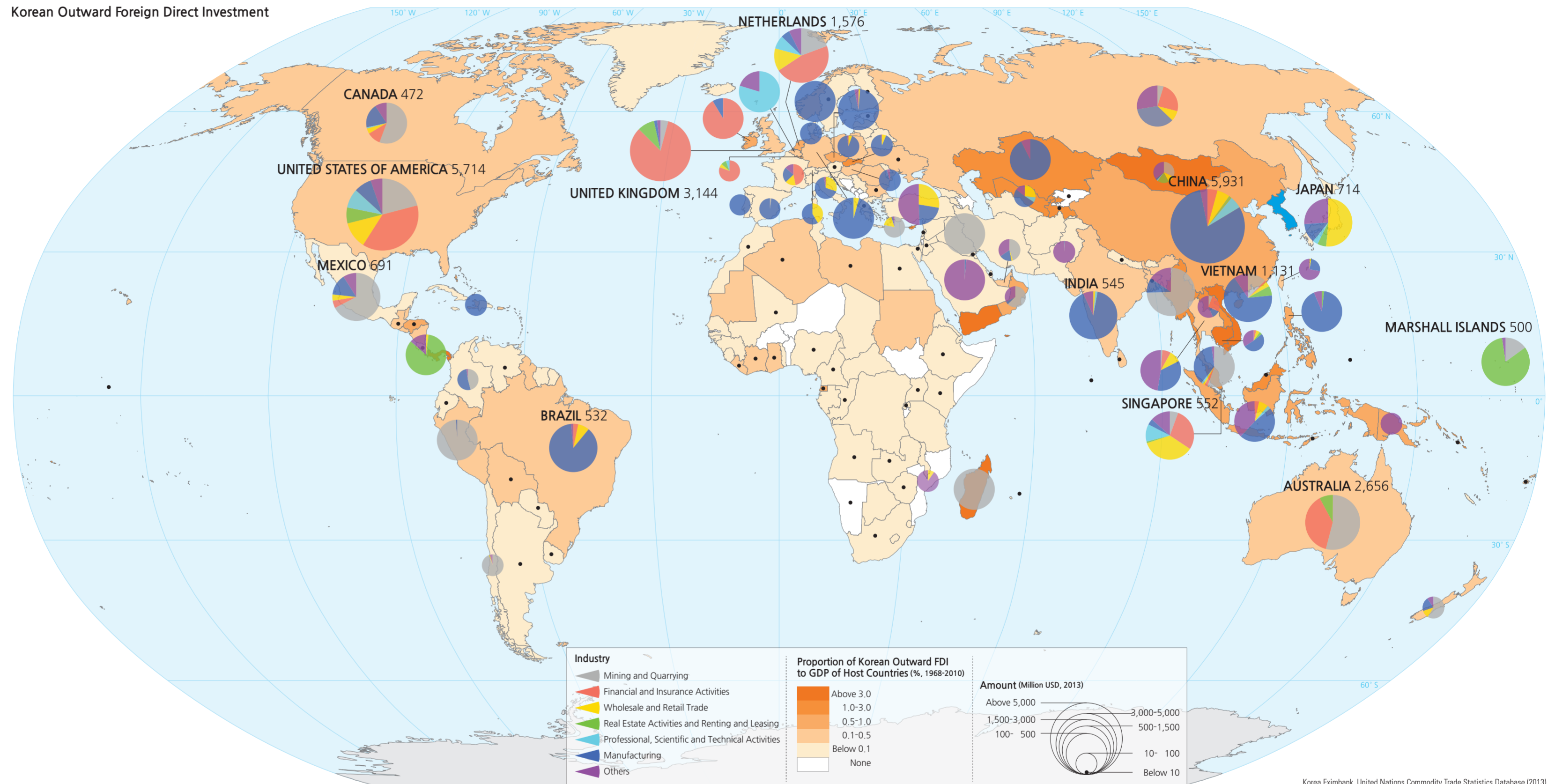
Investment in the manufacture of electronic components, computers, radio, television, and communication equipment and related technologies amounted to 26 billion USD in 73 countries by 2013. It has grown significantly since the mid-1990s. For example, it increased from 80 million USD in 1990 to 3.9 billion USD in 2013. Geographically, investments in these areas are concentrated in China (including Hong Kong) and the USA, and accounted for 52.5% and 15.8% of the total Korean outward FDI respectively in 2013. The Netherlands, Vietnam, Ireland and Japan represent 6.0%, 3.1%, 2.6%, and 2.0% of investments respectively in 2013.

