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**“The Pacification of the Korean Peninsula: Perspectives from the foreign policy of
North and South Korea”**

AUTHOR

Quirina Salome Aguirre Santos

DIRECTOR

Mgst. Damiano Scotton

CUENCA - ECUADOR

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DEDICATORY

From the beginning of my formative process in college there were several challenges and adversities that without the support and perseverance of God and my parents, I would not have been able to overcome. Therefore, I dedicate this thesis to you mom and dad, because you have been a fundamental part of my life. Thanks for your love and patience, without you none of this would have been possible. I love you very much and I am very grateful to have you in my life. I also want to dedicate this thesis to the rest of my family, my brother Cristobal, and my stepfather Manuel, they are a fundamental part and have accompanied me throughout this process.

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INDEX OF CONTENTS

DEDICATORY	i
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	; Error! Marcador no definido.
SUMMARY	; Error! Marcador no definido.
ABSTRACT	v
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1 I: History of the Koreas	;Error! Marcador no definido.
1.1. Introduction.....	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.2. History: Korean Peninsula	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.3. Background of the division of the Korean Peninsula	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.4. Political history of the two Koreas since 1953	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.4.1. Republic of Korea politics.....	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.4.2. Politics of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.5. Korea's ideology	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.5.1. Conceptualization of ideology.....	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.5.2. Ideology of the Republic of Korea	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.5.3. Ideology of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.6. Cultural similarities and differences between the two Koreas.....	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.6.1. Conceptualization of Culture.....	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.6.2. Culture of the Republic of Korea	; Error! Marcador no definido.
1.6.3. Culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.	; Error! Marcador no definido.
CHAPTER II: The foreign policy of the two Koreas from 1953 to 2020	;Error! Marcador no definido.
2.1. Introduction.....	15
2.2. Contextualization of Foreign Policy	; Error! Marcador no definido.
2.3. Conceptualization of a Foreign Policy.....	; Error! Marcador no definido.
2.4. Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the international community.....	15
2.5. Republic of Korea in the international community.....	; Error! Marcador no definido.
2.6. Reciprocal foreign policy between the Koreas	; Error! Marcador no definido.
CHAPTER III: The pacification of the Korean peninsula: What prospects? ;	;Error! Marcador no definido.

3.1.	Introduction.....	24
3.2.	Possibilities of cooperation between the two Koreas for facilitate pacification. ¡Error! Marcador no definido.	
3.2.1.	Pacification and Cooperation Perspectives..... ¡Error! Marcador no definido.	
3.2.2.	Factors to consider to achieve a Pacification.....	25
3.2.3.	Purposes to achieve Pacification	26
3.2.4.	Possible proposals to achieve peace	26
	CONCLUSIONS	29
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	32

ABSTRACT

All kinds of international conflicts are formed by the mix of a group of complex factors and implications, in which knowledge is essential for their treatment. In this case the Korean conflict and division represent a mistake that goes from the Cold War to the present. From that point of view, this research aims to find a correct cooperation policy that provides benefits to North Korea and South Korea. This thesis utilized a qualitative approach, descriptive research, and documentary review. The research shows that the Japanese invasion generated a new historical sequence, creating a disagreement among Koreans conceptualized as a struggle of identities between inhabitants. Apparently, that aspect figures in the construction of two states in Korea, regardless of the extra national benefits. The best idea for the inter-Korean situation is found with the identity that one day was shared, both in its historical and cultural aspect. This represents the essential point to create the harmonization between these two nations.

INTRODUCTION

It is certain the world has been a participant in the different problems or belligerent situations that have been developing over time between different countries, their have expanded over the different international entities. In this regard, notably various organizational entities over time have tried to promote peace and provide a solution or manage to withstand all the past and current difficulties of each country in a harmonious manner.

However, there are nations that due to different events have fragmented, and in one way or another they have tried to generate peace and cooperation between different nations. Nevertheless, there are countries that maintain a belligerent tendency towards the other, as is the case of Israel with Palestine, Syria with Yemen, and others which have been hostile and have not stopped attacking each other.

But essentially there is a conflict in which the world has inherently participated, in the progression of an international conflict and one of the most complicated situations to understand, due to the catastrophe that such a confrontation can cause; the dispute and combat that North and South Korea are engaged into this day; North Korea even more so because of its growing nuclear power.

It has been 70 years since the original confrontation of these two nations, also called the Battle of Korea, and still be present in the memories of their habitants. A historic transition that would mark the future of a nation where the United States, the Soviet Union and China would be part of one of the most inhuman conflagration situations, with hundreds of people killed and cities devastated.

Although the Korean peninsula, throughout its history, has been characterized as a consolidated and uniform territory, which occupied a specific identity, culture and language with assets and a solid political structure. However, over time it has been fading away due to international interests. Thus, foreign invasions such as that of Japan and its own hegemonic supremacy after World War II, caused its division into two states, where different perspectives were concatenated between South and North Korea.

In that sense, two different ideologies were formed, as ethnically equal inhabitants with families that are divided. However, South Korea from the governmental dynamics presided over by different leaders and administrations since the seventies to the nineties, have described the panorama of the separation of the two nations. Already in the periods from 2000 to 2018 they consummated in concrete behaviors, with which South Korea built foreign policies that tried to transform the belligerent situation with North Korea in the face of a peaceful peninsula and the systematization of the same identity.

Although it was mentioned that the Korean territory was historically characterized as a uniform nation, both in culture, the language and politics, these particularities have faded over time. As such, Korea has suffered various adversities in its territory, such as the settlers (Japan and China) who invaded the peninsula and uprooted the aspects of the Korean characterization. Even extra-national interests and benefits were affected.

That is why this research attempts to describe the different events that have been developing since its formation as a homogeneous peninsula until its separation, to understand all the situations that have been converging in the Korean peninsular environment.

From that order of ideas, the purpose of this study lies in understanding the conflict between these two nations and if there really is the possibility of generating the cooperation between the two nations, to facilitate the pacification, which will give meaning to a probable reunification between the two nations by existing foreign policies. This link that has been tried to be achieved for a long time, turns out to be a fundamental part where North Korean foreign policy is one that has generated more associative gaps between them, therefore, the peaceful union of these two nations is energized as a remedy to this disagreement with global repercussions, influencing a regional and international harmony and protection.

Therefore, these chapters intend to address and publicize the different adversities and antagonisms between these two nations, as well as their historical factors, the dislocation of the North and the South, their different political procedures, and ideologies of the two nations and their Cultural aspects to better understand the uncertainty reflected in the Korean opposition.

CHAPTER I: History of the Koreas

1.1. Introduction

This chapter will understand the historical approaches that surround the Korean peninsula, from its origins to its representation. In addition, it will talk about the externalities, qualities or differences that have been framed in the events of the Korean peninsula, as well as the facts that have arisen in the peninsular division.

