This is the era of globalization, a time that truly tests all countries politically, economically, and culturally, and Korea has risen to the challenges of this growing globalization on all fronts, both at home as well as in its relationships with other nations in Asia and beyond. Not only has the Korean government continued to expand its diplomatic ties with other countries for the purpose of deepening political, economic, social, and cultural exchanges with nations abroad, it has also realized the international stature through the hosting of important treaties with other countries such as the Investment Promotions and Protection Agreements and the Assistance to Criminal Matters Act. Korean diplomatic establishments continue to expand worldwide with embassies, missions, and consulate generals opening in countries across the globe. The increasing number of people across the Korean States has also increased, both with Korean citizens traveling abroad for both personal and professional reasons and with the steady rising influx of visitors to Korea from tourists to foreign workers to new immigrants.

Korea is a key player on the world political stage. With its entry into the United Nations and other UN-affiliated organizations, Korea now joins other nations in the pursuit of peacekeeping, human rights, economic development, and environmental protection. The Korean government has also successfully developed bilateral or regional Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to complement the existing multinational trading system, which has allowed Korea to overcome traded restrictions and challenges presented by an unbalanced domestic distribution of wealth and population.

The map shows the number of treaties signed by year. It indicates the number of countries with diplomatic ties to Korea rose dramatically in 65. Half of those ties were to non-UN states that were under-developed countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America (also known as the third world countries). Korea worked to build practical and cooperative relationships with many of these developing countries in large because of their significant contributions to the international community via organizations such as the United Nations. South Korea established diplomatic relations with 30 additional countries during the 1970s and another 22 countries in the 1980s. During the Cold War period, South Korea upheld the Hallstein Doctrine and did not develop diplomatic ties with the countries that had official ties to North Korea. It also adhered to a policy that refused to sign treaties with North Korea or trade with the countries that had official ties with North Korea. It also adhered to a policy that refused to sign treaties with North Korea.

A treaty of unity signifies the establishment of diplomatic relations with other countries. And the formal signing of such a relationship the two countries enter into formal cooperation on various aspects, including political, economic, social and cultural issues. As of December 2013, South Korea maintained diplomatic relations with 193 countries among the 195 United Nations member states as well as with non-UN member countries, the Cook Islands and the Vatican. The UN member countries that still do not have a treaty with South Korea are Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and China. Korea is a non-UN member country, also does not have a diplomatic relationship with South Korea.

The number of the Signed Treaties

Number of the Signed Treaties

The map shows when Korea established diplomatic relations with other countries. From the inception of the Korean government in 1948 right through the early 1960s the number of countries with diplomatic ties to Korea rose dramatically. By the end of that decade the number was up to 65. Half of those ties were to non-UN states that were under-developed countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America (also known as the third world countries). Korea worked to build practical and cooperative relationships with many of these developing countries in large because of their significant contributions to the international community via organizations such as the United Nations. South Korea established diplomatic relations with 30 additional countries during the 1970s and another 22 countries in the 1980s. During the Cold War period, South Korea upheld the Hallstein Doctrine and did not develop diplomatic ties with the countries that had official ties to North Korea. It also adhered to a policy that refused to sign treaties with North Korea or trade with the countries that had official ties with North Korea.

The map displays the countries that signed treaties with South Korea regarding matters such as guaranteed investment agreements, double taxation treaties, extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance treaties, and so forth. South Korea has signed investment guarantee agreements, 78 signed double taxation agreements, 26 signed extradition treaties, and 22 countries signed criminal justice cooperation treaties. Among these, 15 countries, including the United States, China, and Japan, signed all of these treaties. The graph shows the number of treaties signed by year. It indicates that as the number of countries with diplomatic ties to South Korea has increased, the number of countries with bilateral treaties signed increased as well. Multilateral treaties, which are more difficult to establish than bilateral treaties, have also increased steadily.