Investment in the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers, and semitrailers amounted to 13.7 billion USD in 57 countries in 2013. Geographically, this kind of investment is concentrated in China (including Hong Kong) which accounted for 37.0% of total Korean manufacturing FDI in the world in 2013. India, the Czech Republic, the USA, Slovakia, and Brazil followed with 11.5%, 7.8%, 6.8%, 6.0%, and 5.4% respectively in 2013.

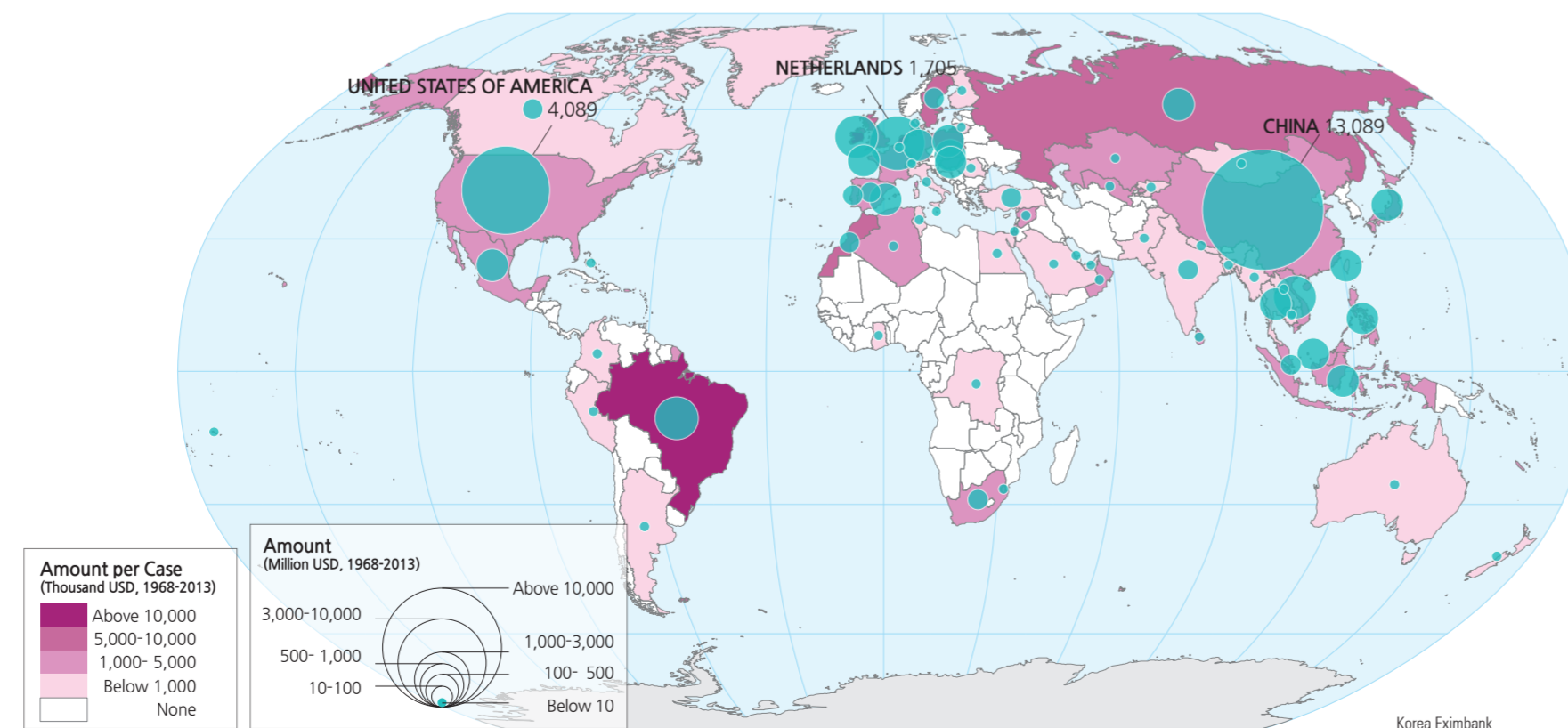
Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a critical business strategy for expanding the operations of a domestic firm abroad via green field investments, mergers and acquisitions, and the expansion of existing foreign facilities (a green field investment is one that a company builds a brand new facility in a foreign country from the ground up). Outward FDI has become a part of the progression of firms because it provides better business opportunities through the specific strengths and location-specific advantages of the firm in foreign countries. Korean outward FDI has undergone significant growth since the late 1980s, increasing from 1.1 billion USD in 1990 to 22.7 billion USD in 2007. The total number of new firms established by Korean FDI is 58,270 cases, and the amount of Korean FDI was a cumulative total of 265 billion USD between 1968 and June 2014.

