CORPORATE MEMBERS

GLOBAL CORPORATE LEADERS
(50,000,000 KRW or more)
Bank of New York Mellon
Hanson Petrolchemical Corp.
Hyosung
Kia Motors
LG Group
Lotte Hotel
Lotte Shopping
Morgan Stanley
SK Energy
Sony Corporation

CORPORATE PARTNERS
(25,000,000 KRW)
Daehang Communications
Korean Air
Hyundai Development Company
Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

CORPORATE CONTRIBUTORS
(10,000,000 KRW)
Busan Bank
Daewoo Securities
Ernst & Young
Hyundai-Marine & Fire Insurance
KPMG & MAIN corp.
Oris Elevator
Pongnam
Samsung Securities
Shinhan Bank
Sungsoo Corporation

SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES
(5,000,000 KRW)
Boston Consulting Group
Samwon Tourism Development

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERS
(1,000,000 KRW)
Peter Yongjun Cho
Scott Kalb
Doo-Sik Kim
Sean Kim
Byung Jin Koo
Filippo Niccisa
Dong Beom Shin
Sunyi San

On June 8th, 2010, Asia Society Korea Center hosted a special invitation-only preview of the film “A Barefoot Dream” for multicultural families in Korea. The screening was coordinated with Seoul Global Center. “A Barefoot Dream” recounts the true story of a Korean soccer coach who led the East Timorese youth soccer team to win an international championship.

On a related note, Asia Society Korea Center is working together with Seoul Global Center and the UNHCR to provide a scholarship for the children of mixed families. The scholarship is designed to raise awareness in Korean society about the difficult situations faced by these children and to encourage new attitudes and views on multicultural families. Also, it hopes to help people overcome local prejudices against such families.

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Pakistan’s Ambassador to Korea, H.E. Murad Ali, gave a talk to Asia Society Korea Center titled “Pakistan and the Security Environment in the Region,” in which he discussed Pakistan’s security status in the region and its relations with neighboring nations.

First of all, he mentioned the history of the region in which his country is located and also addressed the significance of Pakistan to help his listeners better understand the region’s affairs. In particular, he pointed out that Pakistan was thrice dragged into wars with neighboring India over the still unsettled agenda of the partition of Kashmir, and Pakistan has been drawing the attention of the international community to the fostering issue and demanding implementation of UN resolutions.

The Ambassador mentioned other neighbor Afghanistan, which has passed through traumatic Soviet occupation and Taliban rule in the past two decades but now it has the democratic government of President Karzai. He said his country strongly supports the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. It reflected that Pakistan’s peace and stability is inextricably linked with peace and stability in Afghanistan.

Towards the end of his address, he stressed that terrorism is a scourge for humanity and to stop the war on terror transcends national borders, requiring a coordinated and cooperative approach from all states. That means Pakistan won’t abandon the fight against terrorism and backs the significance of Pakistan to help his listeners better understand the region’s affairs. In particular, he pointed out that Pakistan was thrice dragged into wars with neighboring India over the still unsettled agenda of the partition of Kashmir, and Pakistan has been drawing the attention of the international community to the fostering issue and demanding implementation of UN resolutions.

The Ambassador returned often to this point that the balance of power in all international organizations is changing. For instance, the Cancun Declaration at the World Trade Organization in 2005 is structured as a corporation and was initially funded with US$17 billion of foreign exchange reserves from the Bank of Korea with an additional US$3 billion from the foreign exchange stabilization fund of the Ministry of Finance and Economy. KIC manages a part of Korea’s foreign currency reserves on behalf of the Bank of Korea and assets of the Ministry of Finance and Economy through its Korean Sovereign Wealth Fund (KSWF), which has an estimated US$4 trillion in assets. There are about 40-50 SWFs all over the world and KSWF is ranked 15th in size. KSWF has invested US$20 billion into traditional assets such as bonds, stocks and inflation linked notes, one billion into alternative assets, and two billion into strategic investments. It also strives to create profit with efficient asset distributions and overseas investment into natural resources and energy.

Mr. Kalb pointed out that the investment in Private Equity in a variety of sectors, especially in energy and natural resources, can be an effective alternative strategy in the recent global financial crisis.