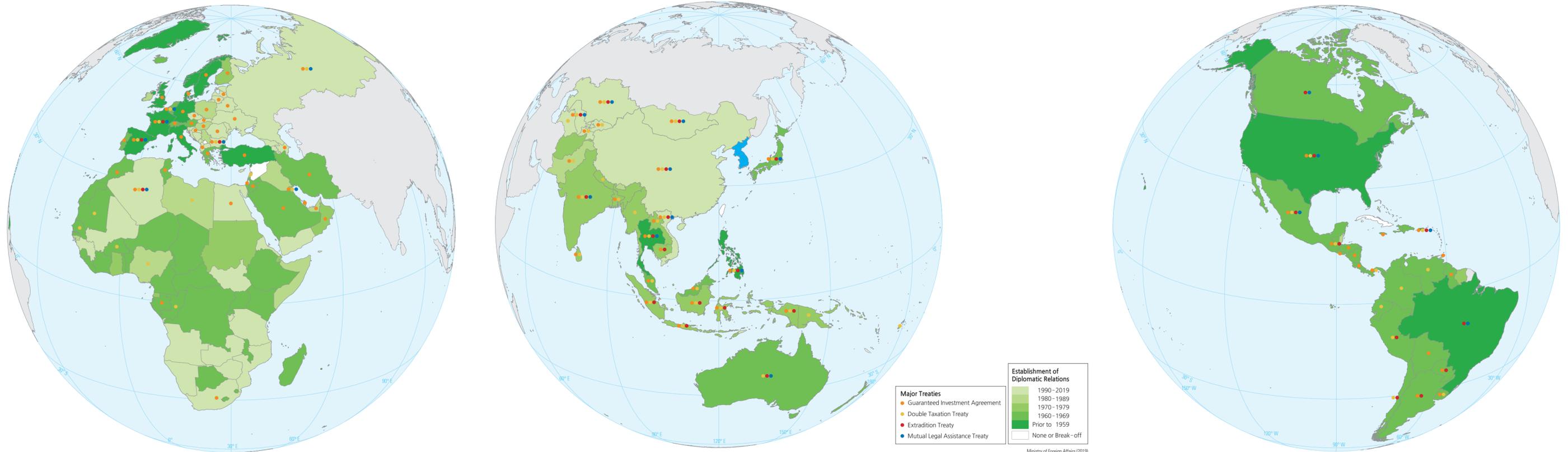


KOREA IN THE WORLD

International Relations

Diplomatic Relations and Treaties

Treaties, Major Treaties

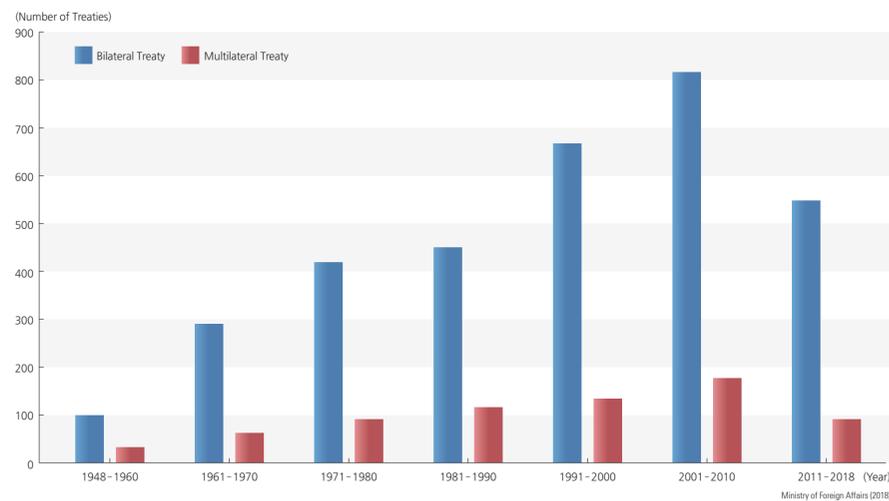


In the era of globalization, a time that truly tests all countries politically, economically, and culturally, Korea has risen to the challenges on all fronts, both at home and abroad. Not only has the Korean government continued to expand its diplomatic ties with other countries for the purpose of deepening political, economic, social, and cultural exchanges, but it has also entered the international sphere through the fostering of important treaties with other countries such as the Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements and the Assistance in Criminal Matters Act. Korean diplomatic establishments continue to expand worldwide with embassies, missions, and consulate generals opening across the globe.

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 the economic challenges presented by an unbalanced domestic distribution of wealth and population as well as the stark realities of an aging populace and an overall low birth rate.

Korea is now 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.

Number of Signed Treaties



A treaty of amity establishes diplomatic relations with other countries, and in the forging of such a relationship, the two countries enter into formal cooperation on political, economic, social, and cultural issues. As of December 2019, South Korea maintained diplomatic relations with 189 countries among the 191 United Nations member states as well as with two non-UN member countries, the Cook Islands and the Vatican. UN member countries that still do not have a treaty with South Korea include Syria, and Cuba, a non-UN member country, also does not have a diplomatic relationship with South Korea.