When grouped by regions Asia, North America, and Europe accounted for 45.6%, 23.9%, and 19.4% respectively of Korean outward FDI in 2010. In particular, China and the USA accounted for 27.3% and 20.5%. The UK received 6.6%, Vietnam 4.0%, Canada 3.1%, and the Republic of South Africa 3.4%, while other countries received less than 3% in 2010. Interestingly, Korean FDI in Vietnam has increased significantly since the early 2000s with the result that Vietnam has emerged as the 4th largest host economy for the Korean outward FDI. The Korean outward FDI has also significantly contributed to the GDPs of some host countries. For example, the proportion of Korean outward FDI was 15%, 8.3%, 5.7%, 5.2%, 3.3% and 2.3% for Cambodia, Madagascar, Vietnam, Panama, Mongolia and Laos, respectively. The manufacturing sector received the largest investment, accounting for 35.8% of Korean total outward FDI between 1968 and June 2014. Mining and quarrying, wholesale and retail trade, and financial and insurance activities sectors received 18.2%, 11.3% and 11.0% during this period.

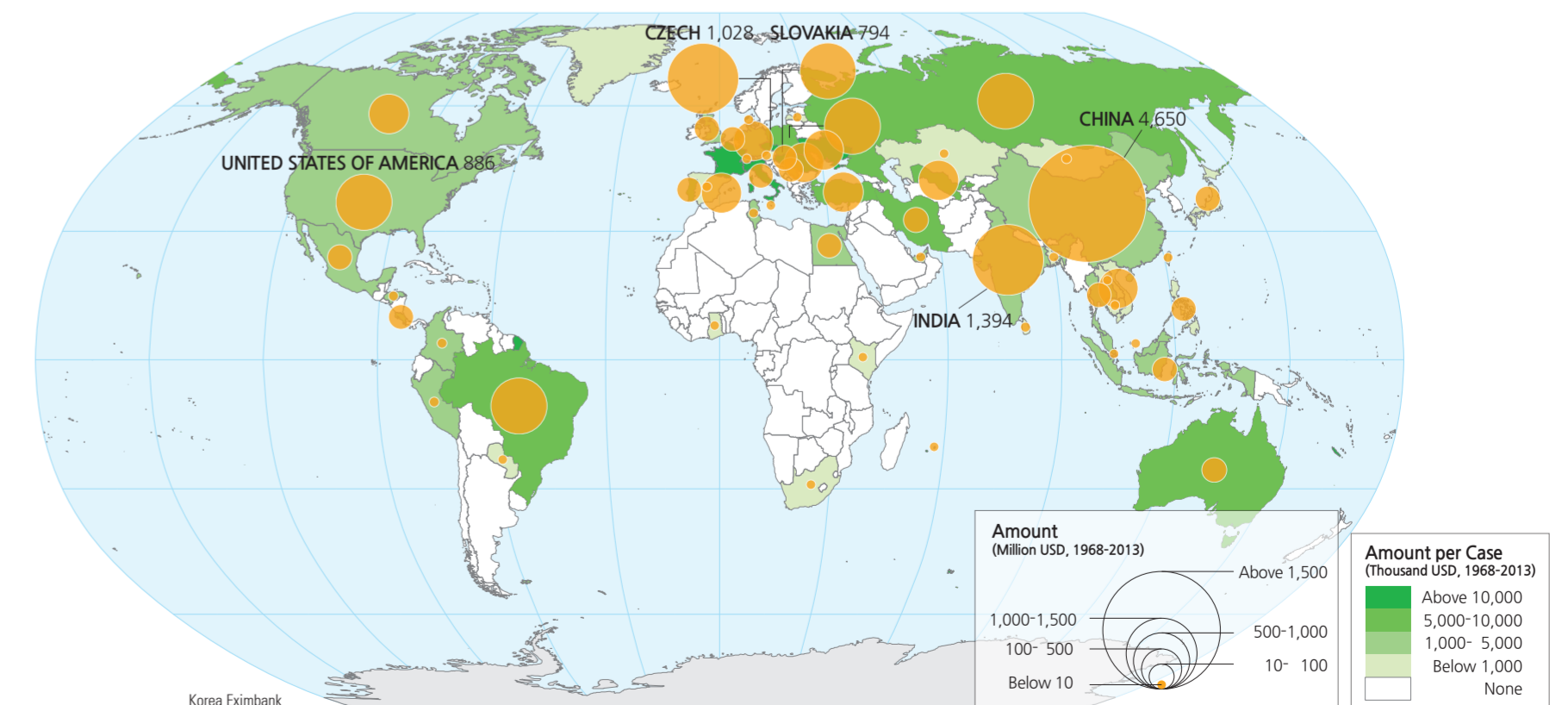
Korean Outward Foreign Direct Investment



