Namhansanseong Fortress and Hwaseong Fortress, are World Monuments, and ruins representing each age. Along with Ganghwa-surrounding nature. Designed to control temperature, humidity, and the Goguryeo Tombs of the Goguryeo Period, and the Royal Tombs Hwasun-gun, and the Ganghwa Dolmen Sites of the Bronze Age, sites each (Sansa, Buddhist Mountain Monastery in Korea, and Jeolla-do have one culture site each (Baekje Historic Areas), and into Hallasan Natural Reserve, Geomunoreum Lava Tube System, Site called the “Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes.” It is divided and Sites in Gaeseong-si and the Complex of Goguryeo Tombs). the Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple. In Gyeongsangbuk-Silla, Gyeongju-si still possesses a variety of ancient relics, such as among these is the Hwaseong Fortress and Namhansanseong around Seoul also functioned as the capital’s defense, and chief Changdeokgung Palace Complex, a Confucian Shrine (Jongmyo), Korea) inscribed by UNESCO, 15 are Cultural, and one is Natural. A World Heritage site indicates a place where such valuable properties all humankind. World Heritage Properties are divided into three

Korean Heritage Sites and Registration

Hwaseong Fortress (1997)

Haeinsa Temple Janggyeong Panjeon

Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies (from the mid-16th to mid-17th centuries) is a serial property which comprises nine seowon

Baekje Historic Areas

Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty

Gyeongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do; photo of the eastern pavilion at the artificial Anapji Pond

Arirang, lyrical folk song in the Republic of Korea

Daejanggyeong in Haeinsa Temple (Printing Movement Documents on Joseon Tonginsa/Chosen

Jikji Simche Yojeol

Seungjeongwon ilgi

Daejanggyeong in Haeinsa Temple (Printing Movement Documents on Joseon Tonginsa/Chosen

The Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty (2019)

Jongmyo Shrine, Confucian Shrine in Seoul

Geumgang Sinsa and Bulguksa Temple

Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple

Changdeokgung Palace

The Gyeongji-Haenam Areas (2005)

Dolmen, Gyeongju-si; photo of the Jeju Volcanic Island and Lava Tubes

Seowon, Korean Neo-Confucian Academies

Yeongsanjae

Cheoyongmu

Taekkyeon, a traditional Korean martial art

Culture of Jeju Haenyeo (Women Divers)

Jeju Island was created by the volcanic activities that went through four stages between (1997)

The property showcases the historical basis of relationships among people from China, Japan, Korea, and other East Asian countries. The property and surrounding areas were of profound cultural and historical significance and importance for the development of Buddhism.
In 2001, the Korean Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity was first inscribed in the list of UNESCO. By 2019, 20 types of intangible cultural heritages have been registered, particularly during the following three years: 2009, 2010, and 2011. These types of activities that have been registered are ride or drive (four cases), amusements (five cases), and songs (four cases). Among the other forms of personal cultural expressions are Dance-drama, Taekkyeon, Human Story (Narrating Life in Humanity, Korea and Jeju: A Living Human Heritage), and others. (Making and Sharing Kimchi, Maesanyang (Falconry), and Culture of Eja (Hanyoung (Women Divers)).

**Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity**

- **Hanyangdang Tug backward Games**
  - 2011
  - Printing Woodblocks in Korea (2015)
- **Taeguk: Igi seng sang cycle**
  - 2008
  - This genre of Korean vocal music is played with an orchestra of plucked strings.
  - Pansori Epic Chant (2009)
- **Maesanyang, falconry**
  - 2009
  - The original title was “Baegun Hwasang Chorok Buljo Jikji Simche Yojeol” (Anthology of Great Buddhist Tripitaka: 2007)
  - Hunminjeongeum Manuscript (1997)
- **Ilseongnok (Diaries of the Royal Secretariat)**
  - 2001
  - As the world’s most comprehensive and oldest intact collection of the Joseon Dynasty, it provides scholars with invaluable historical insights.
- **Tripitaka Koreana**
  - 2007
  - As the world’s most comprehensive and oldest intact collection of the Joseon Dynasty, it provides scholars with invaluable historical insights.
  - The Tripitaka Koreana (2007)
- **Donguibogam**
  - 1812
  - A collection of medical materials compiled by a medical scholar of the Joseon Dynasty.
  - Donguibogam (Principles and Practice of Eastern Medicine: 2010)
- **Seungjeongwon**
  - 2011
  - A collection of medical materials compiled by a medical scholar of the Joseon Dynasty.
  - Seungjeongwon (Diaries of the Royal Secretariat: 2001)
- **Cheongpyebrae**
  - 2001
  - The handwritten diary of Admiral Yi Sun-sin, the Lord of Loyalty and Chivalry (Chungmugong), focuses on the Seven Years’ War between Korea and Japan (1592–1598). It contains specific details of combat incidents.
  - The Uigwe is a collection of 3,895 books about the Royal Protocols of the Joseon Dynasty. Each volume presents a specific aspect of cultural life in the period of the Joseon Dynasty.
- **Ilseongnok (Diaries of the Royal Secretariat)**
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- **B Hangnag In Bong, Song, and Buck**
  - 2008
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  - The Uigwe is a collection of 3,895 books about the Royal Protocols of the Joseon Dynasty. Each volume presents a specific aspect of cultural life in the period of the Joseon Dynasty.
- **Pansori Epic Chant**
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  - Pansori Epic Chant (2009)
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  - Hunminjeongeum Manuscript (1997)
- **Archives for the May 18th Democratic Uprising**
  - 2007
  - The 463 tapes of the original recordings, and other materials used to restore the reputation of the victims during the course of the uprising. The tapes were recorded on a daily basis about the King’s public life and events of the time.
- **Arirang**
  - 2003
  - The handwritten diary of Admiral Yi Sun-sin, the Lord of Loyalty and Chivalry (Chungmugong), focuses on the Seven Years’ War between Korea and Japan (1592–1598). It contains specific details of combat incidents.
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  - 2007
  - As the world’s most comprehensive and oldest intact collection of the Joseon Dynasty, it provides scholars with invaluable historical insights.
  - The Tripitaka Koreana (2007)
- **Ganggangsullae Circle Dance**
  - 2005
  - A form of historical Korean group dance that incorporates singing, dancing, and witty conversations between the tightrope walker and the crowds.
  - Cultural Intangible Heritages of Korea (2006)
Research and Expedition

Conducting scientific research expeditions into aquatic and polar areas well beyond the boundaries of Korean territory, waters, and airspace represents an important step in Korea's contribution to the global scientific community. Participation by Korean researchers on projects located in the international scientific territory (transboundary areas to international waters and airspace as well as polar research stations) fosters international cooperation but no gains in territory or resources. Korea, with its advanced technological capabilities, has a deep commitment to make research contributions that deal with global issues such as climate change and the degradation of the global environment. Its continued presence in research stations reflect its testament to the commitment.

In 1988, Korea’s polar research begins its expanse with the construction of the King Sejong Antarctic Research Station (Korea’s permanent Antarctic research base). Since then, Korea has conducted a variety of research and expedition activities on the environment surrounding the station, and in 2014 Korea built the Jang Bogo Antarctic Research Station. Stratifying the scope of their research and expedition to include areas close to the South Pole. In 2009, the country started developing geographic information by mapping and measuring to Antarctic Seas and its neighboring area. It has contributed 27 names of Antarctic places (17 in 2001 and 10 in 2012) in the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica (CGA). With the 2001 opening of the Dasan Arctic Research Station, Korea’s research on the North Pole accelerated. In 2012, Korea obtained permanent observer status at the Arctic Council, thereby gaining direct participation in the development of North Pole status and resources. In 2009, it embarked on a voyage with the nation’s first research icebreaker vessel, Araon, which has conducted independent polar research in the Arctic and Antarctic frozen waters, explored new routes, and provided supplies to land-based polar research stations. Based on submarine topography data collected by Araon in October 2013, South Korea registered two undersea feature names with the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO): Dolgoise Hills (Dolphin Hills) and the Kkotsin Knoll (Floral Shoes Knoll). In January 2016, Korea published a provisional station chart of the waters around the Jang Bogo Antarctic Research Station.

Korea constructed the Dasan Arctic Research Station, which was completed on April 29, 2012. With the completion of this station, Korea became the 8th country in the world that has research stations on both the North and South Poles. The Dasan Arctic Research Station is located at Ny-Alesund (78° 55’ N Latitude, 11° 56’ E Longitude) on the Arctic island of Spitsbergen, part of the Svalbard Archipelago. The station, which was set up to exploit the Arctic environment and resources, performs multiple roles as an observational base for a variety of research projects including terrestrial and glacial ice core, aerosol and atmospheric circulation of greenhouse gases, and arctic ecosystem.
In 1991, the Korean government established the Korea Foundation (KF) as a public diplomacy organization affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to promote a better understanding of Korea and its people among the global community. Korea Foundation’s activities include support for Korean Studies programs and Korean-related specialists for the operation of Korean Studies centers, as well as a variety of fellowship assistance programs. The Korea Foundation also invites prominent figures and specialists to Korea to enhance their understanding of Korea through hands-on experiences. To advance a global knowledge community through intellectual dialogue, the Korea Foundation organizes forums and global seminars in Korea and abroad, along with extending support for research projects that are undertaken by prestigious think-tank institutes.

