



The US-ROK Relationship: A Next Generation Visualization

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Next Generation Perspective

US-ROK relationship
becomes more:

- **Global**
- **Comprehensive**
- **Balanced**



The younger generation on both sides sees the ROK as:

Competitive

Capable

Pillars of the US-ROK Relationship

- Social Exchange
- Economic Relations
- Military Alliance



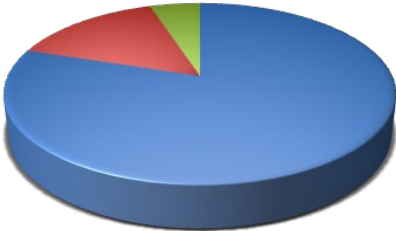
Global Cooperation

Changing Relationship Dynamics

Expanding Focus of US-ROK Relations

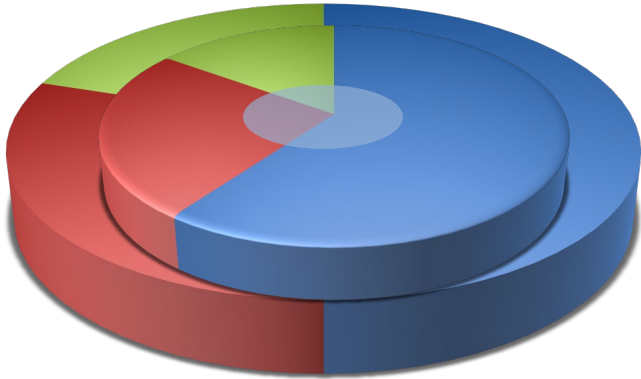
Pillars of the US-ROK Relationship

Past



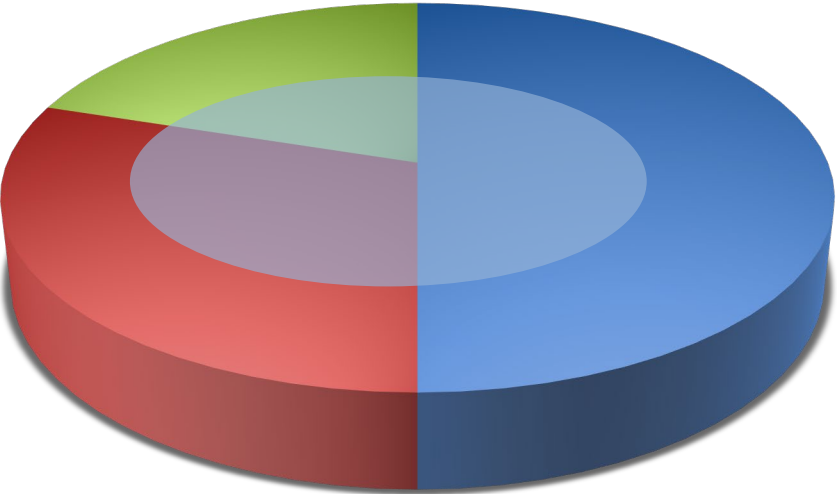
■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