The map shows the timeline when Korea established diplomatic relations with other countries. From 1948 to the early 1960s, the number of countries with diplomatic ties to Korea was only 16. By the end of that decade, the number rose dramatically to 65. Half of these new ties were with non-allied nations that were less developed countries (also known as Third world countries at that time) in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Korea worked to build practical and cooperative relationships with many of these developing countries in large part because of their significant ties to the international community via organizations such as the United Nations. South Korea established diplomatic relations with 30 additional countries during

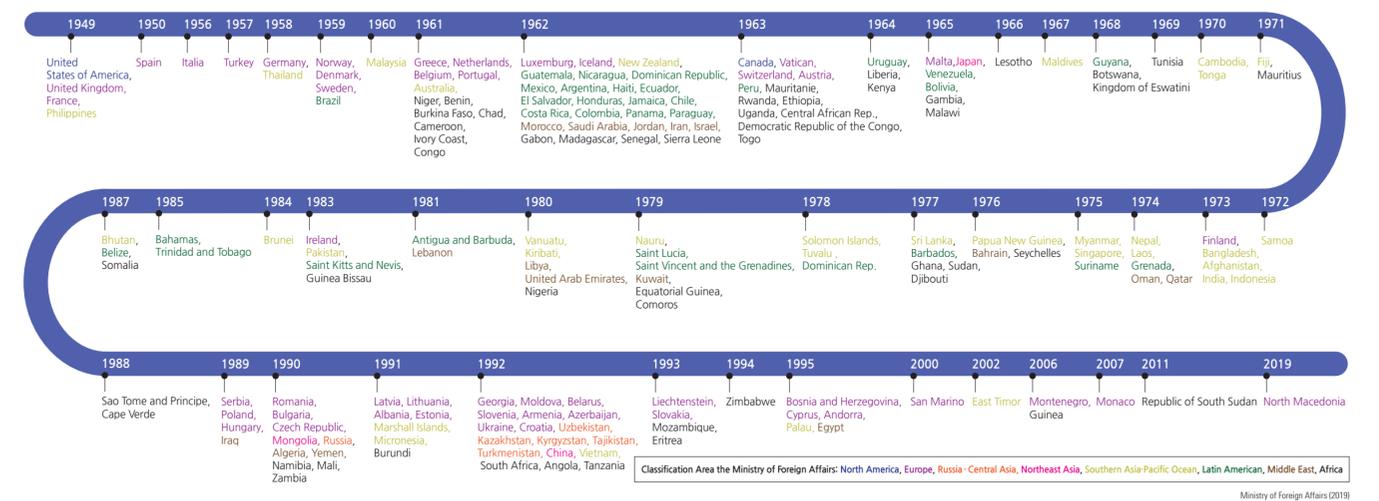
the 1970s and another 22 countries in the 1980s. During the Cold War, South Korea upheld the Hallstein Doctrine and did not develop diplomatic ties with countries that had official ties to North Korea. It also adhered to a policy that excluded North Korea's participation in international conferences. In 1973, that policy was withdrawn officially as part of a joint agreement with North Korea regarding peaceful reunification. In the mid-1980s, the Soviet Union adopted a reform-oriented open-door policy, and the tensions of the Cold War era have gradually dissolved into an atmosphere of mitigation and reconciliation. In 1989, the US-Soviet Union Malta Summit was held, and the two countries agreed to end the Cold War. In the same year, a democratic revolution took place in the Eastern Bloc countries, and in the following year, East Germany and West Germany were united. As the Soviet Union was officially dissolved in December 1991, the Cold War eventually ended. Along with the changing international situation, the South Korean government pursued the so-called "Northern Diplomacy" and established diplomatic relations with Eastern European countries, starting with Hungary in 1989. It was followed by the historic formation of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1990 and China in 1992.

A treaty refers to an "international agreement, written in the name

of the specific format across the country signed, and governed by international law, regardless of whether it is implemented in a single document or two or more related documents in there, and of the name of the specific" (Vienna Convention on Treaty Law – Article 2, Section 1 (a)). Although the above definition pertains to the nations, generally speaking, a treaty includes international agreements between national and international organizations or between international organizations.

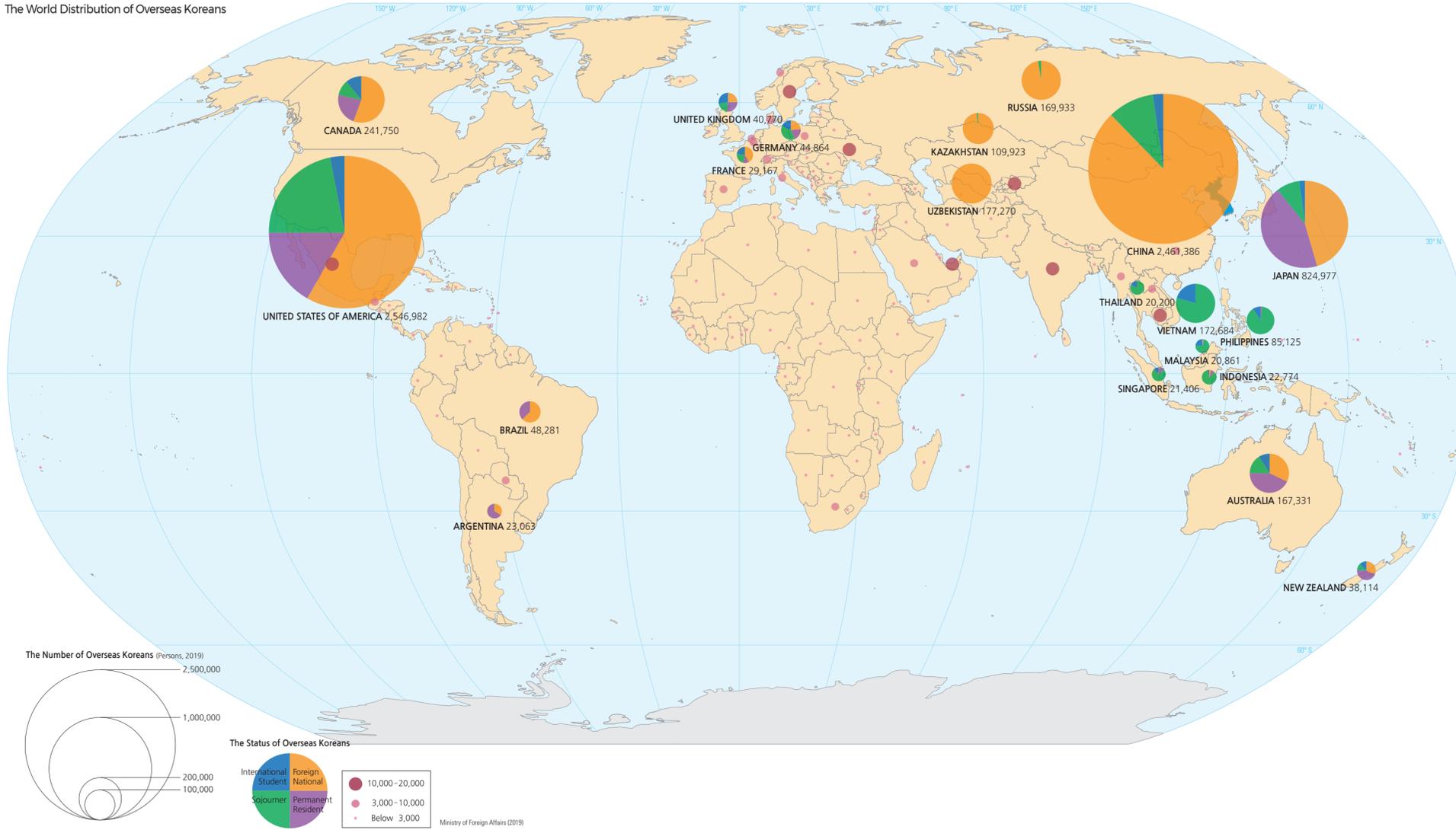
The map shows the countries that signed treaties with South Korea regarding matters such as guaranteed investment agreements, double taxation treaties, extradition treaties, mutual legal assistance treaties, and so forth. Specifically, 87 countries signed investment guarantee agreements, 93 signed double taxation agreements, 26 signed extradition treaties, and 22 countries signed criminal judicial 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 with South Korea has increased, the number of countries with bilateral treaties signed has increased as well. Multilateral treaties, which are more difficult to establish than bilateral treaties, have also increased steadily.