1.2. History: Korean Peninsula

As a historical compendium of the Korean peninsula, the history of Korea dates to countless vestiges and ancient relics from the early Paleolithic era found in Korea. Those reflect that human have coexisted on the Korean peninsula for 700,000 years, where several migratory borders converged on the peninsula (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2017). Thus, the Korean conformation originates from Altaic, Mongoloid tribes named Dongyi clan; different from the Chinese people that inhabited the Korean peninsula and Manchuria millennial age; It has its origins in the Yemek and the Han, an ethnic bond of the Korean population (Maldonado, 2020).

Korean signs thus take a route in Gojoseon Manchuria and Samguksagi, which are the kingdoms that fundamentally prevailed in the Korean peninsula and that consequently have been overcrowded since ancient times. The same ones that with time and the historical construction of the essence of the Korean peninsula, had a combative and inquisitorial dynamic within the peninsula. However, the three states had their consolidation for the kingdom of “Silla” (kingdom that belonged to Korea), the same one that managed to control most of the Korean peninsula; that stage is distinguished as a North and South stage, with Silla dominating the peninsula, all this happened in the year 108 (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2017).

Since the year 1418 Korea was characterized by different aspects, both peace and the enhancement of the arts and sciences, had a strengthened character where they already maintained open foreign policies with China and Japan, in addition to research on religion, architecture, astronomy, agriculture and literature, took force and developed rapidly; however, the kingdom of Silla had an aristocratic conversion, which centralized positions, territory, and science (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2017).

Another situation to Korean history, and that constitutes a historical milestone in the construction of the two Koreas, is the invasion of Japan in 1952, leaving the entire Korean Peninsula devastated. Korea was also characterized by having been colonized several times, such as by the Mughals in 1231. (Mongols and Koreans dignified the peninsula as "Korea") and Japan in 1592. It is important to mention that this fact is due to the existence of new situations, such as military alliances, International Trade, the era of Confucianism, among others. It was not until 1636 that the recovery began, and at the end of the nineteenth century, the height of the European attack called New Imperialism began. In that way Japan enjoying a predominant position respect Korea and part of China, organized a strong military attack plan (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2017).

1.1. Background to the division of the Korean peninsula.

In 1910. Japan occupied Korea exercising its military dominance throughout the peninsula. In 1919 the independence of Korea was declared, where millions of Koreans participated, whose involvement consisted of protests Japanese takeover; however, despite the political dispute that occurred, Korea had a great empowerment as a culture and society, it faced a great improvement, both discrimination and antagonism of sexes and race, concurred with abysmal changes (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2017).

In said exordium, the liberation of the peninsula took place in 1945 due to the claim of Korea, an act committed by the Japanese subjugation. In the same way, in the year referred to, the dejection of Japan occurred through the Second World War, in that sense, as the war progressed, the Soviet Union pronounced the conflict against Japan, advancing China and the Korean peninsula, in such a way that the United States Army was mobilized in Korea and instantly the fragmentation of the peninsula occurred at the 38th parallel; Illegitimately divided, Korea became a geopolitical stigmatization attacked by two world entities (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2017).

In this concordance, north of the 38th parallel would originate the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and in opposition to it the Republic of South Korea. Precisely in the year 1950, the two formally went to war, where North Korea invaded South Korea (El País, 2018). Added to this fact is Stalin's economic and political interest in propagating

communism, and particularly the dictatorial hegemony of North Korea (Lonely Planet, 2017).

Fundamentally, the Korean division affects from the point of view that the nations were connected to foreign interests supported by USA and the Soviet Union, which antagonized the two Koreas; the Soviet Union and China meddled with North Korea promoting communism, (Russia is a country close to North Korea, it was always opportunistic, so it implanted communism) and the USA did it with South Korea (Fernández and Borque, 2013). It is worth mentioning that the division of Korea is not subject to history, culture, or nationalist purposes, but rather the division is due to the benefit or interests of the allies (Lemus, 2020).

This situation, given by different alliances, turned into a surprise confrontation from the North to the South, between communists and capitalists for the domination of the Korean peninsula; so, the course of this nation became the currency of exchange between the USA and the USSR (Blakemore, 2020). The product of these setbacks, of the authority of the USA and the Soviet Union, resulted in the establishment of two separate Koreas focused primarily on political structure, separate by communism and democracy, which also concur in economic and social inequalities, which are currently still in dispute on the peninsula (Mella and Peña, 2016).

1.2. Political history of the two Koreas since 1953

On this topic, certain important considerations of the political context of the two Koreas will be stipulated, such as the historical political transition, the framework of alliances, among others, which will serve as an appropriate support for the development of this topic.

1.2.1. Republic of Korea politics

There are several curiosities and setbacks for which the Korean peninsula has been exposed. South Korea, suffered under Japanese subjugation since 1907; therefore, both the statutes and democracy would have little affinity with the Japanese constitution (Lonely Planet, 2017), for that reason South Korea in its political context lacks democracy (León, 2006).

In that sense, South Korea suffered different changes, because the political structures were created at the end of the war in 1953, since that date a series of processes would originate the political instances of the Republic of Korea. All that was the result of the influence of

the political interests of the United States of America in South Korea creating the communist revolts, the military coups, and assassinations. All these particularities put Korea at risk and represent the basis of the main aspects of South Korea (this process was from 1961 to 1992). However, all these detractors, in the democratic framework, gave resulted in a process of stagnation, as well as the absence of a reified democracy (Lonely Planet, 2017).

On the other hand, North Korea enjoyed a period of government of Syngman Rhee who governed in an authoritarian and individualistic manner and had a communist idealization until 1960 (León, 2006). Thus, the position of South Korea in the 1950s was very poor, because its precarious economy was once again subdued and devastated by the Japanese in civil battle, thus industrial activities and the extraction of raw materials were guided by Japanese military needs (Knight, 2021). In that respect, domestic and foreign policies revolved around Japan. But it was in the early 1970s that the South Korean economy began to gain autonomous strength, starting with a development cycle that, despite the setbacks that arose, has been maintained until now (Caballero, 2021).

Although it is true, the political construction of South Korea already had its signs in 1962, when General Park Chung-hee began the period of industrialization in South Korea, which denoted an important particularity in the Korean economy, creating: Samsung, Hyundai, Lucky Star etc. These were called the voluminous private conglomerates subject to the state (Caballero, 2021) these represented distinctive peculiarities in the structure of the Korean social community. (Arellano, 2016).

It was not until 1992 that, after being victorious in the presidential elections, Kim Young-Sam began to solidify a true democracy (Lonely Planet, 2017). On the other hand, already within the framework of the Korean contemporaneity, the political structure of South Korea constituted a parliamentary democracy with a presidential representative (Santander, 2019), where the presidential structure was appointed for a five-year process, which was made up of three independent powers: the executive, legislative (by 300 people from the assembly) and judicial (with 14 judges of the supreme court), with 17 regional and 226 local authorities (Korea.net, 2021).

In this aspect, within the sociopolitical processes, since 2016 emancipation had been promoted in the organizational, financial and labor spheres, which had an impact on South

Korea as an international economy towards the world (Caballero, 2021). However, these applied procedures were also a fundamental sociopolitical factor that economically supported the United States, after which was solidified in both external and internal policies of Korea (Libertad y Desarrollo, 2017).