Present



■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

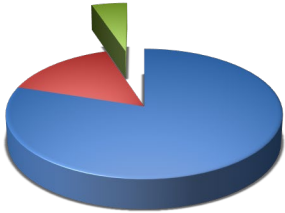
Future



**Global Cooperation:
the translucent fourth pillar**

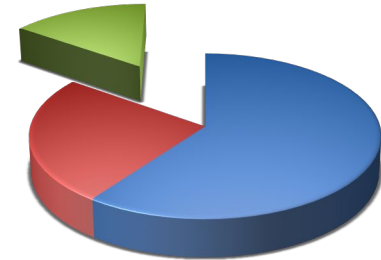
US-ROK Social Relations

Past



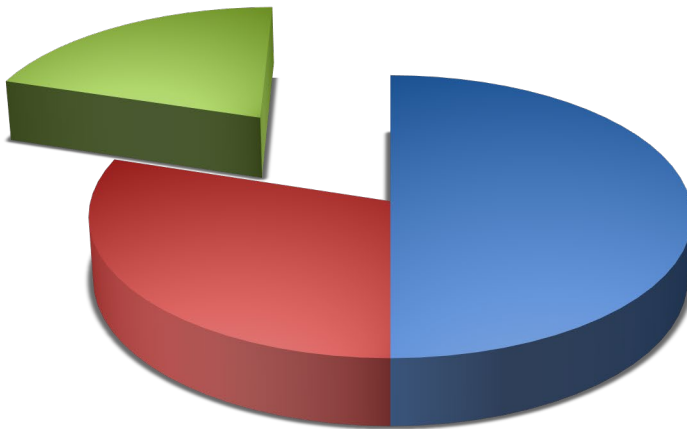
