





74th Armed Forces Day Ceremony (October 2022)

Appendix

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The Past, Present, and Future of the ROK-U.S. Alliance

1871 – January 1950: The Dawn of the ROK-U.S. Relationship

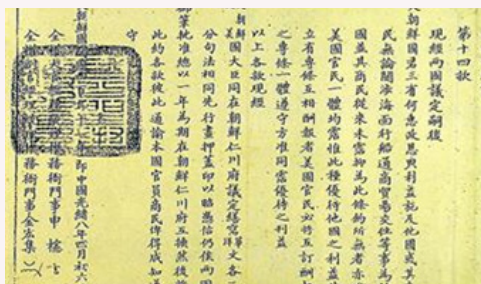
The beginning of the ROK-U.S. relationship dates back to 1871, when the United States demanded the opening of trade relations with Korea. However, meaningful cooperation between the two countries only began when U.S. troops were stationed on the Korean Peninsula after the end of World War II. Because the United States did not place significant interest over the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula during this period, relationship between the two countries did not grow into an alliance. Nevertheless, this period still bears historical significance as it served as basis for military relationship between the two countries.

June 1, 1871	May 22, 1882	August 15, 1945	September 8, 1945	August 15, 1948	June 29, 1949	January 12, 1950
The United States Expedition to Korea	Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between Korea and the United States	End of World War II	Stationing of U.S. Army XXIV Corps in Incheon	Establishment of the Government of the Republic of Korea	Withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Korea	Declaration of the Acheson Line



The U.S. Expedition to Korea (June 1–11, 1871): The U.S. Far East Fleet, USS Colorado

The ROK-U.S. relationship started with the United States Expedition to Korea, which was triggered by the USS General Sherman incident (1866). At that time the U.S. sent the USS Colorado, three escort ships, two gunboats, and 1,230 troops to coerce trade relations with Korea.



'Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Korea and the United States' (May 22, 1882)

This was the very first modern treaty that the Joseon Dynasty signed with a Western power. In accordance with the treaty, official diplomatic relationship was established between the Joseon Dynasty and the U.S.

Presence and withdrawal of U.S. troops on the Korean Peninsula after World War II

At the conclusion of World War II, the U.S. Army XXIV Corps was stationed in Korea to disarm the Japanese forces, which led to substantial cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the United States. Under the plan for the occupation of Korea by the U.S. Department of the Army, approximately 70,000 U.S. soldiers were dispatched to Korea from September to November 1945 to bring the country under U.S. military administration.

In the meantime, while rapidly downsizing its military after the end of the war, the U.S. started to adjust the number of troops stationed overseas based on the strategic importance of each area. Against this backdrop, the report on 'U.S. Aid to Foreign Countries from the Perspective of National Security' issued by the Joint Strategy Survey Committee (JSSC) recognized the need to provide aid to Korea, but rated the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula as relatively low. Based on this strategic assessment, the U.S. military adopted the Island Perimeter Strategy which specified that there was no need for the presence of U.S. troops in Asia. This Strategy was officially announced during the 'Acheson Speech' in 1950.

Accordingly, on April 8, 1948, U.S. decided to pull its forces out of Korea, while simultaneously providing military and economic aid to the Republic of Korea in its National Security Council Document No. 8. On March 22, 1949, the U.S. government rescheduled the timeline of the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Korea to the end of June 1949, and adopted NSC 8/2, a revised version of NSC 8, promising more military and economic aid to Korea.

The U.S. forces, about 30,000 men began to withdraw from the Republic of Korea on September 15, 1948 and completed the withdrawal process on

June 29, 1949, leaving behind only 479 personnel of the Korea Military Advisory Group. As a result, Republic of Korea was left militarily vulnerable without a proper level of deterrence, while North Korea continued to build up its military capabilities with the assistance of the Soviet Union.



U.S. troops leaving Korea (June 29, 1949)

According to the U.S. strategic decision, U.S. troops stationed in the Republic of Korea completed the withdrawal process, leaving only 479 members of the Korea Military Advisory Group in the country.



Acheson Line (January 12, 1950)

Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, announced that Republic of Korea would be excluded from the U.S. Defense Perimeter during his speech titled 'Crisis in Asia.' During this oration he declared that, "The defense perimeter runs along the Aleutians to Japan and then goes to the Ryukyus and on to the Philippine Islands," adding that, "So far as the military security of other areas in the Pacific is concerned, it must be clear that no one can guarantee these areas against military attack"

1950 - 1953 U.S. Participation in the Korean War and the Establishment of the ROK-U.S. Alliance

On June 25, 1950, when North Korea invaded the Republic of Korea without warning, the U.S. immediately called for the convening of the UN Security Council to respond to the invasion. Subsequently, two Security Council resolutions were adopted, allowing a total of sixty-three nations to provide support to the Republic. Sixteen nations sent troops to the peninsula, including the United States. With this support, Republic of Korea was ultimately able to repel the Communist forces; however, this did not result in Korean unification as the Armistice Agreement was signed in 1953. Shortly after the Armistice, the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in October 1953, which resulted in an official military alliance between the two countries. This later became the legal foundation for the formation of a combined defense system.

June 25, 1950	June 30, 1950	July 1-4, 1950	July 14, 1950	July 10, 1951	July 27, 1953	October 1, 1953
North Korea's invasion of the Republic of Korea and the outbreak of the Korean War	President Truman's approval of U.S. ground forces entering the war	Deployment of the U.S. Army XXIV Division	Operational control over the Republic of Korea Army transferred to the Commander of the UN Forces	Cease-fire talks begin	'Armistice Agreement' takes effect	ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty signed * Official Establishment of the ROK-U.S. Alliance

Key Events of the Korean War

Date	Key Events
June 25, 1950	North Korea invades the Republic of Korea – U.S. immediately calls for convocation of the UN Security Council. – The Republic of Korea Government requests U.S. military support.
June 27	The UN Security Council agrees on military sanctions against the North Korea and military support for the Republic of Korea.
June 30	U.S. President Truman orders the U.S. ground forces to deploy to Korea.
July 3	General MacArthur, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces, orders U.S. Marines to deploy to Korea.
July 7	The UN Security Council adopts a resolution to establish the United Nations Command.
July 8	President Truman appoints General MacArthur as the Supreme Commander of the UN Command.
July 14	President Syngman Rhee transfers operational control over Republic of Korea forces to the Supreme Commander of UN Forces.
August 1 – 14, September	The Battle for the Busan Perimeter
September 15	UN Forces conduct the Incheon Amphibious Landing Operation.
September 28	UN Forces recapture Seoul.
October 19	UN Forces occupy Pyongyang.
October 26	UN Forces advance towards the Yalu River.
January 15, 1951	PRC People's Liberation Army occupies Seoul.
March 15	UN Forces reclaim Seoul
April 11	Lieutenant-General Ridgway is named Supreme Commander of the UN Forces.
May 11, 1952	General Clark is named Supreme Commander of the UN Forces.
December 2	President-elect Eisenhower visits the Republic of Korea to inspect combat areas.
July 12, 1953	The ROK and the U.S. agree to sign the Mutual Defense Treaty.
July 27	Signing of the Armistice Agreement



Initial Signing of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty (August 8, 1953)

ROK Foreign Minister Byun Young Tae and U.S. Secretary of State John F. Dulles sign the initial ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty at Kyungmoodae with President Rhee and other ROK ministers looking on. The official signing of the Treaty took place in Washington on October 1, 1953. Under the Treaty, the U.S. agreed to jointly defend the Republic of Korea against external armed attacks.



Busan Perimeter Line of Defense
(August 1 – September 14, 1950).



Incheon Amphibious Landing Operation
(15 September 1950).



Situation Map of the UN Forces' advance
(October 1950).

U.S. troop casualties during the Korean War

• Killed	36,940
• Injured	92,134
• MIAs	3,737
• POWs	4,439

'Mutual Defense Treaty between the ROK and the U.S.' (October 1, 1953)

President Syngman Rhee, who opposed a cease-fire without unification, conducted diplomatic negotiations with the U.S. government, which wanted an early end to the war, to sign the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, which marks the official beginning of the ROK-U.S. Alliance.

<Major Contents>

Article 2

The Parties shall consult together whenever, in the opinion of either one of them, the political independence or security of either of the Parties is threatened by external armed attack. Separately and jointly, by self-help and mutual aid, the Parties will maintain and develop appropriate means to deter armed attack and take suitable measures in consultation and agreement to implement this Treaty and to further its purposes.

Article 3

Each Party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the Parties in the territories now under their respective administrative control, or hereafter recognized by one of the Parties as lawfully brought under the administrative control of the other, would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it will act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

Article 4

The Republic of Korea grants, and the United States of America accepts, the right to dispose United States land, air and sea forces in and about the territory of the Republic of Korea as determined by mutual agreement.

1954 - 1968 The U.S. Provides Military Aid and the ROK Takes Part in the Vietnam War

After the inception of the official ROK-U.S. military alliance, the two sides maintained a supporting-supported relationship until the late 1960s. The ROK provided land and facilities to the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) and, in return, the U.S. provided military and economic support to the ROK, with the USFK leading the defense of the ROK. However, through milestones such as the implementation of the 'Status of Forces Agreement' and annual bilateral Defense Minister level Meetings, the ROK-U.S. military relationship was developed into a mutually complementary alliance.

November 17, 1954	November 14, 1961	May 8, 1964	September 22, 1964	February 9, 1967	April 17–28, 1968	May 27–28, 1968
Adoption of the 'Agreed Minutes between the ROK and the U.S. relating to Continued Cooperation in Economic and Military Matters'	Summit Meeting of Chairman Park Chung Hee and President John F. Kennedy	U.S. requests ROK support in the Vietnam War.	ROK deploys troops to Vietnam.	'Status of Forces Agreement' (SOFA) takes effect.	Summit between President Park Chung Hee and President Lyndon B. Johnson	1st ROK-U.S. Defense Minister level Meeting

The Signing of the 'Agreed Minutes between the ROK and the U.S. relating to Continued Cooperation in Economic and Military Matters' (November 17, 1954)

According to the minutes of the Republic of Korea-United States agreement on military and economic assistance signed by Foreign Minister Byun Young-tae and U.S. Ambassador Ellis Briggs on 17 November 1954, the United States agreed to provide US \$ 420 million in military assistance and US \$280 million in economic assistance to the Republic of Korea, in addition to seventy-nine warships and one hundred jet fighters and the establishment of ten reserve divisions. In return, ROK agreed to the provision that "during the time the United Nations Command is responsible for the defense of ROK, the ROK Armed Forces will be placed under the operational control of the United Nations Command". With the signing of this agreement, ROK was able to maintain military of 700,000 personnel. Meanwhile, the free military assistance provided by the United States to the Republic of Korea from 1950 to 1988 included the following: \$5.47 billion under the military assistance program (MAP), and \$170 million in international military education and training (IMET). The United States also permitted the Republic of Korea to purchase military equipment worth of \$5.05 billion through foreign military sales (FMS) and \$1.43 billion through direct commercial sales, and to receive \$2.35 billion in FMS loans.



Summit Meeting between Chairman Park Chung Hee and President John F. Kennedy (November 14, 1961)

Chairman Park, who came into power on May 16, 1961, visited the U.S. and held a summit meeting with then President John F. Kennedy. Through the Joint Statement, President Kennedy highly evaluated the pledge of the ROK Government to return to civilian control and assured to extend all possible economic aid to the ROK. In addition, the U.S. President reaffirmed the commitment of the U.S. to render 'forthwith' all possible assistance to the ROK, including the use of its armed forces, in accordance with the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, in the event of an armed attack against the ROK.

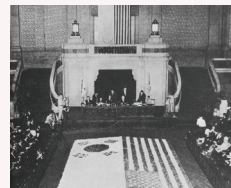


The Dove Unit deployment ceremony (February 9, 1965)



The ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting in Honolulu (April 17, 1968)

In the wake of the Blue House Raid (January 21) and the capture of the USS Pueblo (January 23) in 1968, which heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula, the need for close security consultation between the ROK and the U.S. was emphasized. At the summit meeting held in Honolulu on April 17, 1968, the ROK and the U.S. agreed to hold an annual Defense Minister level meeting to consult on ROK security issues, which marked a significant turning point for the security of the ROK. In May of the same year, the ROK-U.S. Defense Minister level Meeting was held for the first time in Washington D.C., and the two sides took turns hosting the meeting each year. At the fourth meeting in 1971, it was renamed as the Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), which continues to be held to this day.



Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)

The Status of Forces Agreement, which stipulates the legal status of the USFK in accordance with Article 4 of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, was signed on July 9, 1966 in Seoul and took effect on February 9, 1967.

SOFA, also called the "Administrative Agreement," consists of thirty-one Articles, Agreed Minutes, Agreed Understandings and Exchanges of Letters, and it stipulates the legal rights and responsibilities of both sides with regard to the areas and facilities used by the USFK; entry and exit, customs and duties, and criminal jurisdiction.

The ROK Armed Forces Deploy Troops to Vietnam (1964-1973)

As the U.S. became deeply involved in the Vietnam War, it requested twenty-five allied nations including the ROK to support the Vietnamese government in May 1964. Accordingly, the ROK Ministry of National Defense, after deliberation by the National Security Council and approval by the National Assembly, made the final decision to send troops to Vietnam. From the first deployment in September 1964 to the fourth in 1966, the ROK sent approximately 48,000 troops to Vietnam, and completely withdrew them in 1973 after the 'Paris Peace Accords' were signed to end the Vietnam War.

1969 - 1979 Seeking Self-Reliant National Defense Capability

The start of USFK troop reductions based on the 'Nixon Doctrine' in 1969 pushed the ROK to aspire to a self-reliant national defense, which began to materialize with the establishment of new military units and Yulgok project. During this period, the reduction of the USFK was followed by the strengthening of combined training between the ROK and the U.S. as well as the activation of the Combined Forces Command (CFC), serving as an opportunity to enhance the ROK-U.S. military relationship to a substantial degree.

July 25, 1969	March 27, 1971	July 12-13, 1971	March 29, 1973	August 18, 1976	March 9, 1977	November 7, 1978	July 1, 1979
Announcement of the 'Nixon Doctrine'	Withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Division	4th Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)	Withdrawal of the ROK forces from Vietnam	Panmunjom Axe Murder Incident	USFK ground forces announce their withdrawal	Establishment of the Combined Forces Command (CFC)	Continued presence of USFK announced at the ROK-U.S. Summit

Announcement of the 'Nixon Doctrine' (July 25, 1969)

The military and foreign policy lines of the Nixon administration were based on the 'Nixon Doctrine.' The Doctrine, which proposed the reduction of U.S. military intervention in Asia, declared in a 1970 diplomatic white paper that "the United States cannot be solely responsible for the defense and economic affairs of any country. All countries in the world, especially those in Asia as well as Central and South America, must be responsible for their independent national defense." The doctrine also stipulated that "the United States shall reduce its military intervention in Asia and the Far Eastern region, and when an allied nation is under attack, other than a nuclear attack, the United States shall only provide military and economic support. The country concerned should not expect support from the U.S. ground forces and thus should be responsible for the defense of its nation." According to a recommendations by the U.S. Congress and the National Security Council (NSC), the U.S. government decided to withdraw 420,000 U.S. troops from Asia by June 1971, including 20,000 troops from the ROK, and support a five-year national plan for the modernization of the ROK military. In February 1971, in accordance with the ROK-U.S. agreement on the reduction of the USFK and the modernization of the ROK military, the U.S. withdrew 20,000 troops, including the U.S. Army 7th Division, out of the Korean Peninsula by March of the same year.



Minister of National Defense Jeong Rae-Hyuk and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird

The 4th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) (July 12-13, 1971, Seoul)

The ROK-U.S. Defense Minister level meetings was renamed as the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) at the fourth meeting. The meeting consolidated the security cooperative relationship between the two nations, and greatly contributed to the combined defense posture.



Activation of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (November 7, 1978)

Establishment of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (November 7, 1978)

With the activation of the CFC and in accordance with Strategic Directive No.1, the Commander of the CFC was given operational control over both the ROK and the U.S. forces through the component commands.



Introduction of the F-4D Phantom fighter bomber (September 28, 1969)

The "1.21 Incident" encouraged the ROK to issue an urgent request for fighter-bombers during the ROK-U.S. Summit in 1968, resulting in the arrival of eighteen F-4D Phantoms to the Republic of Korea in 1969.



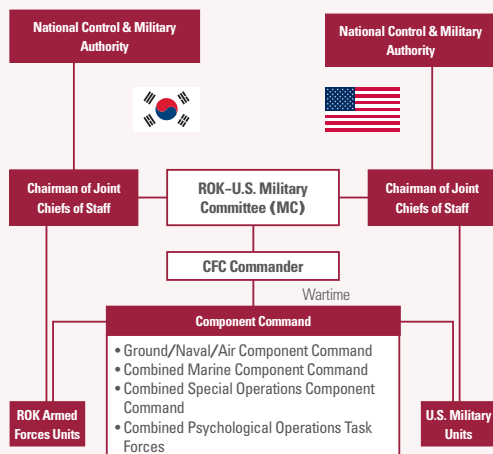
The U.S. 7th Division Farewell Ceremony (Yongsan 8th Army training ground, Seoul, March 27, 1971)

The U.S. 7th Division Farewell Ceremony (Yongsan 8th Army training ground, Seoul, March 27, 1971)

In 1971, 20,000 U.S. troops of the 7th Division withdrew. In preparation for the reduction of the USFK, airlift mobility exercises such as Focus-Letina and Freedom Vault were strengthened, and the ROK-U.S. 1st Corps was mobilized on July 1, 1971, to supplement an absence of combat power.

The Carter administration announces the withdrawal of the USFK ground force (March 9, 1977).

At the time, the USFK plan was to withdraw 6,000 troops including one brigade of the U.S. 2nd Division during Phase 1 (1978-1979), 9,000 soldiers including logistics support troops during Phase 2 (-June 1980), and two remaining brigades and division headquarters during Phase 3 (1981-1982), while maintaining the presence of Air Force, intelligence communication units. In fact, 3,400 troops were withdrawn by 1978, but the remaining plan for withdrawal was cancelled after President Carter's visit to the ROK in 1979.



The ROK-U.S. Alliance Command Structure following the Establishment of the Combined Forces Command

1980 - 1992 Re-consolidating the Alliance

With the inauguration of the Reagan administration in 1981, the ROK and the U.S. enjoyed a stronger relationship than ever before, and the establishment of the ROK-U.S. logistics support system guaranteed the ability to maintain a wartime footing. Furthermore, the ROK-U.S. military relationship evolved into a partnership with the commencement of talks on defense cost sharing.

January 28, 1981	June 8, 1988	August 2, 1989	April 19, 1990	March 24, 1990	November 13, 1990	December 25, 1991	December 31, 1991
President Chun Doo-hwan visits the U.S.	Signing of the Mutual Logistics Support Agreement	U.S. Congress adopts the Nunn-Warner Amendment	U.S. Department of Defense reports the EASI.	ROK joins the Pacific Rim Exercise for the first time.	1st agreement on sharing the defense burden at the 22nd SCM	Dissolution of the USSR, start of the post-Cold War era	Adoption of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula



Focusing on diplomacy toward the U.S.

President Chun Doo-hwan visited the U.S. in two occasions in January 1981 and in April 1985, and he also invited U.S. President Reagan to Seoul in November 1983. A total of three ROK-U.S. summit meetings were held.

Establishment of the Wartime ROK-U.S. Logistics Support System

1) Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS)

The WHNS refers to the military and civilian resource support provided for the reception and onward movement of the U.S. forces deployed to the Korean Peninsula in times of crisis or war, and for the maintenance of war capabilities. The matter was first discussed at the 17th SCM in 1985, and need among MOU was signed at the 19th SCM in 1987. The 'Wartime Host Nation Support Umbrella Agreement (WHNS UA)' was signed at the 23rd SCM in 1991, and the 'Wartime Host Nation Support Combined Steering Committee Charter' was signed in 1993.

2) War Reserve Stocks for the Allies (WRSA)

The WRSA refers to the U.S. war stocks stored in the U.S.'s ally nations. The Critical Requirements Deficiency List (CRDL) refers to defense materials of which the U.S. allies are in urgent need, among U.S. peacetime operation stocks and war reserve stocks not designated as WRSA. Consultations on selling U.S.-owned war materials to the ROK were made between the ROK Minister of National Defense and the U.S. Secretary of Defense in 1982 and 1984. This was part of an effort to resolve the difficulties in meeting the equipment and material requirements of the ROK Armed Forces in a timely manner in the early stages of war, as it takes time for ordinary sales to be reviewed and approved by the U.S. Congress.

3) Mutual Logistics Support Agreement (MLSA)

The MLSA was signed between the ROK Minister of National Defense and the U.S. Secretary of Defense in 1988 to provide mutual logistics support between the ROK and the U.S. during wartime/peacetime, combined exercises and training, operation and joint missions, as well as to meet unexpected temporary requirements. The agreement stipulates that the mutual logistics support process begins with a request from one party, whereupon the other party provides the requested support, which must be paid back with materials of the same kinds, or with services or cash in kind. Support is provided in the form of supplies, services, and such like.



ROK Minister of National Defense Oh Ja-Bok and US Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci shake hands after signing the MLSA (June 8, 1988).

The Nunn-Warner Amendment and the 'East Asia Strategic Initiative'

1) Nunn-Warner Amendment

Submitted to the Plenary Session of the U.S. Senate in July 1989, the Nunn-Warner Amendment required the U.S. administration to set up a plan to withdraw the USFK troops and report the results of the negotiation with the ROK by April 1990. It was based on the decision that; a) the U.S. needs to re-evaluate the location, military structure and mission of its forces stationed in East Asia and the ROK, b) the ROK needs to bear a higher share of the cost of its security, and c) the ROK and the U.S. are to discuss the need for a gradual reduction of the USFK.

2) East Asia Strategic Initiative (EASI)

In April 1990, the U.S. Department of Defense submitted the EASI according to the Nunn-Warner Amendment approved by the Senate. The centerpiece of the EASI was a review of the U.S. positioning strategy in Asia-Pacific, which considered various factors such as reaffirming the importance of the Asia-Pacific region, reducing security threats from the former USSR, and cutting the defense budget. The EASI redefined the role of the USFK from a 'leading' to a 'supporting role,' and demanded that the ROK government bear greater responsibility in sharing the defense burden. It also provided critical momentum for the evolution of the ROK-U.S. military relationship into a full partnership.

Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC)



RIMPAC is a large-scale combined sea maneuver exercise that has been conducted in the Pacific Ocean biannually since 1971 under the supervision of the U.S. Pacific Command. It aims to enhance combined operational capabilities and mutual cooperation among the Pacific Rim countries so as to secure lines of communication on major maritime routes in the Pacific during contingencies. The ROK Navy has been taken part in this exercise since the 12th RIMPAC in 1990.

Adoption of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula (December 31, 1991)

After North Korea's nuclear ambitions were exposed at the beginning of the 1990s, the ROK government, in close consultation with the U.S., made efforts to prevent the North from developing nuclear weapons. In an attempt to 'eliminate the risk of a nuclear war and create the conditions and an environment conducive to peace and peaceful unification on the Korean Peninsula through the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,' the ROK government agreed to the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The agreement was adopted on December 31, 1991, and took effect on February 19, 1992, with the Inter-Korean Basic Agreement.



Republic of Korea representative Lim Dong-won and North Korean representative Choi Woo-jin exchange documents of the Joint Declaration in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom (January 14, 1992).

1993 - 2000 Seeking a New Security Partnership

With the transfer of peacetime operational control in 1994, the ROK Armed Forces established an independent operational command structure, and the wartime combined defense posture was further reinforced. The U.S. announced the East Asia Strategic Report in 1995, suspending the USFK withdrawal plan based on the EASI.

October 21, 1994	December 1, 1994	February 27, 1995	May 8-19, 1995	June 23, 2000
The United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sign the Agreed Framework	Transfer of Peacetime OPCON	Announcement of the New EASR	1st ROK-U.S. RSOI Exercise	The MND and DoD sign an MOA for recovery of the remains of fallen service members during the Korean war within the ROK

The Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (October 21, 1994)

North Korea started its research on atomic technology in the 1950s and joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in December 1985. After years of rejecting the "Safeguards Agreement" of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), North Korea finally signed it in January 1992 and submitted an Initial Report on its nuclear materials and facilities to the IAEA. The IAEA conducted six provisional nuclear inspections from May 1992 to February 1993, and demanded that North Korea agree to special inspections on two unreported facilities in the Yongbyon Nuclear Complex. North Korea responded by seceding from the NPT in March 1993. After that, the U.S. and North Korea held high-level talks to resolve the nuclear issue. Consequently, the two sides signed the Agreed Framework between the U.S. and North Korea on October 21, 1994, which stipulates "North Korea shall freeze and dismantle its nuclear facilities, and in return, North Korea shall receive a two-million Kw light-water reactor and alternative energy."



Inside the nuclear facility in Yongbyon

Transfer of Peacetime Operational Control (December 1, 1994)

On July 14, 1950, President Syngman Rhee transferred operational control of the ROK Armed Forces to General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the UN forces. Since then, the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, established in 1978, exercised both peacetime and wartime operational control. On 6 October 1994, the 26th SCM and the 16th session of the ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) endorsed Strategic Directive No. 2, which resulted in peacetime operational control being transferred to the ROK Armed Forces as of December 1, 1994.



Foreign Affairs Minister Han Sung-ju and U.S. Ambassador to Korea James Laney sign the exchange of notes on the transfer of peacetime operational control to the ROK Armed Forces as of 1 December (November 30, 1994).



President Kim Young-sam receives a report from Gen Lee Yang-ho, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the transfer of "peacetime operational control," and decorates the JCS flag with the band symbolizing the transfer (December 1, 1994).

East Asia Strategic Report (EASR, February 27, 1995)

Published in February 1995, the report on the United States Security for the East Asia-Pacific Region, also known as the East Asia Strategic Report (EASR), stipulated that the number of U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific, including the USFK, "shall be maintained above 100,000 at least until the end of the twentieth century."

Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration (RSOI)

The RSOI is a command post exercise in which the ROK Armed Forces and U.S. forces practice procedures for the reception, staging, and onward movement to the frontline, and integration into the battlefield, of the U.S. forces deployed to the Korean Peninsula during hostilities. In this exercise, the ROK Armed Forces also practice procedures for wartime support for the U.S. forces, mutual logistics support, mobilization, and the restoration of combat power. This exercise has been carried out every year since 1994, while the ROK-U.S. combined exercise started in 1995, and continues to this day under the new name of Key Resolve (2008).



USS Ronald Reagan enters the port of Busan to participate in the RSOI (March 22, 2007).

Signing of the Memorandum of Agreement on the Recovery of the Remains of U.S. Soldiers (June 23, 2000)

On Mt. Jago in Chilgok, North Gyeongsang Province, soldiers of ROK Army 50th Division and USFK 501st Brigade recover the remains of service members who fell during the Korean War.



2001 - 2009 Elevation of the Alliance to a Strategic Partnership

After the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001, the U.S. expanded the role of its allies in accordance with the ongoing transformation of its military and the realignment of U.S. forces overseas. The ROK also faced demand by its citizens for a matured alliance relationship befitting the elevated status of the Republic of Korea. Such change in the surrounding environment led to agreements on USFK base relocation and wartime OPCON transition.

December 18, 2001	March 29, 2002	April 30, 2003	October 6, 2004	October 22, 2004	February 23, 2007
Deployment of the Haesung Unit to Afghanistan	Agreement on the ROK-U.S. Land Partnership Plan	Deployment of the Seohee Unit to Iraq	Agreement on the Yongsan Relocation Plan and the Land Partnership Plan	Agreement to pursue SPI at the 36th SCM	Agreement to transfer wartime OPCON on 17 April 2012

Change in U.S. Strategy after 9/11

After the 9/11 terrorist attack, U.S. national security increasingly found itself faced with various and uncertain threats, of which asymmetric threats were the most significant. Such threats are transnational and tend to be non-militarized, and include terror, WMD proliferation, and international crime.

To actively deal with such sweeping changes in the security environment, the U.S. established a new military strategy and pursued transformations to embody the newly formed strategy. Based on its remarkably refined military capabilities, the U.S. carried out structural adjustments of its forces based overseas.

In this regard, it is noteworthy that the U.S. has switched from a threat-based to a capability-based military strategy centered on military capabilities. Its strategy includes the possibility of launching preemptive strikes against rogue states that are developing and employing WMD, as well as terrorist organizations. Rather than deploying massive forces overseas based on Cold War era strategies, the U.S. focuses on expanding its rapid force projection and long-range precision strike capabilities.

Transformation

The purpose of this transformation is to shape the U.S. forces into an agile and more effective force capable of responding to new and uncertain asymmetric challenges. The crux is to maximize operational efficiency by utilizing advanced technologies in order to exert greater capabilities while deploying a smaller number of armed forces. Also, when faced with a threat, U.S. forces will possess guaranteed maneuverability and operational flexibility.

To this end, the U.S. has reorganized its Army into brigade-level units with increased mobility, lethality, and deployment capabilities, while strengthening cohesion and coordination among the different branches of its Armed Services, and expanding the capabilities and size of its Special Forces. The U.S. is concentrating its efforts on enhancing its homeland defense capabilities by assigning state-of-the-art destroyers for maritime security.

Global Posture Review (GPR)

GPR concentrates on elevating the effectiveness of the alliance in order to seek a fresh cooperative relationship, while stepping up the U.S.'s strategic flexibility to be able to simultaneously cope with worldwide and regional issues.

The U.S. overseas bases fall into four groups based on the capability of their allies and geographical location, and are linked by a network. The U.S. emphasis is on capabilities rather than on the number of troops, units, or bases. This has been achieved by enhancing the lethality and effectiveness of precision-guided weapons leveraging advances in science and technology.



Agreement on the wartime OPCON transition (February 23, 2007)

Minister of National Defense Kim Jang Soo and U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates agreed to deactivate the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command on April 17, 2012, and make the transition to a new 'supported-supporting' command relationship between the ROK and the U.S.

Deployment of ROK forces overseas

The ROK, which was a recipient of military and financial aid from the international community during the Korean War just fifty years ago, evolved into a nation that participates in the global effort to promote stability and carry out reconstruction activities in war-torn regions.



1) Afghanistan

To respond to the 9/11 terrorist attack, with the U.S. at the center, multinational forces initiated Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan in October 2001. The ROK participated by providing support to the multinational forces' counter-terror operations by deploying a navy and air force transport group, as well as a medical and construction support group from December 2001 to December 2007.

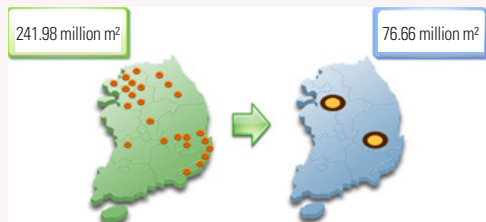


2) Iraq

With the commencement of Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003, ROK deployed a construction and medical support group to Iraq in April 2003. The Zaytun Unit was formed in February 2004 and completed a variety of successful missions up until December 2008 in Arbil, Northern Iraq. Zaytun Unit deployed nine waves of troops totaling 19,000 personnel. The Zaytun Unit marked the ROK's largest overseas deployment since the Vietnam War.

USFK base relocation project

This project aims to relocate U.S. bases scattered across the country to two main areas, Pyeongtaek and Taegu, in order to ensure efficient use of the land and stable U.S. military presence. It consists of two plans: Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP, movement of the nine U.S. bases in Seoul to Pyeongtaek) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP, movement of units, including the 2ID, to Pyeongtaek, Gimcheon, and Waegwan)



Agreement to hold the ROK-U.S. Security Policy Initiative (October 22, 2004)

At the 36th SCM, the ROK and the U.S. agreed to operate a consultative framework titled the "Security Policy Initiative" (SPI), starting in 2005, in order to discuss issues related to the need to advance the ROK-U.S. alliance. The ROK Deputy Minister for Defense Policy is the ROK chief delegate while the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asian and Pacific is the US chief delegate. The SPI receives guidance from the SCM on its meetings and reports the results to the SCM when required.

2010 - 2021 Transformation of the ROK-U.S. Relationship to a Reciprocal and Mutually Complementary Alliance

After the 9/11 Attacks in 2001, the U.S. focused heavily on the counter terrorism. In 2012, however, against the rise of China, it announced the "Pivot to Asia" policy to increase its influence in Asia and began, as a part of this policy, to strengthen its cooperation with regional allies like ROK.

June 27, 2010	October 28, 2011	February 12, 2013	October 23, 2014	October 31, 2018	November 2020
The U.S. and the ROK agree to postpone OPCON transfer to 2015.	Establishment of the ROK-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD)	North Korea carries out its 3rd nuclear test.	Agreement to pursue conditions-based wartime OPCON transition	The Guiding Principles of the Alliance are approved.	The Future Defense Vision of the ROK-U.S. Alliance is announced.

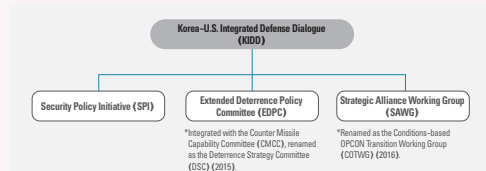
The "rebalancing of Asia" by the United States

In 2012, the Obama administration announced the New Strategic Guidance policy, in which the "Pivot to Asia" became a central theme, shifting the axis of its military operations to Asia. As a part of this policy, the U.S. increased its regional military presence by deploying more than sixty percent of its naval power to Asia, and it worked on further deepening its relations with regional allies such as ROK. The Trump administration defined China and Russia as revisionist powers that are seeking to change the international order, and began to pursue a China containment policy in earnest. The Trump administration signaled that the strategic center of U.S. military policy had shifted to the Indo-Pacific region by renaming the U.S. Pacific Command as the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and actively pursued the modernization of its ground, maritime, and air presence in the region.

Sinking of the ROKS Cheonan and the Yeonpyeong-do Shelling

In 2010, North Korea provoked ROK by sinking of the ROKS Cheonan and shelling Yeonpyeong-do. As a result, the ROK and the U.S. prepared a "Joint Preparation Plan against Local Provocations," which describes in detail how the ROK and the U.S. should divide their roles and cooperation in order to counter different types and levels of local-area provocations by North Korea. Through this effort, the country's ability to defend itself and deter North Korea's provocations was further strengthened.

Establishment/Reorganization of the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD)



In order to ensure the efficiency of the bilateral coordination system between the defense authorities of the two countries, the ROK and the U.S. announced the establishment of the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) at the 43rd SCM in 2011. Afterwards, at the 8th KIDD meeting held in 2015, the two countries made the decision to combine the Counter Missile Capability Committee with the Extended Deterrence Policy Committee and rename it the Deterrence Strategy Committee. Then, at the 9th KIDD meeting held in 2016, the two countries launched the Conditions-based OPCON Transition Working Group to replace the Strategic Alliance Working Group. Through KIDD, the ROK and the U.S. are continuously discussing issues that affect the alliance and agendas for its future development, as well as how to ensure the effectiveness of extended deterrence and the transfer of OPCON to the ROK side.

ROK-U.S. Cooperation in Public Health – COVID-19 Coordination

The global spread of the COVID-19 pandemic was an event that consolidated the alliance even further through the ROK-U.S. cooperation in quarantine and humanitarian aid. In May 2020, the ROK sent an emergency supply of two million masks to the U.S. and, in May 2021, the leaders of both countries signed a global vaccine partnership at a ROK-U.S. summit meeting. In addition, in June 2021, the U.S. provided 1.01 million Janssen vaccines for inoculation of the ROK Armed Forces and those serving in the diplomatic corps.

Conditions-based Wartime OPCON Transition

At the 2010 summit meeting, the U.S. and the ROK agreed to postpone the timeframe for the transfer of OPCON from 2012 to 2015 due to the increased sense of threat from North Korea, which was triggered by the North's second nuclear test in 2009, along with the sinking of the ROKS Cheonan and Yeonpyeong-do Shelling in 2010. Three years later, when the security situation deteriorated as North Korea carried out the third nuclear test in 2013 and proceeded to upgrade its nuclear/missile capabilities, the ROK and the U.S. agreed to pursue the "Conditions-based Wartime OPCON Transition" at the 46th SCM meeting held in 2014. In this form of transfer, the time period for OPCON transition is determined based on whether certain pre-conditions are met. In 2018, the U.S. and the ROK jointly produced the "Guiding Principles Following the Transition of Wartime OPCON" which included a new combined command structure in which the "U.S. Commander- ROK Deputy Commander" structure would be replaced by the "ROK Commander-U.S. Deputy Commander" structure. The U.S. and ROK have been working closely to ensure the stable transfer of OPCON.

Future Defense Vision of the ROK-U.S. Alliance



At the 50th SCM meeting, the ROK and the U.S. agreed to develop a joint defense vision which the alliance's defense cooperation could be upgraded to a more future-oriented system of cooperation, and, after a year of joint study, the future defense vision of the ROK-U.S. alliance was announced in November 2020. This new vision stipulated that the ROK and the U.S. should i) seek peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula, ii) seek a peaceful resolution of disputes under international law, and iii) protect mutual national security interests based on common principles such as freedom of navigation.

Nuclear/missile provocations by North Korea

Despite repeated warnings from the international community and the ROK government, North Korea carried out its third nuclear test in 2013, the fourth and the fifth nuclear tests in 2016, and the sixth nuclear test in 2017. Through its continuous missile development and provocations, North Korea constitutes a serious threat to the international community and Northeast Asia. The U.S. has focused on strategically deterring North Korean provocations by promptly dispatching some of its strategic military assets, including its B-52 and B-1B long-range bombers, F-22 stealth fighter jet, nuclear submarines, and aircraft carriers.



Deployment of B-52s and F-22s over the Korean peninsula

2022 Developing into a Global Comprehensive Strategic Alliance

As the central axis of peace, stability, and prosperity in Northeast Asia, the ROK-U.S. Alliance is evolving into a 'Global Comprehensive Strategic Alliance' that can respond nimbly to the changing strategic environment in the region and the global security challenges.

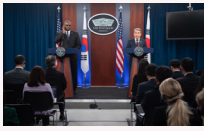
May 21, 2022	August 16 -17, 2022	September 16, 2022	November 3, 2022	November 15, 2022	December 28, 2022
ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting	21st KIDD Meeting	3rd EDSCG Meeting	54th SCM Meeting	Relocation of the CFC is completed.	Republic of Korea announces the Asia Pacific strategy.



ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting (May 21, 2022)

The two leaders agreed on a shared determination to deepen and broaden the political, economic, and security ties between the two countries, including people-to-people ties. In particular, President Yoon expressed ROK's desire to play a more prominent role in the Indo-Pacific region and beyond, and proposed a vision of ROK as a global pivotal state. In addition, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to turn the ROK-U.S. Alliance into global comprehensive strategic alliance and agreed to bolster bilateral cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.

Expansion/deepening of the scope and level of cooperation between the ROK and the U.S.



54th Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)

With the agreement between the leaders of both countries and security consultative bodies like the KIDD, EDSCG, MCM and SCM, the ROK and the U.S. are working continuously to develop the alliance into an 'global comprehensive strategic alliance'. For example, through the 54th SCM, the two countries have developed agendas for cooperation that include i) coordinating the North

Korea policy, ii) increasing the credibility of the U.S. extended deterrence, iii) strengthening the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture, and iv) expanding cooperation in military technology and defense industry.

(EDSCG) In accordance with the agreement reached at the ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting held in May 2022, the defense authorities of the ROK and the U.S. held a meeting of the Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group (EDSCG) in September 2022. This vice minister level meeting was resumed after a hiatus of four years. The EDSCG is a consultative body whose role is to discuss policy and strategy-related issues such as the deterrent power of the alliance and the strengthening of stability in the Indo-Pacific region. At this meeting, both sides reaffirmed that America's ironclad commitment to Republic of Korea draw on the full range of its military capabilities, including nuclear, conventional, missile defense, and other advanced non-nuclear capabilities, to provide extended deterrence for the ROK. In addition, the U.S. committed to strengthen coordination with the ROK to continue to deploy and exercise strategic assets in the region in a timely and effective manner. In the meantime, the 3rd EDSCG meeting contributed to enhancing the deterrent power of the alliance and increased both sides' understanding of the U.S. extended deterrence and its ability to execute it.

(North Korea policy coordination) Besides joint efforts to deter and respond to nuclear missile threats from North Korea, the ROK and the U.S. also agreed to continuously coordinate their North Korea policies aimed at guiding the country to give up nuclear weapons and accept a plan for a brighter future.

(Increasing the credibility of the U.S. extended deterrence) North Korea's nuclear missile provocations are becoming a serious challenge to the security of the Korean peninsula, Northeast Asia, and the international community as a whole. In order to deter and strongly respond to the North's threats, the ROK and the U.S. are trying to bolster the capabilities and posture of the alliance, but this hinges on the ability to strengthen the extended deterrence provided by the U.S. For this reason, both sides have agreed to deepen cooperation in the sharing of information, consultative procedures, and joint planning and execution. In addition, both sides have agreed to revise the tailored deterrence strategy (TDS) and conduct Deterrence Strategy Committee Table-top Exercises (DSC TTX) every year under the scenario of a nuclear attack launched by North Korea.



USS Ronald Reagan, a U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier, enters Busan Port.

Meanwhile, in accordance with the promise made by both leaders to expand the rotational deployment of U.S. strategic assets to the Korean peninsula and the surrounding areas, the defense authorities of both countries have agreed to increase the intensity and frequency of U.S. strategic asset deployments so that their deployment can be completed promptly and in a more coordinated manner.

(Strengthened combined defense posture)

The ROK and the U.S. have also agreed to resume large-scale combined field trainings in conjunction with the combined exercise scheduled for 2023, and are cooperating continuously to establish a stable environment for stationing U.S. troops, especially at the THAAD bases. Furthermore, in response to North Korea's advancing missile threats, the two countries have agreed to improve the missile defense capability and readiness of the alliance by establishing the Counter Missile Working Group (CMWG) and reactivating the Program Analysis Working Group (PAWG).



A river crossing exercise conducted by ROK forces and U.S. troops stationed in Republic of Korea.

(Expanded cooperation in military science technology and the defense industry)

The ROK and the U.S. are expanding their cooperation in the military science technology domain of advanced technologies. The two countries are expanding their cooperation in the domains of quantum computing, sensor technology, electronic warfare, AI, autonomous driving, directional energy, 5G, and next generation mobile communication (6G).

(70th anniversary of the ROK-U.S. Alliance) The year 2023 is a meaningful year because it marks the seventieth anniversary of the ROK-U.S. Alliance. Various events are being planned as a means to look back over the seventy-year history of the Alliance and propose a future-oriented blueprint for the Alliance.

"U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy"

In February 2022, the Biden Administration announced its 'Indo-Pacific Strategy' and reaffirmed its determination to strengthen the country's interest and role in the region. The administration saw China's coercive and aggressive posture, together with North Korea's nuclear weapon/missile program, as the major challenges in the region and made it clear that the United States would collaborate closely with its partners in the region to address these challenges and guarantee a free and open Indo-Pacific region. With this objective in mind, the U.S. has declared that it will establish a regional network for security cooperation in which the modernization of alliance relationships and the strengthening of ties with friendly countries will become important tasks.



"Strategy for a Free, Peaceful, and Prosperous Indo-Pacific Region"

To realize its goal of becoming a global pivotal state, the ROK is striving to build a regional cooperation network through which it can prosper together with other countries and play the kind of role in the international community that is commensurate with its international standing. In keeping with this goal, the Republic of Korea announced its own Indo-Pacific Strategy in 2022; a strategy that is built on the three principles of inclusiveness, trust, and reciprocity, with the aim of securing freedom, peace, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region. Based on this strategy, the ROK will advocate a policy of expanding cooperation with regional countries, while continuing with its endeavors to bring peace and stability to the region through close coordination with the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy.

Relocation of the CFC Headquarters

As the symbol of the ROK-U.S. Alliance and the core of the combined defense system, the Combined Forces Command (CFC) has played a central role in the defense of the country and the deterrence of war on the Korean peninsula since its establishment in 1978. In November 2022, the CFC completed its relocation to Camp Humphreys in Pyeongtaek. The ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command will, in this new Pyeongtaek era, contribute to a stronger combined defense readiness by enhancing its operational capabilities.