Republic of Korea's History of Signing Diplomatic Relations



Overseas Koreans and Diplomatic Missions Overseas

The World Distribution of Overseas Koreans

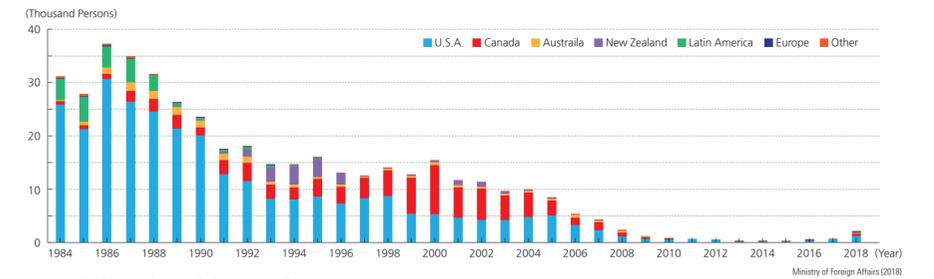


The map shows the worldwide distribution of Korean diplomatic missions overseas. The diplomatic missions overseas are grouped into embassies, missions, and consulate generals. Embassies are set up in the capital of a country with whom Korea has established diplomatic relations. Permanent missions are set up within an international organization that Korea joins. Consulate generals are opened wherever a large number of Koreans reside overseas. At present, the Korean government manages 115 resident embassies, five permanent missions, and 46 consulate generals across the 191 countries with whom Korea maintains diplomatic relations. Many consulate generals are found in North America and Asia because of close relationships, particularly with the US, Japan, and China, and because many Koreans live in those regions.

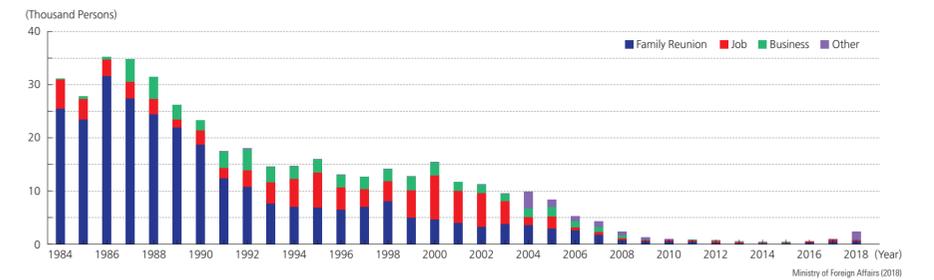
They are divided into Korean nationals who have foreign citizenship and foreign nationals who have foreign citizenship. The Korean nationals overseas are further divided into permanent residents, international students, and sojourners. The number of Koreans overseas increased sharply in 1991 because the government started to count the Korean-Chinese population for the first time. A gradual increase appears after 1991. Currently, the number of Koreans overseas is close to 7.5 million; of that, 1.1 million are permanent residents, 1.4 million are sojourners, 0.3 million are international students, and 4.8 million are foreign nationals.

The graph shows the temporal changes of self-reporting Korean emigrants in terms of their destinations and goals. The number of emigrants decreased dramatically from 1984 to 2018 due to economic growth and democratization. Until the late 1980s, most emigrants moved to the US, but many also moved to Latin American countries. After the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988, Latin America emigration decreased while emigration to English-speaking countries such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand increased, resulting in an increasingly diverse distribution. The top reason given for emigration was family reunification, followed by employment and personal business opportunities.

