

U.S. Department of Justice

Amendment to Registration Statement

Washington, DC 20530

Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended

INSTRUCTIONS. File this amendment form for any changes to a registration. Compliance is accomplished by filing an electronic amendment to registration statement and uploading any supporting documents at <http://www.fara.gov>.

Privacy Act Statement. The filing of this document is required for the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, 22 U.S.C. § 611 *et seq.*, for the purposes of registration under the Act and public disclosure. Provision of the information requested is mandatory, and failure to provide the information is subject to the penalty and enforcement provisions established in Section 8 of the Act. Every registration statement, short form registration statement, supplemental statement, exhibit, amendment, copy of informational materials or other document or information filed with the Attorney General under this Act is a public record open to public examination, inspection and copying during the posted business hours of the Registration Unit in Washington, DC. Statements are also available online at the Registration Unit's webpage: <http://www.fara.gov>. One copy of every such document, other than informational materials, is automatically provided to the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Act, and copies of any and all documents are routinely made available to other agencies, departments and Congress pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Act. The Attorney General also transmits a semi-annual report to Congress on the administration of the Act which lists the names of all agents registered under the Act and the foreign principals they represent. This report is available to the public in print and online at: <http://www.fara.gov>.

Public Reporting Burden. Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to Chief, Registration Unit, Counterespionage Section, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530; and to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

1. Name of Registrant

Kirsten A. Chadwick

2. Registration No.

5950

3. This amendment is filed to accomplish the following indicated purpose or purposes:

To give a 10-day notice of change in information as required by Section 2(b) of the Act.

To correct a deficiency in

Initial Statement

Supplemental Statement for the period ending September 30, 2014

Other purpose (*specify*) _____

To give notice of change in an exhibit previously filed.

4. If this amendment requires the filing of a document or documents, please list:

One page (front and back) hand out.

5. Each item checked above must be explained below in full detail together with, where appropriate, specific reference to and identity of the item in the registration statement to which it pertains. (*If space is insufficient, a full insert page must be used.*)

One page hand out explaining HR 1812 and the need for professional visa allotment for South Korea.

EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Print or type name under each signature or provide electronic signature¹)

4/30/15

Kirsten A. Chadwick

Kirsten A. Chadwick

¹ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

U.S. KOREA CONNECT

Expanded Opportunity. Infinite Possibility.

HIGHLY SKILLED WORKERS: GOOD FOR THE ECONOMY-GOOD FOR THE UNITED STATES

OVERVIEW

Highly skilled workers boost U.S. competitiveness in the world market; stimulate job creation here in the U.S. and are essential to a vibrant and innovative economy. As Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) open up new markets to the free flow of goods and services, the exchange of skilled professionals with language and regional expertise enables U.S. business and exporters to better understand the foreign markets and take advantage of the newly created business opportunities.

Congress passed the U.S. Korea Free Trade agreement in 2011, and implementation began in March of this year. U.S. businesses and exporters need highly skilled Korean nationals to take full advantage of the opportunities in sectors as varied as media, telecommunications, agriculture and legal services. Allowing additional highly skilled Korean workers to bring their talents to the U.S. recognizes the business realities of having further opened markets with a major U.S. trading partner.

Congress has complemented recent free trade agreements with an allotment of high skilled visas for the FTA partner country, including: Australia, Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Singapore. Each time, Congress has also carefully included protections to ensure that these visa holders do not take jobs that American workers could fill.

"If Washington is serious about job creation, it needs to stop turning away the very people we need to create the new businesses and jobs of tomorrow that our country's success depends on."

New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg

BUILDING ON A VIBRANT EXCHANGE OF CITIZENS

Korea allows an unlimited number of highly-skilled U.S. citizens to obtain work in the Korean market. By contrast, only about 3,500 Koreans are able to secure high skilled visas each year in the U.S., despite the fact that each highly-skilled worker creates an additional 2.5 jobs.

Korea sends more students to study in the U.S. per capita than any other country. In 2009, while 2,100 U.S. students studied in Korea, 72,000 Korean students spent \$2 billion to live and study in the U.S. Yet upon completing school, most Korean graduates cannot obtain U.S. work visas. Instead of filling vital skills gaps and founding high-tech start-ups in the U.S., they take their skills elsewhere.

According to the Brookings Institution, immigrants were key founders of 39 percent of the engineering and technology companies started in California between 1995 and 2005, and of more than 25 percent of the engineering and technology companies founded nationwide during those same years. In 2005, these companies produced \$52 billion in sales and employed 450,000 people.

This information is being disseminated by Kirsten Chadwick on behalf of the government of the Republic of Korea. Additional information is on file with the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

U.S. KOREA CONNECT

Expanded Opportunity. Infinite Possibility.

AN INDISPENSIBLE ALLY

The U.S.-Korean relationship is based on strong political, security, and economic ties that have developed over more than 60 years. Korea supports U.S. economic and strategic priorities around the world, across issues as varied as prudential financial regulation, environmental sustainability and nuclear security.

STRONG ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP

The Korean economy is fast-growing and dynamic, supported by world class intellectual property protections. The World Bank has ranked Korea as the eighth easiest place to do business.

- Korea is the U.S.'s seventh-largest trading partner. In 2011, U.S. Korean bilateral trade reached \$145 billion, an increase of 44% in just two years.
- Between 2008 and 2011, Korean companies invested \$13.9 billion throughout the U.S., broadening the local tax base in the communities where they invest, and creating jobs for American workers.
- In 2008, of the more than 20,000 U.S. companies that exported to Korea—nearly 90% were Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) who exported \$14.2 billion, or nearly 60% of all U.S. goods exports to Korea.

"Artificially low limits on visas and serious bureaucratic obstacles prevent employers from hiring the people they need — and send entrepreneurs to other countries."

The Partnership for a New American Economy & the Partnership for New York City

Facilitating access to the U.S. for highly skilled Koreans will spur new bilateral trade and investment opportunities. Both countries benefit from a vibrant exchange of goods, services, professionals, tourists and students.

*Enrico Moretti, 2010. "Local Multipliers." *American Economic Review* (American Economic Association) 100 (2, May): 373-377