■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

Present



■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

Future



■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

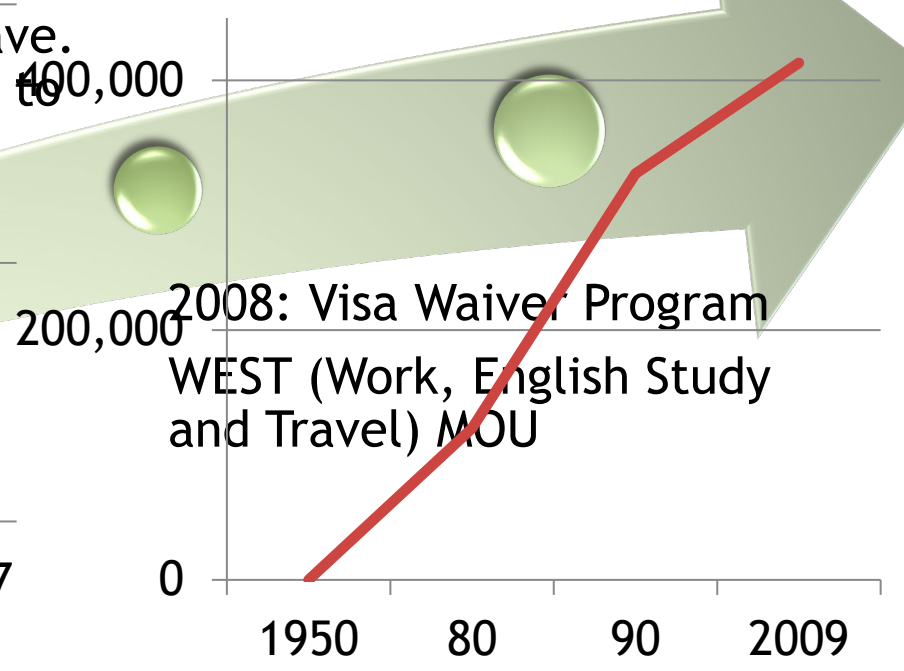
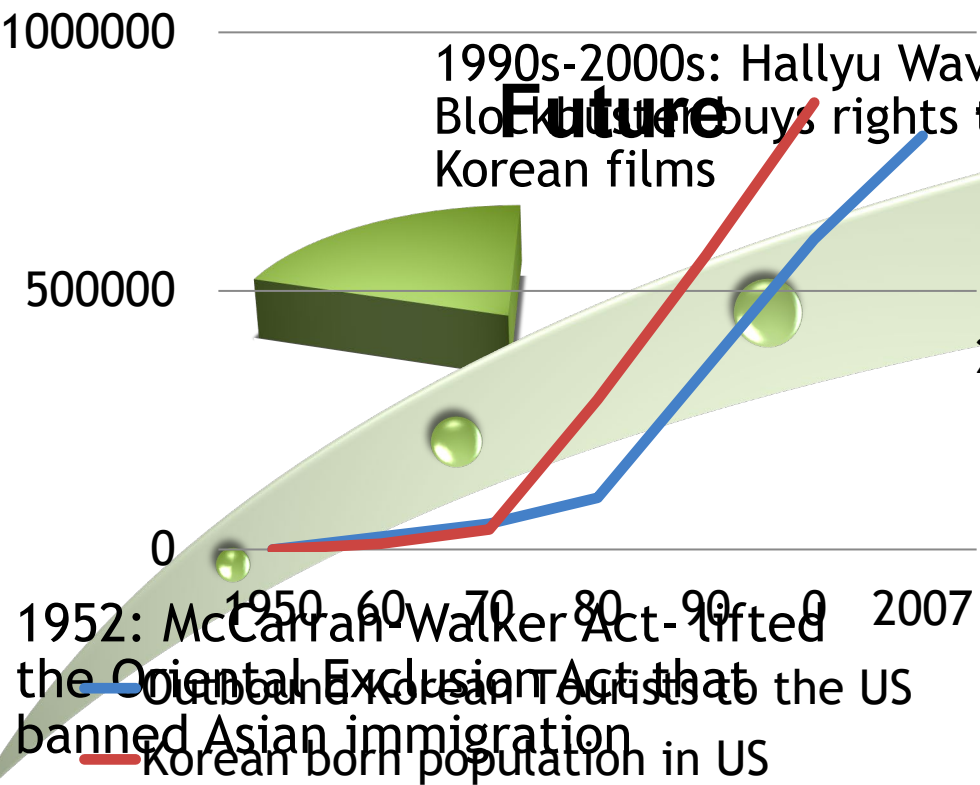
US-ROK Social Relations