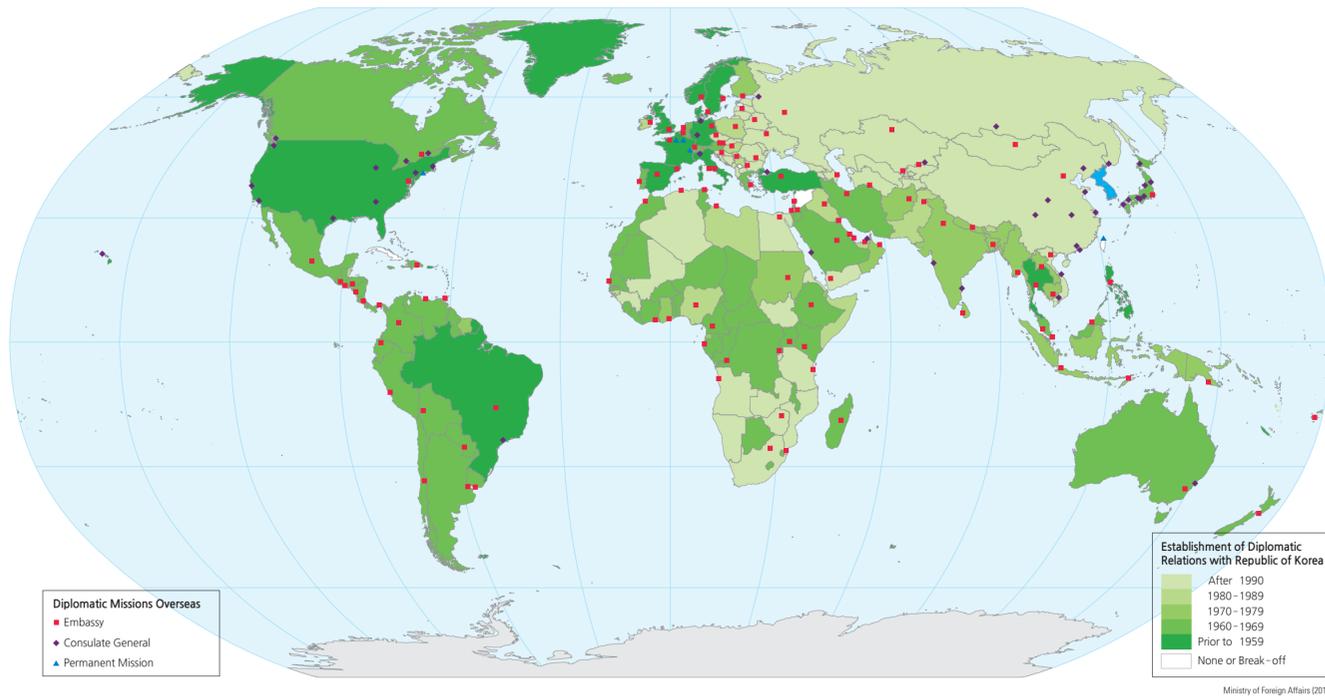
Korean Emigrants by Destination (1984-2018)



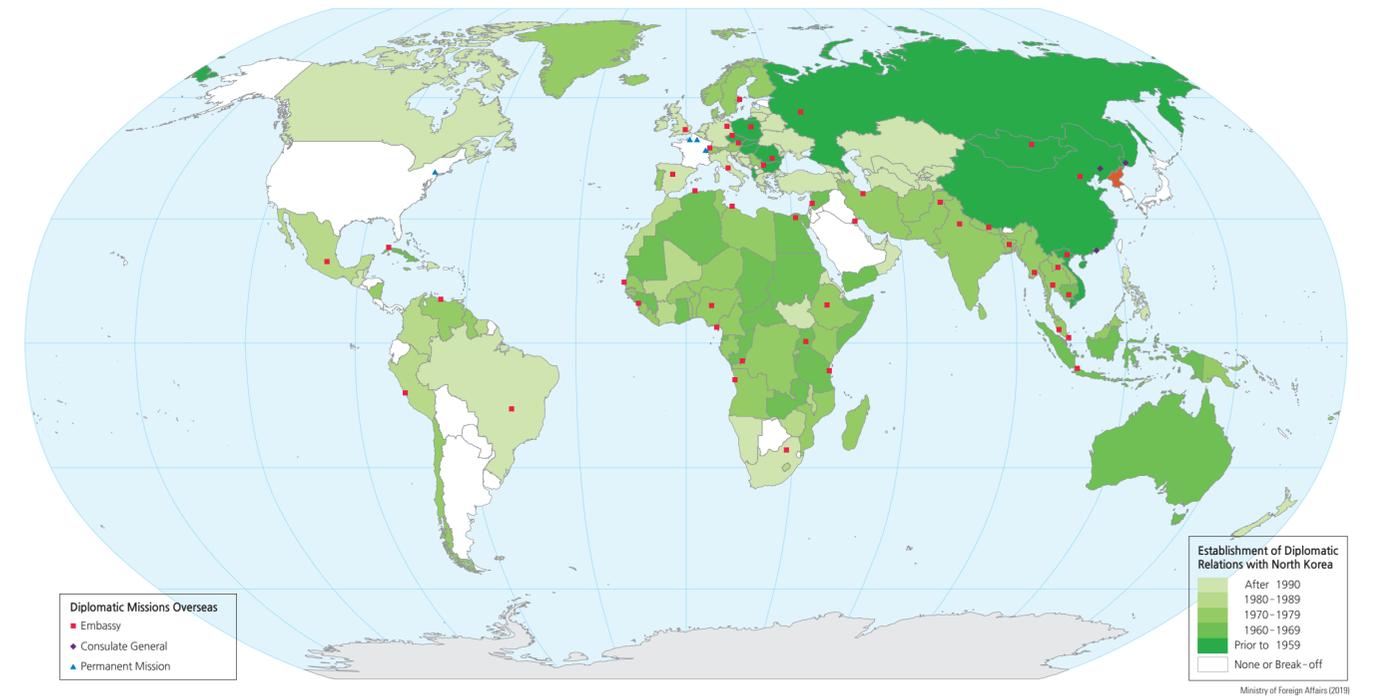
Korean Emigrants by Goals (1984-2018)