Korean Outward FDI of Electronic Components, Computer, Radio, Television and Communication Equipment and Apparatuses

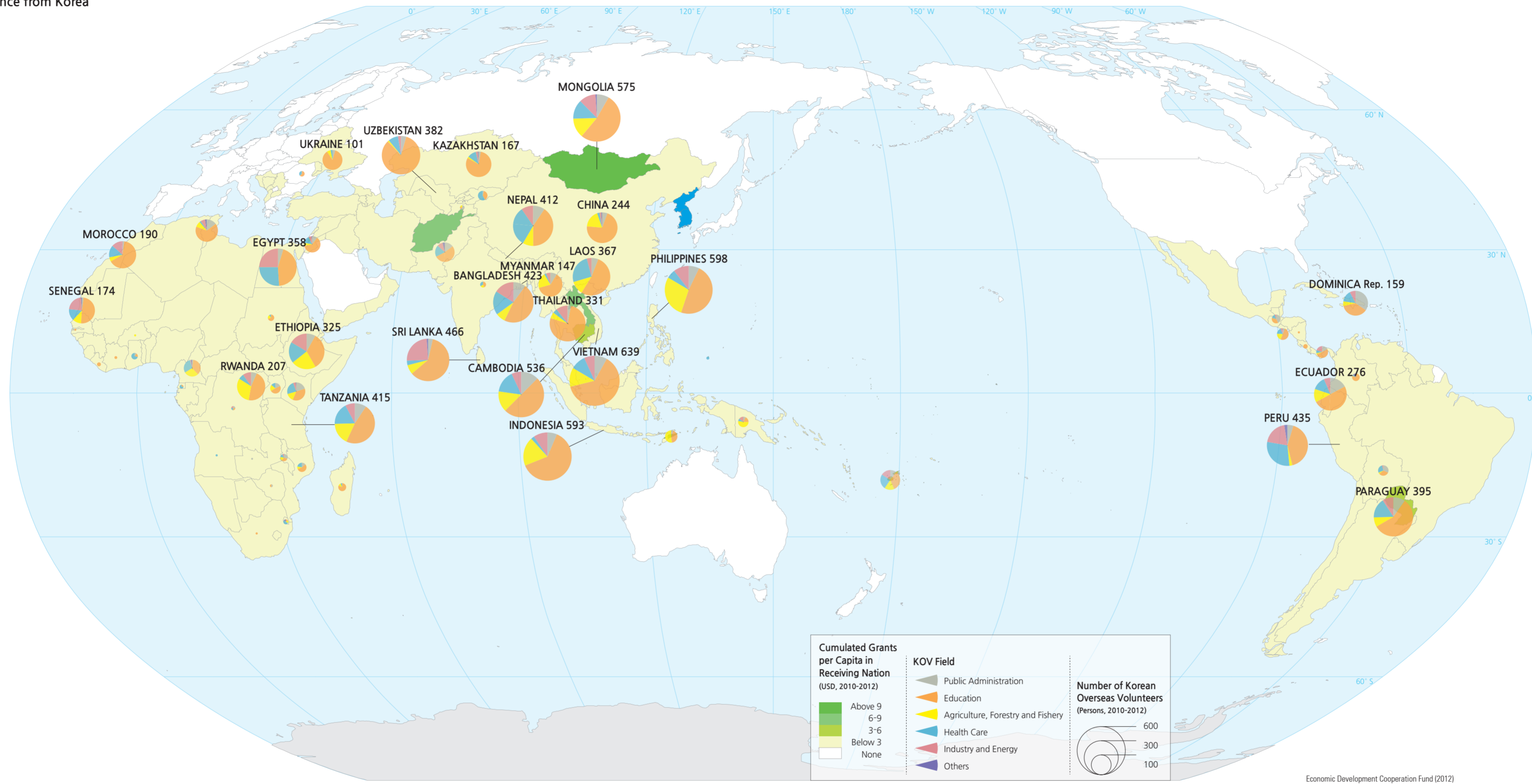


Korean Outward FDI of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and Semitrailers



# International Development and Cooperation

## Official Development Assistance from Korea



Economic Development Cooperation Fund (2012)

As the international status of Korea continues to grow, the Korean government continues to play active roles on the world stage. One truly symbolic highlight for Korea was hosting the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988. Another benchmark accomplishment was the acceptance of Korea into membership in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1996. Since then, the participation of the nation in the OECD has solidified the importance of Korea in world affairs.

Korea has engaged in international cooperation and development in several ways since the late 1980s. The Korean government established the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) in 1987 to offer international loans. In 1991, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) was set up to provide grants and volunteers for a wide range of collaborative projects