CFC Headquarters relocation ceremony

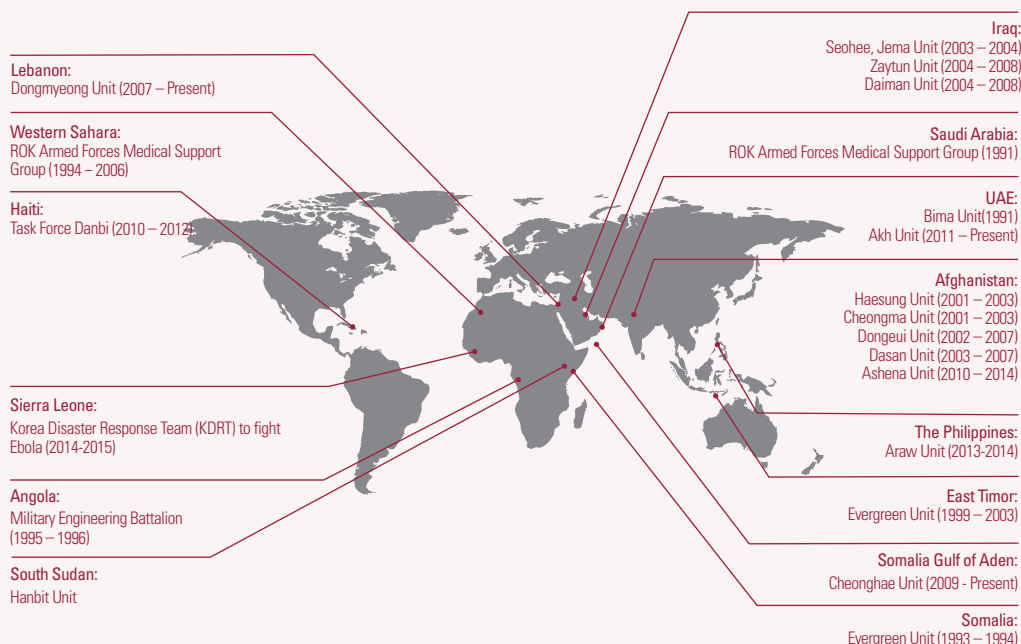
1. Overview

After the establishment of its first government in 1948, ROK had to overcome the massive devastation and upheaval caused by the Korean War with the help of the United Nations and the international community. However, in just one generation, ROK became the only case in the world to go from being an aid recipient to becoming a donor nation, and has today established itself as a global pivotal state. ROK participated as a member of the multinational coalition in the Gulf War of 1991, and began peacekeeping operations in earnest when it joined the United Nations in September 1991. As of December 2022, it has sent around 60,000 troops on peacekeeping missions to thirty countries around the world, contributing to global security and prosperity.

Over the past thirty years, ROK peacekeeping operations have grown both quantitatively and qualitatively. The year 2009 saw the enactment of the "United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Participation Act", followed in 2010 by the establishment of a legal and policy infrastructure for dispatching peacekeeping troops overseas, including the creation of the International Peace Supporting Standby Force. In 2021, ROK hosted the UN Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference, a top-level UN conference on peacekeeping operations, during which Republic of Korea made six pledges based on its leading role in the field of technology and healthcare. In 2022, ROK established implementation plan for its six pledges and it is currently cooperating with the UN and related countries. Based on such accomplishments, Republic of Korea is building an international reputation as a global leader capable of providing new ideas regarding future PKO activities to the United Nations.

[Table-1] Overseas Deployment of ROK Armed Forces around the World

(As of December 2022)



[Table-2] Status of Overseas Deployment by Past Administrations

Category	Description
Roh Tae-woo (1988-1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1991: ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group is sent to Saudi Arabia. • 1991: Air Force Transportation Group is sent to the UAE.
Kim Young-sam (1993-1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1993: The Evergreen Unit is sent to Somalia. • 1994: ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group is sent to West Sahara. • 1995: Military Engineering Battalion is sent to Angola.
Kim Dae-jung (1998-2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1999: Evergreen Unit is sent to East Timor. • 2001: Haesung and Cheongma Units are sent to Afghanistan. • 2002: Dong-ui Unit is sent to Afghanistan.
Roh Moo-hyun (2003-2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2003: Dasan Unit is sent to Afghanistan. • 2003: Seohee and Jema Units are sent to Iraq. • 2004: Zaytun Unit is sent to Iraq. • 2004: Daiman Unit is sent to Iraq. • 2007: Dongmyeong Unit is sent to Lebanon. • Participation in UN PKO: Liberia (2003), Burundi (2004), Sudan (2005), Nepal (2007), Sudan Darfur (2007)
Lee Myung-bak (2008-2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009: Cheonghae Unit is sent to the coastal region of Somalia. • 2010: Danbi Unit is sent to Haiti. • 2010: Ashena Unit is sent to Afghanistan. • 2010: Onnuri Unit, the International Peace Supporting Standby Force is created. • 2011: Akh Unit is sent to the UAE. • Participation in UN PKO: Cote d'Ivoire (2009), West Sahara (2009), Haiti (2009), South Sudan (2011)
Park Geun-hye (2013-2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013: Hanbit Unit is sent to South Sudan. • 2013: Araw Unit is sent to the Philippines. • 2014: Korea Disaster Response Team (KDRT) sent to Sierra Leone to fight Ebola.
Moon Jae-in (2017-2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in UN PKO: Yemen (2019)

Jan. 1991	Feb. 1991	Jul. 1993	Aug. 1994	Oct. 1995	Oct. 1999	Dec. 2001	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2003	
Saudi Arabia: ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group	UAE: Bima Unit	Somalia: Evergreen Unit	West Sahara: ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group	Angola: Military Engineering Battalion	East Timor: Evergreen Unit	Afghanistan: Haesung and Cheongma Units	Afghanistan: Dongui Unit	Afghanistan: Dasan Unit	
Apr. 2003	Apr. 2004	Oct. 2004	Jul. 2007	Mar. 2009	Feb. 2010	Jun. 2010	Jan. 2011	Mar. 2013	Mar. 2013
Iraq: Seohee and Jema Units	Iraq: Zaytun Unit	Iraq: Daiman Unit	Lebanon: Dongmyeong Unit	Somalia coastal region: Cheonghae Unit	Haiti: Danbi Unit	Afghanistan: Ashena Unit	UAE: Akh Unit	South Sudan: Hanbit Unit	Philippines: Araw Unit

2. UN Peacekeeping Operations

UN is actively carrying out peacekeeping operations (PKO) around the world with the aim of peacefully resolving disputes and promoting peace and security around the world. The fact that UN Peacekeeping Forces received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988 showcases the positive acknowledgement they are receiving from the international community.

In 1993, Republic of Korea sent its first peacekeeping force, the Evergreen Unit, to Somalia, and as of December 2022, approximately 20,000 ROK troops have participated in UN peacekeeping activities in twenty-five regions around the world. To be more specific, 19,000 troops have served in seven regions; when the data is broken down by type of mission, four units served as engineers (Evergreen Unit to Somalia, Military Engineering Battalion to Angola, Danbi Unit to Haiti and Hanbit Unit to South Sudan), two as combat units (Evergreen Unit sent to East Timor and Dongmyeong Unit sent to Lebanon), and one in the medical field. Among these units, Dongmyeong Unit in Lebanon and Hanbit Unit in South Sudan are still performing their missions to this day.

[Table-3] Participation in UN PKO by ROK Military Units

(As of December 2022)

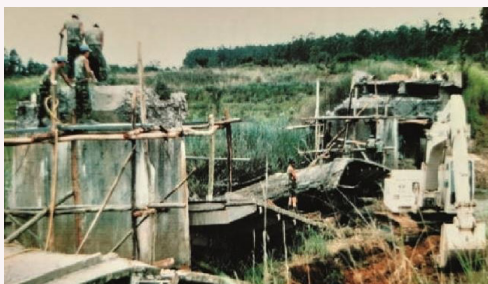
Period	Unit	Manpower per year (persons)	Period	Unit	Manpower per year (persons)
July-August 1994	Evergreen Unit in Somalia	516	July 2007 - today	Dongmyeong Unit in Lebanon	8,437
August 1994 - May 2006	ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group in West Sahara	542	February 2010 - December 2012	Danbi Unit in Haiti	1,425
October 1995 - December 1996	Military Engineering Battalion in Angola	600	March 2013 - present	Hanbit Unit in South Sudan	4,238
October 1999 - October 2003	Evergreen Unit in East Timor	3,283			



Evergreen Unit in Somalia (July 1993 – April 1994)

The Evergreen Unit deployed to Balad in Somalia assisted with the restoration of roads (80km) devastated by the civil war and fulfilled the long-cherished wish of the Somali people by building and opening a waterway (18km). It also operated a school and a technical institute, which received accolades from the local people. The unit withdrew in March 1994, nine months after its deployment, due to the deterioration of the surrounding situation; however, the Evergreen Unit's impeccable execution of its mission led to numerous requests from the international community to participate in peacekeeping operations on a continuous basis.

* Evergreen Unit: The name "Evergreen" represents the idea that the ROK unit will turn Somalia's soil into rich, fertile land..



Engineering Unit in Angola (October 1995 – December 1996)

The ROK military dispatched an engineering unit to Huambo, Angola from October 1995 to December 1996. The unit executed peacekeeping operations in Angola, as well as rebuilding bridges and restoring airfields damaged during the civil war. The overseas deployment activities in Somalia, South Sahara, and Angola had a positive impact in that they enabled the ROK to advance to non-permanent membership of the UN Security Council for the first time in 1996.



Dongmyeong Unit, Lebanon (July 2007 – present)

The Dongmyeong Unit in Lebanon was the second infantry unit after that sent to East Timor to be dispatched overseas and is the longest serving ROK peacekeeping force still stationed overseas. It carries out military operations including reconnaissance, provides medical care services to the local populace, paves roads, renovates school facilities and government buildings, and executes other projects aimed at improving the living conditions of the local people. In recognition of their work, all members of the Dongmyeong Unit have received the United Nations Medal, the highest honor bestowed upon UN peacekeepers. The local Lebanese residents have praised the unit, calling it the "Best Gift from God" and "Friendly Neighbor."



ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group in West Sahara (August 1994 – May 2006)

The ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group contributed to peace and stability in the West Saharan region by providing medical support for the local UN personnel and carrying out quarantine and epidemic prevention activities on behalf of the local residents. In addition, the know-how accumulated by the unit while conducting resupply and support activities, overcoming the 10,000 km distance between the Korean Peninsula and the West Sahara ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group, added immeasurably to enhancing the ROK's logistics support system.



Evergreen Unit in East Timor (October 1999 – October 2003)

The ROK military dispatched an infantry unit to East Timor from October 1999 to October 2003. As the first ever overseas deployment of an ROK infantry unit in a UN peacekeeping operation, it contributed to establishing peace in East Timor by joining the effort to support the reconstruction of the region and the restoration of public order. The Evergreen Unit in East Timor initially concentrated on restoring public order in October 1999, and transitioned into a UN PKO mission in February 2000.



Danbi Unit, Haiti (February 2010–December 2012)

The Danbi Unit in Haiti carried out a wide range of civilian and military operations including the removal of debris caused by the earthquake that hit the island country in 2010, the rebuilding of damaged roads, the development of water wells and other types of reconstruction assistance, as well as providing education programs like Taekwondo classes and computer classes. Especially after October 2011, when a cholera epidemic broke out, the unit focused on treating emergency patients and preventing the spread of diseases through quarantine activities in refugee camps.



Hanbit Unit, South Sudan (March 2013-present)

The Hanbit Unit in South Sudan is involved in various reconstruction projects such as the construction of cut-off walls to prevent flooding when the White Nile bursts its banks, and the construction and reparation of roads that are essential for the movement of people and cargo. It is also exploring creative means of helping the local inhabitants through civilian-military coordinated projects, such as the Hanbit Occupational School and the Hanbit Farm, and is becoming a beacon of hope for the future development of this new African country of South Sudan. For the people of South Sudan, the Hanbit Unit has become a 'subject of adoration and even love'.

In addition to deploying troops in unit formations, there are also individual postings to UN peacekeeping operations. So far around, 700 military personnel have served in 18 regions across the world, serving in various positions ranging from mission commander, staff officers, liaison officers, and observers. Five officers have served at the General and Flag Officer level with four serving as mission commanders and one in the capacity of Chief of Staff; among company grade and field grade officers, 200 have served as staff and liaison officers, while 500 served as observers on the front lines risking their lives to support the mission. 23 officers are currently serving in the UN India-Pakistan Observation Mission, the UNIFIL, the Western Sahara Election Observation Mission and the South Sudan Mission. Many officers have also worked at the UN Department of Peace Operations, which serves as the headquarters of UN Peacekeeping Operations, and have raised the reputation of the ROK military through their hard work and professionalism. Individual-level postings to UN peacekeeping operations are summarized in Table 4 below.

[Table-4] Status of UN Staff Officers and Military Observers

(As of December 2022)

Period	UN missions	No. of deployments (Persons)	Key tasks
Oct. 1994 - Present	UN Military Observation Group in India and Pakistan	224	Observation of ceasefire
Nov. 1994 - Jul. 2009	UN Observer Mission in Georgia	88	Observation of ceasefire
Jan. 2000 - Jun. 2004	UN Mission of Support in East Timor	59	Observation of ceasefire Staff Activities
Jan. 2002 - Dec. 2003	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	1	Commander of the PKO
Jul. 2003 - Dec. 2010	UN Mission in Afghanistan	7	Staff Activities
Oct. 2003 - Jan. 2016	UN Mission in Liberia	24	Observation of ceasefire Staff Activities
Sep. 2004 - Dec. 2006	UN Operation in Burundi	4	Staff Activities
Nov. 2005 - Jul. 2011	UN Mission in Khartoum, Sudan	46	Observation of ceasefire Staff Activities
Jan. 2007 - Present	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	57	Staff Activities
Mar. 2007 - Jan. 2011	UN Mission in Nepal	13	Observation of ceasefire Staff Activities
Jun. 2007 - Jun. 2021	UN Mission in Darfur Sudan	19	Observation of ceasefire
Jul. 2009 - Present	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	44	Observation of ceasefire
Jul. 2009 - Jan. 2017	UN Mission in Cote d'Ivoire	14	Observation of ceasefire
Nov. 2009 - Dec. 2014	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	10	Staff Activities
Jul. 2011 - Present	UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan	72	Staff and Coordination Activities

3. Peace Operations of Multinational Forces

After the end of the Cold War, during the latter years of the twentieth century, terrorism and piracy at sea emerged as a new threat to world peace. The international community responded to these threats by forming a multinational force led by a specific country or coalition of international security bodies. During the First Gulf War, which broke out in January 1991 following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, ROK sent its Armed Forces Medical Support Group to Saudi Arabia as a member of the multinational force, which was the first time that it dispatched a military contingent overseas. Republic of Korea also dispatched troops to Afghanistan in 2001, Iraq in 2003, and the Gulf of Aden in Somalia in 2009. As of December 2022, 39,000 ROK service members have participated in peacekeeping activities in twenty-six regions around the world, as a part of a multinational force. Even today, 312 ROK service members are on peacekeeping missions in six regions. ROK participation in multinational forces is shown in Table 5 below.

[Table-5] Participation in Multinational Forces by the ROK Military Units

(As of December 2022)

Category	Period	Deployed region, military unit (mission unit)	Number of troops (person)
First Gulf War	Jan. 1991 - Apr. 1991	ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group	154
	Feb. 1991 - Apr. 1991	Bima Unit, UAE	160
Afghanistan War	Dec. 2001 - Sep. 2003	Haesung Unit, Singapore	823
	Dec. 2001 - Dec. 2003	Cheongma Unit, Singapore	1,245
	Feb. 2002 - Dec. 2007	Donggeui Unit, Afghanistan	786
	Mar. 2003 - Dec. 2007	Dasan Unit, Afghanistan	1,329
	Jun. 2010 - Jun. 2014	Ashena Unit, Afghanistan	1,745
Iraq War	Apr. 2003 - Apr. 2004	Seohee Unit, Iraq	952
	Apr. 2003 - Apr. 2004	Jema Unit, Iraq	185
	Apr. 2004 - Dec. 2008	Zaytun Unit, Iraq	17,708
	Oct. 2004 - Dec. 2008	Daiman Unit, Iraq	1,324
Counter-piracy activities in the Gulf of Aden	Mar. 2009 - Present	Cheonghae Unit, coastal region of Somalia	12,218

The First Gulf War

When Iraq invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990, the United Nations Security Council passed a resolution calling on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait by 15 January 1991. However, Iraq refused to do so and this led to the start of the Gulf War, which pitted Iraq against a U.S.-led multinational force. The Republic of Korea government carefully weighed up the issue of whether to support the Allies when the U.S. government requested ROK support on August 18, 1990. It was then that the decision was made to send the ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group to Saudi Arabia and the Air Transport Group (Bima Unit) to the UAE. The ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group treated 1,634 soldiers and 87 civilians at the Al Nuairia Hospital in Saudi Arabia, while the Bima Unit of the ROK Air Force successfully carried out 323 sorties during a period of 37 days, transporting three times as much cargo and personnel than it had during domestic airlift missions. Both the Bima Unit and the ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group raised the profile of Republic of Korea in the international community. The deployment of a military contingent to the Persian Gulf was the country's first overseas deployment since the end of the Cold War, and served as a valuable opportunity to gain field experience and improve the standing of Republic of Korea in the eyes of allied nations.



ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group, Saudi Arabia (January-April, 1991)

Republic of Korea sent a team composed of 154 medical personnel and support staff to the AL Nuairia Hospital in Saudi Arabia where, by treating soldiers wounded during desert-based modern warfare, Republic of Korea military gained valuable experience and data related to developing wartime medical support system in areas such as manning and operating field medicine.



Bima Unit, UAE (February-April, 1991)

Republic of Korea dispatched the Bima Unit, consisting of ROKAF C-130H aircraft and 160 personnel to the UAE. During its service in the Middle East, the unit flew 323 sorties amounting to 461 hours and 57 minutes, covering a flight range of around 240,000km, and transporting 1,405 troops and 713.3 tons of cargo to their destinations. While flying between twenty-seven bases scattered across the Arabian Peninsula, including key bases in the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Oman, the unit accumulated invaluable wartime experience that provided valuable real-world experience for ROKAF.

Deployment to the War in Afghanistan

After the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, the ROK government joined the 'Global War on Terror', otherwise known as Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). In December 2001, it dispatched the Haesung Unit and the Cheongma Unit, the transport units of the country's navy and air force, to Afghanistan. In February 2002, the ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group (Dongueui Unit) was deployed, followed by the Korean Army Construction and Engineering Support Group (Dasan Unit) in March 2003. In June 2010, the provincial reconstruction team (PRT) was sent to Afghanistan to lend a helping hand to the stabilization and reconstruction efforts, and the Ashena Unit was also sent on a mission to protect the provincial reconstruction team.

The Haesung Unit is the sea transport unit of the ROK Navy that supported Operation Enduring Freedom with one landing ship and 171 crew members from the home port of Singapore. From December 2001 to September 2003, the unit carried out 17 missions (15 sea cargo transportation missions, 2 search support missions), covering 92,692 nautical miles to deliver 5,300 tons of cargo.

The Cheongma Unit is the air transport unit of the ROK Air Force that began supporting Operation Enduring Freedom in December 2001 with 76 members. From its base in Gimhae Airport, the unit transported equipment and men between Singapore and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, completing 81 missions (transported 310 tons of cargo and 600 troops) until ending its mission in December 2003, having covered around 777,182 nautical miles during its deployment.

The Dongueui Unit composed of 90 medical personnel and support staff treated 260,000 allied troops and local residents from February 2002 to December 2007.

* The Dongueui Unit was named after Dongui Bogam, an encyclopedic medical text written by Heo Jun, a royal physician of the mid-Joseon period.

The Dasan Unit, a 150 member engineering unit that served in Afghanistan from February 2003 to December 2007, completed 400 construction support missions in the country. A civilian team from the Dasan Unit also participated in the Afghanistan provincial reconstruction team (PRT) and provided support for humanitarian works carried out on behalf of refugees and local civilians.

* The Dasan Unit is named after Jeong Yak-yong, a Silhak scholar of the late Joseon period who invented a pulley-operated crane and designed Suwon Hwaseong Fortress.



The Ashena unit on an escort mission to protect the safety of ROK PRT Personnel

In June 2010, in response to the UN's request for human and material assistance for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) operating in Afghanistan, and the Afghanistan government's request for help in rebuilding the country, the ROK government dispatched a provincial reconstruction team (PRT, composed of civilians, and personnel from the government and military) and Ashena Unit to Parwan Province. Ashena unit was responsible for defending the base against attacks and protecting the members of the civilian-led PRT, so that they could go about performing their tasks safely. The unit implemented its 'One Fence' strategy, which consisted in inviting the elders of nearby ten villages to base and holding sisterhood football matches between the unit's team and the local football team. These activities helped strengthen ties with the local villagers and decrease the level of risk to the base.

Iraq War Deployment

In April 2003, the ROK government deployed the Seohee Unit (Engineering Support Group) and the Jema Unit (Medical Support Group) to support Operation Iraqi Freedom led by the combined U.S.-UK forces. In 2004, the Zaytun Division, was also deployed to Iraq to support peace. For about one year until April 2004, Seohee and Jema Units supported the multinational forces, performed humanitarian post-war recovery activities, and provided medical aid to the local populace. The two units were integrated into the Zaytun Division in April 2004, where they performed joint missions.



From April 2003 to April 2004, the Seohee Unit completed more than seventy military related projects and fifty post war restoration projects for the civilian sector. The former included assisting with the construction and improvement work on the base facilities where U.S., Italian and Romanian troops were stationed, while the latter included repairing school buildings, the local water supply, and the sewage system. In order to provide medical support to the soldiers of the U.S. military and those of allied countries, along with humanitarian medical services to the people of Iraq, the Jema Unit brought in a UN Level II(+) medical team and equipment, treating some 21,000 patients by the end of their tour. In April 2004, before returning home, Seohee and Jema Units handed over their responsibilities to the engineering and medical battalions under the control of the Zaytun Unit.

Troops of the Seohee Unit performing facility repairs in Nasiriyah, Iraq.



The peace and reconstruction support unit, called the Zaytun Unit, was the first ROK military contingent to be sent overseas for CMO; It completed its peacebuilding mission so successfully that it came to be known as a 'model of civil-military operations' among the troops from other countries. By operating the Zaytun Hospital in Iraq, building roads, schools and providing other services much desired by the locals, the Zaytun Unit was able to form friendly relations with the locals, who praised the unit by calling it the 'Best Gift from God'.

* "Zaytun" in Arabic means "olive" and symbolizes peace, olives are beloved by the people of Iraq and are never absent from their cuisines.



The Daiman Unit, comprised of the 58th Airlift Group of the ROK Air Force, was sent to Iraq in October 2004 for the mission of resupplying the Zaytun Unit and supporting personal rotations. The unit was composed of 143 troops and four C-130 aircraft. By the time the unit returned home in December 2008, it had flown 2,000 missions without any major accidents and covered the equivalent of 67 orbits of the Earth, or some 2.7 million kilometers.

