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Subject: Thank You - Partner with Korea Act

Thank you both for taking the time to chat about the Partner with Korea Act ([H.R. 3382](#)). I've attached a fact sheet with further details here, in case helpful. You can find Virginia-specific information [here](#), and can use the drop down to drill down to the district level. The staff contact in Rep. Connolly's office is Matt McLaughlin (Matthew.McLaughlin@mail.house.gov).

Thanks again for taking the time to chat, and looking forward to hearing from you.

Best,
Milla



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KOREA MATTERS FOR AMERICA MATTERS FOR KOREA

Virginia and Korea

EXPORTS

\$780 million Goods and services exports to Korea



53%
of state exports to Asia



2%
of state exports globally

JOBS FROM EXPORTS

2,393 Total direct state jobs from exports
 + **2,317** Total indirect jobs from state exports
4,710 Total jobs created by state exports

COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS

\$383 million
Goods exports to Korea

\$397 million
Services exports to Korea



- Travel** \$119 million
- Resins & Synthetic Fibers** \$55 million
- Ocean Freight & Port Services** \$54 million
- Pulp & Paperboard Mill Products** \$42 million
- Travel (Education Related)** \$39 million
- Other** \$471 million

INVESTMENT

\$192 million
Invested from Korea since 2003



243
Jobs created by Korean investment since 2003

STUDENTS



1,117
Korean students in the state



5.5%
of all international students in the state



\$37.7 million
Spent by Korean students in the state

TRAVEL AND TOURISM



\$310.7 million
Spent by Korean visitors to the state

KOREAN AMERICANS

85,289
Korean Americans in the state

13.70% of the state's Asian population

1.03% of the state's population

54,623 People speak Korean at home

EXCHANGES AND CONNECTIONS

Roanoke, Virginia and Wonju, Gangwon Province became sister cities in 1964. The cities host an annual medical student exchange.

All data refers to the US relationship with the Republic of Korea (South Korea) only. SOURCES: Exports, Jobs, Travel and Tourism: Estimated by the Trade Partnership (Washington, DC), 2016 data; Students: Institute of International Education (IIE), 2016/17 academic year data; Investment: fDi Intelligence (2003-2017); Korean-Americans: US Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 5 year estimate

For definition of Asia (40 countries) and other methodology visit AsiaMattersforAmerica.org/data-sources
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SUPPORTING A PROFESSIONAL VISA FOR KOREA

Good for the U.S. Economy – Good for American Jobs

Since the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS-FTA) took effect in 2012, the U.S. has seen substantial benefits, as trade with Korea supports over **350,000 U.S. jobs**. Those benefits could be even greater if U.S. companies had access to Korean workers with specialized skills. Skilled visas strengthen bilateral trade between nations as Korean talent helps companies reach customers in Asia's fourth largest economy, creating more jobs for American communities.

A Korean professional visa is a win for both the United States and Korea

More than half of American executives polled believe that issuing more professional visas to Koreans will create more jobs for Americans.

A poll of senior executives at large U.S. companies shows that nearly **three-fourths** have vacant positions for highly trained professionals, of whom **81 percent** say the vacancies exist because the right, qualified people to fill them are hard to find. Approximately **60 percent** of those polled feel that the allotment of professional visas given to Koreans should be more on par with the level of collaboration advocated in the KORUS FTA.

Allowing U.S. firms to hire the best and brightest Korean students will accelerate the growth of the U.S. economy, particularly in sectors that depend on STEM graduates.

Korea sends on average 50,000-60,000 students to the U.S. annually, including approximately 18,000 STEM majors. On a per capita basis, Korea is the largest student-sending country to the U.S. and is third overall after China and India.

- Access to professional visas would allow Korean students to help build American companies.
- Enabling work opportunities would attract more Korean students to U.S. universities.
- Korean students excel in STEM fields, ranking first in mathematics and fourth in science, worldwide.
- The U.S. technology sector is a key driver of economic growth, and Korea has many highly trained professionals in information and communications technology.

Supply Chain Resilience

A key to fostering a resilient supply chain is better and faster analysis of large amounts of data, including consideration of cost, geopolitics, and other complexities. That is why, according to McKinsey, 90 percent of supply-chain executives plan to increase high-quality digital supply-chain talent. Talented graduates from U.S. universities originating from Korea, the U.S.'s longstanding ally, are an ideal option for meeting this demand and creating a stronger network between the U.S. and Korea.

A Professional Visa for Korea would bolster the U.S. Korea Strategic Alliance

The United States–Korea alliance has persevered for almost 70 years and is a cornerstone of Korean national security and of regional security in East Asia. Our long history of friendship and cooperation is based on common values and interests and our joint sacrifice during the Korean War. Its importance has only increased given continued provocation from North Korea and shifting geopolitical tensions throughout the region.

Currently, more than 75% of all H-1B visas go to India or China; Korea received only 1.4% in 2019. Without a Korea-specific allocation, this trend will only expand, unintentionally disadvantaging Korea, an important U.S. ally.

Working together is about being neighbors in society

Our alliance has endured across multiple generations, but it requires deep support – built on grassroots ties between our citizens and businesses as well as our governments – to thrive.

Korea and the U.S. share values of democracy, capitalism and freedom, and have a long history of people-to-people exchanges. Korean professionals in the U.S., particularly those who receive a U.S. education, integrate seamlessly into U.S. society while also adding value and diversity.

Every other major FTA partner of the U.S. obtained a professional visa quota

	Visa Quota (FTA year)	Trade volume (2020)	Number of Students in U.S. (2019/2020)	Inbound FDI (2017-2019)
Australia	10,500 (2005)	\$38 billion	4,982	17.73 billion
Chile	1,400 (2004)	\$23 billion	2,483	0.43 billion
Singapore	5,400 (2004)	\$58 billion	4,504	2.01 billion
Korea	N/A	\$127 billion	49,809	20.55 billion

*Canada and Mexico have unlimited visas under the U.S.-Mexico Canada Agreement.

The *Partner with Korea Act* has received strong bipartisan and bicameral support for the last four Congresses, but your support is needed to see it enacted into law.

The Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act, which passed the Senate in 2013, created a specialized visa category for Korean nationals “in a specialty occupation in the United States,” but the bill was not enacted. Korea visa legislation has received strong bipartisan and bicameral support in each of the last four Congresses since.

We ask for your support to pass the Partner with Korea Act by becoming a co-sponsor of this important legislation.

Q&As

Would this legislation lead to other countries requesting something similar?

Only countries with an existing FTA have a professional visa quota, and Korea is the U.S.’s only major FTA partner without one. Canada, Mexico, Chile and Singapore received professional visa quotas as part of their FTAs, and Australia received its professional visa through legislation.

Would this legislation have any impact on U.S. immigration policy?

No, the professional visas in the Partner with Korea Act are for temporary workers only. Visa holders would not be eligible to apply for a green card.