The diplomats of South Korea have signed treaties with countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America (also known as the third world countries). Korea worked to build practical and cooperative relationships with many of these developing countries in large because of their significant contributions to the international community via organizations such as the United Nations. South Korea established diplomatic relations with 30 additional countries during the 1970s and another 22 countries in the 1980s. During the Cold War period, South Korea upheld the Hallstein Doctrine and did not develop diplomatic ties with the countries that had official ties to North Korea. It also adhered to a policy that refused to sign treaties with North Korea or trade with the countries that had official ties with North Korea.
The map shows the worldwide distribution of Korean diplomatic missions overseas. The diplomatic missions overseas are grouped into embassies, missions, and consulate generals. Embassies are set up in the capital of a country, with whom Korea has established diplomatic relations. Permanent missions are set up within an international organization such as the UN. Korea also opened a large number of Korean missions overseas. As a result, the Korean government manages 155 resident embassies, 5 permanent missions, and 45 consulate generals across the 190 countries with whom Korea maintains diplomatic relations. Many consulate generals are found in North America and Australia. Korea has close relationships there, particularly with the US, Japan, and China, and because many Koreans live in these regions. The number of diplomatic missions overseas dropped constantly, until 1997. The Asian financial crisis in 1997, however, forced South Korea to close 22 such establishments. Later, the number rebounded back to the previous level as the economy recovered. This indicates that the number of diplomatic missions overseas is dependent on socio-economic conditions. North Korea, on the other hand, has 67 resident embassies, 4 permanent missions, and 7 consulate generals.

The network of Korean diplomatic missions overseas is divided into resident embassies, permanent missions, and consulate generals. Embassies are set up within an international organization such as the UN. Korea maintains diplomatic relations with many countries, such as the US, Japan, and China. The number of diplomatic missions overseas is divided into resident embassies, permanent missions, and consulate generals. The network of Korean diplomatic missions overseas is dependent on socio-economic conditions. North Korea, on the other hand, has 67 resident embassies, 4 permanent missions, and 7 consulate generals.
Long Term Staying Foreigners and No-visa Agreement Nations in Korea without a visa. Particularly, Jeju Island in Korea has promoted these personal exchanges through visa-free programs with many countries. Koreans are free to travel to 53 countries without a visa, and the entry of foreigners in 2012 we can see the increased personal exchanges across the national boundaries. The map shows both the number and origin of foreigners that visited Korea in 2012. More than three million visitors came from Japan and China, respectively. The U.S., Taiwan, and Thailand are the top three countries coming to Korea from the geographically close countries, and that the number decreases as distance increases. The map also shows the foreigners who make estimated stays, where they are from, and why they have come to Korea. We can find the purpose of their stays through their visas which are classified into 8 types: A type (Diplomacy, Official Missions, Conventions/Agreements), B type (Visa Exemption, Tourism/Travel), C type (Temporary Journalism, Short Term General, Short Term Employment), D type (Cultural Arts, Study Abroad, Industrial Training, General Training), E type (Academic, Foreign Language Instruction, Research, Technology Transfer), F type (Family visitation, Residential, Dependent Family, Overseas Korean, Permanent Residence, Spouse of A Korean National), G type (Miscellaneous), and H type (Working Holiday, Working Visit).

The pie charts show that most Koreans exit the country through Incheon International Airport, but Gimpo International Airport, Gimhae Airport, and Busan are used too. Meanwhile, foreigners arrive in Korea mostly via the ports in Seoul Metropolitan Area such as Incheon International Airport and Gimpo International Airport. Others rely upon airports in Gimhae-si, Jeju-si, and Busan.

The graph shows the trends of Koreans who go abroad and foreigners who visit Korea. Both numbers were less than 10,000 until 1960. The number of the foreign visitors reached 100,000 in 1975, 1 million in 1991, and 5 million in 2001. In 2012, approximately 12.5 million people visited Korea. For a long time, the foreign arrivals exceeded the Korean departures. In fact, until 1980, the foreign arrivals were about two times greater than Korean departures. The tide was reversed in 1989 after the Korean government liberalized overseas travels. Since then, the Korean departures have gradually increased with the exception of several minor decreases during the economic recession in the late 1990s and in the late 2000s. The pie charts show that most Koreans exit the country through Incheon International Airport, but Gimpo International Airport, Gimhae Airport, and Busan are used too. Meanwhile, foreigners arrive in Korea mostly via the ports in Seoul Metropolitan Area such as Incheon International Airport and Gimpo International Airport. Others rely upon airports in Gimhae-si, Jeju-si, and Busan.