Past

Present

Koreans in the US

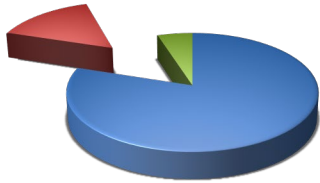
Outbound US Tourists to the ROK



Future

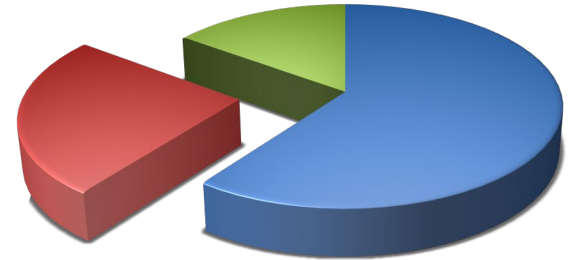
The Economic Relationship

Past



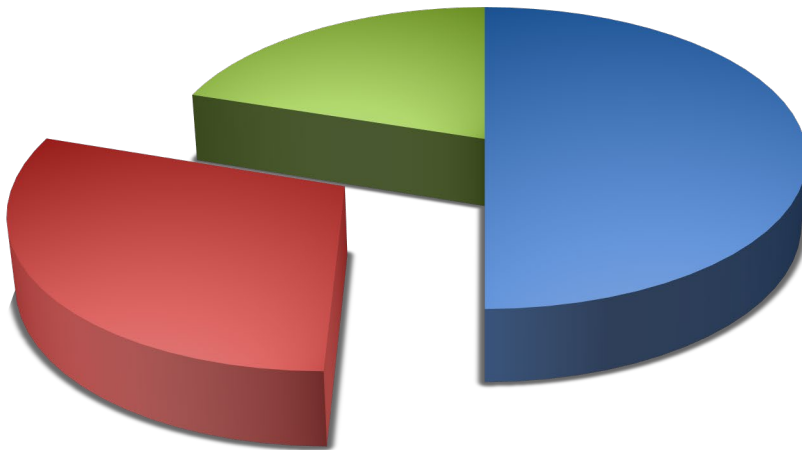
■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