* "Daiman" in Arabic means "Always with you".

Counter-piracy Activities in the Gulf of Aden

In the late 1990s, with the end of the long civil war seemingly nowhere in sight, the political and economic situation in Somalia deteriorated dramatically. One consequence of this was an increase in piracy activities. The issue really hit home in the Republic of Korea when the deep-sea fishing ship *Dowon* was kidnapped by Somali pirates in 2006 and concerns were raised about the safety of Koreans and Korean ships travelling in the region. When, the UN asked Republic of Korea to play a more active role in anti-piracy activities in 2008, it was the perfect moment to create the country's first naval deployment task force, whose mission was to secure safe passage for ships travelling through the coastal region of Somalia. This is how Cheonghae Unit was formed in March 2009.

Since then, Cheonghae Unit has carried out important operations in the fight against piracy and protected overseas citizens, including Operation Dawn of the Gulf of Aden and the evacuation of ROK citizens from Libya.

Staff officers and liaison officers were also posted to the CMF (Combined Maritime Forces) to facilitate cooperation between Cheonghae Unit and multinational forces. Especially in April 2010, for the first time in Korea's naval history, a ROK Admiral was appointed commander of CTF-151, the multinational combined maritime force that carries out anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and along the east coast of Somalia. ROK Admirals were again appointed to head CTF-151 in 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2019. With support from multinational staff officers, these Admirals exercised command over a task force composed of U.S., UK, and Pakistani ships. Furthermore, 41 ROK naval officers were dispatched to CTF-151 with a total of 45 officers participating in the anti-piracy operations as members of CMF.



The Cheonghae Unit conducting exercises at sea as part of the fight against piracy

As the ROK Navy's first overseas deployment, Cheonghae Unit first began to take part in maritime security operations conducted by the CMF in March 2009, and since then it has been fulfilling its responsibility of protecting Republic of Korea ships from pirates. In January 2011, Cheonghae Unit successfully conducted Operation Dawn of the Gulf of Aden to rescue Samho Jewelry and its crew from the clutches of Somali pirates who hijacked the ship, rescuing all ROK overseas citizens the ship. In March 2011, the Cheonghae Unit completed to perfection an operation to evacuate ROK nationals who were stranded in Libya following the outbreak of a civil war. The Cheonghae Unit is still on active service in the region today. For example, one of its other main duties is to protect the safety of the strategic transport route that passes through the Gulf of Aden, which is critical to Republic of Korea's energy security.

4. Defense Cooperation and Exchanges Activities

The ROK government also deploys troops to non-disputed regions for military cooperation and international coordination. These activities differ from UN Peacekeeping Operations and the peacekeeping activities conducted by multinational forces. Such military cooperation and international coordination can be largely divided into two categories with first being military cooperation which involves ROK troops providing training and participating in combined exercises with the military forces of a foreign country, such as the activities being conducted by the Akh Unit in the UAE. Second would be 'humanitarian support' in which Republic of Korea sends military units to provide emergency relief to foreign countries, such as the deployment of the Araw Unit to the Philippines, Korea Disaster Response Team (KDRT) to Sierra Leone, or to help search for airplanes lost at sea. Table 6 below shows the status of the ROK troop deployments overseas for defense exchange and cooperation.

[Table-6] Status of Defense Cooperation and Exchanges Activities Carried out by ROK Military

(As of December 2022)

Category	Period	Region, military unit (mission unit)	Number of troops (persons)
Military Training Cooperation	Jan. 2011 - Present	UAE: Akh Unit	2,399
Typhoon Damage Recovery	Dec. 2013 - Dec. 2014	Philippines: Araw Unit	824
Maritime Search	Mar. 2014 - May 2014	Malaysia sea region: Maritime search team,	39
	Dec. 2014 - Jan. 2015	Indonesia sea region: Maritime search team,	21
Ebola Response	Dec. 2013 - Mar. 2014	Sierra Leone: Korea Disaster Response Team (KDRT)	16



Akh Unit in the United Arab Emirates (January 2011-present)

In response to a strong request by the UAE government, Republic of Korea dispatched Akh Unit to the UAE in January 2011 with the mission of providing training to the UAE Special Forces and taking part in combined drills. As the first military unit to be dispatched overseas for the sole purpose of training and military cooperation, Akh Unit has contributed enormously to advancing Republic of Korea's relationship with the UAE to the level of a strategic partnership. The Akh Unit has helped the UAE Special Forces improve their combat skills during special operations, improved its own ability to carry out special operations and operations involving military units from other countries, and contributed to advancing the national interest by expanding economic cooperation with the UAE.

*"Akh" in Arabic means "brother".



Araw Unit, Philippines (December 2013-December 2014)

The Araw Unit is the Joint Philippines Support Group that was jointly created by the ROK Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps on December 9, 2013. It carried out its mission until December 22, 2014, before returning home, successfully completing its civil sector operation of removing debris caused by Typhoon Haiyan, which hit the Philippines that year, repairing public facilities, and providing medical care services. The Araw Unit was dispatched at the behest of the government of Philippines before any request from the United Nations. It was a reminder to the world that Republic of Korea is a country that repays the kindness shown to it by other countries such as the Philippines, which sent troops to help ROK during the Korean War.

*"Araw" means the "sun" in Filipino and embodies the additional meaning 'expecting to become a beacon of hope'.

5. The Achievements and Future of Peacekeeping Activities

For the past thirty years, in the name of defending peace, ROK Armed Forces have been engaging in peacekeeping activities in many different regions around the world. Despite the short history, the peacekeeping operations by the ROK military contributed to world peace and enhancing the image of Republic of Korea at the global stage. Through peacekeeping activities, the country's armed forces have accumulated field experience, expanded the domain of their military diplomacy, and been able to promote ROK in conflict-stricken areas, thereby fostering favorable local conditions for market entry by Korean companies.

[Table-7] Six Pledges from the Seoul Peacekeeping Ministerial

Construction of Smart Camps	• ROK presented the 'Smart Camp' model which utilizes its advanced IT technologies in UN peacekeeping operations. A pledge was made to set up a pilot demonstration camp at the Hanbit Unit in South Sudan.
Donation of helicopters	• Reconnaissance helicopters are urgently needed by the UN. A pledge was made to donate 16 MD 500 Defenders to countries operating missions in African countries.
Strengthening medical capabilities	• A pledge was made to send ROK military medical staff to the UN Medical Training Center to support with medical training.
Training support for engineering troops	• A pledge was made to donate military engineering equipment to countries that provide troops to the UN, provide training on using the equipment, and provide training on removing landmines, through bilateral cooperation.
Capacity building for women peacekeepers	• A pledge was made to establish a UN sponsored educational program at the Korea National Defense University (International Peace Activity Center) by 2023 for women serving in the military and also to improve the female participation rate in PKO.
Capacity building for police peacekeepers	• A pledge was made to send more police officers to PKO and establish a special educational program for UN police at the Korean National Police University.

Wherever they go, ROK military units are winning the hearts of the local citizens. The Evergreen Unit serving in East Timor earned the moniker 'King of Multinational Forces', the Zaytun Unit in Iraq was called the 'Best Gift from God', the Danbi Unit dispatched to Haiti was praised as the 'Angel of Leogane', and the Hanbit Unit in South Sudan was called the 'Subject of Love'.

Republic of Korea's efforts over the years have earned it a respectable standing in the international community, ranking ninth in terms of financial contributions and thirty-seventh in terms of troop contributions. As a result, Republic of Korea was granted the privilege of hosting one of the highest-level UN conferences, namely the United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial Conference, in December 2021, for the first time in Asia. As the host of the conference, ROK proposed six pledges, each of which seeks to address a current issue faced by the UN (protection of the environment, ensuring the physical security of peacekeeping force members, protection of women and children, etc.) and suggest a direction for the future. The conference highlighted the idea that ROK technological prowess could become a key asset of the UN.

As the first step towards fulfilling the six pledges, Republic of Korea established multidimensional relationships with the UN and troop contributing countries in 2022. In the case of the 'Smart Camp' project, ROK technological capabilities were vindicated when its Ministry of National Defense was invited to give a presentation on the smart camp concept at the UN PKO technology cooperation symposium held in South Africa in June of that year and at the UN Capacity Development Workshop held in Uganda in October of the same year. In the case of the pledge to donate MD 500 Defender helicopters, in July 2022, teams from the UN, the United States and the recipient country (Kenya, El Salvador) arrived in Korea to inspect the helicopters, ROK is planning and cooperating with these countries to ensure that the sixteen helicopters can be handed over to the countries operating peacekeeping missions in Africa. In the case of the pledge to provide military engineering support, Republic of Korea is cooperating with Cambodia and the UN department responsible for the Triangular Partnership Program (TPP) to enhance the engineering capabilities of the Cambodian troops serving in UN peacekeeping missions. In fact, in November 2022, the defense ministers of the Republic of Korea and Cambodia held a formal ceremony to sign the agreement on the transfer of engineering equipment, which is scheduled to be handed over to Cambodia in 2023, and military engineering training will also be provided by the ROK side. Republic of Korea is also providing UN certified education to improve the competencies of female PKO personnel and medical care capabilities as scheduled.

With these feats, Republic of Korea is reinventing itself as one of the key countries leading the direction of the UN's peacekeeping operations by leveraging its advanced technology and knowledge resources. In the coming years, ROK will strive continuously to expand its influence in the international community by playing a significant role in the peacekeeping operations of the UN.

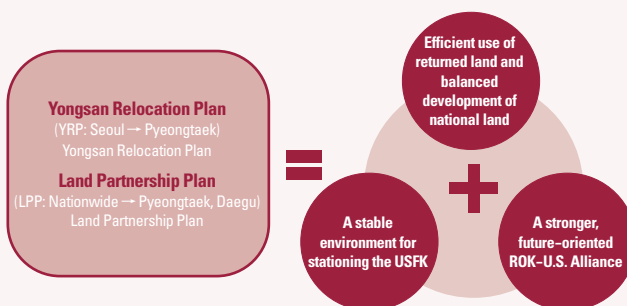
1. Project History and Progress

The USFK Base Relocation Project aims to rearrange and consolidate USFK bases scattered across the Republic of Korea into two hub bases in Pyeongtaek and Daegu, in order to guarantee stable stationing conditions for USFK, build a stronger ROK-U.S. Alliance that is future-oriented, and encourage the efficient use and balanced development of national land.

The USFK base relocation project is being implemented under the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP), which involves moving the USFK headquarters in Seoul and other units to Pyeongtaek, and the Land Partnership Plan (LPP), which consists of relocating the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division, currently located north of the Han River in Dongducheon and Uijeongbu, to Pyeongtaek. The legal basis for the project was established with the enactment of the “Special Act on Support Etc. for Pyeongtaek-si, Etc. following Relocation of US Military Bases in Korea” (hereinafter referred to as “Act on Supporting Pyeongtaek Following Relocation of USFK Bases”).

Construction work on the new location of Camp Humphreys began in November 2007, and since then, the Ministry of National Defense (MND) has been pursuing relocation of USFK units immediately upon completion of their new facilities. In August 2013, a school for children of military personnel became the first facility to be completed at the new location. In 2018, major units including the USFK Headquarters, UNC Headquarters, and the U.S. 2nd Infantry Division Headquarters were relocated to Camp Humphreys, followed by the hospital and other support units in 2019. The relocation of the CFC Headquarters and key command facilities of the USFK, including the JOC and communication center were completed in 2022. The Pyeongtaek U.S. military base, including the existing Camp Humphreys, covers an area of 14,677,686 square meters (4.44 million pyeong), which is five times the size of Yeouido, making it the largest U.S. military base overseas. Following are select numeric facts about Camp Humphreys; 64km of paved road, 67km of cable for C2 and communication, 25km of sewage pipeline, 1,548km of electric wiring and 806km of various circuit lines.

Purpose of the USFK Base Relocation Project

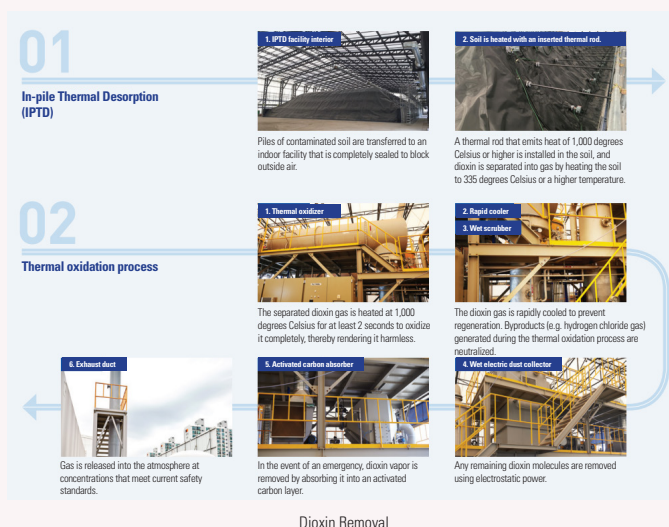


Pyeongtaek Camp Humphreys U.S. Military Base

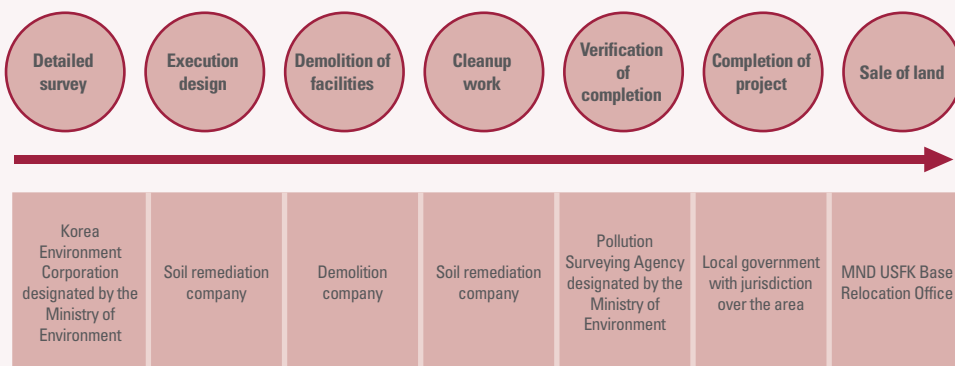
2. Return of U.S. Military Bases and Environmental Cleanup

USFK bases are being relocated in conjunction with the return of the land they occupied to the Republic of Korea, followed by cleanup of the surrounding environment. The ROK MND is strengthening ROK-U.S. coordination on the early return of U.S. military bases (including Yongsan Garrison) and cleanup of the environment around the bases, as well as working closely with various other government ministries and local governments to resolve issues related to cleanup and land return. As of December 2022, sixty-nine U.S. military bases have been returned, while the remaining eleven bases (including the Yongsan Garrison) are due to be returned according to the schedule outlined in the ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). The ROK MND is pushing ahead with the environmental cleanup project to ensure that the land formerly occupied by the bases are in a clean state before returning it to the public. As of December 2022, eighteen out of thirty-one bases have undergone environmental cleanup, and cleanup activities are now underway at the remaining thirteen bases.

The ROK MND is conducting the cleanup activities in accordance with the national laws and regulations in order to return the land to the Korean citizenry as soon as possible. Based on previous experience in this area, the ROK MND has emerged as a leader in efforts to improve the soil environment. In fact, between 2019 and 2021, the ROK MND successfully purified the soil polluted by dioxin on the land formerly occupied by Camp Market, which marks the first of its kind in Korea. The purification of land contaminated by dioxin was selected as both a ‘conflict issue to be managed by the Office for Government Policy Coordination’ and a ‘conflict issue of the Ministry of National Defense’ and hence, is a sensitive task that could propagate a variety of social controversies. Therefore, to ensure transparency and trust, the MND established a civilian-led committee to engage in regular communication with residents and civic groups; moreover, cleanup efforts are being carried out with the highest level of transparency.



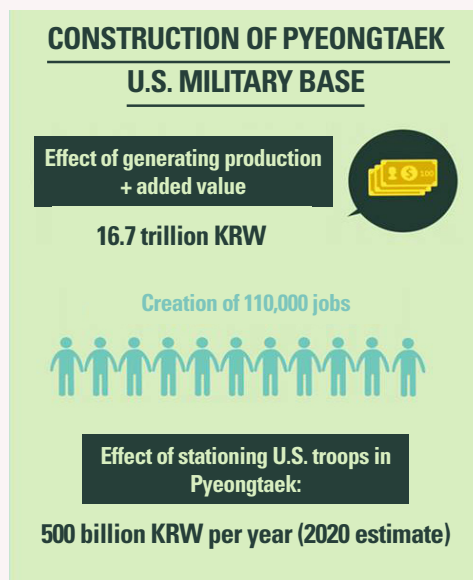
Environmental Cleanup Process



3. Effects of USFK Military Base Relocation

2022 marked a significant year in the relocation of the Republic of Korea's U.S. military bases. Handover of all facilities was complete with the relocation of CFC Headquarters to Camp Humphreys, which was celebrated with the relocation completion ceremony hosted by the CFC Commander.

The relocation of USFK bases also contributed to development of the national economy and improved welfare for local residents due to the efficient utilization of the nation's land. The USFK Base Relocation Project is being implemented based on the government's plan to convert returned lands in Seoul and other metropolitan areas into public parks, in addition to separate plans for development. This project promoted the development of local economies based on judicious use of the returned land, and helped to resuscitate local economies. The Pyeongtaek region in particular benefited from the project, with the national government providing trillions of KRW into its development, in addition to subsequent improvement in employment rate and the local economy. The relocation is also contributing to the growth of the domestic construction industry by providing contract opportunities to local companies and increasing the use of domestically-produced construction materials.



Economic Effects of USFK Military Base Relocation

In 2014, the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) conducted a study, which projected that the relocation of U.S. military bases would generate 16.7 trillion KRW in manufacturing and value-added inducement, create around 110,000 jobs. In fact, it is estimated that hosting will lead to an estimated increase of 500 billion KRW in consumption to the local area. Furthermore, based on the Act on Supporting for Pyeongtaek Following the Relocation of USFK Bases, the government responded to long-standing requests by Pyeongtaek citizens to improve the city infrastructure, including new roads, sewage facilities, and town hall. However, using such numeric data alone cannot measure the entirety of benefits that are being brought through the base relocation project. Improving the stationing conditions for USFK directly translated into improvement their capability and through base returns, the Republic of Korea government has created the conditions for a more balanced development throughout the nation. In particular, the efficient consolidation of U.S. military bases further strengthened the ROK-U.S. Alliance, something that is truly priceless. Going forward, the ROK MND will cooperate closely with the U.S. to ensure the successful completion of the Yongsan Relocation Plan and the Land Partnership Plan, one element of which is the creation of a public park at Yongsan Garrison—a project which can finally begin, now that the CFC Headquarters has been relocated.

4. Dawn of the “Pyeongtaek Era for the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command”

Relocation of the CFC Headquarters to Camp Humphreys

During a meeting between the ROK Minister of National Defense and U.S. Secretary of Defense in June 2019, the two sides agreed to relocate the ROK-U.S. CFC Headquarters to Pyeongtaek. Thereafter, both sides worked diligently to complete the move as soon as possible. Finally, in October 2022, the ROK-U.S. CFC completed its move to Camp Humphreys, formally heralding the start of the “Pyeongtaek Era for the ROK-U.S. CFC.”

Created in 1978, the ROK-U.S. CFC played its role as a symbol of the ROK-U.S. Alliance from its home at Yongsan Garrison for 44 years. At the same time, as the world's only CFC Headquarters, it served as a bulwark for defending the Republic of Korea against provocations and threats of invasion by North Korea. With the relocation to Pyeongtaek, the "Yongsan Era of the ROK-U.S. CFC" has come to an end. At Pyeongtaek, which will soon become a new cradle for the ROK-U.S. Alliance, CFC will strive to become a ROK-led command that will have an even stronger combined defensive capability after transition of wartime OPCON.



CFC Headquarters Relocation Ceremony (November 2022)

Expected Benefits of CFC Relocation

With the relocation of the CFC Headquarters to Pyeongtaek, the CFC staff who previously had to split their time between Yongsan and Pyeongtaek can now work shoulder-to-shoulder in one physical location. In particular, the key units that make up the combined defense system, such as the CFC, USFK, and UNC are now able to improve their operational efficiency even further because they are situated directly next to each other. Through such close coordination, conditions for an even stronger combined defense system have been established.

Furthermore, relocation of the CFC to Pyeongtaek is an opportunity for the ROK and the U.S. to strengthen the spirit of the alliance. Until now, the CFC was a place for cultivating personal and working relationships among ROK and U.S. service members, but now, with its relocation to Pyeongtaek, conditions have been set for additional building of these critical relationships. Service members who build their careers at the new CFC will contribute to developing the ROK-U.S. military relationship in the future, while the "Pyeongtaek CFC" will serve as a cradle to raise key leaders that can lead the future combined defense system after transition of wartime OPCON.

Lastly, the successful completion of the CFC Relocation Project will become a model case of how the Republic of Korea and the United States should cooperate in the future on issues affecting the alliance. The U.S. personnel working at the CFC can now focus on their missions in a more stable environment, and the ROK government can now pursue in earnest the return of Yongsan Garrison and the construction of public parks at Yongsan. The project to relocate the CFC has been a great success, yielding mutually beneficial results through cooperation between the two countries. As such, it will surely serve as a valuable milestone for resolving future issues in the alliance and successfully completing the relocation of remaining U.S. military bases.

1. Increased Exports in the Defense Industry

Results that Show Defense Exports are Increasing

According to data released by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute in 2022, during the period 2017-2021, the Republic of Korea became the world's eighth largest arms exporter, contributing 2.8% to the total volume of arms traded globally. This figure represents a 177% increase in the Republic of Korea's global market share compared to the number in years from 2012 to 2016, when it contributed 1.0% to the total volume of arms traded globally.