The map shows the departure of Koreans and the entry of foreigners in 2012. The Korean government has promoted these personal exchanges through visa-free programs with many countries. Koreans are free to travel to 53 countries without a visa while foreigners from 50 countries may enter Korea without a visa. Particularly, Jeju Island in Korea has promoted these personal exchanges through visa-free programs with many countries. Koreans are free to travel to 53 countries without a visa while foreigners from 50 countries may enter Korea without a visa. The map shows both the number and origin of foreigners that visited Korea in 2012. More than three million visitors came from Japan and China, respectively. The U.S., Taiwan, and Thailand are the top three countries coming to Korea from the geographically close countries, and that the number decreases as distance increases. The map also shows the foreigners who make estimated stays, where they are from, and why they have come to Korea. We can find the purpose of their stays through their visas which are classified into 8 types: A type (Diplomacy, Official Missions, Conventions/Agreements), B type (Visa Exemption, Tourism/Travel), C type (Temporary Journalism, Short Term General, Short Term Employment), D type (Cultural Arts, Study Abroad, Industrial Training, General Training), E type (Academic, Foreign Language Instruction, Research, Technology Transfer), F type (Family visitation, Residential, Dependent Family, Overseas Korean, Permanent Residence, Spouse of A Korean National), G type (Miscellaneous), and H type (Working Holiday, Working Visit).

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After the 1997 Asian financial crisis, the Korean government began to initiate the bilateral or regional Free Trade Agreement (FTA) process to complement the multinational trade system. They believed that the FTAs would help Korea to respond to the global expansion of regional economic blocs externally and would help mitigate the sluggish domestic economic growth stemming from the aging of the Korean population, the lowering birth rate, and the unbalanced distribution of wealth and population within the country.

The Korean government began to negotiate its first FTA with Chile, and after five years an agreement was reached in February 2003. Subsequently, Korea reached similar agreements with Singapore and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 2005. These are in effect now. As of 2014, FTAs are in effect between Korea and the ten countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), India, 28 countries in the European Union (EU), Peru, the US, Turkey and Australia.

The FTAs with Columbia, Canada, China, New Zealand and Vietnam have been signed by, but are not yet in effect. FTAs are also under negotiation with Indonesia, Korea-China-Japan, the 16 countries in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). The Korean government has prepared to resume negotiation for an FTA with Japan, Mexico, and the six countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). In addition, the Korean government has conducted research for FTAs with 12 more countries.

The map presents the regional collaboration systems that Korea has participated in including the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), Forum for East Asia-Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC), Asian Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP), etc. Korea is one of the founding members of APEC, which was established in 1989. Korea has also participated in ARF, which was established in 1994 to keep peace in Asia and the Pacific region after the Cold War. Korea has also joined ASEM, which was formalized in 1996 with the goal of helping to forge closer economic relationships between Asia and Europe. Through ASEM, Korea has contributed to economic, social, political and cultural collaborations. As a member of FEALAC, which was established in 1999, Korea has promoted mutual understandings between East Asia and Latin America. Korea has also worked closely with China, Japan, and ASEAN member countries through the EAS in order to build an East Asia community.

Korea joined the ACD to facilitate international cooperation among the Asian countries. Korea has also participated in the G7 summit, whose members include the G7 and Australia, with the intention of helping to restore international order after the financial crisis triggered by the U.S. subprime mortgage sector. Korea has also participated in the UN ESCAP, which was established after the World War II.
The United Nations (UN) has played an important role in Korea's diplomacy since the Korean government was established in 1948. In 1949, Korea joined the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Civilian Police (ICP), and the World Health Organization (WHO). As shown on the map, the number of the UN at UN-affiliated organizations that Korea has joined reaches 26. When Korea became a member of the United Nations in 1991, Korea found itself in a better position for international cooperation. Korea has also served as a representation of the UN Security Council and as a member of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In addition, Korea has hosted UN headquarters or branch offices in Seoul, the capital city of Korea, for 4 headquarters or branch offices.