In this approach, since 2017 a scheme has been stipulated with political, economic, and social reforms, as well as the growth of transparency and the constitution, to uproot power and strengthen regional independence. In addition, there are proposals for restructuring of judicial processes, it also wants to confront the political interests of the nation and at the same time participate in the transformation of strategies related to labor insertion (Iberglobal, 2018).

1.2.2. Politics of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

As mentioned, the political interests created a duality between the two Koreas, the confrontations between the United States and the UN (the UN is the central organization that act on the different national setbacks, this organization was involved in the principal attacks of Korea) left their nation devastated, and precisely there the political framework of North Korea in 1948 began their national reconstruction with the Chinese influence led by the Kim dynasty; this dynasty get substantial changes in the development of the country. At the end of 1980, with the fall of communism, North Korea begins with searches for other socialist nations, allying first with the Soviet Union, which ended in 1991, dispossessing the nation of subsidies that needed to preserve their aspect of autonomy and efficiency (Lonely Planet, 2017).

From this perspective, within the framework of North Korean politics, several Western experts attributed the political system to be the result of intercession and the purposes of the Soviet Union, so that several pointed out that Marxist-type "Kimilsunism" is subject to the orientation of Kim Il-sung, which is the exegesis of "Stalinism" (Grau, 2000). However, North Korea had its own political process; the Soviet and Chinese ideas maintained confrontations with the praxis of North Korean policies, for that reason North Korea is the combination of Korean, Chinese and Soviet ideas with a significant part of the political culture adjusted in Korea, this is how the structure and leadership are based. (Grau, 2000).

Therefore, North Korea acts as a total and cloistered monarchy, its defense of domination does not accept limits of inhumanity towards the subjugation of its population; the Juche discipline that means master or owner of the body, which is a national ideology of Marxism-Leninism (hukporti, 2014) created by the founder of the dynasty, Kim Il.sung and later with his son Kim Jong-il and in the Currently Kim Jong-un, supported the fragmented vision of that region, in addition, that judgment prioritized national independence and autonomy, and was originated as an ideological term inherent in the inescapable links of the time, both with the Soviet Union, even currently with the People's Republic (Cantelmi, 2020).

The political magnitude of North Korea existed in its centralized economy, the state being the one that subordinates production, and the president who generates priorities as well as economic development. Already in 1954, economic policy was subject to and supported by the strengthening of heavy industry (metallurgy and chemicals), optimization of technology, mechanization, and infrastructure (Lee et al., 2021).

The constitution of North Korea began in 1948 and was replaced in 1972, and observations were made in 1992, 1998, 2009 and 2016. After the death of Kim Il-sung, a continuity regime was established with the previous one, the preface ending with: “The Socialist Constitution of the DPRK of Kim Il-sung, legitimately represented by the ideology and advances in the construction of the Juche state, so that in 2009 it was pronounced as the highest administrative power in the nation, as supreme leader and governor of the defense commission, and consecutively with the Kim hegemony (Lee et al., 2021).

In that sense, the government was the prime minister, appointed by deputy prime ministers and a cabinet, appointed by national legislation (SPA); the head of the SPA is the entrenched head of state of North Korea; It should be noted that Kim Jong-Il was supreme commander of the Korean army and general secretary of the KWP (Korean Workers' Party, directed by a Politburo), that after his death Kim Jong-Un took over these functions to finally be appointed as chair of state affairs (Lee et al., 2021).

Consequently, North Korea had a single-party governmental structure, in other words, the presidential insertion was related to a family kinship bond. However, this approval was issued by the state affairs commission, the main instrument of government of North Korea. the nation: the executive command, also has a unicameral parliament, named supreme

popular assembly, and contained 687 seats, the delegates of this parliament were elected on a five-yearly basis (Enterarse, 2019)

In this sense, the North Korean regime was characterized by a bizarre and dynastic construction, which WAS also very functional and simulated a useful communist identity for its tactical needs, particularly with its critical interconnection with China; This is how the North Korean dictatorship was cleverly born after the conflict with Korea in the middle of the previous century (Cantelmi, 2020).

1.3.Korean ideology

In order to understand more appropriately the antagonisms and dichotomies inherent in the ideological structures of the Koreas, it is essential to contemplate the different appreciations and relevant dissonances of the term ideology to obtain a better understanding of it.

1.3.1. Conceptualization of ideology

The ideology is detailed in the generation or material and spiritual realization of the human being incorporating scientific cognition; the same that is produced in the framework of social situations (Paz et al., 2018). In this sense, ideology is a structure of ideas and social contemplations that the individual creates from reality (Paz et al., 2018), or it is a representation of the imaginary link between subjects and their real situations (Hinkelammert, 2021). as is the functional exposure to a social system (Blanco, 2019). From this perspective, the authors allude to the fact that ideology is a set of ideas or characteristics immersed in a social situation.

1.3.2. Ideology of the Republic of South Korea

FROM this point of view, the ideological generalities or doctrinal system that is in the instances of South Korea are based on a multi-party unicameral regime with a presidential model. The state management system is centralized, the national assembly is the constitutional foundation of the legislative power, the judiciary in the supreme court, and the prosecution that has a significant weight in politics (Icex, s.f.)

In this aspect, President Moon Jae-in in his beginnings was characterized by a revisionist form of government (submitting the doctrine to an update) unlike previous mandates that were conservative (Iberglobal, 2018). However, South Korea was characterized as a nation of patriotism because Moon Jae-in had extended beyond South Korean ideology, despite

the problems that have occurred in the last seven decades, with his liberal command, which attributed that the democracy and the economy were associated with the fruits of the impulse and commitment of conservatism and liberalism (Yonhap News Agency, 2019).

This is how liberal democracy and the economy are characteristic factors of the South Korean structure, in addition, they are great imitators of technological particularities, therefore, it is not uncommon to perceive how they inhabit and practice democracy and leadership rotation; it is a nation with sections of powers and a proportion carefully built around civil and social autonomy distinguished worldwide, with equality and citizen security processes that the State and its inhabitants watch over and treat (Arellano, 2016).

In accordance with the information mentioned, the South Koreans within the values of their social structure represent a symbol of hierarchy, not only due to the formative path that each subject acquires, but rather, in the sense of the development and empowerment of the education, which is renowned at all levels; and next to these, the family is found in a gratifying proportion (Arellano, 2016). South Korea represents a homogeneous and cloistered society, but that over time has been increasingly incorporated into the externality, in addition the expression of freedom deepens every time in South Korean citizenship, even more than in Japanese and Chinese culture (Arellano, 2016).

The South Korean population is highly represented by the empowerment generated, developed by its predecessors, ethics is an essential point, it is an efficient and determining nation, few countries compete in attachment and labor morality (Arellano, 2016).

1.3.3. Ideology of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Menéndez (2020) alludes to the fact that, within the North Korean context, it can be reflected that the system that governs this nation has already been established since the past and that it also occurs with a transitive social sequence in the behavior of Kim imperialism, it is the so-called Juche ideology. Chamusero (2017) mentions that it is determined by the Songun policy.