List of Major Arms Exporting Countries in the World and their Market Shares

* Source: Korea Research Institute for Defense Technology Planning and Advancement (KRIT) "2022 World Defense Market Almanac"

Rank	Exporting Country	Market Share (%)		
		2017 - 2021	2012 - 2016	Increase rate (%)
1	USA	39.0	32.0	14
2	Russia	19.0	24.0	-26
3	France	11.0	6.4	59
4	China	4.6	6.4	-31
5	Germany	4.5	5.4	-19
6	Italy	3.1	2.5	16
7	UK	2.9	4.7	-41
8	Republic of Korea	2.8	1.0	177
9	Spain	2.5	2.2	10
10	Israel	2.4	2.5	-5.6
11	Netherlands	1.9	2.0	-12
12	Türkiye	0.9	0.7	31
13	Sweden	0.8	1.2	-35
14	Ukraine	0.7	2.5	-72
15	Switzerland	0.7	1.0	-35

In 2022, the ROK signed key contracts with several countries to supply arms such as the M-SAM II (UAE, January 2022), K9 self-propelled howitzers (Egypt February 2022 / Poland, August 2022), offshore patrol vessels (Philippines, June 2022), K2 tanks (Poland, August 2022), FA-50s (Poland, September 2022), and Chunmoo multiple rocket launchers (Poland, November 2022), achieving a new record in defense export of US\$17.3 billion. Until last year, Korea's arms exports were focused mainly on countries in Asia and the Middle East, but with the signing of large arms contracts with Poland, it provided the Republic of Korea opportunities to expand its scope of exports to Europe. The Republic of Korea is currently discussing large deals with several other countries as well, raising hopes that the of arms exports will maintain a steady growth trajectory and contribute significantly to the national economy in the future.

Diversification of Export Items

The domestic defense industry can be traced back to the 1970s with localization of basic arms like grenades and mortars, and the Republic of Korea's position in the global market was insignificant. In recent years, however, with multiple years of steady growth and development the Republic of Korea is now able to independently develop diverse weapons systems and advanced guided weapons for use by its army, navy, air force, and for overseas export as well. As shown in the table below, since 2017, the Republic of Korea has been exporting a variety of high-value guided weapons, such as the Haeseong missile and the Blue Shark torpedo, in addition to its major export items including the K9 self-propelled howitzer and the T-50 aircraft. Such successes are attributable to the customer trust that Republic of Korea weapons systems have earned in the international defense market, which has greatly elevated the value of the 'Made in Korea' brand. In fact, ROK weapons systems are highly regarded in many countries because of the world-class technologies, as well as their outstanding performance and competitive price when compared to similar systems made by other countries.

Key Export Items, 2017-2022

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Key export item	K-9 self-propelled howitzers T-50	K-9 self-propelled howitzers Blue Shark torpedoes T-50 KT-1B	K-9 self-propelled howitzers Submarines Haeseong missiles	K-9 self-propelled howitzers	K-9 self-propelled howitzers T-50 Corvettes	MSAM II K-9 self-propelled howitzers Offshore patrol vessels K2 tanks FA-50 Chunmoo multiple rocket launchers

Increase of Defense Industry and Logistics Cooperation MOUs Signed with Other Countries

A memorandum of understanding on defense cooperation signed between governments is a document that forms the basis for defense industry cooperation with other countries. The numbers increased significantly from 38 MOUs signed with 33 countries in 2016 to 57 MOUs signed with 48 countries in 2022, thereby laying the groundwork for reciprocal defense cooperation.

Status of MOUs Signed with Other Countries

Year	Country	Year	Country
1988	USA	2008	Columbia
1991	Thailand	2009	Egypt
1992	Spain, France	2010	Ecuador, Uzbekistan, Peru, UAE, Norway
1993	UK	2011	Denmark
1994	Philippines	2014	Poland
1995	Israel, Indonesia	2015	Chile, Czechoslovakia
1996	Canada	2016	Finland, Hungary
1997	Germany, Russia, Romania	2017	Botswana, Estonia, Croatia, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan
1999	Netherlands, Türkiye, Venezuela	2019	Argentina, New Zealand, Sweden, Paraguay
2001	Vietnam, Australia	2020	Ethiopia
2004	Bangladesh	2021	Bahrain, Jordan
2005	India	2022	Kenya, Greece
2006	Pakistan, Ukraine		
Total number of countries: 48			

Establishment of a Pan-Military Support System for Defense Exports

The Ministry of National Defense and the Defense Acquisition Program Administration are cooperating with other government agencies (in foreign relations, security, and industry areas) to respond to the diverse demands by other countries for defense industry cooperation. Based on the DEFENSE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT ACT (passed in February 2020), the Defense Industrial Development Committee, jointly headed by the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, was formed and committee meetings were duly held on three occasions in 2021 and 2022. The committee is being run actively as an effective team that negotiates/coordinates pan-government support for the promotion of defense industry and defense exports, and establishes export strategy as package deal forms such as industrial cooperation and financial support that leverages pan-governmental capabilities. Furthermore, during the 'Defense Exports Strategic Conference' held in November 2022 by the ROK president, the decision was made to accelerate the growth of defense exports and pan-governmental support was promised.

In parallel with the operation of the pan-ministerial committee, the Ministry of National Defense and the Defense Acquisition Program Administration jointly operate a support team to help industry win key export contracts per country. This team is composed of representatives from the navy, army, air force, KODITS¹⁾, the Export-Import Bank of Korea, and other related government agencies. The roles of the MND and the three branches of the armed forces are to increase cooperation with the defense departments of the export target countries, publicize the superior performance of equipment that is of interest to foreign customers, and provide follow-up support to customer countries to help them operate their equipment, and other support services for increasing defense exports. The role of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration is to provide financial support and develop industry cooperation packages with KOTRA and the Export-Import Bank of Korea.

In order to build the competitiveness of the country's military weapons for exportation and transform the country into a powerhouse of the global defense industry, the government intends to operate and improve the diverse pan-governmental support systems effectively through the Ministry of National Defense and the Defense Acquisition Program Administration.

2. Example of Military Science Technology/Weapon Development

The KF-21, ROK's First Domestically Developed Jet Fighter

As the country's first fighter jet developed with domestic technology to defend the skies of the Korean Peninsula in the twenty-first century, KF-21 will eventually replace the ageing F-4 and F-5 fleet and serve as the main force for ROKAF. The development of a fighter jet is a national level undertaking that requires a significant amount of investment in both budget and time. The KF-21 project will also take more than ten years for its completion because of all the advanced technologies that need to be developed and a budget in excess of 20 trillion KRW. The government adopted an evolutionary development strategy with the KF-21 and is planning on developing it in two stages: Block-I and Block-II. Fielding of Block-I is expected to take place from 2026 to 2028, while that for Block-II is expected to take place between 2028 to 2032.



KF-21 Boramae successfully flies at supersonic speed for the first time.

¹⁾ Korea Defense Industry Trade Support Center

The KF-21 project was launched in the early 2000s when the government announced its plan to develop a domestic fighter jet in March 2001. In November of the following year, the project was selected as a new long-term requirement. Project feasibility studies were conducted on seven occasions between 2003 and 2014 as questions about the economic viability of the project precipitated by the astronomical costs and uncertainties about whether the country could successfully develop the plane on its own were raised.

However, after intense discussions and examinations of the issues by government officials, the basic project implementation strategy was approved by the 41st Defense Acquisition Program Promotion Committee in 2010, and it was decided that the method of acquisition should be indigenous development, and that the Agency for Defense Development should be responsible of explorative development and assessed that domestic companies should be responsible of system development. Explorative development was carried out from 2011 to 2012 and the feasibility of developing the KF-21 system was demonstrated. Thereafter, the total development cost of the KF-21 was finalized in 2014, and Korea Aerospace Industries (KAI) was selected as the main contractor for system development.



Prototype (April 2021)



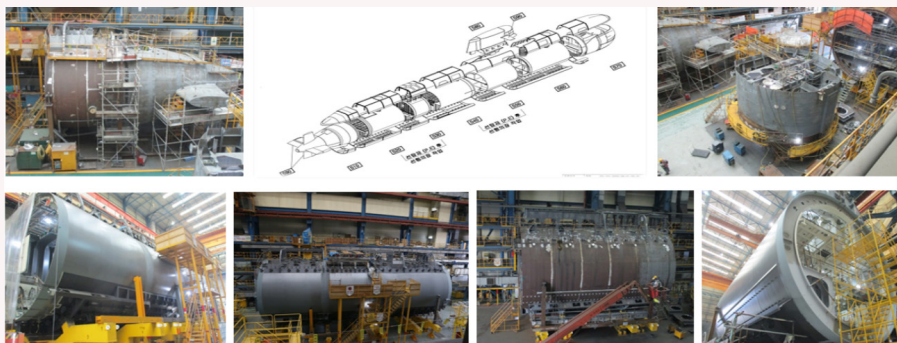
The KF-21's First Flight (July 2022)

With a length of 16.9 meters, height of 4.7 meters, and width of 11.2 meters, the KF-21 is smaller than the F-15, but bigger than the F-16. Both a single-seat model and a dual-seat model are being developed. For its engine, the very heart of a fighter jet, KF-21 uses the F414 engine manufactured by GE, which can produce a 22,000 lbs of thrust. This same engine is being used by U.S. fighter jets and its performance has been proven. The domestic development of the KF-21 will produce a range of benefits such as strengthening the foundation of the country's fighter jet component manufacturing industry, boosting the country's ability to develop its own fighter jets and its chances of securing international cooperation in the civilian sector, increasing the competitiveness of ROK fighter jets in international markets, which in turn will lead to increased production and lower prices, and guaranteeing the national capability to promptly supply the ROKAF with fighter planes when needed. Lastly, the development of the KF-21 will reduce the country's technological dependence on advanced countries like the United States and the EU, and produce the synergy effect of promoting the growth of the semiconductor, automobile, and IT sectors, all of which are highly relevant to the production of fighter jets.

Dosan Ahn Chang-ho Class Submarine (Indigenously designed and built; 3,000t)

Starting 1987, the ROK navy entered into a technical partnership with Germany to build the Chang Bogo I and Chang Bogo II class submarines for service with the country's navy. However, developing the Chang Bogo class submarines using German technologies meant that when repairs had to be made due to equipment problems, it was necessary to send the submarines to the German equipment manufacturer or seek technical support from abroad. To address this problem and improve the survivability and strike capability of the nation's submarine fleet, in 2007, ROK Navy launched the Chang Bogo-III project to construct the country's first domestically developed 3000-ton submarine.

In pursuing the project, the ROK Navy relied on the submarine design and building expertise it had acquired in the process of introducing German submarines, submarine operational know-how accumulated over a number of decades, and the technical resources of research institutes and universities such as the Agency for Defense Development, the Korea Institute of Machinery & Materials, and Seoul National University. Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering (DSME), the winner of the contract to build the submarine, and dozens of smaller companies subcontracted to develop the equipment that will be installed in the submarine, worked tirelessly to satisfy the high-performance specifications and reliability. The first 3000-ton class ROK submarine, whose construction began in 2014, was named ROKS Dosan Ahn Chang-ho to honor the deeds and creed of the man who fought for the independence of Korea and the prosperity of the Korean people. The submarine was finally delivered to the ROK Navy in August 2021 after three years of rigorous testing and evaluation directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the ROK Navy.



The Jang Bogo-III Class Submarine (ROKS Dosan Ahn Chang-ho) being Constructed in Sections

Dosan Ahn Chang-ho submarines are equipped with a range of weapons, including mines, torpedoes and guided missiles, and can make precision strikes on key targets with its SLBMs (submarine-launched ballistic missiles). Notably, the detection ability of its sonar system ²⁾ and the target processing function of its combat system are vastly superior to those found in previous submarines. In terms of survivability, the Dosan Ahn Chang-ho can travel for long distances underwater quietly thanks to its domestically developed hydrogen fuel cells and the various noise reduction technologies that have been incorporated into the design of the submarine. Together these features make the Dosan Ahn Chang-ho one of the most capable diesel-electric submarines in the world.

The localization rate of the submarine is about 76%, a twofold increase over older submarines owned by the ROK Navy. Through the localization of key equipment like the combat/sonar system and the propulsion system, dependence on foreign technologies has been greatly reduced, while problems like the inability to obtain timely maintenance support and the difficulty of sourcing discontinued components are now a thing of the past. Hence, the submarine fleet utilization rate will greatly improve. In addition, if

²⁾ A system mounted on a submarine to detect, identify and track surface and underwater targets



The ROKS Dosan Ahn Chang-ho Cruising above Water



A Submarine-launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) Fired from a Submarine

the Republic of Korea succeeds in exporting the submarine, problems related to the intellectual property rights and export controls imposed by other countries in the past will not be issues for the Dosan Ahn Chang-ho, which in turn will lead to increased export competitiveness, creation of new jobs, and national economic growth.

The Republic of Korea achieved the feat of successfully developing one of the world's finest submarines just thirty years after importing its first submarine. In the years to come, the Chang Bogo-III class submarines will be deployed in strategic deterrence and sea route protection missions and play an important role in defending the interests of the nation. Furthermore, the Republic of Korea, by developing the Chang Bogo-III class submarines with domestic technology, has created the opportunity to become a naval power.

ROKS Marado, ROK's Second LPH

The aptly titled "amphibious operation" is a well-known form of joint operation conducted by the army, navy, and air force that often turns the tide of war in favor of friendly forces through the deployment of sea and air power in areas where their enemy least expects them. In many wars, including the Second World War and the Korean War, an amphibious operation often provided the turning point and ultimately determined the outcome of the war. Thus, the usefulness of an amphibious operation has already been amply demonstrated. In addition, frequent regional disputes and large-scale disasters amid the unstable international situation are increasing the need to send peacekeeping missions abroad and to cooperate with foreign countries. For such scenarios, it has become important to acquire the LPH, Landing Platform Helicopter, a type of vessel designed for amphibious warfare, because of its ability to perform multipurpose missions and sustained maritime operations.

The ROKS Marado is an LPH with a displacement of 14,500 tons, a length of 199 meters, a width of 31 meters, and a maximum speed of 23 knots per hour. It can transport 1,000 troops (crew and landing force), 11 helicopters, 6 tanks, and 2 LCACs, all at the same time. It was named after Mara Island, ROK's southernmost island, to symbolize the country's determination to defend the southern waters of the Korean Peninsula and its maritime traffic route. Republic of Korea launched its first LPX project in 1999 and began the design and construction of the ship in 2002. On July 12, 2005, just seven years after launching the project, the country commissioned its very first LPH, named "Dokdo". At that time, it was the largest LPH ever built by an Asian country. After undergoing a battery of tests and evaluations, it entered service with the ROK Navy in 2008. ROKS Marado, the Republic of Korea's second LPH, was delivered to the ROK Navy in June 2021, seven years after construction began in December 2014.



The ROKS Marado at Sea

Surveillance radar, infrared detection and tracking equipment, and RAM (Rolling Airframe Missile) system for ROKS Dokdo had to be purchased from abroad. However, those installed in the ROKS Marado were developed domestically, which greatly reduced maintenance costs and made it easier to conduct maintenance. Furthermore, the survivability of the ship and its operational performance as a command ship was vastly enhanced compared with the ROKS Dokdo on account of the much-improved combat system and the 4-sided fixed radar (AESA) mounted on the ship. In addition, the ability to carry out amphibious operations was improved by building a reinforced flight deck to facilitate the operation of rotary wing aircraft, like the MV-22, and a reinforced side ramp³⁾ via which various pieces of equipment possessed by the Marine Corps can be easily loaded on to the ship.

The LPH ROKS Dokdo and ROKS Marado can perform diverse missions as the leading naval vessels of the Republic of Korea and protect the country's maritime sovereignty and its citizens from security threats both non-military and transnational. They will become the pride of Republic of Korea as they enhance the Navy's ability to execute amphibious operations, direct rescue operations during large-scale disasters, and evacuate overseas Koreans in emergencies.

K9 Thunder, The World's Top-Performing Self-Propelled Howitzer

Ever since the signing of the armistice to the Korean War, North Korea has continuously threatened the peace and safety of the Republic of Korea with its massive deployment of field artillery. To suppress North Korea's artillery threats with a high-quality weapon and pursue a self-reliant national defense, the ROK military began developing the K9 self-propelled howitzer in the 1980s. At that time, developing the K9 was a challenging task for the Republic of Korea because of the high technological specifications involved. But the military succeeded in developing it and delivered the first batch to the ROK Army in 1999, and some 1,100 units were eventually fielded. The performance rating of the K-9 Thunder, which has an automated fire control system and loading mechanism, is among the very best in the world, and is considered to be as good as the self-propelled howitzers made by countries with advanced defense industries, such as the United States.

To continuously upgrade the quality of its technology and attain superior firepower, ROK military successfully developed the first upgrade variant (K9A1), and has been developing the second upgrade variant, the K9A2, since 2022. For the K9A2, the quality of the K9 system will be improved overall; for example, the projectile and fuse will be automatically loaded, the firing speed will be increased by more than 30%, and the number of crew required to operate will be reduced. By continuously carrying out such performance improvements, the ROK military aims to prepare the system for the day when it can incorporate remote/unmanned technologies, as this will allow the military to operate a consolidated unmanned/manned combat system. With over 1,000 units already sold to eight countries, the K9 Thunder is proving itself to be a superb artillery system, and it is anticipated that its export competitiveness will remain strong and continue to improve in the coming years.



K9 Self-propelled Howitzers Display their Firepower during a Target Shooting Exercise

3) Side entrance through which people and vehicles such as tanks can move in and out.

Force Posture of Neighboring Countries

Overview

Classification	United States		Russia		China		Japan	
Total Personnel	1,395,350		900,000		2,035,000		247,150	
Army	489,050		280,000		965,000		150,700	
Navy	349,600		150,000		260,000		45,300	
Air Force	329,400		165,000		395,000		46,950	
Others			Airborne Forces	45,000				
	Marine Corps	179,250	Strategic Rocket Forces	50,000	Rocket Force	120,000		
	Space Force	6,400	Command/Support	180,000	Strategic Support Force	145,000	Joint Staff	4,200
	Coast Guard	41,650	Railway Forces	29,000	Others	150,000		
			Special Operational Forces	1,000				

Army

Classification	United States		Russia		China		Japan	
Divisions	10 (57 brigades)		11(103 brigades)		13 army groups		9 (6 brigades)	
Tanks	MBT	6,095	MBT	13,127	MBT LT TK	6,400 750	MBT	579
Infantry fighting vehicles	IFV	4,931	IFV	13,680	IFV	7,200	IFV	68
Armored vehicles	APC	18,607	APC RECCE	12,050 2,700	APC	4,350	APC	804
	ASLT	100			ASLT	1,000	ASLT	123
	RECCE	2,545			AAV	900	AAV	52
	AUV	19,516					RECCE	111
Towed artillery		1,339		12,565		1,234		229
Self-propelled artillery		1,539		6,228		2,910		166
Multiple rocket launchers		588		4,276		1,640		54
Mortars		2,507		4,130		2,800		1,113
Anti-tank guided weapons	SP	1,133	GUN	2,526	SP RCL GUN	1,100 3,966 1,788	SP	37
Ground-to-air missiles		1,187		1,520		614		311
Helicopters		3,812				906		348
Fixed-wing aircraft		218				6		15

Navy

Classification	United States	Russia	China	Japan
Tactical submarines	53	38	53	22
Strategic nuclear submarines	14	11	6	-
Aircraft carriers	11	1	2	-
Cruisers	24	4	3	4
Destroyers	68	11	36	39
Frigates	21	16	45	6
Corvette and Coastal patrol craft	86	129	196	6
Mine sweepers	8	42	57	22
Amphibious command ships and amphibious vessels	33	21	58	3
Landing craft	143	28	60	8
Auxiliary ships	13	278	157	24
Fixed-wing aircraft	954	219	446	73
Rotary-wing aircraft	707	127	109	120
Marine divisions	3 Marine expeditionary forces	1(13 brigades)	7 brigades	
Tanks	215	330	80	
Infantry combat vehicles	488	1,100	10	
Assault amphibious vehicles	1,254	-	290	
Armored personnel carriers	207	400	150	
Armored multi-purpose vehicles	6,129	-	-	
Field artillery	1,459	405	40	
Anti-tank missile carrier	106	60	-	
UAV-ISR	180	-	-	
Fighters	366	-	-	
Tiltrotor transport aircraft	309	-	-	
Rotary-wing aircraft	422	-	5	

Air Forces

Classification	United States	Russia	China	Japan
Strategic bombers	BBR 123	BBR 137	BBR 176	-
Reconnaissance aircraft	ISR 38	ISR 58	ISR 52	-
Command and control aircraft	C2 4	C2 8	C2 5	-
Fighters	FTR-FGA-ATK 1,451	FTR-FGA-ATK 876	FTR-FGA-ATK 1,629	FTR-FGA 317
Transport aircraft	TPT 333	TPT 448	TPT 247	TPT 54
Tankers	TKR 156 TKR/TPT 82	TKR 15	TKR 13 TKR/TPT 3	TKR/TPT 7
AWACS	AWE&C 31	AWE&C 9	AWE&C 19	AWE&C 18
Trainers	TRG 1,126	TRG 262	TRG 1,012	TRG 246
Rotary-wing	CSAR 82 TPT 62	ATK 399 EW 20 TPT 333 TRG 69	MRH 22 TPT 31	SAR 39 TPT 15
Civil Reserve Air Fleet	Civilian Airliner (International/Domestic) 553	-	-	-
Electronic-warfare aircraft	ELINT-EW 35	ELINT-EW 34	ELINT-EW 25	SIGINT-EW 7

*Source: 「The Military Balance 2022」 (International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2022).

Comparing Defense Budgets Around the World

As of 2021

Country	Defense Budget (USD 100million)	Per-capita Defense Budget (USD)	Defense Budget as a Proportion of GDP (%)	Troops (thousand)
ROK	437	844	2.55	530
United States	7,540	2,251	3.29	1,395
Japan	493	395	0.97	247
China	2,073	148	1.23	2,035
Russia	458	322	2.78	900
Taiwan	162	688	2.06	169
UK	716	1,084	2.30	153
France	593	872	2.02	203
Germany	561	701	1.33	183
Israel	203	2,310	5.05	170
Egypt	48	45	1.55	439
Saudi Arabia	467	1,342	5.54	257
Australia	343	1,329	2.13	60
Türkiye	102	123	1.28	355
Malaysia	39	116	1.05	113
Thailand	73	105	1.33	361
Singapore	116	1,972	3.05	51
Canada	232	612	1.15	67

*Source: 「The Military Balance 2022」 (International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2022) The ROK data are derived from government statistics.