worldwide. Korea also joined the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in the OECD in January 2010, signifying the role of the nation as an active donor for global development. Specifically, official

development assistance by Korea is both bilateral and multilateral. Members of the Korean Overseas Volunteers (KOV) have been dispatched to many parts of the world. Thus far, the effort to provide international assistance has focused on these regions: Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), Africa, and Latin America.

The Official Development Assistance (ODA) of the Korean government provides grants or loans for promoting economic development and welfare of developing countries. Korea, as a member of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD, has provided grants and loans to many developing countries all around the world.

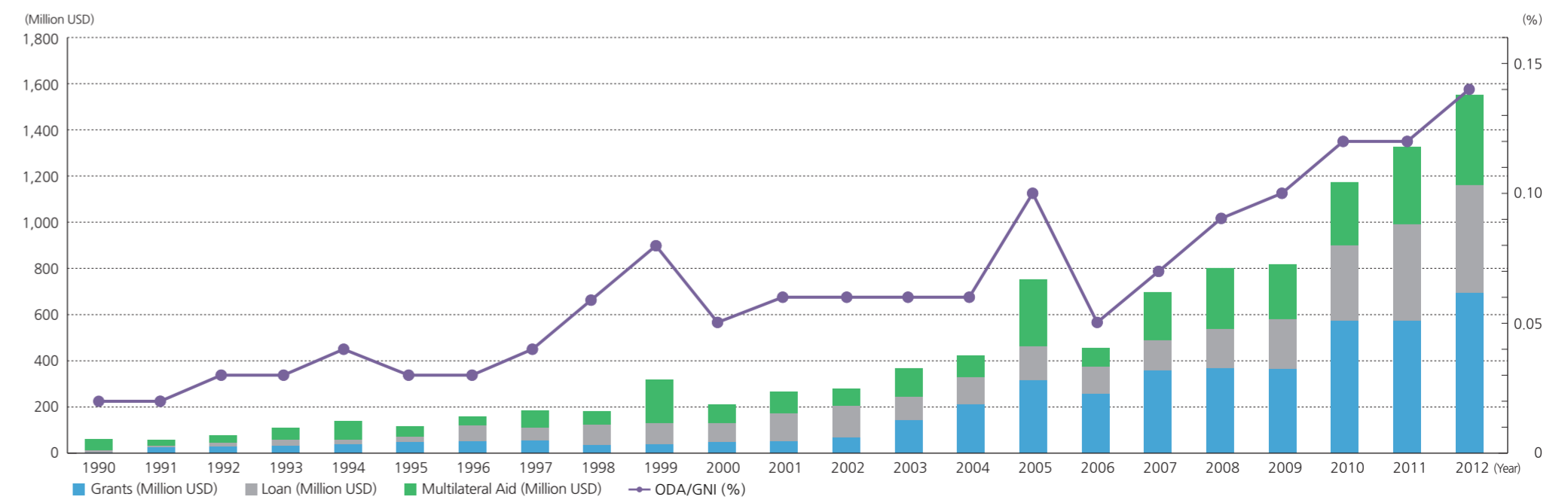
The "Official Development Assistance from Korea" map shows the cumulative amount of Korean grants from 2010 to 2012, normalized by the population of the receiving country. It also shows the number of Korean overseas volunteers and the engaged sectors within each country. Many volunteers at present are involved in education, agriculture, fisheries, and