Republic of Korea's Diplomatic Relations and Missions Overseas

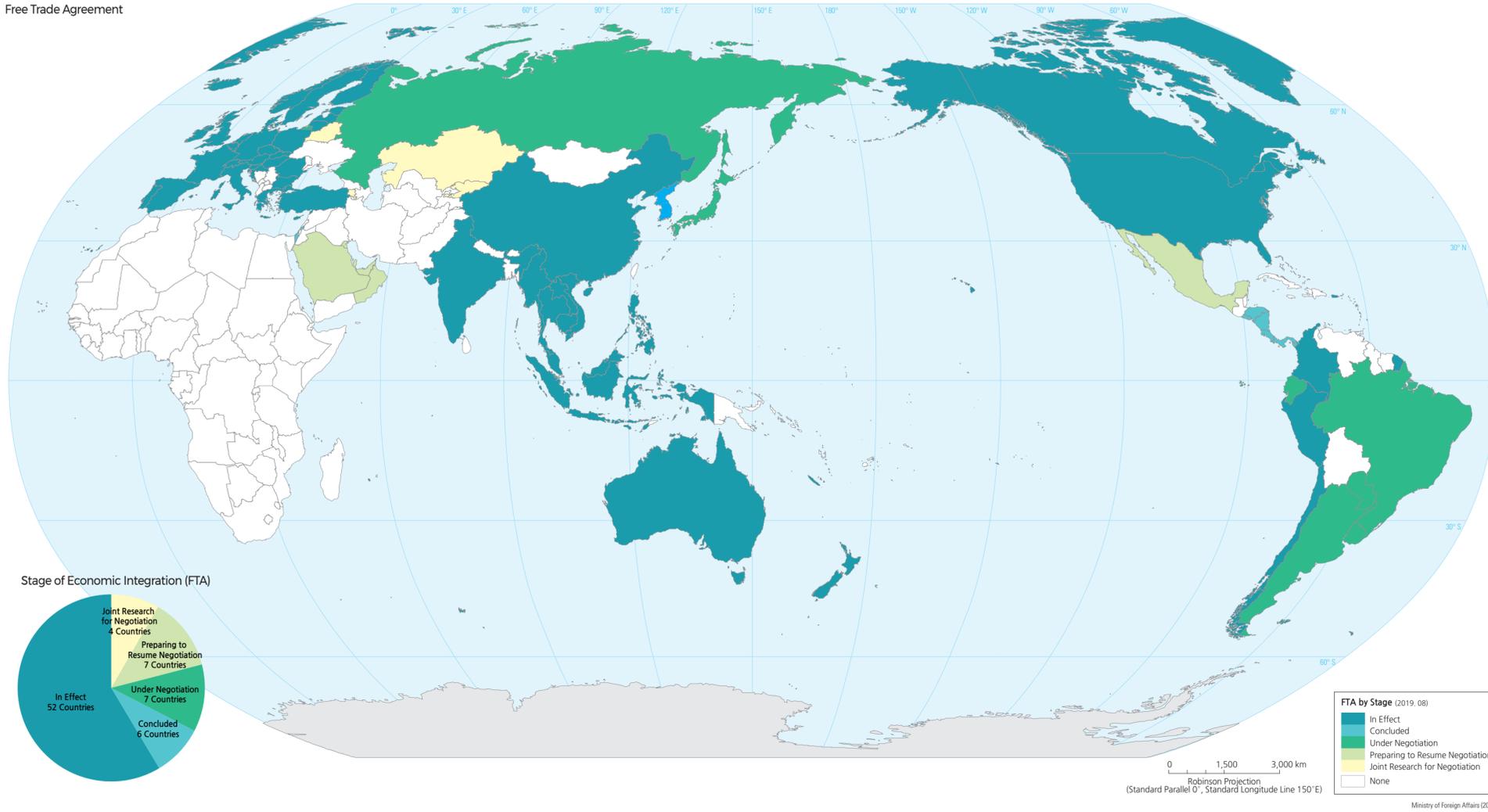


North Korea's Diplomatic Relations and Missions Overseas



Free Trade Agreement and Regional Collaboration System

Free Trade Agreement



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 respond to the global expansion of regional economic blocs externally and would help mitigate the sluggish domestic economic growth stemming from the aging Korean population, the decreasing birth rate, and the unbalanced distribution of wealth and population within the country.

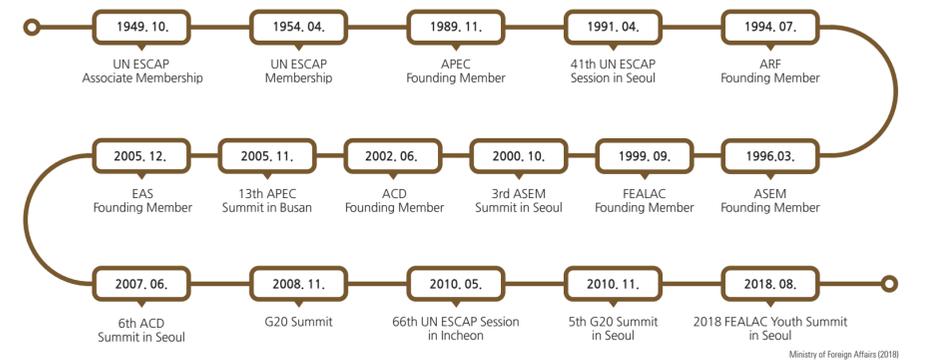
The Korean government negotiated its first FTA with Chile, and after five years an agreement was reached in February 2003. Subsequently, Korea reached similar agreements with Singapore and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 2005 and these remain in effect. As of April 2019, FTAs are in effect 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, Australia, Canada, China, New Zealand, Vietnam, and Columbia.