Annual Defense Budget

Year	Defense Budget		Proportion of GDP (%)		Proportion of National Budget (%)		Annual Increase (%)	
	Main	Supplementary	Main	Supplementary	Main	Supplementary	Main	Supplementary
1991	74,524	74,764	3.07	3.08	27.4	23.8	12.3	12.6
1992	84,100	84,100	3.03	3.03	25.1	25.1	12.8	12.5
1993	92,154	92,154	2.92	2.92	24.2	24.2	9.6	9.6
1994	100,753	100,753	2.70	2.70	23.3	23.3	9.3	9.3
1995	110,744	110,744	2.53	2.53	21.3	21.3	9.9	9.9
1996	122,434	122,434	2.49	2.49	21.1	20.8	10.6	10.6
1997	137,865	137,865	2.54	2.54	20.4	20.7	12.6	12.6
1998	146,275	138,000	2.72	2.57	20.8	18.3	6.1	0.1
1999	137,490	137,490	2.32	2.32	17.2	16.4	△6.0	△0.4
2000	144,390	144,774	2.22	2.22	16.7	16.3	5.0	5.3
2001	153,884	153,884	2.18	2.18	16.3	15.5	6.6	6.3
2002	163,640	163,640	2.09	2.09	15.5	14.9	6.3	6.3
2003	174,264	175,148	2.08	2.09	15.6	14.8	6.5	7.0
2004	189,412	189,412	2.09	2.09	16.0	15.8	8.7	8.1
2005	208,226	211,026	2.17	2.20	15.5	15.6	9.9	11.4
2006	225,129	225,129	2.24	2.24	15.5	15.3	8.1	6.7
2007	244,972	244,972	2.25	2.25	15.7	15.7	8.8	8.8
2008	266,490	266,490	2.31	2.31	15.2	14.8	8.8	8.8
2009	285,326	289,803	2.37	2.40	14.5	14.2	7.1	8.7
2010	295,627	295,627	2.24	2.24	14.7	14.7	3.6	2.0
2011	314,031	314,031	2.26	2.26	15.0	15.0	6.2	6.2
2012	329,576	329,576	2.29	2.29	14.8	14.8	5.0	5.0
2013	343,453	344,970	2.29	2.30	14.5	14.3	4.2	4.7
2014	357,056	357,056	2.28	2.28	14.4	14.4	4.0	3.5
2015	374,560	375,550	2.26	2.27	14.5	14.3	4.9	5.2
2016	387,995	388,421	2.23	2.23	14.5	13.9	3.6	3.4
2017	403,347	403,347	2.20	2.20	14.7	14.2	4.0	3.8
2018	431,581	431,581	2.27	2.27	14.3	14.2	7.0	7.0
2019	466,971	466,971	2.43	2.43	14.1	14.0	8.2	8.2
2020	501,527	483,782	2.58	2.49	14.1	12.4	7.4	3.6
2021	528,401	522,771	2.55	2.52	13.9	12.3	5.4	8.1
2022	546,112	531,043	2.53	2.46	13.0	10.7	3.4	1.6
2023	570,143	-	2.54	-	12.8	-	4.4	-

* GDP: Recalculated based on the 2015 National Accounts of the Bank of Korea. (The data from 2022 and 2023 are estimates by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, Economic Policy Directions, December 2022).

* National and Defense budgets are based on GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles).

* Go to page 254 for 'Changes in the growth rate of the government budget and the defense budget'.

Force Posture of the Two Koreas

As of December 2022

Classification			Republic of Korea		North Korea		
Personnel (Peacetime)	Army		Approx. 365,000		Approx. 1,100,000		
	Navy		Approx. 70,000 (including 29,000 Marine Corps)		Approx. 60,000		
	Air Force		Approx. 65,000		Approx. 110,000		
	Strategic Force		-		Approx. 10,000		
	Total		Approx. 500,000		Approx. 1,280,000		
Major Forces	Units	Corps	(including Marine Corps)	12	15		
		Divisions	(including Marine Corps)	36	84		
		Brigades (independent brigades)	(including Marine Corps)	32	117		
	Army	Tanks	(including Marine Corps)	Approx. 2,200		Approx. 4,300	
		Armored vehicles	(including Marine Corps)	Approx. 3,100		Approx. 2,600	
		Equipment	Field artillery	(including Marine Corps)	Approx. 5,600		Approx. 8,800
	MLRS/MRLs			Approx. 310		Approx. 5,500	
	Surface to Surface Guided Weapons			Approx. 60 launchers		(Strategic Force) Approx. 100 launchers	
	Navy	Surface Vessels	Combatants	Approx. 90	Approx. 420		
			Amphibious ships	Approx. 10	Approx. 250		
			Mine countermeasure vessels (mine sweepers)	Approx. 10	Approx. 20		
		Auxiliary ships	Approx. 20	Approx. 40			
		Submarines	Approx. 10	Approx. 70			
	Air Force		Combat aircraft	Approx. 410	Approx. 810		
			ISR & C2	(including Navy) Approx. 70	(Reconnaissance aircraft) Approx. 30		
			Transport aircraft (including AN-2)	Approx. 50	Approx. 350		
			Trainers	Approx. 190	Approx. 80		
	Rotary Wing (Army/Navy/Air Force)			Approx. 700	Approx. 290		
Reserve forces			Approx. 3,100,000 (including officer candidates, wartime labor call, secondment and alternative service personnel)	Approx. 7,620,000 (including Reserve Military Training Unit, Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and Red Youth Guard)			

* Units and equipment of the other services are included in the number of units and equipment of the Army to compare the military strength of the two Koreas.

* The table above only provides a quantitative comparison of the respective military strengths of Republic of Korea and North Korea. A more practical comparison would require a qualitative assessment based on a comprehensive consideration of the relevant factors, such as performance level and years-in-service of equipment, level of training, and operational concepts of joint forces.

* As for army brigades, independent brigades organized under corps or higher-level echelons such as artillery, engineering, and aviation brigades are included.

* The KPA Special Operations Force is included in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Comparing the Economic Indicators of the Two Koreas

Classification	Republic of Korea		North Korea		Republic of Korea / North Korea	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Nominal GNI (KRW trillion)	1,941.1	1,948	35.6	35	54.5 times	55.6 times
Per-capita GNI (KRW 10,000)	3,753.9	3,762.1	140.8	137.9	26.6 times	27.2 times
Economic Growth Rate (%)	2.0	-0.9	0.4	-4.5	5 times	-
Trade Volume (USD billion)	10,455.8	9,801.3	32.4	8.6	322.7 times	1139.6 times
Population (thousand)	51,765	51,836	25,250	25,368	2 times	2 times

*Source: Major Statistical Indicators of North Korea (2021).

*Gross National Income (GNI): Since 1993, major countries and international organizations, such as the UN and IMF, replaced GNP with GNI (GNI≒GNP).

UN Security Council Resolutions on Sanctions against North Korea

Classification	Background	Major details (Summary)
Resolution 1695 (July 15, 2006)	Long-range missile launch (July 5, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires member states to prevent and monitor the transfer of materials, technologies, and financial resources related to WMD and missile activities.
Resolution 1718 (October 14, 2006)	1st nuclear test (October 9, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embargo, shipping inspections, freezing of asset, and travel ban. Sets up sanctions committee on North Korea under the UN Security Council.
Resolution 1874 (June 12, 2009)	2nd nuclear test (May 25, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embargo on all arms import except for small arms. Ban on all financial activities that can services and support that could contribute to North Korea's WMD and missile activities. Establish the Panel of Experts to support the North Korea sanctions committee.
Resolution 2087 (Jan 22, 2013)	Long-range missile launch (December 12, 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct the North Korea Sanctions Committee to issue an Implementation Assistance Notice regarding situations when a vessels refuses inspection. Reinforce export control against North Korea ("catch-all") Urge enhanced monitoring of all activities involving North Korean financial institutions.
Resolution 2094 (March 7, 2013)	3rd nuclear test (February 12, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the list of embargoed items related to nuclear weapons and missiles. Reinforces financial sanctions (suspension of activities of North Korean banks that violate the resolution).
Resolution 2270 (March 2, 2016)	4th nuclear test (January 6, 2016)/ North Korea's long-range missile launch (February 7, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits cooperation with the North Korean military and police. Introduce mandatory search of shipments to and from North Korea and prohibits the entry of sanctioned vessels or vessels suspected of involvement in illegal activities. Demands the closure of overseas branches and offices of North Korean banks within 90 days. Introduces an import ban on North Korean minerals (coal, iron, gold, etc.).
Resolution 2321 (November 30, 2016)	5th nuclear test (September 9, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits scientific and technological cooperation with North Korea. Prohibits the rental of aircraft, vessels and the provision of crew to North Korea; introduces mandatory search of travel baggage to and from North Korea. Closes all foreign financial institutions in North Korea. Ban additional mineral items for export (silver, copper, zinc, and nickel), as well as the export of sculptures. Caps North Korea's coal exports.
Resolution 2356 (June 2, 2017)	IRBM launch (May 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expands the scope of the sanctions.
Resolution 2371 (August 5, 2017)	Ballistic missiles launch (July 4 and 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds WMD and conventional dual-use weapons to the list of controlled items. Grants the committee the authority to designate vessels involved in prohibited activities and requires member states to deny entry to suspected vessels. Restricts member states from employing North Korean workers. Bans all North Korea's export of coal, iron, and iron ores. Bans North Korea's export of lead, lead ores, and seafood.
Resolution 2375 (September 11, 2017)	6th nuclear test (September 3, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds additional dual-use items related to WMD and conventional weapons to the list of controlled items. Urges search of vessels suspected of carrying banned items with the consent of the flag state. Bans granting of work permits to North Korean workers. Restricts fuel supply to North Korea. * Petroleum products are capped at 2 million barrels per year, crude oil capped at the current level. Bans North Korea's textile export.
Resolution 2397 (December 22, 2017)	Launch of Hwasong-15 (November 29, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces the capture, search, and seizure of vessels involved, or suspected of involvement, in the transportation of banned items or prohibited activities within territories and territorial waters. Repatriates North Korean workers to North Korea within 24 months. Additional Restrictions on fuel supply to North Korea. *Petroleum products are capped at 500,000 barrels per year, crude oil products are capped at 4 million barrels per year. Bans North Korea's export of food, agricultural products, machinery, electronics, minerals, soil, stone, wood, and vessels. Bans export of industrial machinery, means of transportation, iron, and other metals to North Korea. Expressly bans the trading of fishing rights.

Key Denuclearization Agreements Regarding the North Korean Nuclear Issues

Agreement	Major Details (summary)
① Geneva Agreed Framework (October 21, 1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement to cooperate in replacing graphite-moderated reactors with light-water reactors. • Agreement to work toward the complete normalization of political and economic relations between the United States and North Korea. • Agreement to cooperate for peace and security of a denuclearized Korean Peninsula. • Agreement to cooperate for the consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime.
② September 19 Joint Statement (September 19, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaffirmation of the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. • Pledge to promote economic cooperation in energy, trading, and investment. • Pledge to take joint efforts to promote permanent peace and stability in Northeast Asia. • Agreement on phased implementation of the agreement.
③ February 13 Agreement (February 13, 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement on the closure and sealing of nuclear facilities in North Korea, the return of IAEA inspectors to North Korea, and the preparation of a list on all of North Korea's nuclear programs. • Start of bilateral talks on the normalization of U.S.-North Korea and North Korea-Japan relations. • Agreement to provide economic, energy, and humanitarian aid to North Korea. • Agreement to convene an appropriate separate forum with the parties directly concerned to negotiate a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula.
④ October 3 Agreement (October 3, 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement to disable all existing nuclear facilities and to declare all nuclear programs in a complete, accurate manner. • Reaffirmation of North Korea's pledge not to transfer nuclear materials, technologies, or knowledge. • Agreement to provide economic, energy, and humanitarian aid to North Korea equivalent to 1 million tons of heavy fuel oil.
⑤ February 29 Agreement (February 29, 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea agrees to take preliminary measures for denuclearization. • The United States agrees to provide 240,000 tons of food aid. • The United States confirms that it does not have any hostile intentions toward North Korea. • Agreement to improve U.S.-North Korea relations and expand civilian exchanges in culture, education, and sports.
⑥ Panmunjom Declaration (April 27, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mutual prosperity and self-reliant unification • Mitigation of military tensions. • Establishment of a permanent, stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. • Realization of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula through complete denuclearization.
⑦ U.S.-North Korea Joint Statement (June 12, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement to establish a new basis for U.S.-North Korea relations. • Agreement to make joint efforts to build a permanent, stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. • North Korea reaffirms the Panmunjom Declaration and agrees to make efforts for the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. • Agreement to recover the remains of POWs and MIAs and repatriate identified remains.
⑧ Pyongyang Joint Declaration (September 19, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement to cease military hostilities and expand exchanges and cooperation. • Agreement to dismantle the Dongchang-ri missile engine test site and launch platform. • Agreement to permanently dismantle the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon as the United States takes reciprocal measures.

Progress and Assessment of North Korean Nuclear and Missile Development

| Establishing the Nuclear Infrastructure | Immediately following the Korean War, North Korea began the groundwork for the use of nuclear energy, such as conducting basic research and fostering the nuclear workforce, while carrying out postwar restoration efforts. The physics department of Kim Il-Sung University opened a nuclear physics course in 1955, followed by the launch of a nuclear physics lab in the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (formerly known as the "National Academy of Sciences") in 1956. That same year, North Korea signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union and sent scientists to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, thereby establishing the basis for acquiring advanced technologies and training experts. North Korea then signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with China in 1959, and obtained research reactors with the help of the Soviet Union in 1963, with which it began the construction of a large-scale nuclear complex in Yongbyon, North Pyongan Province in 1965. At the same time, North Korea developed its uranium mines and built uranium refineries in Pyongsan, Suncheon, and Bakcheon. Subsequently, North Korea built a series of additional nuclear facilities capitalizing on its extensive reserves of uranium.

| Full-fledged Nuclear Development | In the 1980s, North Korea launched a full-fledged nuclear development program by building production facilities for weapons-grade nuclear materials, training nuclear experts, and expanding its infrastructure for nuclear weapons development, including nuclear test sites. The Yongbyon Nuclear Complex saw the construction of key plutonium production facilities including nuclear reactors, reprocessing facilities, and a nuclear fuel rod fabrication facility. North Korea developed a 5MWe graphite-moderated reactor on its own, which was completed and activated in 1986, and started building a radiochemical laboratory capable of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel in 1985, which was fully activated in 1989. At the same time, North Korea began the construction of a 50MWe graphite-moderated reactor in the Yongbyon complex with 1995 as the target year, and established a plan to build a 200MWe graphite-moderated reactor in Taechon.

In 1989, North Korea came under suspicion when the Yongbyon Nuclear Complex was discovered by a French commercial satellite. Under pressure from the international community, North Korea signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1991, followed by the dispatch of an investigation team from the IAEA the following year. However, the inspection fueled suspicions of North Korea's nuclear development activities as the team identified material inconsistencies in the nuclear activities declared by North Korea. The IAEA requested a special inspection for further verification, which resulted in North Korea's withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The Clinton administration considered all options, including military action, but the nuclear issue came to a dramatic resolution¹⁾ with the conclusion of the U.S.-North Korea Geneva Agreed Framework in 1994²⁾. Under this framework, North Korea halted its nuclear activities until 2002.



5 MWe reactor located in Yongbyon

¹⁾ In exchange for North Korea's abandonment of its nuclear development program, the United States agreed to provide heavy oil, construct two modern light-water reactor power plants, and normalize U.S.-North Korea relations.

²⁾ Adopted for the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue after three meetings between high-ranking officials (October 21, 1994).

Despite the agreement, however, North Korea covertly carried out a uranium enrichment program in the mid-1990s with support from Pakistan. North Korea denied the existence of the program at first for some time. In 2010, however, it invited Dr. Siegfried Hecker from the United States and revealed its uranium enrichment facilities, raising concerns in the international community.

In 2002, the Bush administration withdrew from the agreed framework, citing the incompleteness of the agreement and suspicion regarding North Korea's uranium enrichment activities, and discontinued its supply of heavy oil to NK and its construction of a light-water plant. In response, North Korea also declared its withdrawal from the framework and resumed its production of nuclear materials after deporting the IAEA inspectors, reactivating the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, and reprocessing spent nuclear fuel rods. Subsequently, North Korea secured a significant amount of plutonium by reprocessing the spent rods twice, in 2003 and 2005. Moreover, North Korea declared its possession of nuclear weapons in February 2005, and followed this up with its first underground nuclear test in Punggyeri, Gilju-gun, North Hamgyong Province in October 2006.

The ROK Meteorological Administration measured the strength of the artificial seismic waves emanating from the test site at 3.9mb, indicating that the yield of the nuclear explosion was below 1kt. Based on the result of the nuclear test, it was assessed that, although North Korea's nuclear technology was not (yet) at the level required to deploy a nuclear weapon, the country had passed the threshold of manufacturing and detonating nuclear explosive devices.

| Advancement of Nuclear Capabilities | Following its first nuclear test, North Korea accelerated its efforts to advance its nuclear capabilities with the focus on enhancing the yield of its nuclear warheads, mounting warheads on missiles, and achieving mass production. North Korea disabled the key nuclear facilities in Yongbyon during the Six-Party Talks until the end of 2008 and temporarily discontinued the production of nuclear materials. However, in 2009, when the talks fell through due to a disagreement over the verification issue, North Korea reactivated the nuclear facilities that were then in the process of being disabled and conducted the second nuclear test in May of the same year. Nevertheless, the yield was still less than the yield of the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, which led to the assessment that North Korea's nuclear capability was lacking in terms of actual employment.

After pushing ahead with the 'Byungjin Line', a dual-track policy of economic and nuclear development in 2012, North Korea once again spurred its efforts to advance its nuclear and missile capabilities, resulting in four additional nuclear tests in February 2013, January and September 2016, and September 2017. The sixth test in particular recorded an explosive force of around 50kt - a significantly increased yield which suggests that North Korea carried out a hydrogen bomb test.

North Korean Nuclear Tests

Classification	1st	2st	3st	4st	5st	6st
Date	Oct. 9, 2006 (Monday) 10:36 a.m.	May 25, 2009 (Monday) 9:54 a.m.	Feb. 12, 2013 (Tuesday) 11:57 a.m.	Jan. 6, 2016 (Wednesday) 10:30 a.m.	Sep. 9, 2016 (Friday) 9:30 a.m.	Sep. 3, 2017 (Sunday) 12:29 p.m.
Magnitude (mb)	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.7
Yield (kT)	Approx. 0.8	Approx. 3~4	Approx. 6~7	Approx. 6	Approx. 10	Approx. 50

After the nuclear tests, North Korea stressed its status as a nuclear state and claimed that it had achieved the standardization, specification, miniaturization, weight reduction, and diversification of nuclear warheads³⁾. It also declared its intention to mass produce and deploy warheads and missiles.

In April 2018, at a meeting of the Workers Party's central committee, North Korea claimed 'the victory of the Byungjin Line' and that it had 'completed verification of the weaponization of nuclear weapons,' and also declared that it would suspend any further nuclear tests and ICBM test launches and dismantle its nuclear test sites. On May 24, 2018, in the presence of invited domestic and foreign journalists, North Korea demolished the nuclear test site and support facilities in Punggye-ri. However, when the two Summits between the U.S. and North Korea broke down without recognizing North Korea as a "nuclear weapons state", North Korea resumed its production of nuclear materials after restarting its Yongbyon plutonium production facility in early 2021. Furthermore, in early 2022, North Korea reactivated its Punggye-ri nuclear test site with the apparent intent to prepare for additional nuclear tests.

3) Meaning of standardization, specification, miniaturization, weight reduction, and diversification claimed by North Korea (published on Rodong Sinmun on May 21, 2013 / Announced by the Nuclear Weapon Research Center on September 9, 2016)- Standardization: refers to standardizing warheads for mass production
- Specification: refers to establishing the specifications of warheads and their components for mass production
- Miniaturization: refers to producing nuclear weapons with yields less than 15kt
- Weight reduction: refers to reducing the total mass of nuclear warheads for mounting on missiles
- Diversification: refers to producing multiple types of nuclear weapons for different military objectives. Nuclear weapons can be divided by type of nuclear reaction-atomic, hydrogen, and neutron bombs-as well as by yield and range: strategic, tactical, and theater weapons.

Chronology of Test Launches of Ballistic Missiles by North Korea

After 2021

Date	Major Details
Mar. 25, 2021	Launched SRBM from Hamju in South Hamgyong Province.
Sep. 15, 2021	Launched SRBM from Yangdok in South Pyongan Province.
Sep. 28, 2021	Launched MRBM from Uiju in Chagang Province.
Oct. 19, 2021	Launched submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) from Sinpo in South Hamgyong Province.
Jan. 05, 2022	Launched MRBM (North Korea has claimed that it was a hypersonic missile) from Chagang Province.
Jan. 11, 2022	Launched MRBM (North Korea has claimed that it was a hypersonic missile) from Chagang Province.
Jan. 14, 2022	Launched SRBM from Uiju, North Pyongan Province.
Jan. 17, 2022	Launched SRBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Jan. 27, 2022	Launched SRBM from Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province.
Jan. 30, 2022	Launched IRBM from the Mupyong District in Chagang Province.
Feb. 27, 2022	Launched ICBM-class (North Korea has claimed that it was for testing a reconnaissance satellite) from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Mar. 05, 2022	Launched ICBM-class (North Korea has claimed that it was for testing a reconnaissance satellite) from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Mar. 16, 2022	Launched unidentified ballistic missile from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Mar. 24, 2022	Launched ICBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Apr. 16, 2022	Launched CRBM from Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province.
May 04, 2022	Launched unidentified ballistic missile from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
May 07, 2022	Launched submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) from Sinpo in South Hamgyong Province.
May 12, 2022	Launched SRBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
May 25, 2022	Launched SRBM and ICBM-class from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Jun. 05, 2022	Launched SRBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang, Kaechon in South Pyongan Province, Dongchang-ri in North Pyongan Province and Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province.
Sep. 25, 2022	Launched SRBM from Taechon in North Pyongan Province.
Sep. 28, 2022	Launched SRBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Sep. 29, 2022	Launched SRBM from Sunchon in South Pyongan Province.
Oct. 01, 2022	Launched SRBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Oct. 04, 2022	Launched IRBM from the Mupyong District in Chagang Province.
Oct. 06, 2022	Launched SRBM from Samsok in Pyongyang.
Oct. 09, 2022	Launched SRBM from Munchon in Kangwon Province.
Oct. 14, 2022	Launched SRBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Oct. 28, 2022	Launched SRBM from Tongchon in Kangwon Province.
Nov. 02, 2022	Launched SRBM from Chongju in North Pyongan Province, Pihyun in North Pyongan Province and Wonsan in Kangwon Province. * One missile landed in the maritime buffer zone south of the NLL.
Nov. 03, 2022	Launched SRBM from Koksan in North Hwanghae Province and Kaechon in South Pyongan Province and ICBM-class from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Nov. 05, 2022	Launched SRBM from Dongrim in North Pyongan Province.
Nov. 09, 2022	Launched SRBM from Sukchon in South Pyongan Province.
Nov. 17, 2022	Launched SRBM from Wonsan in Kangwon Province.
Nov. 18, 2022	Launched ICBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Dec. 18, 2022	Launched MRBM (North Korea has claimed that it was for testing a reconnaissance satellite) from Dongchang in North Pyongan Province.
Dec. 23, 2022	Launched SRBM from the Sunan District in Pyongyang.
Dec. 31, 2022	Launched SRBM from Chunghwa in North Hwanghae Province.