public health.

The graph of "Official Development Assistance by Type" presents the yearly totals of ODA by type from 1990 to 2012. It also tracks the ratio of ODA to Gross National Income (GNI). Note that the ratio has increased continuously since 1990. An exceptionally high value is observed in 2005 due to the tsunami disaster in South Asia.

The ODA may be classified into two categories: bilateral and multilateral. The bilateral assistance can be further divided into grants and loans. The graph shows that Korea has increased assistance in all types of ODA. In 2012, for instance, the amount of bilateral (grants and loans combined) and multilateral ODA reached to 1,160 million and 390 million USD, respectively. It indicates that these were increased by 17.4% and 16.0% compared with the previous year, attesting to the fact that Korea has expanded the role it has assumed as an active donor for global development.

## Official Development Assistance by Type



Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2012)

# World Heritage and Korean Cultural Heritage

The World Heritage Programme was created by the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO to identify, celebrate, and protect important universal, cultural, and natural sites for the benefit of all humankind. World Heritage Properties are divided into three classes: Cultural, Natural, and Mixed (both Cultural and Natural). A World Heritage site indicates a place where such valuable properties are located. Among

the thirteen Korean properties inscribed and recognized by UNESCO, twelve are Cultural and one is Natural.

The Korean World Heritage sites are mainly distributed in the central capital area (five sites) and Gyeongsangbuk-do (three sites). Because Seoul has functioned as the capital of Korea since the Joseon Dynasty (1392-1910), several historical sites are found here, such as the Changdeokgung

Palace Complex, the Confucian Shrine (at Jongmyo), and the royal tombs of the dynasty. The military facilities located around Seoul also functioned in defense of the capital, and chief among these are the Hwaseong Fortress and Namhansanseong.

Gyeongju in Gyeongsangbuk-do is also noteworthy as an important historical spot. As the capital of the ancient

kingdom Silla (57 BC-935), Gyeongju still possesses a variety of historical relics from ancient times such as the Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple. Additionally, in Gyeongsangbuk-do there are historical villages dating back to the early Joseon Dynasty. Meanwhile, there are two heritage sites in North Korea (the Historic Monuments and Sites in Gaeseong, and the Complex of Goguryeo Tombs). Other provinces also have one cultural site each (Gyeongsangnam-do, Jeolla-do and Incheon). In particular, the volcanic nature of the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province led to it being designated as a World Natural Heritage Site, which is called "Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes". It is divided into the Hallasan Natural Reserve, the Geomunoreum Lava Tube System, and the Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone.

The heritage sites can also be categorized by function.

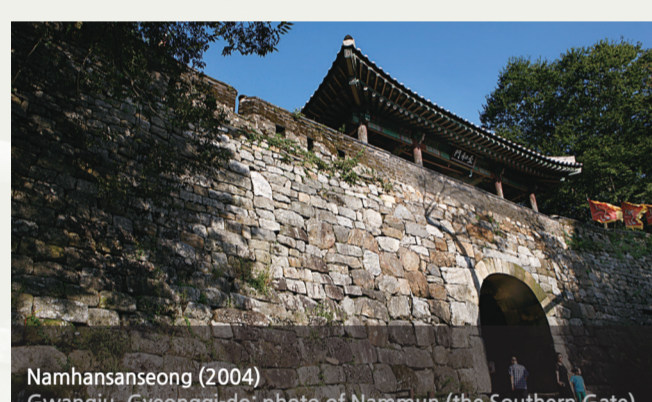
First, there are various types of complex tombs such as the Gochang, Hwasun, and the Ganghwa Dolmen Sites of the Bronze Age, the Goguryeo Tombs of the Goguryeo period, and the Royal Tombs of the Joseon dynasty, all of which account for 27 percent of the designated sites. The tombs reveal snapshots of the culture, the worldviews and the rituals of each period. The proportion of buildings (23.7%) on the list is also high. The various buildings in Changdeokgung, for instance, are well coordinated with the surrounding nature. Designed to control temperature, humidity, and ventilation, Janggyeong Panjeon in Haeinsa Temple still contains the perfectly preserved Tripitaka Koreana woodblocks which have been housed there for the past half millennium. Gyeongju and Gaeseong, the former capitals of the Silla and Goryeo periods, have many historic monuments and sites.