Present



■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

Future

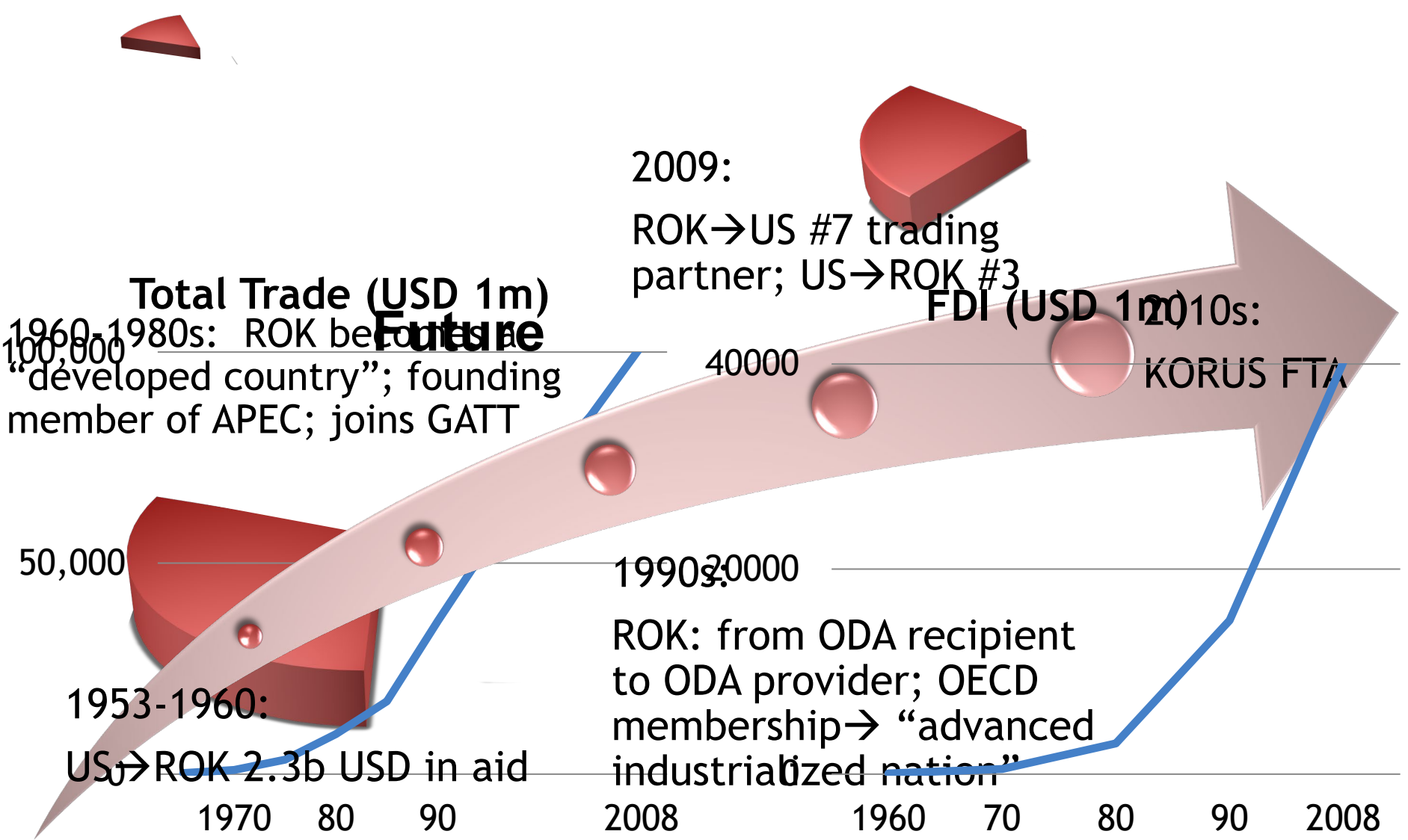


■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

The Economic Relationship

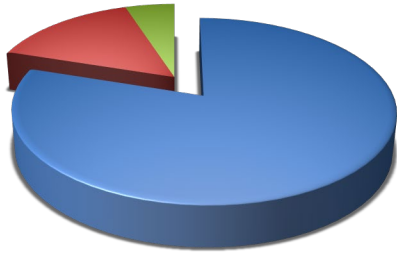
Past

Present



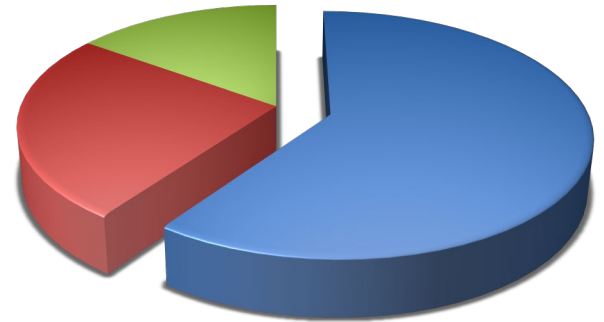
The Military Alliance

Past



■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

Present



■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

Future

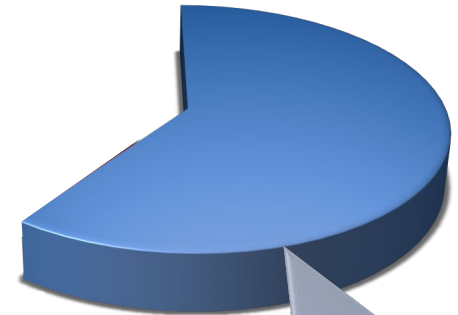
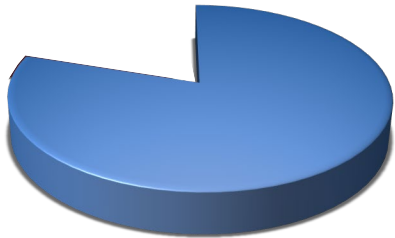


