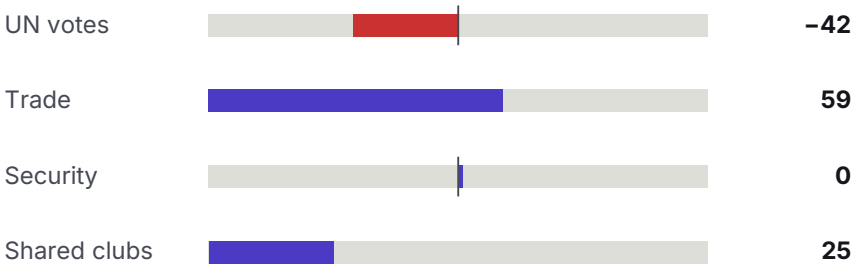
# South Korea & Mongolia

**+1**

**Neutral**

Relationship index, −100 to +100. Votes and security run from −100 to +100; trade and shared clubs from 0 to 100.




## IN SHORT

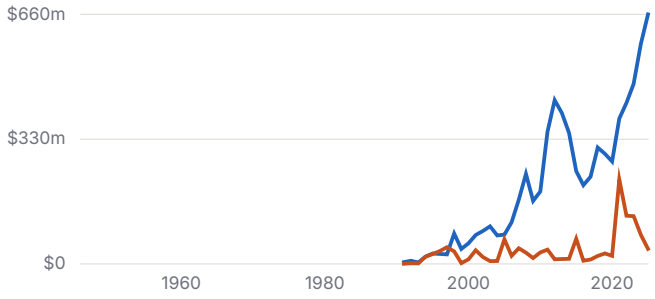
- At the UN their vote agreement is 67% (2022–2024), lower than either of them has with most countries.
- Trade in goods ($654 million a year) is modest for Mongolia, much less so for South Korea.
- In its UN General Debate speeches, Mongolia names South Korea far more often than the reverse (58 sentences against 2).
- 46,000 people born in Mongolia live in South Korea (UN DESA counts place of birth, however long ago they moved).

## OVER TIME

**Share of recorded UN votes cast the same way**



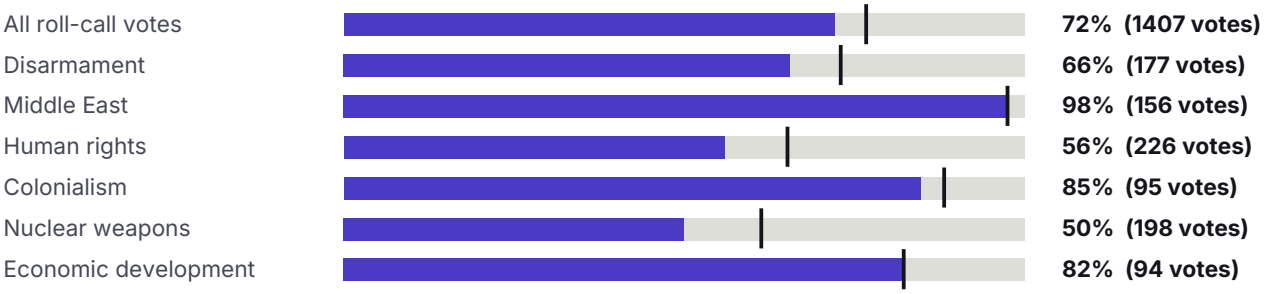

**Goods exports each way (US dollars)**




South Korea sells to Mongolia  Mongolia sells to South Korea

## VOTES TOPIC BY TOPIC (SINCE 2010)

Most alike on Middle East (98% of votes the same), furthest apart on nuclear weapons (50%), against 72% on all votes since 2010.




Bar: since 2010. Mark: all years. Share of roll-call votes on whole texts cast the same way, counted vote by vote; an abstention against a yes counts as a difference. Disarmament, colonialism and economic development count votes up to 2018.

## THE FACTS

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN votes** | At the UN, the vote agreement of South Korea and Mongolia was 67% in 2022–2024. For South Korea, Mongolia is the 77th most distant voting partner out of 191; for Mongolia, South Korea is the 35th most distant partner. |
| **Trade** | Trade in goods between them averaged $654 million a year in 2023–2025: less than 0.1% of all South Korea's trade and 2.5% of Mongolia's. |
| **Words** | Since 1946, South Korea has named Mongolia in 2 sentences of its General Debate speeches; Mongolia has named South Korea in 58. |
| **Security** | No armed conflict between the two governments is recorded since 1946 (UCDP, data to 2025). |
| **People** | 2,100 people born in South Korea live in Mongolia and 46,000 born in Mongolia live in South Korea (2024, UN DESA). |
| **People** | Their national football teams have met once. |

## HOW SURE WE ARE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **UN votes** | **High** | 269 shared votes on whole texts in 2022–2024, the years the headline share covers. With that many, a share is good to about ±6 points. |
| **Trade** | **High** | Goods trade is reported in 3 of the 3 years 2023–2025. Goods only, from customs data (IMF); services and energy pipelines are not in it. |
| **Security** | **High** | The Uppsala Conflict Data Program covers every state up to 2025. It counts only conflicts with at least 25 battle deaths a year. |
| **Shared clubs** | **High** | The list of tracked groups is fixed; membership is checked by hand. |
| **Index** | **High** | As sure as the weaker of its two required parts, votes and trade. Security and shared clubs add to it but never make it surer. |

## SOURCES AND HOW TO CITE

UN votes, speeches, mentions and trade: Nations on Record (UN General Assembly voting data, UN General Debate Corpus, IMF International Trade in Goods). Armed conflict: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, version 26.1. Migration: UN DESA International Migrant Stock 2024. Refugees: UNHCR. Football: international results archive (CC0). Every score follows fixed rules written out on /method; AI never sets a score. Independent and non-commercial; not affiliated with the United Nations.

**Cite as**
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