There are a variety of historical buildings, monuments, and ruins that represent each age. Along with Ganghwa and Gaeseong which were designed as military bases to defend Seoul from the west and the north, two other fortresses, Namhansanseong and Hwaseong, are World Heritage Sites. These played a critical role in defending the capital from the east and the south, and both are additionally significant for historical and architectural reasons.

The Korean folk villages of Hahoe and Yangdong, and the royal shrine in Jongmyo are also worthy of notice. The villages remain in keeping the Korean traditional customs in the daily lives of those dwelling there. Programs at the royal shrine demonstrate the Confucian traditions of the royal family in the Joseon dynasty by means of various performances such as rituals, music, and dance.



**Changdeokgung (1997)**  
Jongno-gu, Seoul, photo of Injeongjeon



**Namhansanseong (2004)**  
Gwangju, Gyeonggi-do, photo of Nammun (the Southern Gate)



**Historic Villages of Korea: Yangdong (2010)**  
Gyeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do, photo of the Yangdong village



**Geomunoreum Lava Tube System (2007)**  
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province



**Jongmyo (1995)**  
Seoul



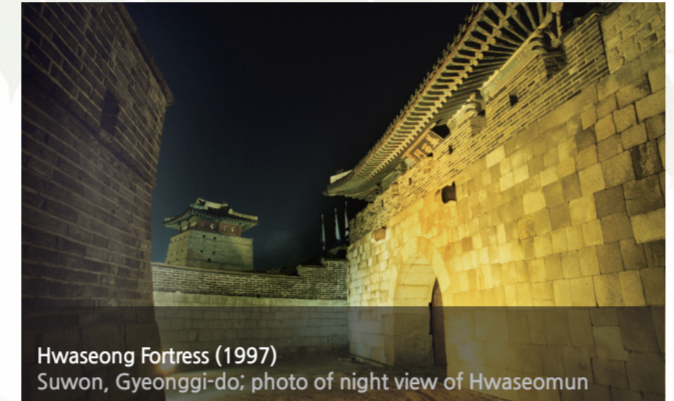
**Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple (1995)**  
Gyeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do, photo of Bulguksa Temple



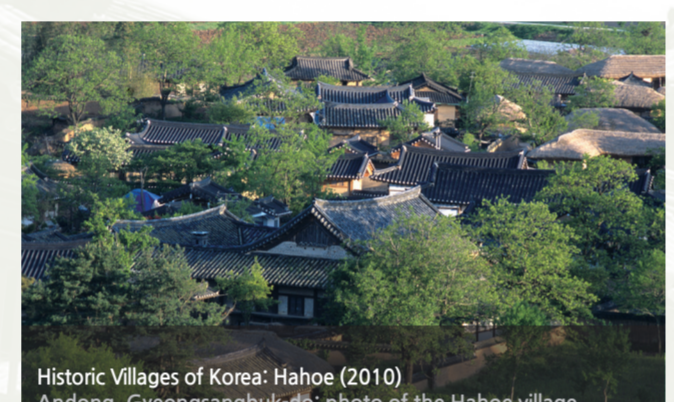
**Historic Monuments and Sites in Gaeseong (2013)**  
Gaeseong, Hwanghaenam-do, photo of the Tomb of Wanggeon, the founder of the Goryeo Dynasty