■ Military ■ Economic ■ Social

The Military Alliance

Past

Present



% of US Military Assistance out of Total Assistance to ROK

Future

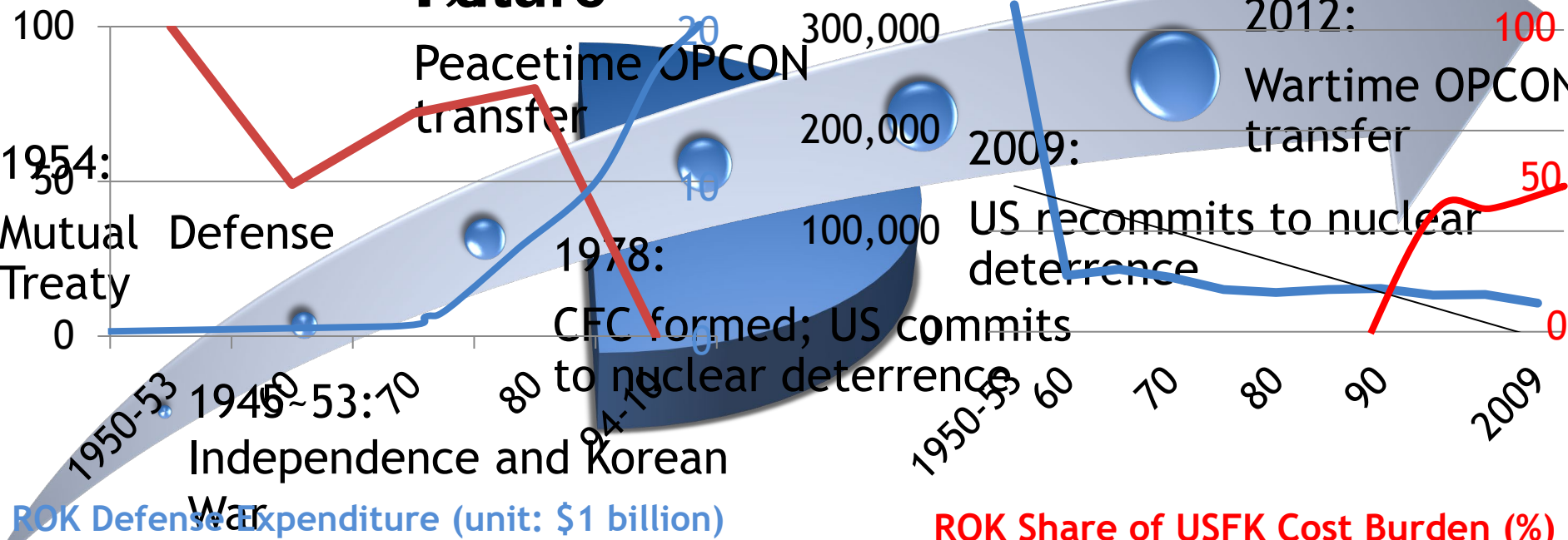
2004:
US Global Troop
Realignment

US troops in Korea

2012:
Wartime OPCON
transfer

2009:
US recommits to nuclear
deterrence

1978:
CFC formed; US commits
to nuclear deterrence



ROK Defense Expenditure (unit: \$1 billion)

ROK Share of USFK Cost Burden (%)

1954:
Mutual Defense
Treaty

1950-53
1946-53:10
80
94-10
Independence and Korean
War

Peacetime OPCON
transfer

300,000
200,000
100,000

1950-53
60
70
80
90
2009

Alliance Roles Over Time



US



ROK

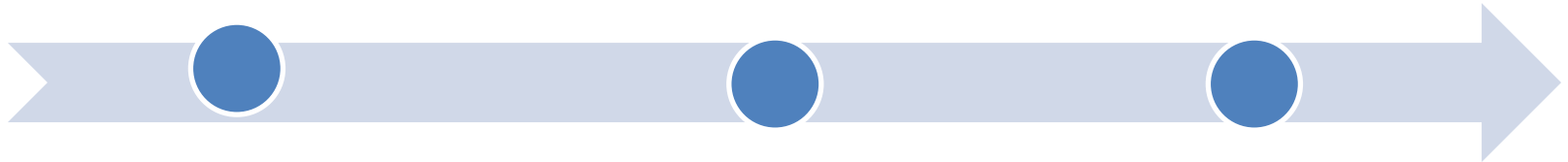
1950~53



US

ROK

Future



Present

US

ROK

The Fourth Pillar





“The fourth pillar is U.S.-Korea global cooperation...it is now time to broaden and deepen the scope of our cooperation in order to address shared challenges.”

Ambassador Kathleen Stephens 2/28/09



“We will work to develop ...relations with the United States into a future-oriented partnership.”

President Lee’s inauguration speech 2/25 /08

“the future ...is about not only strengthening our mutual partnership but also working together ... to tackle issues of global concern.”

President Lee, Remarks at Press Conference for Joint Vision Statement 6/16/09



“...we will build a comprehensive strategic alliance of bilateral, regional and global scope.”

US-ROK Joint Vision Statement. 6/16/09

Global Cooperation

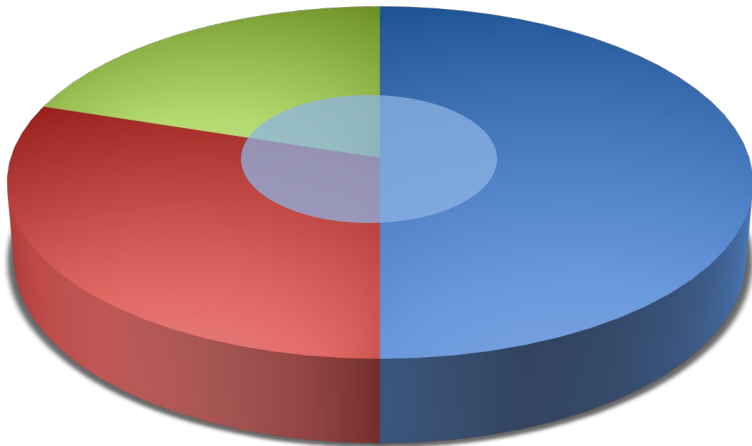
Bilateral Relations in
Social, Economic, and
Traditional Security Issues