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December 1, 2020 ~ December 31, 2022

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The statement included criticism of ROK's skepticism regarding North Korea's emergency quarantine measures	Dec. 09, 2020	
	Dec. 15, 2020	Temporary suspension of tours of Panmunjom *The tours were suspended due to reinforcement of the COVID-19 quarantine measures.
Kim Jong-un presides over the 8th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 7th Central Committee of the WPK *The schedule of the 8th Congress was announced, and the composition of the execution branch was discussed.	Dec. 29, 2020	Announcement of an amendment of the Development of Inter-Korean Relations Act *Article 24 (Prohibition of Violating the Inter-Korean Agreements) and Article 25 (Penalty Provisions) were added to the Act.
8th Congress of the WPK (January 5-12) *Announcement of the 5-year plan for defense science and the development of weapons systems	Jan. 05, 2021	
Kim Jong-un is elected General Secretary of the Worker's Party at the 1st Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK *The leadership of the Political Bureau was replaced, and the Ministry of Discipline Investigation and the Ministry of Justice were created.	Jan. 10, 2021	
	Jan. 11, 2021	2021 New Year's address by the President *President Moon stated that he would strengthen ROK-U.S. Alliance, bring change to U.S.-North Korea dialogue and inter-Korean dialogue. Joint Chiefs of Staff respond to media reports on trends observed in the North Korean military parades *The intelligence agencies of the ROK and the U.S. are carefully monitoring how North Korea prepares its military parades.
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The statement included a denunciation of ROK's announcement that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were carefully tracking North Korea's military parades.	Jan. 12, 2021	
Commemorative military parade of the 8th Congress of the WPK(January 5-12) *The first military parade was held to commemorate the party congress, and the tactical guided weapon, Polar Star 5 was unveiled for the first time.	Jan. 14, 2021	
2nd Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (February 8-11) *The agenda included a readjustment of North Korea's economic goals and improved management of the economy.	Feb. 08, 2021	
1st Enlarged Meeting of the 8th Central Military Commission of the WPK *The agenda addressed the problem of establishing revolutionary moral discipline in the People's Army.	Feb. 24, 2021	
	Mar. 01, 2021	Keynote address by President Moon on the 102nd anniversary of the March First Independence Movement *President emphasized the three principles of inter-Korean relations – zero tolerance for war, a mutual security guarantee and co-prosperity.
	Mar. 08, 2021	ROK-U.S. Combined Command Post Training (CCPT, March 8-18)
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The statement included a denunciation of the ROK-U.S. Combined Command Post Training (March 8-18).	Mar. 16, 2021	Government expresses disappointment with the statement issued by Kim Yo-jong *The government expressed strong disappointment with the statement issued by Kim Yo-jong, stressing the importance of inter-Korean dialogue.
	Mar. 17, 2021	ROK-U.S. Foreign and Defense Ministerial Meeting (March 17-18, Seoul) *The meeting shared an assessment of security on the Korean peninsula and discussed issues related to the ROK-U.S. Alliance.
Announcement of a statement by the First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs *Stated North Korea will deal with the U.S. under principle of "power for power and goodwill for goodwill."	Mar. 18, 2021	Joint statement issued by the Foreign and Defense Ministers of the ROK and the U.S. *The North Korean nuclear issue is an urgent problem that both countries must work closely together on.
Launches SRBM (Hamju in South Hamgyong Province)	Mar. 25, 2021	
	Mar. 26, 2021	Keynote address by President Moon on the 6th anniversary of Yellow Sea Protection Day *The President mentioned the deep public concern about North Korea's missile launches.

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
Announcement of a statement by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK (Ri Pyong-chol) *The Secretary claimed that the test launching of new tactical guidance weapons is within the sovereign rights of an independent state.	Mar. 27, 2021	
Announcement of a statement by the Director of International Organizations Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *The statement denounced the antagonistic policies and double standards of the U.S. when dealing with North Korea.	Mar. 28, 2021	
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The announcement criticized the words used by the ROK President to describe North Korea's test launch of a tactical guided missile during a speech given to commemorate the 'Yellow Sea Protection Day'(March 26).	Mar. 30, 2021	Government expresses disappointment with the statement issued by Kim Yo-jong *The government emphasized that etiquette should be observed during inter-Korean interactions.
	Apr. 01, 2021	The ROK government resumed the excavation of human remains at Arrow Head Hill in the DMZ.
	Apr. 30, 2021	North Korean defectors' group launches anti-North Korea propaganda leaflets in the DMZ area *Some 500,000 leaflets and 500 booklets were launched into the DMZ on two occasions (April 25-29).
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The announcement criticized the dropping of propaganda leaflets by civilian groups as provocations.	May 02, 2021	Government expresses its position on the statement released by North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs *The government announced that, through close ROK-U.S. cooperation, both nations are hoping for a positive response from North Korea on the resumption of U.S.-North Korea dialogue.
Announcement of a statement by the Director of United States Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *The announcement criticized the U.S. President for saying that North Korean threats must be dealt with 'using diplomacy and resolute deterrence'.		
	May 03, 2021	Government expresses its position on the statement released by Kim Yo-jong *The ROK and the U.S. emphasized that North Korea is a party to the inter-Korean summit declaration, the agreement to work together to establish a lasting peace.
	May 12, 2021	19th Meeting of Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) *"The ROK-U.S. Alliance is the core axis of security and peace in Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula."
	May 21, 2021	ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting (Washington DC, U.S.) *ROK announces the termination of its Revised Missile Guideline following consultation with the U.S.
North Korea criticizes the termination of the Revised Missile Guidelines (Korean Central News Agency)	May 31, 2021	
3rd Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (6.15.~18.) *Kim Jong-un emphasized that North Korea is ready for "dialogue as well as confrontation".	Jun. 17, 2021	
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The announcement criticized the U.S. National Security Advisor's remarks that North Korea's stance on the U.S. is an 'interesting sign'.	Jun. 22, 2021	
Announcement of a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs *The Minister dismissed the possibility of talking with the U.S. side and stated that North Korea would reject any overtures.	Jun. 23, 2021	
	Jun. 26, 2021	End of search and recovery of human remains on the ROK side of Arrow Head Hill (April 1, 2019-June 24, 2021)
Restoration of the Inter-Korean military hotline *The hotline was restored 414 days after it was shut down on June 9, 2020.	Jun. 27, 2021	The ROK government announces the full restoration of the inter-Korean military communication line *Restored at 10:00 am.
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Kim announced the restoration of the communication line and stated that North Korea would keep a close watch on the resumption of ROK-U.S. joint military exercises.	Aug. 01, 2021	
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Kim denounced the resumption of the ROK-U.S. joint military exercise, and warned of serious security threats.	Aug. 10, 2021	Crisis Management Staff Training(CMST) (August 10-13)
Severance of Inter-Korean communication channels (Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office, military hotline)		

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
Announcement of a statement by the Director of the United Front Department of the WPK *The Director reiterated Vice-Director Kim Yo-jong's statement, criticized ROK-U.S. joint military exercise.	Aug. 11, 2021	Government expresses its position on the statement released by North Korea *The government emphasized that the joint ROK-U.S. military exercises are defensive in nature and represent no antagonistic intentions.
	Aug. 15, 2021	President Moon gives a commemorative address on the 76th anniversary of National Liberation Day *President Moon emphasized the coexistence of North and ROK, denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and permanent peace.
	Aug. 16, 2021	Combined Command Post Training (CCPT, August 16-26)
3rd Enlarged Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK *Kim Jong-un presided over discussions on the implementation of the party's national land management policy, tightening of quarantine measures, and strengthening of the year's agricultural output.	Sep. 02, 2021	
	Sep. 03, 2021	Phase 1 excavation begins on White Horse Hill in the DMZ to search for human remains (September 3-November 26)
Parade of paramilitary and public security forces to commemorate the 73rd year since the founding of the DPRK *Kim Jong-un presided over a military parade held on the same scale as a decadal parade.	Sep. 09, 2021	
Launches SRBM (Yangdok in South Pyongan Province) Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Vice-Director Kim criticized the ROK President's referral to 'North Korean provocations' in a speech he gave while observing the launching of ROK's SLBM.	Sep. 15, 2021	President Moon attends the launching of the ROK's indigenously developed SLBM *"Our missile force can sufficiently deter North Korean provocations."
	Sep. 21, 2021	President Moon gives the keynote speech at the 76th UN General Assembly *President Moon proposed a three- or four-way declaration of the end of the war to cement "lasting peace" and "irreversible progress" on the Korean Peninsula.
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Kim Yo-jong declared that the end of the war is a positive step, but emphasized that mutual respect, and the ending of hostile policies and double standards must be prerequisites.	Sep. 24, 2021	
Announcement of a statement by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs *Declared that the declaration of the end of war would be premature.		
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Kim reiterated the need to end the use of double standards. If mutual respect were to be maintained, the joint liaison office could be reopened, and inter-Korean relations could be improved, including the Inter-Korean summit meeting.	Sep. 25, 2021	
	Sep. 27, 2021	20th Meeting of the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) *The dialogue emphasized the need to increase bilateral cooperation for complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
Launches MRBM (Mupyong District in Chagang Province.) 5th meeting of 14th Supreme People's Assembly (September 28-29)	Sep. 28, 2021	
Kim Jong-un delivers the administrative speech of the 5th meeting of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly *Kim emphasized that the ROK must cease its use of double standards and antagonistic policies in inter-Korean relations, and expressed his desire to see the inter-Korean communication line restored by early October.	Sep. 29, 2021	
Announcement of a statement by the Director of International Organizations Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *The statement included criticism of the UN Security Council's closed-door meeting (October 1) regarding North Korea's launching of ballistic missiles.	Oct. 03, 2021	
Restoration of the Inter-Korean military hotline *The hotline was restored 55 days after it was shut down on August 10.	Oct. 04, 2021	
Defense Development Exhibition 'Self-Defense-2021' (October 11-22) *In his keynote speech Kim Jong-un accused the ROK-U.S. side of using "double standards" and said "the enemy is war, not the ROK or the U.S."	Oct. 16, 2021	

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
Launches SLBM (Sinpo in South Hamgyong Province)	Oct. 19, 2021	Government expresses disappointment with North Korea's statement on its ballistic missile launches
	Oct. 25, 2021	President Moon's delivers address on the '2022 State Budget' *the President stressed that his administration would work towards bringing peace and prosperity to the Korean Peninsula through dialogue and diplomacy.
	Oct. 27, 2021	Ulchi Taegeuk Exercise (October 27-29)
	Nov. 30, 2021	Resumption of tours to Panmunjom
	Dec. 02, 2021	53rd ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting(SCM) *The meeting resulted in an agreement to strengthen the ROK-U.S. joint deterrent posture through tailored deterrent strategies, and the issuance of new strategic guidelines on suppressing North Korean threats more effectively.
	Dec. 07, 2021	2021 Seoul UN Peacekeeping Ministerial Meeting
	Jan. 01, 2022	President Moon delivers New Year's address, 2022 **"During the remaining months of my term, I will do my best to institutionalize peace." One North Korean defector returned to North Korea via the eastern front in Gangwon Province.
Launches MRBM (Mupyong District in Chagang Province)	Jan. 05, 2022	
Launches MRBM (Heecheon in Chagang Province)	Jan. 11, 2022	
Launches SRBM (Uiju in North Pyongan Province)	Jan. 14, 2022	
Launches SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Jan. 17, 2022	
6th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK *Examined the problem of resuming activities that North Korea had promised to suspend.	Jan. 19, 2022	
Launches SRBM (Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province)	Jan. 27, 2022	
Launches IRBM (Mupyong District in Chagang Province)	Jan. 30, 2022	
Launches ICBM-class (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Feb. 27, 2022	
Launches ICBM-class (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Mar. 05, 2022	
	Mar. 08, 2022	A North Korean boat (carrying 7 persons) crosses the NLL in the Yellow Sea and enters ROK, seized at Baengnyeong Island *A joint investigation revealed that there was no suspicious motive behind the incident.
	Mar. 09, 2022	The North Korean ship and its crew (7 persons) were repatriated to the North at sea
Kim Jong-un takes an inspectional tour of the National Aerospace Development Administration *Kim urged the scientists to intensify the scientific R&D effort to achieve the nation's goals in space defense science and technology.	Mar. 10, 2022	
Kim Jong-un takes an inspection tour of the Seohae Satellite Launching Ground *Kim announced the goal of modernizing the satellite launch center.	Mar. 11, 2022	Government expresses its position on Kim Jong-un's instructions on the construction and expansion of its satellite launching station **The government stressed that North Korea must halt actions that raise tensions and return to dialogue.
Launches unidentified ballistic missile (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Mar. 16, 2022	
Launches ICBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Mar. 24, 2022	
	Apr. 01, 2022	Expansion and reorganization of the Army Missile Strategic Command (formerly the Army Missile Command) and the Air & Missile Defense Command (formerly the Air Defense Missile Command)
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong and Park Jong-chon, a secretary of the WPK *The statement criticized ROK Minister of Defense for his comments about 'a preemptive strike' and threatened that North Korea could destroy Seoul and the ROK Armed Forces if ROK attacked North Korea.	Apr. 03, 2022	

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Kim criticized ROK Minister of National Defense for his comments about 'a preemptive strike' and suggested that North Korea could resort to nuclear weapons.	Apr. 05, 2022	
Launches SRBM (Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province)	Apr. 16, 2022	
	Apr. 18, 2022	Combined Command Post Training (CCPT) (April 18-28)
Military parade to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army	Apr. 25, 2022	
Launches unidentified ballistic missile (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	May 04, 2022	Government criticizes North Korea for its missile launchings and urges North Korea to resume dialogue and diplomacy
Launches SLBM (Sinpo in South Hamgyong Province)	May 07, 2022	
Launches SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang) 8th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK *Announces a state of national emergency, acknowledges cases of Omicron and orders a nationwide lock down.	May 12, 2022	
Kim Jong-un presides over an emergency meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK *Issued a special directive to deploy the military medical corps of the People's Army to fight the pandemic.	May 16, 2022	
	May 21, 2022	ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting (Republic of Korea) *Discussed extending the deterrent force, including nuclear, conventional, and missile defense capabilities, expanding ROK-U.S. joint military exercises, and restarting the EDSCG.
Launches ICBM-class, SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	May 25, 2022	Government criticizes North Korea's ballistic missile launch, Joint Chiefs of Staff respond to North Korea's launching of ballistic missiles *Carried out the 'Elephant Walk exercise' and the 'ROK-U.S. joint surface-to-surface missile firing exercise'.
Launches SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang, Kaecheon area in South Pyongan Province, Dongchang-ri in North Pyongan Province, Hamhung in South Hamgyong Province)	Jun. 05, 2022	
	Jun. 06, 2022	The ROK and the U.S. execute a combined response to North Korea's ballistic missile launch *ROK-U.S. fired 8 ATACMs in the Yellow Sea.
	Jun. 11, 2022	ROK-U.S.-Japan defense ministerial meeting (Singapore) *The three ministers agreed on the importance of ROK-U.S.-Japan security cooperation.
Kim Jong-un presides over the 3rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Military Commission of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (first day) *Discussed ways of strengthening party control over the military (direct control of the military by the vice-chairperson, increasing the role of the military committee of each branch of the military).	Jun. 21, 2022	
3rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Military Commission of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (second day) *Approved an additional operational mission for front-line units, revised military operational plans, and discussed reorganization of the military units.	Jun. 22, 2022	
3rd Enlarged Meeting of the Central Military Commission of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (third day) *Discussed military security measures to strengthen the military deterrence.	Jun. 23, 2022	
Rodong Sinmun reports the results of a study on how COVID-19 entered North Korea *The report claimed that COVID-19 infections began to occur after people came into contact with a strange object in the Geumgang District in Kangwon Province and then spread nationwide, implying that COVID-19 virus entered the country via propaganda leaflets.	Jul. 01, 2022	
Ceremony to commemorate the 69th anniversary of 'Victory Day' *Kim Jong-un threatened that North Korea would topple the ROK regime and defeat its armed forces if the ROK carried out a preemptive strike.	Jul. 27, 2022	

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
	Aug. 01, 2022	Ministry of National Defense announces its position on the statement released by Kim Jong-un The three countries hold 'Pacific Dragon', an ROK-U.S.-Japan joint exercise (August 1-14).
Kim Jong-un presides over a national emergency quarantine review meeting *The end of COVID-19 was announced at the meeting. *Kim Yo-jong stated that the ROK is at fault for COVID19 entering North Korea and promised to seek revenge.	Aug. 10, 2022	
Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for International Organization Department makes an announcement *The statement claimed that CVID is an act that violates the sovereignty of North Korea for demanding unilateral disarmament, and condemned the UN Secretary-General for supporting the U.S. policy of antagonizing North Korea.	Aug. 14, 2022	
	Aug. 15, 2022	President Yoon gives a commemorative address on the 77th anniversary of National Liberation Day *President Yoon urged support for 'Audacious Initiative', the North Korea denuclearization roadmap.
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Criticism of 'Audacious Initiative'	Aug. 19, 2022	
	Aug. 22, 2022	ROK-U.S. joint military exercise (UFS, August 22-September 1)
7th Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly (September 7-8) *In his keynote speech Kim Jong-un declared the legislation of the Nuclear Force Policy (September 8).	Sep. 07, 2022	
	Sep. 13, 2022	Ministry of National Defense announces its position on North Korea's 'Nuclear Weapons Policy Act' **"North Korea will be confronted with an overwhelming response if it plans on using its nuclear weapons."
	Sep. 16, 2022	3rd ROK-U.S. high-level meeting of the Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group (EDSCG)
Announcement of a statement by the Deputy Director of the General Bureau of Equipment of the Ministry of Defense *The statement criticized the U.S. and denied that North Korea supplied weapons to Russia with.	Sep. 22, 2022	
Launches SRBM (Taecheon in North Pyongan Province) 10th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK	Sep. 25, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations
	Sep. 26, 2022	ROK-U.S. joint naval exercise (September 26-29)
Launches SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Sep. 28, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations
Launches SRBM (Sunchon District in South Pyongan Province)	Sep. 29, 2022	U.S. Vice President Kamala Harris visits the DMZ *Emphasized the importance of achieving a complete denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula. Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations
Launches SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Oct. 01, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations
Launches IRBM (Mupyong District in Chagang Province)	Oct. 04, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations **"Violation of the UN Security Council resolutions, a threat to the Korean Peninsula and international peace."
	Oct. 05, 2022	The ROK and the U.S. respond to North Korea's launching of an IRBM *Four surface-to-surface missiles were fired into the East Sea.
Launches SRBM (Samseok District in Pyongyang) Protest flights by 8 fighter planes and 4 bombers	Oct. 06, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff responded by scrambling 30 fighter jets
Protest flights by 150 fighter planes	Oct. 08, 2022	Air Force responds by scrambling F-35As

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
Launches SRBM (Munchon District in Kangwon Province)	Oct. 09, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations *The Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly criticized North Korea's provocations and demanded an immediate stop to the provocations.
Military training by tactical nuclear operations unit (September 25 – October 9) *The training exercise was attended by Kim Jong-un, who announced that the military drills conducted by its tactical nuclear operations unit constituted a response to the U.S. deployment of strategic assets on the Korean peninsula.	Oct. 10, 2022	
Launches 2 long range cruise missiles (Onchon District in South Pyongan Province) *Kim Jong-un attended the launching and issued the following orders: expand the operating zone of the nuclear strategic force; expand the national nuclear combat force "infinitely"; and accelerate the improvement of missiles.	Oct. 13, 2022	ROK-U.S. conduct joint MLRS firing exercise *Firing took place at the Damteo firing range located 5km south of the MDL.
Launches SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang) Fired coastal artillery shells and multiple rocket launchers inside the coastal buffer zones in the East Sea and Yellow Sea *Violation of the CMA Announcement of statement by the spokesperson of the Chief of the General Staff *The statement claimed that the firing of artillery shells was carried out in response to artillery shells fired from the ROK side.	Oct. 14, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations Joint Chiefs of Staff issue a warning to North Korea Ministry of National Defense sends a notice to North Korea accusing it of violating CMA Government designates additional targets for independent sanctions against North Korea *15 individuals, 16 organizations.
Fires MRLs inside the maritime buffer zone in the East Sea *Violation of the CMA	Oct. 17, 2022	Hoguk Training exercise (October 17-28)
Fires artillery shells inside the maritime buffer zone in the Yellow Sea *Violation of the CMA	Oct. 18, 2022	
Fires 10 rounds of MRLs inside the maritime buffer zone in the Yellow Sea *North Korea claimed that MRLs were fired in response to warning shots fired by the ROK at a North Korean commercial vessel that crossed the NLL. *Violation of the CMA	Oct. 19, 2022	Ministry of National Defense sends a notice to North Korea accusing it of violating the CMA ROK-U.S. hold river crossing training exercise 47th ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) *The MCM meeting once again confirmed the U.S.' commitment to defend the ROK by through extended deterrence including its nuclear umbrella.
Launches SRBM (Tongchon area in Kangwon Province)	Oct. 24, 2022	One North Korean ship crosses into the northwest corner of the NLL *On the orders of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warning shots were fired at the ship, after which it was forcibly removed from ROK waters.
Reopening of the North Korea-Russian railway line *Operation of the line was resumed 2.5 years after its closure due to the outbreak of COVID-19.	Oct. 28, 2022	
Announcement of statement by the Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission (Pak Jong-chon) *The statement denounced the ROK-U.S. joint military drill. Launches SRBM (Yongamjin in North Pyongan Province, Mobong-ri and Munchon) *One ballistic missile landed in the maritime buffer zone south of the NLL. *Violation of the CMA Fires around 100 rounds of MRLs inside the maritime buffer zone in the East Sea *Violation of the CMA	Oct. 31, 2022	Commencement of Vigilant Storm, an ROK-U.S. joint aerial training exercise
Announcement of statement by the Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission (Pak Jong-chon) *The statement denounced the ROK-U.S. extension of Operation Vigilant Storm. Launches ICBM-class (Sunan District in Pyongyang), Launches SRBM (Kaecheon area in South Pyongan Province) Fires artillery shells inside the maritime buffer zone in the East Sea *Violation of the CMA	Nov. 01, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff issue a warning to North Korea after one of its missiles lands south of the NLL and conducts a response *Chief of Operations issued a warning to North Korea and expressed a firm determination to respond to its provocation. *F-15K and KF-16 fighter jets fired 3 precision air-to-surface missiles.
	Nov. 02, 2022	
	Nov. 03, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile provocations 54th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) *“No type of nuclear attack, including an attack with non-strategic nuclear weapons, on the United States, its allies and partner nations will be tolerated. will be tolerated. It would mean the end of the Kim Jong-un's regime.”