Juche (self-reliance, creative spirit, and conscience), is Kim Il-Sung's enlightened application of Marxist-Leninist cues to current North Korean political realities; the same that he understands as a philosophy of revolutionary confrontations to emancipate the peninsula from any imperialist figure that threatens the country, which is the key to strengthening the philosophy of a nation with autonomy that does not need external

sources that affect culture Korean, through Songun politics (Chamusero, 2017). The Songun policy is conceptualized as the starting point of the military elites towards other factors, processes that mark the total priority of the North Korean State, given that the Korean People's Army is the most significant entity in the defense of the revolution (Chamusero, 2017).

Thus, the Juche ideology is the axis of the entire North Korean system and the same one that triggers all determinations with freedom under this premise. In addition, the result of this threatening North Korean behavior is subject to Soviet influences, and the incorporation to the hostile environment of global capitalism (Rojas, 2019). Hence, the North Korean system has a greater interconnection with the totalitarian regimes of the extreme right than of the left, and Jucheism is the ideological essence of the country (Menéndez, 2020).

It should be noted that these determinations or the so-called ideology, are the central plan of the transformational development of North Korea, and in turn, being a cloistered country that does not allow the conjuncture of almost anyone, make up the characteristic of isolation in the international arena (Find out, 2019).

Thus, the North Korean doctrinal perspective is overwhelming in every way, and at the same time tends to be coercive in many particularities, in other words, freedom, expression and politics affect the North Korean command, so much so that, arrests, cruelty and murder, are part of the fear and domination over the population, and that within the vulnerabilities to human rights, is that of exercising their people (including children, prisoners and detainees), to carry out demanding jobs to establish projects and tasks that glorify the Kim dynasty and the Korean workers' party, in more synthesized terms could be referred to as a demagogic command (Enterarse, 2019).

1.4.Cultural similarities and differences between the two Koreas

In this section, we are going to talk about the framework that includes culture and its different conceptions of literature, in addition, the cultural approach of the nations that represent the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be presented.

1.4.1. Conceptualization of Culture

Culture plays an important role in the development of a society, this is how beliefs, values, and social conceptions are part of the sociocultural structure and a system; the same that configures the intrinsic part of a social entity, both the conjuncture and hierarchical planning are in social reciprocity, of the cultural framework (Romeu, 2019). In this sense, culture is a system of meanings accentuated in a symbolic way, in which people interconnect (Escudero, Trujillo and Pérez, 2019). It is also understood as a unit structured in two aspects, in a set of artifacts and a process of customs (Malinowski, 2018).

1.4.2. Culture of the Republic of Korea

South Korea is a country that is characterized by being broad in culture, as in the tourism field, which is a highly positioned country in international terms (The Economic and Commercial Office of Spain in Seoul, 2018) but culturally it stands out in the musical field, literature (the most important expression of poetry is shiyo), arts and cinema; that it is fundamentally characterized by its language (it is known that language is an identity factor of a population), given that it has not suffered interruptions throughout its history; therefore, the Koreans have maintained an authentic property in their language identity and unique temple (Arellano, 2016).

Regarding this, Korean literature has transcended enormously, its poets have a great global distinction as is the case of Ko Un, winner of the Nobel Prize for works as "Sensitivity from the other shore, Songs by the seashore, Ten thousand lives, Back on Fire", which have been well received in the literary context. However, music is also a key point in South Korean culture, because its musical compendium is highly structured by symphony orchestras, highly solidified opera groups and great musical ability, as well as great musical performers (religious, folk, and vocal), which are very similar to the music of Japan and China (Arellano, 2016). Korea is as cultural as its painting, the art of the brush represents a characteristic Chinese factor, the Koreans have known how to properly manage this type of doctrine; like the cinema that has emerged remarkably and has had a great reception, recognition, and trajectory (Arellano, 2016)

On the other hand, other cultural aspect of Koreans is that is valuable for them to dominate their language as well as their writing. There is a passion for their language and represent an important aspect to intensify the ethnic and national entity (López and Ryzhkov, 2017). Also, in their dogmatic prevalence, Confucianism is represented by 75% of the

population, the rest is Buddhist and in a lower category Christianity. In addition, the family system is predominant inside the needs of any subject, social comfort is more significant than individuality and the workplace as the complement of life; These particularities assume in the phrase “in Korea you represent what your face represents”, in other words, your face represent your honor. (CEA, 2017).

1.4.3. Culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

In North Korea, as a starting point within its culture, there is traditionalism, since the population has a highly represented affinity in the field of festivities (cultivation season, swallows, spring festival, among others); in this approach is the musical field, the typical one called Jeong-ak and the folkloric one called Minsogak; In this sense, there is also the artistic part, represented by traditional dances from ancient times, the drum party, with the aim of reviving the dead (Hablemos de Cultura, 2017).

In that aspect, the cultural traditions are a manifestation of nationalism and the monuments to Kim Il-sung represent the reality of North Korea. The cultural components are attached to the communist ideology, both writers and artists aim to increase the morality of the class and reproduce the superiority and individuality of Korean culture. In this way writers, musicians, dancers are in government systems, such as the national theater for the arts and the state symphony orchestra (Lee et al., 2021).

It is worth mentioning that the museums are a great benefit in the cultural context, the archeology sites of the cities are in Yongang. In addition, the broadcasting and press systems are linked with the Korean central news agency (Lee et al., 2021).

On the other hand, in the same cultural framework of the nation is combined by different religions such as shamanism, Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, which have a strong interconnection with Korean culture. However, the country has obtained other cultural currents. international, fundamentally from China. However, the Koreans have stood out for preserving their identity such as language and customs; Westernization at the end of the 19th century was carried out in accordance with Korean customs and calmly promoted the culture without much setback until the 1940s, even though the Japanese tried to debase Korean culture (Lee et al., 2021). Many of the North Korean remnants died out after World War II, privacy and freedom became limited (Lee et al., 2021).

Obviously, it is important to understand the journey that the two Koreas have had, their distance is reflected a lot by the Japanese hegemony and the extra national benefits. The economic, political and social actions have had a historical transformation of the South Korean empowerment, its rise is due to industrial and technological development. However, the North Korean economic and political processes are centralized from the maximum degree that is the Juche ideology, the same as disassociates any cultural relationship with another nation and emphasizes North Korean militancy as the primary axis of their nation, however, it is important to recognize that regardless of the national antagonism of the two Koreas, emaciated by the events of war and confrontation, the two they have occupied a vertiginous development in the world scope.

CHAPTER II: The foreign policy of the two Koreas from 1953 to 2020

2.1.Introduction

With the description made of the antagonistic, historical, ideological, cultural, social, and political factors of the two Koreas, this chapter aims to generate a description of the term foreign policy, to better understand its context, followed by its international relationship. and the description of the existing foreign policies that the two Koreas have with different countries, and in turn the foreign policies that exist between the two Koreas. In this way a greater understanding of the foreign policy between them will be generated.