Bilateral Relations in Social,
Economic, and Traditional
Security Issues



Multilateral Cooperation in
Social, Economic and
Non-traditional Issues



Expanding Focus of the US-ROK Relationship:

Future ROK Perspective



Expanding Focus of the US-ROK Relationship:

Broadening US Perspective



Relative
growth of
non-military
pillars

Social
Integration



Economic
Cooperation



Solidified
Foundation

Broadening
focus

Peninsular
Stability



Regional
Influence



Global
Impact

More equal
partners

Patron-Client



Military Allies

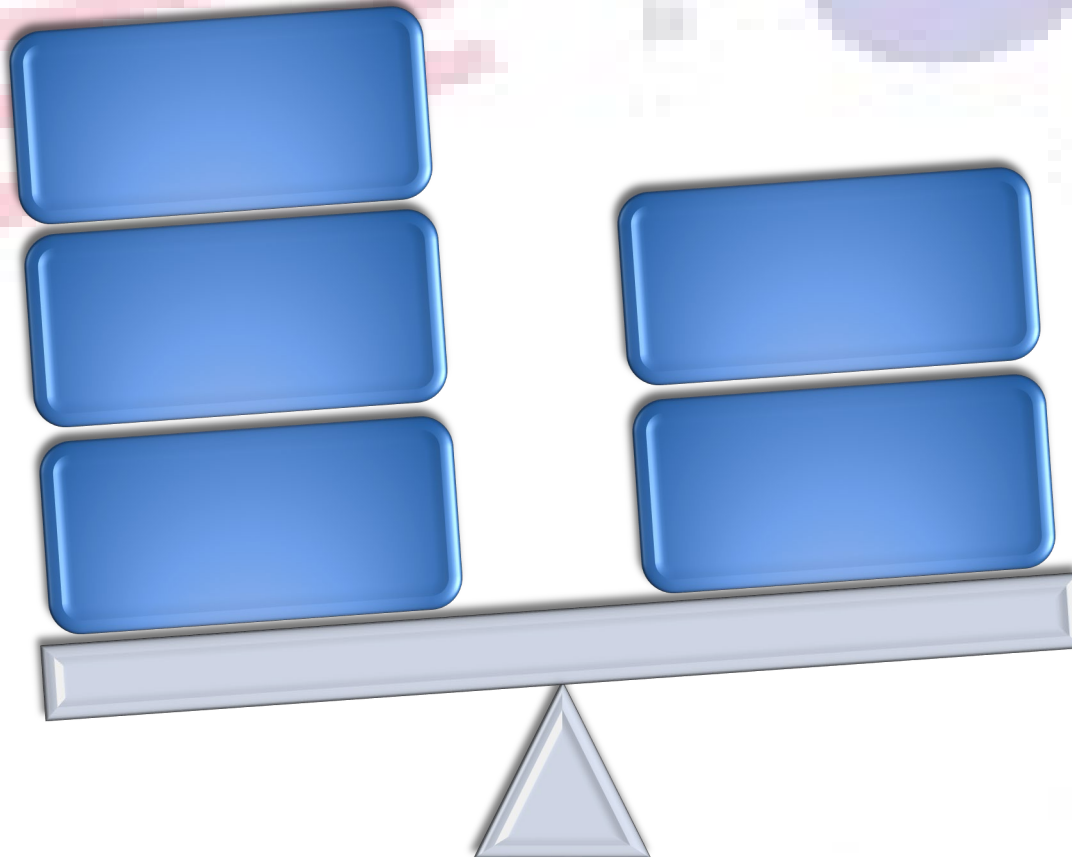


Comprehensive
Allied Partners

Former Alliance Balance

US Contribution
US Expectations

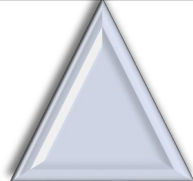
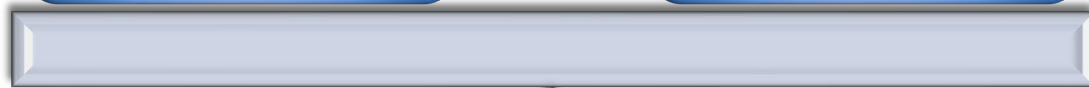
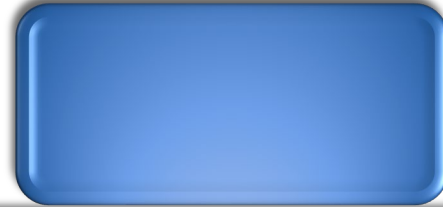
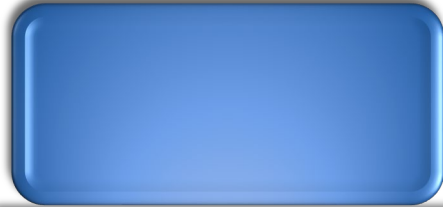
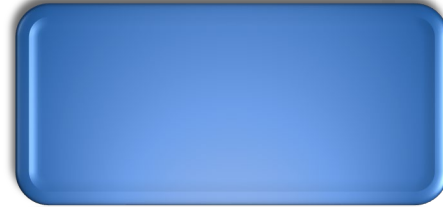
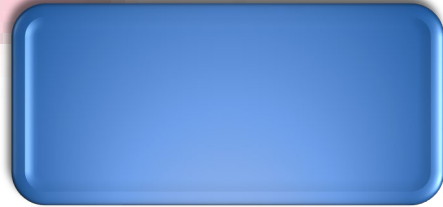
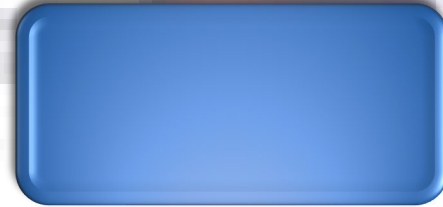
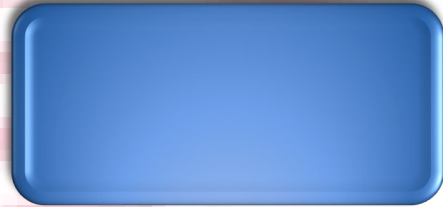
ROK Contribution
ROK Confidence



Future Allied Relationship

US Contribution
US Expectations

ROK Expectations
ROK Confidence





CITY PRICES

London Herald

LATE EDITION

NOVEMBER 11 1989

BERLIN WALL TUMBLES

'Beginning of the End' for Communism

Germany Re-united
The Berlin Wall is crumbling in the wake of a revolution in the East.



Breaching the Wall