The increasing transnational movement of people, goods, and information demands all countries around the world to work together. Korea has promoted hosting international organizations resulting in 6 headquarters or branch offices. Seoul, the capital city of Korea, has 4 headquarters or branch offices. The increasing number of headquarters or branch offices, respectively, has drawn attention to the role they play in the world. COCIE is the first international organization located in the Korean government. It was established in 1940 to help low-income countries to integrate economic growth with environmental sustainability. It located in branch offices in the major world regions in 1941 and was officially opened in 2010.

### International Organization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Year of Membership</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Type of Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International Trade Centre (ITC)</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Trade Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International Labour Organization (ILO)</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Labor Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>International Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO)</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>Food Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Health Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>International Development Organization (AfDB)</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>International Labour Organization (ILO)</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>Labor Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>International Maritime Organization (IMO)</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Maritime Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diplomacy

The increasing transnational movement of people, goods, and information demands all countries around the world to work together. Korea has promoted hosting international organizations resulting in 6 headquarters or branch offices. Seoul, the capital city of Korea, has 4 headquarters or branch offices.
Korea, as a UN member, has contributed to the UN Regular Budget for a number of years. The assessments rate, assigned to each member country, is directly proportionate to its Gross National Income. In the case that a country has foreign debts, the assessment may be lowered by the amount equivalent to 1.15 US dollars per capita. Korea, as a UN member, has contributed to the UN Regular Budget for a number of years.

Korea contributes to the UN Peace Keeping Operations (PKO), plays a role in alleviating disputes and promoting peace and stability. In 2011, 635 Korean peacekeeping forces were deployed to the 8 different missions: 120 in UNFIL in Lebanon, 296 to UNMISS in South Sudan, 7 to UNOCP in India and Pakistan, 7 to MINUSRO in the western Sahara, 3 to UNMIL in Liberia, 2 to MINURSO in Western Sahara, and 2 to MINUSTAH in Haiti. They work for monitoring peacekeeping operations, human rights, and stability. Korea is ranked at the 12th with 1.994% of the PKO assessment rate in 2013.

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In 1991, the Korean government established the Korea Foundation (KF), as a public diplomacy organization affiliated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an effort to promote a better understanding of Korea and its people among the global community. KF’s activities include the active provision of support for Korean Studies programs and Korea-related specialists for the operation of Korean Studies courses and making available a variety of fellowship assistance programs. The KF 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 KF 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 KF’s endeavors to promote the culture and arts of Korea involve 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, along with offering support for the establishment of permanent Korea-related gallery spaces at leading museums worldwide. In addition, the KF publishes and distributes Korea-related publications and multimedia materials for global audiences for the regular dissemination of information about Korea and its culture. In particular, the Koreana quarterly published by the KF is known as a high-quality magazine that features diverse aspects of Korea’s culture and arts, both traditional and contemporary. The KF also administers donation programs to promote Korea-related projects, for which a donor can designate the project or program to be supported by the donation.

The graph summarizes the KF budget for the aforementioned international exchange programs. The KF’s overall budget has steadily increased since 2000 and has recently reached US$40 million. The map indicates the foreigners who have visited Korea under the KF’s distinguished guests and next-generation invitation programs, as well as its recent exhibition and performance events.

International Exchange
Personnel and Cultural Exchange

Intellectual Exchange (2000-2012)
Cultural & Art Exchange (2000-2012)

Korea Foundation (2012)
Next Generation Leaders
Distinguished Figures

Designated Donation
Support for Media
Cultural & Art Exchange
International Cooperation Networking
Intellectual Exchange
Fellowship for Korea Specialist
Support for the Korean Studies Overseas

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2013)