The FTAs with five countries in Central America (Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua) and Israel have been agreed to, but are not yet in effect. FTAs are also under negotiation with Korea-China-Japan, the 16 countries in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the five countries in Mercosur, and Ecuador and Indonesia. The Korean government has prepared to resume negotiations with or conduct research for an FTA with Mexico, the six countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), and the five countries in the Eurasian Economic

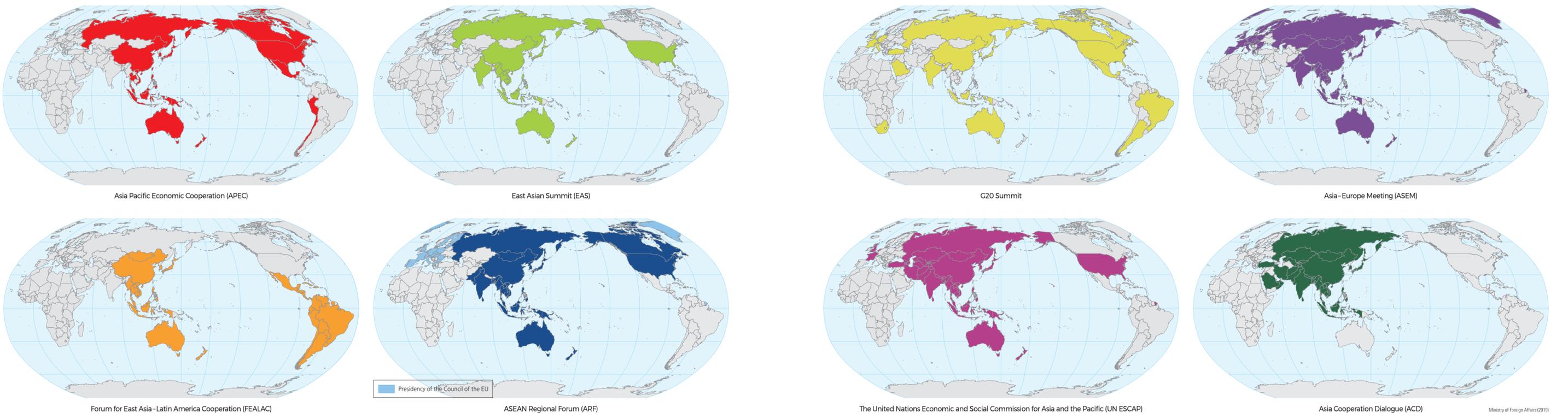
Union (EAEU).

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), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), East Asian Summit (EAS), the G20 Summit, and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP). 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 regions 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 to build an East Asian community. Korea joined the ACD to facilitate international cooperation among Asian countries. Korea has also participated in the G20 Summit, whose members include the G7 and Australia, with the intention of helping to restore international order after the financial crisis triggered by the US subprime mortgage sector. Korea has also participated in the UN ESCAP, which was established after World War II.

History of Regional Collaboration



Korea's Participation in Regional Collaboration Systems



International Organization

Inter-Governmental Organization Participation

No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership		
2	London	International Grains Council (IGC)	1953		
		International Mobile Satellite Telecommunication Organization (IMSO)	1985		
		European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	1990		
		The International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds IOPC (IOPC Funds)	1998		
3	Rome	The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)	1968		
		Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)	1970		
		International Poplar Commission (IPC)	1973		
		Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)	1974		
		International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT)	1981		
4	Madrid	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)	1970		
		Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC)	1950		
6	Bangkok	Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT)	1979		
		Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC)	1981		
8	Vienna	Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)	1996		
		International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC)	1954		
10	Washington, DC	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT)	1967		
		Global Environment Facility (GEF)	1994		
11	Geneva	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	2004		
		International Bureau of Education (IBE)	1962		
		International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)	1963		
		International Trade Centre (ITC)	1964		
11	Geneva	International Textiles and Clothing Bureau (ITCB)	1984		
		International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV)	2002		
		World Organization for Animal Health (OIE)	1953		
		International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM)	1959		
12	Paris	Inter-Governmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	1961		
		International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML)	1978		
		International Exhibitions Bureau (BIE)	1987		
		OECD Development Centre (DEV)	1991		
		Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	1996		
		International Energy Agency (IEA)	2002		
		International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	2003		
		International Transport Forum (ITF)	2007		
		Financial Action Task Force (FATF)	2009		
		Development Assistance Committee (DAC)	2010		
		13	New Delhi	Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization (AARDO)	1963
		14	Tokyo	Asian Productivity Organization (APO)	1961
15	Lisbon	International Lead and Zinc Study Group (ILZSG)	1987		
16	Manila	Asia-Pacific Postal Union (APPU)	1961		
		Eastern Regional Organization For Public Administration (EROPA)	1962		
17	Monaco	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	1966		
		International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)	1957		
18	Basel	Bank for International Settlements (BIS)	1997		

Korea's Participation to International Organization



Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2018)