At 11.45pm on Saturday, November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was breached by a group of East German citizens who gathered at the Brandenburg Gate. The wall, which had stood for nearly 30 years, was finally brought down by a combination of factors, including a surprise announcement by East German leader Erich Honecker that the wall would be opened to all citizens.

After the Wall Falls



The fall of the Berlin Wall has led to a new era of freedom and democracy in East Germany. The German Democratic Republic (DDR) has been reunited with the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), and the country is now a full member of NATO and the European Union.

A photograph of two men in dark suits shaking hands. The man on the left is smiling and looking towards the man on the right. Behind them are the United States flag on the left and the South Korean flag on the right. The scene is set against a dark background.

Thank You!

Sources

- Military and economic assistance
http://gbk.eads.usaidallnet.gov/query/do?_program=/eads/gbk/countryReport&unit=N
- <http://www.heritage.org/research/nationalsecurity/cda04-11.cfm>
- ITA Office of Travel and Tourism Industries
<http://tinet.ita.doc.gov/view/f-2000-99-001/forecast/Data%20Tables%20for%20Country%20Forecasts.pdf>
- http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/biz/2008/10/123_33531.html
- http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Joint-vision-for-the-alliance-of-the-United-States-of-America-and-the-Republic-of-Korea/
- http://seoul.usembassy.gov/pv_061609.html)