2.2.Contextualization of Foreign Policy

According to the above, different particularities have been determined in the two Koreas, from their unified characterization as a single peninsula, to being formed as an independent republic one from the other, marking historical, political, social, and cultural aspects of them. From this approach, it is necessary to adhere to the relevant aspects that determine the idea of a foreign policy between South Korea and North Korea. It is worth mentioning that a foreign policy is subject within the framework of a grounded perspective that affects development or thought. That is, they are norms that are subject to appropriate or pertinent conduct in each context, processed from an identity of its own (Sanchez and Acosta, 2020). In this way, a foreign policy is fundamental to update itself, promote national benefits and promote its sovereignty in the different adversities of war; to generate opportunities and arise actively, facilitating the political and legal strength that the coming global system claims (Robles, 2021).

2.3.Conceptualization of a Foreign Policy

The University of Uruguay (2021) mentions Calduch citation (1993); the foreign policy is a global policy developed by a group of determinations and actions by which the purposes are specified, and the resources of a State are used to develop, convert, or cease ties with the various representatives of international society. Thus, Sánchez and Acosta (2020) mention that foreign policy is the study of the way of acting of the States articulated with direction abroad and that are produced internally. While the RAE (2020) defines foreign policy as the group of determinations and exercises of the government linked to the different international representatives, to encourage, generate and protect the values of an international country. Inevitably, the authors manage to contrast the different appreciations of a foreign policy and its need within the global sphere.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the international community

As explained about the different conceptions and ideas inherent in the aspects of a foreign policy, North Korea within international ties, mentions that the state seeks to preserve connections that allow breaking with the old international system of submission and oppression, to generate a modern one focused on balance, uniformity, and rectitude (Popular Democratic Republic of Korea, 2011).

The foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been through different stages since its enactment in 1948. From its inception, North Korea was diplomatically linked with the Eastern nations, with the People's Republic of China and the Vietnamese subversives (Wertz, 2016). Within the late 1960s and 1970s, North Korea began to entrench itself with Third World nations emerging from colonialism, in dispute with South Korea over diplomatic distinction and authenticity (Armstrong, 2009), and thereby began to act politically with the countries that defend peace (Chamusero, 2017); After the decline of the Soviet Union, the DPRK increased its diplomatic relationship with capitalist nations, including the USA, Europe and Japan (Ryzhkov and López, 2018).

Within the relational procedures of North Korea with the outside, it is mentioned that the Juche ideology has guided autonomy in foreign affairs, but that it does not indicate diplomatic or economic disengagement (Armstrong, 2013). However, the states that benefit most economic grants to North Korea, either institutionally through non-governmental companies, are China and South Korea (Patiño, 2018). North Korea has promoted different policies of diplomatic affinity related to alterable geopolitical areas and has stipulated ties with several countries (Wertz, 2016). One hundred and sixty-four nations have established formal diplomatic connections with North Korea (Chow, 2017), although several of these nations do not currently have an authorized ambassador from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or a diplomatic assignment in Pyongyang; Twenty-four nations have embassies in Pyongyang, as well as China and Russia have consulates in Chongjin (Wertz, 2016).

In this aspect, Switzerland has an office in Pyongyang, France (the same one that does not have an express diplomatic link with North Korea) has established a benefactor and cultural action office. Several of the nations that have diplomatic ties with North Korea have diplomatic teams leading North Korea out of their embassies in Beijing. Others are

also based out of embassies in Seoul (Wertz, 2016). North Korea has embassies in forty-seven nations, some of the ambassadors in addition are residing in neighboring nations; In this way, it has assigned a set of commercial tasks or delegation offices in nations where an embassy is lacking, as well as diplomatic work in UN sites in Paris, Geneva and New York (Wertz, 2016). In this sense, North Korea, in the context of international relations, expresses itself through different political procedures, commercial aspects and diplomatic systematization with several countries.

In the 1970s, North Korea continued to build ties with Africa and Asia, essentially reaching out to those nations where China has already built diplomatic and economic ties (Minnich, 2018). However, North Korea continued trade ties with several Western European nations. In that decade, their diplomatic ideas were conditioned to European nations with predominant left-wing groups such as Denmark and Portugal, as well as nations such as Austria and Switzerland (Armstrong, 2013).

In that same decade, North Korea joined various international organizations such as the WHO, however, at the end of the 1970s, North Korea was hampered by the antagonism and disappointment of inter-Korean ties (Schaefer, 2010). In addition, the North Korean terrorism that applied to a Korean Airlines aircraft in 1987, was strongly criticized internationally, hindering North Korea's relations with the outside world, and expelled North Korean representatives in response to the determination to assassinate the president of South Korea (Hyondok, 2018).

At the end of the 1980s, North Korea's foreign policy took an abysmal fall, when the contiguous East began to break down; in 1988 the South Koreans promote a modern “Nordpolitick” foreign policy, marching towards the North Korean communist. In 1989, this policy unleashed benefits, because Seoul established links with the whole of the East, distinguishing mainly Pyongyang. The idea of commercial entry and South Korean capital would sooner or later lead to the recognition of South Korea by the Soviet Union and China (Carcedo, 2020).

On the other hand, in the 1990s, the nuclear revolt in North Korea presented various difficulties, dismantling its diplomatic recognition of nuclear empowerment. In this uncertainty, North Korea established communication relations with its adversaries, this being the indication for denuclearization, and showing in the creation of political and

economic ties (Wertz, 2016). From that apparent relationship, denuclearization became a truncated process, however, South Korean ties concurred beneficially after the Inter-Korean Summit in 2000, where North Korea began to make diplomatic connections with different European nationalities, setting up embassies in Italy, South Africa, Germany, and England at the beginning of the year 2000 (SEAE, 2016).

However, the expectations to normalize the nuclear crisis in Korea presented some problems, again limiting international ties, despite this situation, the country sought to create ties with other nations such as Myanmar in 2007 and with South Sudan exercising formal diplomatic alliances with that country. (Wertz, 2016). Thus, the recalcitrant pursuit of North Korea's nuclear development and the stigmatization of human rights has hindered the gaps and links abroad, a clear example is Botswana which proclaimed its dismantling of diplomatic and consular ties with North Korea (Aguilar, Escobar and Rivera, 2019).

From this perspective, North Korea in the framework of the international community suffers from the disapproval of this given its nuclear development. In this way the UN sentenced this nuclear dynamism, reaffirming the imperative to stop the extension of nuclear weapons (Enterarse, 2019).

2.4. Republic of Korea in the international community

In the transition of the last decades, South Korea went through a system of development and industrialization. Since that cycle, the links to the world conglomerate such as international trade, turned out to be a fundamental part, thus the president participated strongly in the market, essentially in 1970 and 196. For that reason, South Korean empowerment is seen as export-driven and president-driven (Lee et al., 2018). From 1945 to 1950 South Korea suffered several problems caused by the Korean War, however, in 1950 South Korea's exports generated a large economic proportion, as well as an increase in imports, becoming a careful trade policy. (Sakong and Koh, 2018).

Given the international setbacks against North Korea due to the incessant nuclear tests, and that it is relatively in a climate of imbalance with South Korea, this territory has been forced to relate stronger ties with the United States, the same one that was a benefactor for a long time in the Korean peninsular conflict. The links between these two nations have been gradually developing, both in their foreign policies (free trade) and in the fluctuation of their economy (Centro de Estudios Internacionales Gilberto Bosques, 2020).