**Hallasan Natural Reserve (2007)**  
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province



**Hwaseong Fortress (1997)**  
Suwon, Gyeonggi-do, photo of night view of Hwaseomun



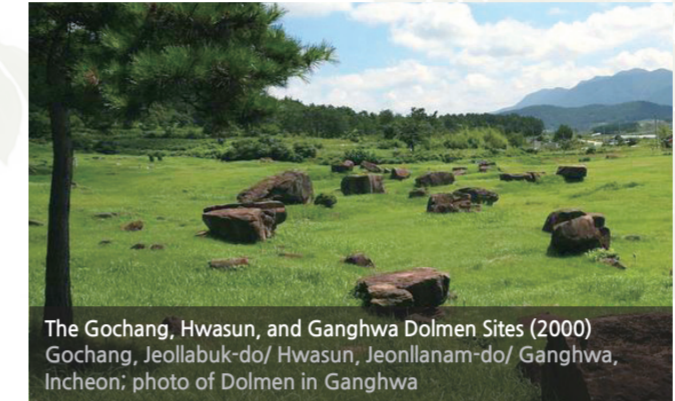
**Historic Villages of Korea: Hahoe (2010)**  
Andong, Gyeongsangbuk-do, photo of the Hahoe village



**Complex of Goguryeo Tombs (2004)**  
Pyeongannam-do, Pyeongyang and Hwanghaenam-do, photo of Dongmyeongwanneung



**Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone (2007)**  
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Seongsan Ilchulbong



**The Gochang, Hwasun, and Ganghwa Dolmen Sites (2000)**  
Gochang, Jeollabuk-do/ Hwasun, Jeollanam-do/ Ganghwa, Incheon; photo of Dolmen in Ganghwa



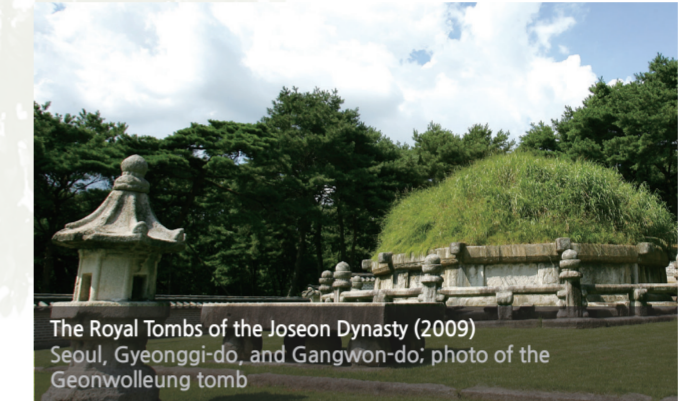
**Daejanggyeong in the Haeinsa Temple (Printing Woodblocks of the Tripitaka Koreana and Miscellaneous Buddhist Scriptures: 2007)**



**Gangneung Danoje Festival (2005)**



**Gagok (2010)**



**The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (2009)**  
Seoul, Gyeonggi-do, and Gangwon-do; photo of the Geonwolleung tomb



**The Gyeongju Historic Areas (2000)**  
Gyeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do; photo of the eastern pavilion at the artificial Anapji Pond



**Pansori Epic Chant (2003)**



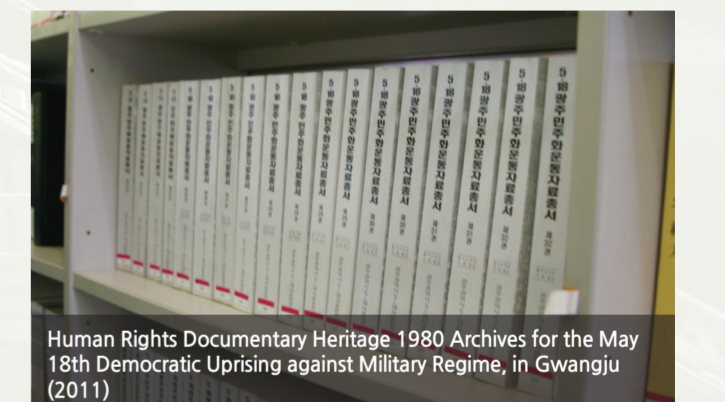
**Ganggangsullae Circle Dance (2009)**



**Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon (1995)**  
Hapcheon, Gyeongsangnam-do; photo of Janggyeong Panjeon



**Jongmyo Jerye and Jongmyo Jeryeak (2011)**



**Human Rights Documentary Heritage 1980 Archives for the May 18th Democratic Uprising against Military Regime, in Gwangju (2011)**



**Taekyeon (2011)**