UN and UN-Affiliated Organization Participation

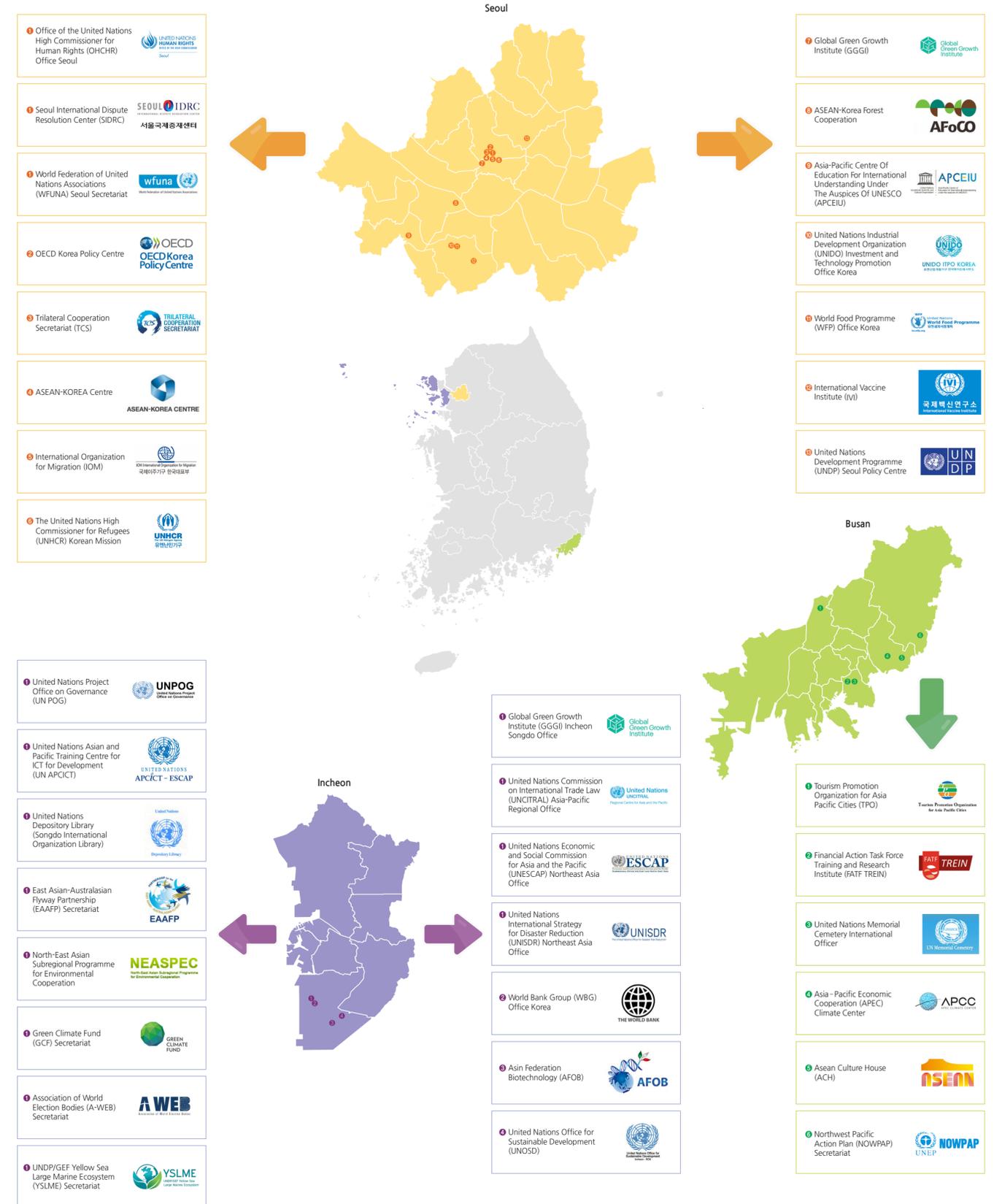
No.	Stead	International Organization	Year of Membership
1	New York	United Nations (UN)	1991
2	London	International Maritime Organization (IMO)	1962
3	Rome	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	1949
		International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1978
4	Madrid	World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)	1957
5	Montreal	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1952
6	Bangkok	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	1954
7	Bern	Universal Postal Union (UPU)	1949
8	Vienna	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957
8	Vienna	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1967
9	Santiago	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)	2007
10	Washington, DC	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1955
		International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1955
		International Development Association (IDA)	1961
10	Washington, DC	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	1964
		International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)	1967
		Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)	1988
11	Geneva	World Health Organization (WHO)	1949

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 Universal Postal Union (UPU), and the World Health Organization (WHO). As shown on the map, the number of UN or UN-affiliated organizations that Korea has joined has reached 26.

When Korea became a member of the United Nations in 1991, the nation found itself in a better position for international cooperation. Korea has also served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council and as a member of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). In addition, Korea served as the chair of the 56th UN General Assembly. In 2007, Ban Ki-moon from Korea was

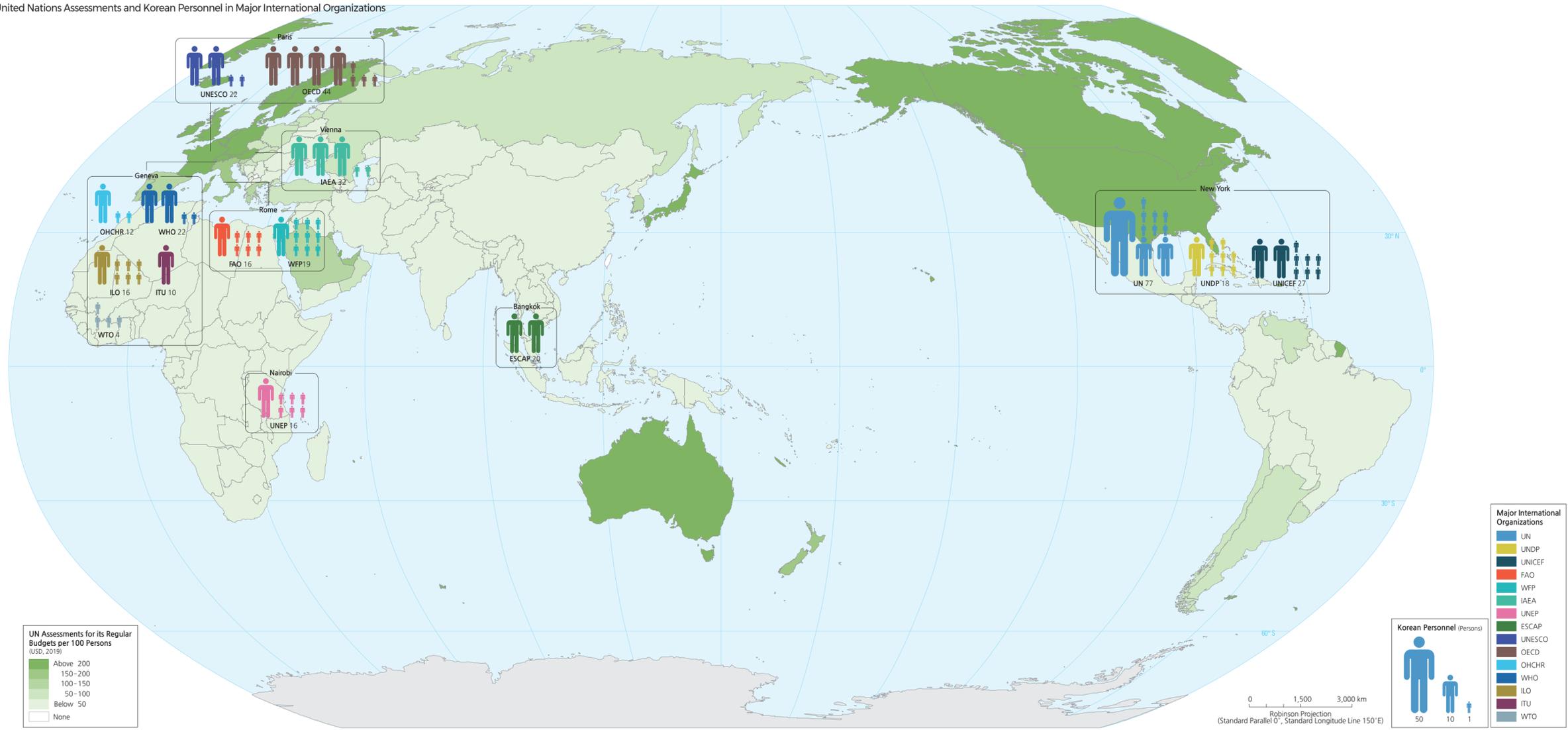
inaugurated as the 8th secretary-general of the United Nations. As of 2018, Korea has also joined 91 intergovernmental organizations for multilateral collaboration to deal with international issues in the global economy, resource development, international cooperation and development, disease control, and environmental protection.