From this approach, South Korea has been constant in its bonds of friendship and contribution to different nations, maintains diplomatic connections with around 170 nations, occupies solid embassies in 115 nations, with 46 consular secretaries.(Korea.net, 2020) in addition, it has been a member of the United Nations Organization since 1991; this nation has also strengthened relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, as a vigilant representative of the ANSA group and also with the EAS. Since 2007, South Korea has maintained ties with the European Union in aspects of free trade to minimize trade barriers between the two organizations. It also signed free trade agreements with Canada and New Zealand in 2009 and South Korea was integrated into the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, in such a way that it was found to be the first nation that obtained benefits from this entity, becoming an opportune member of it (Chamber of Commerce Spain - Korea, 2021).

From another perspective, South Korea's ties with the European Union are systematized through formalized strategic processes and free trade conciliations. Formed since 2011, South Korea was the first Asian nation to sign an FTA with the EU and an additional Collaboration Agreement for South Korea's intervention in EU crisis management procedures (South Korea, 2021).

In this aspect, South Korea became involved to accredit timely activities as a member of different international organizations such as UNESCO, IMF, APEC, among others. South Korea has also carried out proceedings as a representative of the IOC since 1947; collaborates through the World Bank in plans created to benefit the nations that are in pursuit of empowerment lately, it has joined to the world effort for the preservation of peace, the world economic balance, the protection of the environment, among others. (Korea.net, 2020).

In 1990 and later, the foreign policy of South Korea, obtained a developed tonality of world scope, aimed at obtaining greater predominance in the conception of the international program, which fluctuated imminently through the collaboration in the G-20, and was as an actor of responsible development in the system of empowerment and emancipation of the nations of the South (Aguirre and Rubiolo, 2020).

The achievement of South Korean politics lies in economic diplomacy and empowerment given that the 2008 crisis, which served as a catalyst for the transcendence of the state and adjusted to world welfare (Snyder, 2018).

In recent times, South Korea had arduously increased ties with China, the same one that is classified as the largest customer and supplier and one of its fundamental investment jobs. However, the connections formed with Japan have been intensifying since the arrival to the mandate of Moon Jae-in (South Korea, 2021).

From this perspective, the generality of South Korean ties with Southeast Asia have economic aspects as a fundamental part due to their interrelation, commercial, financial reciprocity and human talent between the two. However, different connotations have begun to generate greater effectiveness in the last period, subject to the increase in reciprocal multilateral agreements and the demand for alternation on both sides in a regional situation of transformation (Aguirre and Rubiolo, 2020).

According to the Spanish Korean Chamber of Commerce (2021), it mentions that the South Korean economy has advanced significantly, given the increase in regional and bilateral trades, uniting with around 57 nations, so that openness the consideration of exports products for their industrial section, their structure is subject to international organizations, there are aspects that make the nation more fragile between the dynamics of the economy and global trade.

In just half a century, South Korea has gone from being one of the most harmed nations of globalization to becoming an empowerment nation capable of benefiting others. Thanks to that transition of great development, South Korea turned out to be the most significant presenter for the High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Korea.net, 2020). South Korea has become the hub of global electronic communications. In addition, it is one of the most advanced countries globally in relation to the connection of the Internet, its infrastructure is prominent and has great magnitude; their perspectives, indoctrination and experiences have been shared throughout the world, denoting cultural substantiality from generation to generation, as well as a primary element in international interrelation (The Academy of Korean Studies, 2017).

2.5. Reciprocal foreign policy between the two Koreas

According to the different adversities involved or connected in the international area of both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea, it is important to focus the perspective of the investigation based on the different foreign policies that have arisen for a possible affinity between the two Koreas. From this approach, it is pertinent to introduce the position of realism, since it determines the international and behavioral events of the state from disagreement, so that realism suggests that international events are understood based on the interpreter, the power, in which the state only thinks of its own good, because its political exercise is determined by the benefits that they could obtain (Maldonado, 2020).

In this way, it can be conceived that realism has built and as such has manifested the foreign policy of the states. Therefore, for the states, in order to ensure their sovereign interest, they do not show the means and ends used in their foreign policy; realism through its conceptual particularities has explained the inter-Korean links since their disunity that happened in 1950, where the Koreans, antagonists due to their political procedure committed to the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union, go to battle, so that, in the Korean territory, an ideational system of the adversary is formed that assigns the conflict, doubt and intimidation to the security of each state (Maldonado, 2020).

From this perspective, the policy subject to Korean personal property is vindicated in the early 1970s, where President Park Chun Hee is the one who makes the first advances towards an approximation towards North Korea in the speech of the twenty-fifth anniversary of emancipation, which determines for the first time the intention to find a peaceful connection with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, substituting the belligerent military confrontation for obtain a socioeconomic trade. In this way, an achievement of interactional processes and official contacts, built the original of this policy initiated towards pacification with an emphasis on achieving a single autonomous union, calm and based on national unity that overcomes the antagonisms between the two political systems (Maldonado, 2020).

The first united declaration, of great historical significance, occurred on July 4, 1972, where three basic axes were formed based on reconciliation: 1) execute autonomous efforts by South Korea and North Korea; 2) through peaceful procedures; and 3) develop national unity by extending distinctions in government perspectives and processes; however, the

significant relationship and future links would fail, due to the lack of authentic interest in their purposes (Bavoleo, 2020). The years would go on without any progress, until in 1991, the Joint Declaration for the nuclear deceleration of the Korean peninsula was signed. However, the North Korean impediment to being investigated by the international community would fail again in the links and treaties (Bavoleo, 2020).

In 1973 Park Chung Hee exposed a foreign policy of peace and union called repeal and resistance of North Korea in the UN, request for acceptance of the two Koreas; in 1982 the descendant Chun Doo Hwan, in his exposition of the new year's politics, made mention of a modern model for pacifist interconnection, stating that the unnatural links of disagreement must be replaced by the common and natural relationship that promotes national comfort provoking exchanges and collaboration in relation with commerce, transfer, correspondence (Maldonado, 2020 mentions Archives, 1982).

In this manifesto Chun Doo Hwan pointed out that the unification was connected to the establishment of a constitution that incorporates the two Koreas, the same one that is generated by the interest of all the inhabitants and especially of the South Korean president towards the national bond (Maldonado, 2020 cites Archives, 1982). In 1988 Roh Tae Woo created the foreign policy Special Presidential Declaration for National Self-Esteem, Unification, and Prosperity; and in 1991 the Joint Declaration on the De-Nuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-Aggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation Between the South and the North policies were made. In this sense, in 1994 Kim Young Sam created the President Kim Yuoung Sam's 1994 Liberation Day Speech policy (Levin and Han 2002 cites Middlenton, 1997).

Over time, several Korean leaders have conducted their foreign policy towards building peace and the union of the two Koreas. In each phase a procedural historical uprising was stipulated in precise acts that were the product of an identity aspect that subsequently was being strengthened by the Sun policy applied by President Kim Dae Jung. This foreign policy confirmed the prior systems for the reconversion of the common identity that allowed disunifying the dissident post cold war perspective, which was built with the separation of the peninsula and the establishment of two states with different perspectives, but which was suggested to go step by step reformulating the common identity in the post cold war phase (Maldonado, 2020).

