TABLE 1 South Korea's self-identified role and foreign policy

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|------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| President | Roh Moo-hyun President (2003-2008) | Lee Myung-bak (2008–2013) | Park Geun-hye (2013–2017) | Moon Jae-in (2017–2022) | Yoon Suk-yeol (2022–Present) |
| Ideological leaning | Progressive | Conservative | Conservative | Progressive | Conservative |
| Role | Balancer between Japan and China; Northeast Asia's hub facilitating regional cooperation | Global Korea as a middle power | Facilitator that provides a forum to accumulate trust among regional actors | Balancer between the US and China; driver between the US and North Korea; middle power | Global pivotal state |
| Behavior | Reduce dependency on ROK-US alliance | US-centered approach | Reluctant to promote middle power agenda; equidistance or balanced diplomacy between the US and China | Hedging between the US and China | Align with the US-led regional architecture |
| Examples | Northeast Asia Initiative | ROK-US-Japan trilateral cooperation | Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative (NAPCI) | Northeast Asia Plus Community of Responsibility (New Southern & New Northern Policy) | Indo-Pacific Strategy |

Source: S.-M. Kim (2016); Shin (2005); J. Kim and Kang (2020).