The Korea Foundation’s endeavors to promote the culture and arts of Korea include its close cooperation with various organizations to present a diverse array of cultural activities to publicize Korean arts and culture among the world’s peoples. Additionally, the Foundation provides support for the establishment of permanent Korea-related gallery spaces at leading museums worldwide. The Korea Foundation publishes and distributes Korean-related publications and multimedia materials for global audiences for the regular dissemination of information about Korea and its culture. The Korea, the Korea Foundation quarterly, is known as a high-quality magazine that features diverse aspects of Korea’s culture and arts, both traditional and contemporary. The Korea Foundation also administers donation programs to promote Korearelated projects; a donor can designate the project or program to be supported by the donation.

The graph summarizes the Korea Foundation budget for the aforementioned international exchange programs. The map indicates the foreigners who have visited Korea under the Korea Foundation’s distinguished guests and next-generation invitation programs, as well as its recent exhibition and performance events.
The Korean Wave

The Korean Wave refers only to Korean enterprises or their products in foreign countries. Since the recent spread of Korean pop culture worldwide, the meaning of the term “Korean Wave” has come to underline the increasing popularity of Korean culture. The Korean Wave is now classified into the following three stages:

1. Beginning of the Korean Wave, the Korean Wave 1.0
   The origin of the Korean Wave can be traced back to Korean TV dramas in 1997, which were televised by CCTV in China. From then on through the beginning of the 2000s, Korean dramas and Korean pop-song popularity gained great success in China, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia, reaching Europe and North America. Other characteristics of the Korean Wave 1.0 are in different through popular video websites and social networking services (SNS), the global interest in dramas dealing with Korean cultural traditions, and the overall broadening of content.

2. Diffusion of the Korean Wave, the Korean Wave 2.0
   The Korean Wave changed significantly from the middle of the 2000s to the beginning of 2010 when K-pop rose to global popularity. There are considerable differences between the Korean Wave 1.0 and 2.0, but the least of which includes the fact that K-pop as the characteristic of the Korean Wave 2.0. K-pop songs spread beyond China, Japan, and Southeast Asia, reaching Europe and North America. Other characteristics of the Korean Wave 2.0 are

3. Integration into K-Culture, the Korean Wave 3.0
   The Korean Wave 3.0 is represented by the emergence of K-Culture, which covers three domains–cultural, art, and culture, and general cultural content. The Korean Wave 1.0 and 2.0 represented limited domains that were particularly centered on cultural content. K-Culture, however, covers all three domains–cultural, art, and culture. The Korean Wave is no longer geographically limited to Northeast Asia. It has become a global phenomenon.

Characteristics of the Korean Wave by Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristics</th>
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<th>Korean Wave 2.0</th>
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<td>Main Genre</td>
<td>Drama, movie</td>
<td>Drama</td>
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<td>Accessibility of K-cultural content</td>
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<td>Countries</td>
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<td>Asia, Europe, whole world</td>
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<td>Media Types</td>
<td>TV, radio</td>
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<td>All media types</td>
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<td>Products</td>
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<td>Merchandise</td>
<td>Merchandise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Limited to Northeast Asia</td>
<td>Limited to Asia, Europe, whole world</td>
<td>Global</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Korean Wave in the World

K-pop Performance

Number of YouTube Views of K-pop Stars by Country

Cultural content, the economically valuable products that are infused with culturally distinctive expressions of imagination, can be used as an indicator to measure the cultural impacts of the Korean Wave. In Korea, the content industry includes games, characters, publications, broadcasting, music, content solutions, animation, advertisement, movies, culture, and performance. As shown in the graph “Export of the Korean Wave”, the export by the cultural content industry has increased since 2005.

The content industry has grown dramatically over the past several years, and become a leading export. The exports of cultural and creative goods, such as movies, music, animation, and games, are key factors in the development of the Korean Wave.

Korean Wave, reflecting the consumption of Korean popular culture, has overtaken the world’s YouTube content in popularity. More than one billion people watch YouTube from Korean artists in countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. Recently, various elements of the Korean Wave, such as K-pop, food, fashion, and beauty, have extended the world YouTube content in popularity.