Since 1998, the Sunshine began to spread, which sought peaceful reconciliation with North Korea (Lonely Planet, 2017), the same whose fundamental objective was to find an affinity, promote and develop peaceful exchanges at all levels and achieve a peaceful union. (Aguado, 2016).

During the governance stage of former president Park Geun Hee from 2013 to 2017, a foreign policy interpreted as a trust cooperation system was built. This policy tried, as its first purpose, inter-Korean growth. It also wanted to promote trust between the two Koreas to determine peace, and finally established a basis for the union. It was held in four perspectives: the regularization of inter-Korean relations through reciprocal affinity, the viability of peace, the development of infrastructure for the union, and the union of peace and appeasement of Asia (Maldonado, 2020 cites Ministry unification, 2013).

In 2018, with the institutionalization of Moon Jae In to the mandate, a foreign policy was developed that tried to achieve the system of peace and common identity in the Korean peninsula by previous administrations. In this way, Moon's foreign policy sought the correlation of peace and well-being on the peninsula. President Moon Jae in stipulated three fundamental properties: to solve the nuclear contradiction and the application of unalterable peace, to appropriately strengthen inter-Korean ties, and the execution of an economic community in Korean territory, thus building a new plane economy for the growth of Korea in unification (Ministry of Unification, 2017).

Based on the educational policy, in 2019 Moon Jae In applied the foundation for the union of the inhabitants through the spread of educational process in the institutions, to guide the union system; so that this educational policy preserved the shared identity, history, culture and language. This was corroborated by the fifteen administrative points for integration, in which North Korea assimilates a particularly equal history with South Korea (Ministry of Unification, 2019).

As a conclusion of this chapter, the two Koreas, over time, have occupied diplomatic affinity in the international community. On the one hand, South Korea has strengthened the global market thanks to the different diplomatic gaps it has exercised with the other national entities, such as being recognized as a representative member of the UN and benefactor of nations that are in the process of development; while North Korea has been linked precisely with nations institutionalized by communism, establishing diplomatic

relations with them. However, attempts at inter-Korean pacification would fail in the diplomatic relations of the adjoining international. From this perspective, the inter-Korean incidents have been antagonistic to each other. The ways to unify the two Koreas have been of an important nature, given that different reciprocal inter-Korean foreign policies have been executed and others located in exile, so that the culture, the language, and the different national associations homogenized as it once was, seek to establish themselves again to solidify a single peninsula and activate the North Korean denuclearization.

CHAPTER III: The pacification of the Korean peninsula: what prospects?

3.1. Introduction

This chapter addresses the different perspectives that can affect the cooperation of the two Koreas to provide peace, which implies all aspects related to the identity of the Koreas, as well as the beneficial policies for North Korea, for a possible affinity between these two. In addition, we want to describe the characteristics that develop the terms pacification and cooperation s to obtain a better understanding of what the articulation of these two nations implies.

3.2. Possibilities for cooperation between the two Koreas to facilitate pacification

3.2.1. Pacification and Cooperation Perspective

The sustainability or conservation of peace has proven to be one of the most prominent instruments to help nations navigate the complicated path of conflict and peace (ONU, 2018). However, as mentioned, the conflict has taken on a belligerent connotation as time passed, given the hegemony and interests of different international entities to subjugate others, particularly between the two Koreas. The need of each nation to safeguard the country is born; thus, security is a global norm or form of government, a political science that generates liberal order; that is, security is pacification (Neocleous, 2016).

This aspect converges in all international instances, and in this way, pacification is a transcendental turning point to find more international associative gaps, in such a way that this can be a slope to propagate the decline of the conflict. Thus, pacification is framed as international measures of collective trust, so that difficulties or problems are not an ultimatum for the peace and security of the rest of the countries, either due to development or their weapons problems, thus generating the cessation of the different setbacks, with an optic towards the solution of problems, ensuring that such situations make it impossible to develop the armed struggle (Calduch, 2018).

Cooperation is a very complex situation; due to the different areas in which it can travel, the various approaches and guides of the expressed and underlying policies that develop it, the variety of actors involved, the diversity of tools and the sociology of cooperation itself (Sebastián, 2020). In this sense, international cooperation, contemplated under international ties, is born from that requirement to ensure that all the nations of the world interact in development and social empowerment (Rincón, 2019).

Therefore, cooperation and pacification are represented in the progress and benefits of international ties, however, due to the context, the Koreans are the exception, a historical dilemma concentrated in its fragmentation, conflict and, in turn, proximity and contact (Bavoleo, 2020). This is the situation to try to make possible an alternative of cooperation towards the two Koreans to facilitate the pacification between them.

3.2.2. Factors to consider for achieve the Pacification

The idea of a single unified Korea has always been the aspiration of these two nations, trying to become a peaceful territory, emancipated from nuclear weapons and conflict, wanting both the south and the north to recognize each other, tolerate each other and cohabit together and thus ensure that these two nations are on the way to pacification, claiming the declaration of June 15 and October 4 (Ministry of Unification, 2017).

However, the approximation to the pacification or union of these two nations, deserves a very long reflection, because North Korea and South Korea, since their separation, occupy different historical structures. In addition, their inter-Korean bond and affinity would have to be channeled to achieve that purpose, so that, superimposing this idea links to a new reflection, the South Korean or North Korean leadership with respect to the peninsular totality. Success, therefore, affects whether cohabitation is a temporary or consequential cycle; if the idea is to achieve peace, equity, and economic prosperity, neither of the two should be considered rejected and probably the presence of two Koreans is what supports – in opposition to the opinion of several – that progress and supposes the achievement of different cycles:

- Avoid presenting from the beginning that one of the two systemic structures has a superior ideological pre-eminence or political system over the other, given that from its democratic origins and consideration of human rights, it is not very compassionate towards the North Korean structure.

- Effectively project commercial and economic collaboration, the customs link is consecutive, the construction of an equal market if both wish, the formation of a republic characteristic of their identity property.
- North Korean researchers are firm that the most convenient model is a final path of a united nation, according to the judgment of the Koreans, but point out that this link and coupling can be carried out more than a low progressive incorporation (Boltaina, 2016).

3.2.3. Purposes to achieve the Pacification

Despite this, another component or idea that essentially pacifies the Korean peninsula forms three main purposes for the fulfillment of said context:

- The first is to generate a solution to the nuclear setbacks and to the application of an unalterable peace, in other words, it is aimed at replacing the armistice with a peaceful system or order through legal recognition of its links.
- The second, a sustainable and lasting enhancement of inter-Korean ties, so this purpose distinguishes all the agreements agreed by former leaders to consolidate the inter-Korean situation.
- The third, to carry out an economic society in the Korean territory through economic collaboration based on trust and mutual behavior, from which an economic line is built that seeks to determine three economic axes (Ministry of Unification, 2017).