Headquarters and Branch Offices of International Organizations in Korea



Korean Activities in International Organizations

United Nations Assessments and Korean Personnel in Major International Organizations



Major International Organizations with Korean Personnel

International Organization	The Number of Koreans
United Nations Headquarters	77
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)	20
Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR)	12
Total	109
International Organization	The Number of Koreans
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	18
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	16
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	27
World Food Programme (WFP)	19
Total	80
International Organization	The Number of Koreans
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	16
International Labor Organization (ILO)	16
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	10
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	22
Total	64
International Organization	The Number of Koreans
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	32
World Trade Organization (WTO)	4
Total	36
International Organization	The Number of Koreans
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	44
Total	44
International Organization	The Number of Koreans
Other Organization	238
Total	238
571	

Korea, as a UN member, has contributed to the UN Regular Budget that is revised every two years and approved by the UN General Meeting. The UN relies on the assessments of its member countries for the regular budget. The assessments rate, assigned to each member country, is directly proportionate to its Gross

National Income. In the event that a country has foreign debts, the assessment may be lowered by the amount of redemption. The assessment rate cannot exceed 22% or fall below 0.001%. The rate is revised every three years by a committee comprised of 18 countries. Alongside its economic growth, Korea's assessment rate

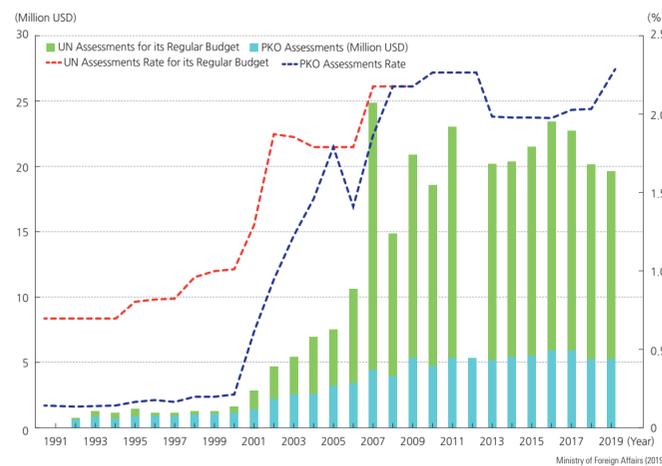
increased, from 0.69% in 1990 to 2.267% in 2019. The map also shows Korean citizens who are engaged in international organizations headquartered in foreign cities. In 2013, hundreds of Koreans were working for a variety of international organizations such as the UN Headquarters, the International

Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the World Health Organization (WHO), which has headquarters in New York, Vienna, Paris, and Geneva. The table shows Korean citizens in leadership positions in international organizations with a focus on the UN.

Korea actively participates in the UN Peace Keeping Operations (PKO), plays a role in alleviating disputes around the world, and protects human rights. As of 2019, 580 Korean peacekeeping forces were dispatched to seven different missions: 284 in Lebanon, 285 in South Sudan, seven in India and Pakistan, three in the

Western Sahara, and one in Sudan's Darfur. They work for stability operations, truce supervision, and rebuilding. Korea is ranked 11th, with 2.267% of the PKO assessment rate in 2019.

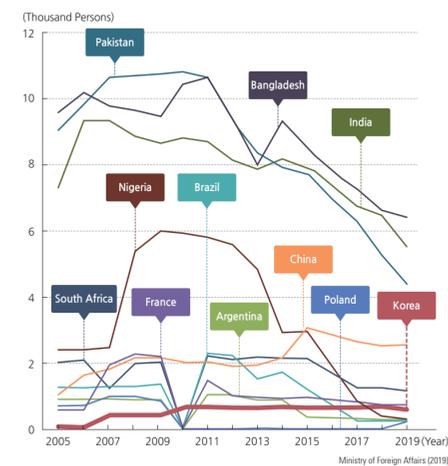
Korea's UN Assessments



Korean Forces for UN PKO by Year



UN PKO Forces by Country of Origin



Korean UN PKO Forces