3.2.4. Possible proposals to achieve peace

Considering the aspects and purposes to reach a pacification between the Koreans, the following possible integration proposals are established as a pacification between these two nations:

- It is known that South Korea is the one that has provided multiple possibilities for the unification between these two. However, North Korea is certain that South Korea is influenced by the United States of America, which wishes to obtain greater political influence on the peninsula. From this perspective, the link in between is the association of the Korean inhabitants to the point that the leaders must consider their citizens as the central axis for an association, as was once the

spontaneous sacrifice of the leaders to achieve a common good. Thus, presidents must carry out their situation in axiological terms, prioritizing the cultural and identity and with it the focus for pacification, and the rest of the gaps that arise in addition.

- It is known that the two Koreas have different cultures that time has developed and that today this can be a great obstacle to associating. The focus that promotes or can denote the incidence of peace and that is truly the projector of the related pacification towards a unification of these nations, is the conformation of the collective identity and of the shared identity factors (language and culture) that both regions possess for the social creation of their links directed towards peace (Maldonado, 2020). That all the cultural and identity aspects that once prevailed, are vindicated through a policy.
- One point that comes into play in this dynamic is that the age of the Korean population differs greatly. North Korea has much younger inhabitants, unlike South Korea, who for the most part have very old ages. (Datosmacro, sf). From this measure, can be proposed the need to employ a more up-to-date labor force to balance the economy, which can be established as migration policies for Koreans, and with it, channel an association as the first axis of pacification.
- Reduce border control. It is known that the two Koreas are in a warring state, therefore, reducing the restrictive border control would allow in a certain way the expansion of markets and cultural displacement.
- Trade expansion policies to generate inter-Korean and international trade, fostering economic connectivity (cultural and identity rapprochement) and thus the denuclearization of North Korea.
- Understanding the expansionist or open dynamics of South Korean ideology as opposed to the ideological entrenchment of North Korea, it is difficult to find an associative proposal in the face of this. However, a proposal could arise in which an educational policy is designed in which share the different doctrines of the two nations, where different students have an exchange study and thus generate a possible association.
- Establish a policy to pardon displaced North Koreans, where these citizens can perceive from their nation that act of change and benevolence and prevent future massive migration of their citizens when they want to open their borders.

Finally, it can be concluded that pacification and cooperation are the need and the development carried out by each nation for the empowerment of each country, regardless of the purposes they try to achieve. So, pacification is an essential point to avoid social setbacks, making harmony and the solution visible in any situation. To this, the imperative is born to enable solutions focused on the conflict of the two Koreas, with which the idea of pacification between these two nations takes force and affinity for the identity and cultural factors that the two Koreas possess. Another solution that consider this context is to develop a bilateral economic partnership, where the economic framework is a benefactor for the Korean totality and its respective empowerment as a Korean national unit.

CONCLUSIONS

In the first instance, the Korean essence was historically configured by certain migratory tribes that concatenated the Korean origin with the three kingdoms established on the peninsula, which at some points were about to be subdued by the Chinese hegemony. However, time managed trigger the social characterization of the Korean peninsula, which is ancient, since its history configures it as an ethnically uniform country under Korean political subjugation, distinguished by its language, culture and society, a differentiating aspect from Japan and China, even when the invasions were generated by these countries.

Korean history contemplated a painful point in its history, since the Japanese irruption marked the decline of the peninsula; the Japanese onslaught was belligerent and defamatory to the Korean population and dissidents, in such a way that it began to disrupt the foundations and the social structure, generating a transformation in the identity of Korea. However, the feeling of ownership of a Korean country was predominant for a long time.

This historical transition evidenced a struggle of identities in Korea and claimed a sense of ownership that differs from Japanese demagoguery. In this way, Korea consecutively has tried to free itself from such oppression, preserving its identity and culture. In 1945 with the defeated Japan and its allies, apparently Korean ownership and characterization seems to be re-established, given that without liberating the Korean inhabitants, the related or victorious allies, the USA and the USSR and later dissidents, seized and dismantled the Korean peninsula hypothetically in a momentary base called the 38th parallel.

In short, this fact evidenced the disintegration of the Korean interior, where the North led by Kim Il Sung was supported by the USSR and the South led by Syngman Rhee was supported by the United States of America. In this way, two states with different perspectives were created, based on a uniform country. This situation is incongruous because the inhabitants themselves did not consider the division acceptable. They recognized themselves as a country. However, this historical situation triggered the dissidence of Korean families.

From this perspective, the conflict underlies the different events that revolve around the hegemony of international externalities from China and Japan in the past, despite the cultural, linguistic, social, and political preservation of Korea that has followed over time. This belligerent's aspects seem to be a repetitive problem and the problem is stronger with the new Japanese consolidation that created the Korean social structure.

On the other hand, significant advances between the two Koreas have been visible, however, these have not turned out to be safe enough to safeguard their continuation and generate a timely impact on ties, or precisely in enabling a breach on the part of the North Korean regime.

In this aspect, different foreign policies have been developed that have tried to generate a solution between the two Koreas, the most prominent being the inter-Korean summit, which was a measure to regenerate dialogue structures and their social correlation, based on reciprocal recognition of identity; with it also that of Moon Jae In who spread the collaboration that had been accentuated by past administrations. Thus, South Korea's foreign policy has been built on the attribution of its identity, which defines historical and social aspects, which are demonstrated in behaviors, written or oral descriptions that comprise identity components.

From this point of view, regardless of the political sector that governs South Korea and its ideological entity, it is possible to perceive a more salient affinity towards peaceful integration between these two nations, such is the case of President Kim Dae Jung's Sunshine policy. Therefore, the foreign policies issued by the leaders of South Korea have consistency, since they are supported by perspectives that save an identity, since they do not make it visible as a different country from a historical and social point of view. Therefore, foreign policies are created that intersect in cultural and social aspects to build peace and a union structure in process.

To that extent, the inequity of the North Korean regime has played a fundamental role in the weakening of inter-Korean ties. Since the departure of Kim Jong Il, the balance of North Korea began to crack, even Kim Jong Un has not managed to balance the regime and position in the mandate, in the same circumstances as his predecessor. Thus, as far back as 2008 North Korean officials have attempted to consolidate their position through displays of dominance, spelled out in nuclear tests and weapons of annihilation. In effect,

state militarization and the nuclear situation have risen like mountains, making peaceful union impossible.

In another order of ideas, millions of Asian individuals hope or have the idea that the articulation of the two Koreas would occur, which could make freedom between these two nations possible. In this aspect, the pacification of the peninsular North and South affects the construction of shared identity both in its historical aspects and in language and culture, that is the essential point to concatenate the harmonization between these. With certainty of the idea of a pacification, the idea of reunification is very interconnected that configures a single systemic structure, industrial and economic cooperation, denuclearization, unalterable peace, sustainable and prolonged empowerment. Today, the peaceful union of these countries is a highly improbable event since the contention of the international parties involved and the inequity of the North Korean regime does not provide a favorable scenario. However, after the balance of North Korea, there is a probability of resuming the gears of collaboration and being able to activate the project of consolidation of the Korean territory.

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