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
Conducts aerial training involving 180 combat aircraft Announcement of statement by a spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *The statement warned the ROK and the U.S. to immediately halt the Vigilant Storm Exercise.	Nov. 04, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff scrambles 80 aircraft in response, including the F-35A Vigilant Storm Exercise is extended for one more day
Launches SRBM (Dongrim area in North Pyongan Province)	Nov. 05, 2022	End of the Vigilant Storm Exercise (October 31-November 5)
Announcement of a military operation to counter Vigilant Storm *In response to Vigilant Storm, North Korea fired missiles and multiple rocket shells from November 2 to 5, and claimed that its air force had conducted large-scale aerial exercises involving 500 aircraft.	Nov. 07, 2022	Taegeuk Exercise (November 7-10) *An annual computer simulation based command post training that is defensive in nature (CPX)
Announcement of a statement by the Foreign Ministry International Organization Department *The statement refuted the White House's assertion that North Korea had sent military equipment to Russia.	Nov. 08, 2022	
Launches SRBM (Sukchon area in South Pyongan Province)	Nov. 09, 2022	Government condemns North Korea's missile launch
	Nov. 10, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff create the Nuclear/WMD Response Unit
	Nov. 13, 2022	ROK, U.S. and Japan heads of state issue a joint statement in Phnom Penh *The three countries reaffirmed their cooperation regarding the North Korean missile threats.
Announcement of a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs *The North's Minister of Foreign Affairs denounced the ROK-U.S.-Japan joint statement made in Phnom Penh.	Nov. 17, 2022	ROK-U.S. Missile Defense Training Exercise
Launches SRBM (Wonsan area in Kangwon Province)		
	Nov. 18, 2022	Government issues a statement condemning North Korea's ICBM launch *The government urged North Korea to cease its provocations immediately and respond to the ROK's 'Audacious Initiative'. The ROK-U.S. side responded to North Korea's launch of an ICBM by scrambling its F-35A stealth fighters. Ministry of National Defense holds the 1st ROK-U.S. Missile Response Policy Consultative Meeting
Launches ICBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Nov. 19, 2022	Commencement of the ROK-U.S. Combined Aerial Exercise * B-1B bomber re-deployed to the Korean Peninsula.
Announcement of a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs *The statement criticized UN Secretary-General António Guterres' declaration that North Korea's ICBM launches are a provocation.	Nov. 21, 2022	
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The statement criticized the UN Security Council's discussion of North Korea's launchings of ICBMs as a 'clear double standard'.	Nov. 22, 2022	
	Nov. 23, 2022	9th ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting Plus (Cambodia) *Sought support and cooperation on compelling North Korea to abandon its nuclear ambitions. ROK-PRC Defense Ministers' Meeting (Cambodia) *The ROK asked the PRC to play a constructive role in pushing North Korea to come to the dialogue table. ROK succeeds in downing a target missile with an L-SAM
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *The statement denounced ROK for contemplating independent sanctions against North Korea.	Nov. 24, 2022	
	Nov. 26, 2022	End of Phase 1 of the Stage II excavation of White Horse Hill in the DMZ to search for remains
Kim Jong-un poses for photographs with members of the team that developed the North Korean ICBM and distributed prizes *Kim Jong-un was accompanied by his second child.	Nov. 27, 2022	
Kim Jong-un presides over the 11th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK *Discussed the convening of the 6th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK, and decided to convene it in late December.	Nov. 30, 2022	

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
	Dec. 02, 2022	Government designates additional targets (8 individuals, 7 organizations) for independent sanctions against North Korea *Individuals and organizations that participated in financial transactions related to North Korea's nuclear and missile development or the transportation of goods like petroleum products, which were illegally transferred from one ship to another.
Announcement by the spokesperson of the KPA General Staff Department *The statement described ROK-U.S. firing exercises as a military operation near the frontline and issued a warning to halt the exercises. Fires 45 rounds (estimate) of MRLs towards the East Sea from the Geumgang-gun area in Kangwon Province *Shells landed in the maritime buffer zone north of the NLL in a clear violation of the CMA. Fires 85 rounds (estimate) of MRLs towards the Yellow Sea from the Jangsangot area in South Hwanghae Province *Shells landed in the sea buffer zone north of the NLL, violating the CMA.	Dec. 05, 2022	ROK-U.S. Combined Artillery Firing Exercise (December 5-6) *Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS), K-9 self-propelled artillery. *Firing took place at the Damteo firing range located 5km south of the MDL. Joint Chiefs of Staff issue a warning to North Korea about its MRL launches *JSC stated that the firing of artillery shells into the buffer zones in the East Sea and Yellow Sea was a clear violation of the CMA and demanded that North Korea cease such provocations immediately.
Announcement by the spokesperson of the KPA General Staff Department *The statement described the ROK-U.S., firing exercises as a military operation near the frontline and issued a warning to halt them. General Staff Department issues an order to the coastal artillery to fire live artillery shells Fires 90 rounds (estimate) of MRLs towards the East Sea from the Kosong area in Kangwon Province Fires 10 rounds (estimate) of MRLs towards the East Sea from the Geumgang area in Kangwon Province Announcement by the spokesperson of the Chief of the General Staff * ROK's accusation that North Korea violated the CMA is a fallacy and called on the ROK to halt its aggressive military maneuvers.	Dec. 06, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly urges North Korea to stop its artillery shelling
Announced 'successful testing of high-power solid fuel propelled engine' *The test was conducted on Dec. 15 under watch of Kim Jong-un; North Korea claims an output of 140tf.	Dec. 16, 2022	
Launches MRBM (Dongchang-ri in North Pyongan Province) *North Korea claimed that it was an important test in the final stage of development of a reconnaissance satellite.	Dec. 18, 2022	Government warns North Korea about its missile launchings *The government sent a warning to the North Korean regime that it would incur punishment for continuing to develop nuclear weapons and its provocative actions.
Announcement of a statement by Kim Yo-jong *Kim Yo-jong emphasized that North Korea mastered the atmospheric re-entry technology for its ICBMs and hinted towards an ICBM launch in an normal trajectory, while criticizing the 'Audacious Initiative' proposed by ROK.	Dec. 20, 2022	
	Dec. 21, 2022	ROK-U.S. joint Aerial Training Exercise (December 21-22) *Redeployment of strategic assets such as F-22s and B-52Hs
Announcement of statement by a spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *The statement criticized the U.S. for promoting the Security Council statement condemning North Korea for exercising its rights as a sovereign state. Statement issued by a spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs *The Ministry accused Japan of making groundless claims about North Korea trading arms with Russia. Launches SRBM (Sunan District in Pyongyang)	Dec. 23, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff condemn North Korea for launching ballistic missiles
6th Plenary Session of the 8th Central Committee of the WPK (December 26-31) Five UAVs from North Korea cross the MDL into ROK *Ganghwa region, Gyeonggi Province (4), northern area of Seoul (1) *The intrusion into ROK airspace violated the Korean War Armistice Agreement, Inter-Korean Basic Agreement, and the CMA.	Dec. 26, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff respond against the intrusion of North Korean UAVs into Gyeonggi Province and Seoul *Searched for intrusions by unmanned drones and carried out operations involving manned and unmanned reconnaissance assets. *An unmanned drone was sent on a reconnaissance mission north of the MDL as a defensive countermeasure in response to North Korean UAVs intrusions into ROK airspace. *Director of Operations announced that the intrusion by North Korean UAVs were a clear provocation and expressed ROK's firm determination to respond in kind.
	Dec. 28, 2022	Ministry of National Defense released the 2023-2027 Mid-Term Defense Plan

North Korea	Date	Republic of Korea
	Dec. 29, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff launched a joint air defense training exercise to better prepare against future intrusions by small UAVs UN Command launches a special investigation of intrusions by North Korean UAVs
	Dec. 30, 2022	Ministry of National Defense announces the successful test flight of a solid fuel space launch vehicle
Launches SRBM (Chunghwa-gun area in North Hwanghae Province) Kim Jong-un attends the handover ceremony for a new 'large-scale multiple rocket launcher' *Kim mentioned that all of ROK is within range of North Korea's tactical nuclear weapons.	Dec. 31, 2022	Joint Chiefs of Staff condemn North Korea for its ballistic missile launches

Chronicle of North Korea's Incursions and Local Provocations against the ROK

Status of Infiltrations and Local Provocations by Year

As of December 31, 2022

Classification	Total	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s
Total	3,121	398	1,336	403	227	250
Infiltrations	2,002	379	1,009	310	167	94
Local provocations	1,119	19	327	93	60	156

Classification	2000s	2010~2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	241	264	0	1	0	1
Infiltrations	16	27	0	0	0	0
Local provocations	225	237	0	1	0	1

Chronicle of Infiltrations and Local Provocations (December 1, 2020 - December 31, 2022)

Date	Main Contents
December 26, 2022	Five small North Korean UAVs intruded into the MDL in the Gimpo area.

Status of Infiltrations and Local Provocations by Year/Type

As of December 31, 2022

Classification	Total	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s~2018s	2019s	2020s	2021s	2022s
Total	3,121	398	1,336	403	227	250	241	264	0	1	0	1
Infiltrations	Direct	1,749	375	988	298	38	50	0	0	0	0	0
	Indirect	214	0	0	0	127	44	16	27	0	0	0
	Espionage using ROK defectors to NK/ROK citizens abducted by NK	39	4	21	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	2,002	379	1,009	310	167	94	16	27	0	0	0
Local Provocations	Land	503	7	298	51	44	48	42	12	0	1	0
	Sea	559	2	22	27	12	107	180	209	0	0	0
	Air	52	10	7	15	4	1	3	11	0	0	1
	GPS jamming	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1,119	19	327	93	60	156	225	237	0	1	1

Examples of North Korean Violations of the 9.19 Comprehensive Military Agreement (CMA)

As of December 31, 2022

Category	Date	Location	Type of Provocation
1	Nov. 23, 2019	Changrin-do Island in North Korea	Coastal artillery fire in the maritime buffer zone
2	May 3, 2020	ROK GP in the center frontlines	Shooting at the ROK GP
3	Oct. 14, 2022	Majangdong area in Hwanghae Province	Coastal artillery fire in the maritime buffer zone
4	Oct. 14, 2022	Gueup-ri area in Kangwon Province	
5	Oct. 14, 2022	Jangjeon area in Kangwon Province	
6	Oct. 14, 2022	Haejooman area in Hwanghae Province	
7	Oct. 14, 2022	Jangsangot area in Hwanghae Province	
8	Oct. 18, 2022	Jangsangot area in Hwanghae Province	
9	Oct. 18, 2022	Jangjeon area in Kangwon Province	
10	Oct. 19, 2022	Yeonan-gun area in Hwanghae Province	
11	Oct. 24, 2022	Jangsangot area in Hwanghae Province	A missile landed in the maritime buffer zone south of the NLL in the East Sea
12	Nov. 2, 2022	26km south of NLL, 57km east from Sokcho	
13	Nov. 2, 2022	Goseong area in Kangwon Province	Artillery fire in the maritime buffer zone
14	Nov. 3, 2022	Geumgang area in Kangwon Province	
15	Dec. 5, 2022	Geumgang area in Kangwon Province/Jangsangot area in Hwanghae Province	
16	Dec. 6, 2022	Goseong area and Geumgang area in Kangwon Province	
17	Dec. 26, 2022	Northern Seoul and Ganghwa area in Gyeonggi Province	Five small North Korean UAVs intruded into the ROK airspace

※ North Korea's violations of the CMA include opening of gun ports on its coastline and a failure to install muzzle covers.

Combined and Joint Exercises and Training

ROK-U.S. Combined Exercise

Name	Type	Purpose	Description
Freedom Shield (FS)	Theater-level combined command post training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command theater operations and gain mastery with battle procedures under the ROK-U.S. combined defense system. • Improve ROK-U.S. joint operational and rear area stabilization capabilities, and sustained war fighting capability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint management of crises. • Transition to wartime. • Execution of war operational plan.
Ulchi Freedom Shield (UFS)	Theater-level combined command post training + government exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The system for waging all-out war is mastered through the UFS, which involves government exercises and military exercises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * During the UFS exercise, government exercises are conducted in parallel and the Chungmu Plan is executed.

*In July 2022, to continue on the legacy of the ROK-U.S. Military Alliance and re-establish the theater level combined training mechanism, name of the combined exercise was changed (Combined Command Post Training, CCPT → Ulchi Freedom Shield, UFS).

Joint Exercises and Training

Name	Type	Purpose	Description
Taegeuk Exercise	Theater-level CPX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a JCS led operational command capability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National crisis response support. • Crisis management procedure Exercise. • Execution of war operational plan.
Hoguk Training	Theater-level and operational command-level field training exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carried out at the theater-level and operational command-level to enhance the capability to execute combined operations. • Build the capability to execute joint operations and provide necessary support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational plan execution training in preparation for local provocations and full-scale war. • Practical training to strengthen collaboration and jointness in an actual war situation.
Hwarang Training	Integrated civil–government–military–police defense training by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master the ability to execute combined defense operations and support activities effectively. -Master the ability to execute combined defense operations and support activities effectively. • Enhance local residents' security awareness • Confirm the integrated civil–government–military–police defense posture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter-terrorism operations. • Operations to prepare against infiltrations and local provocations. • Wartime transition and operations to prepare for full-scale war.

Joint Communiqué of the 53rd ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)

Dec. 2, 2021

1. The 53rd Republic of Korea (ROK)-United States (U.S.) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Seoul on December 02, 2021. ROK Minister of National Defense Suh Wook and U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. On December 01, 2021, ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Won In-Choul, and U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Mark Milley, presided over the 46th ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM).
2. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the vision of the leaders of both nations, for a region governed by democratic norms, human rights, and the rule of law, as affirmed in the May 2021 ROK-U.S. Summit. They shared a common understanding that the U.S.-ROK Alliance is stronger than ever, and is based on shared values of mutual trust, freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. The Minister and the Secretary noted that the SCM has played a pivotal role in the continued development of the ROK-U.S. Alliance, and will continue to be a cornerstone venue to discuss and affirm national commitments. Both sides pledged to continue to develop the Alliance—the linchpin of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Indo-Pacific region—in a mutually reinforcing and future-oriented manner.
3. The Minister and the Secretary reviewed the current security environment on the Korean Peninsula and in the region and discussed cooperative measures between the two nations. The Minister and the Secretary assessed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance is strong and reaffirmed the two nations' mutual commitment to a combined defense as agreed in the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty to defend the ROK. The leaders discussed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK's) recent missiles launches and emphasized the importance of increased cooperation to posture for and defend against omnidirectional threats. The Secretary reiterated the firm U.S. commitment to providing extended deterrence to the ROK utilizing the full range of U.S. defense capabilities, including nuclear, conventional, and missile defense capabilities. Both leaders committed to strengthening the Alliance's deterrence posture by leveraging all available Alliance capabilities, including cyber and space capabilities. The two sides pledged to continue coordination and cooperation toward their shared commitment to the complete denuclearization of and the establishment of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, as well as their common objective to address the DPRK's nuclear and ballistic missile programs. The Minister and the Secretary stressed the importance of efforts to resume diplomacy and dialogue, and called for full implementation of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions by the international community, including the DPRK. They reaffirmed their common belief that diplomacy and dialogue, based on previous inter-Korean, U.S.-DPRK, and multilateral commitments—such as the inter-Korean 2018 Panmunjom Declaration and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration, the 2018 U.S.-DPRK Singapore Joint Statement, and the 2005 Six-Party Talks Joint Statement—are essential to achieve the complete denuclearization and establishment of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. The leaders committed to supporting diplomatic efforts by maintaining combined readiness and international sanctions. Both leaders urged the DPRK to uphold its international agreements.

4. The Minister and the Secretary noted that the various measures carried out by the ROK and DPRK military authorities for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement, Panmunjom Declaration, and the Comprehensive Military Agreement (CMA) set conditions for easing tensions, reducing the threat of war and preventing accidental border clashes on the Korean Peninsula. The Minister and the Secretary also shared a common understanding that the implementation of the CMA has effectively contributed to preventing accidental clashes on the Korean Peninsula. Secretary Austin expressed support for robust inter-Korean dialogue, engagement, and cooperation, and pledged to continue close coordination and cooperation between ROK and U.S. defense authorities on this matter.
5. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Command (UNC) in maintaining and enforcing the Armistice Agreement. Both leaders reaffirmed that the UNC has contributed to the successful maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula for 68 years, and that it will continue to carry out its mission and tasks with the utmost respect for ROK sovereignty. The Minister additionally conveyed the ROK position that the Northern Limit Line (NLL) has been an effective means of separating ROK and DPRK military forces and preventing military tension to date.
6. The Minister and the Secretary assessed that U.S. forces in the ROK have played a critical role in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula for more than 68 years, and reaffirmed that going forward, U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) are to continue to play an important role in preventing armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, and in promoting peace and stability in Northeast Asia. Secretary Austin noted that the Indo-Pacific region is the Department of Defense's priority theater, and reaffirmed the unshakable commitment of the United States to the combined defense of the ROK—as enshrined in the Mutual Defense Treaty. He also highlighted the U.S. commitment to maintain current USFK force levels in order to defend the ROK. In particular, the Minister and the Secretary assessed that the ROK-U.S. Deterrence Strategy Committee (DSC) tabletop exercise (TTX) held at the 20th Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue strengthened the Alliance combined deterrence posture and enhanced the Alliance's ability to execute the Tailored Deterrence Strategy (TDS). The Secretary reaffirmed that the U.S. extended deterrent remains ironclad. He and the Minister pledged to enhance the Alliance combined deterrence posture through the TDS to more effectively account for advancing DPRK nuclear, other WMD, and missile threats.
Moreover, the Minister and the Secretary noted ROK efforts to establish the conditions for the stable stationing of the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery at Camp Carroll and committed to continuing close cooperation toward the final goal of routine and unfettered access.
7. The Minister and the Secretary received a report on the results of the ROK-U.S. MCM from the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) Commander, General Paul J. LaCamera. On this basis, the leaders pledge to maintain Fight Tonight readiness, enhance combined defense capabilities, and update relevant operation plans (OPLANs). They also assessed that there was significant progress in effectively responding to a variety of security challenges following changes to the strategic environment.
8. On this basis, the Minister and the Secretary approved new Strategic Planning Guidance (SPG) to guide Alliance planning efforts—which reflects changes to the strategic environment. The Minister and the Secretary assessed that the updated planning guidance will guide military OPLANs to more effectively deter—and as necessary respond to—DPRK threats to the U.S.-ROK Alliance.

- 9.** The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the need to continue to conduct combined exercises and training events on the Korean Peninsula to strengthen Alliance readiness. Both sides assessed that the 21-1 and 21-2 Combined Command Post Trainings (CCPT), despite the COVID-19 pandemic, were conducted successfully in compliance with social distancing measures. They also assessed that in addition to CCPT, other combined training events performed throughout the year in a balanced manner added strength to the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture and military readiness. Both leaders pledged to closely cooperate to conduct both CCPTs in 2022, noting that they are critical component of maintaining Alliance readiness. The two sides assessed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance must continue to focus on military readiness and on the combined defense posture to address dynamic changes on the Korean Peninsula.
- 10.** The Minister and the Secretary emphasized that continuous training opportunities for USFK are critical to maintaining a strong combined defense posture. The Secretary and the Minister concurred in the importance of communication and cooperation between the ROK Ministry of National Defense (MND) and USFK to coordinate for more effective and productive joint use of ROK facilities and airspace for the USFK training required to maintain readiness within our strong combined defense posture. The two leaders also committed to continued cooperation toward the development of a combined joint multi-purpose live-fire training complex.
- 11.** The Minister and the Secretary expressed appreciation for the CFC, which has played a central role in deterring war on the Korean Peninsula and defending the ROK since its establishment in 1978. The Minister and Secretary reviewed preparations for—and acknowledged joint efforts towards—the relocation of the CFC Headquarters (HQ) to Camp Humphreys.

The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that the CFC HQ relocation to Camp Humphreys will contribute to enhanced combined operational capabilities and a strengthened combined defense posture, and pledged to closely cooperate in order to complete the relocation by next year.
- 12.** The Minister and the Secretary reviewed the progress on directed tasks from the Conditions-based Operational Control Transition Plan (COTP). The two sides noted progress made in the COTP and discussed the way forward for wartime operational control (OPCON) transition to the Future Combined Forces Command (F-CFC). The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that the conditions stated in the bilaterally approved COTP must be met before the wartime OPCON is transitioned to the F-CFC. The Minister and the Secretary pledged to conduct a Full Operational Capability (FOC) assessment of the F-CFC in 2022. In parallel, the two leaders committed to complete the comprehensive joint study on COTP capabilities as well as the annex and appendix rewrites to COTP Change 1 by the Spring 2022 Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue. They also pledged to complete a ROK-U.S. bilateral assessment on ROK critical military capabilities and Alliance comprehensive response capabilities against DPRK nuclear and missile threats by the 54th SCM.
- 13.** The Minister and the Secretary acknowledged that progress has been made toward meeting the conditions for wartime OPCON transition through ROK-U.S. joint efforts. Minister Suh emphasized that he will systemically and actively pursue the critical military capabilities necessary for wartime OPCON transition, while continuously expanding defense capabilities of the ROK military that are necessary for leading the future combined defense. Secretary Austin reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to bridging capabilities—until the ROK acquisition of these capabilities are completed—as well as enduring capabilities consistent with the COTP. Furthermore, the two leaders noted that the ROK plans to acquire and develop critical military capabilities, and decided to closely coordinate on ROK acquisitions plan for these capabilities.

The two sides committed to engage in regular evaluation and review of progress in OPCON transition implementation at the annual SCMs and MCMs in order to maintain a steadfast combined defense system.

- 14.** The Minister and the Secretary decided to continue strengthening cooperation in various areas, including space and cyber, in order to ensure an effective response to emerging threats and to bolster comprehensive Alliance response capabilities. The Secretary and the Minister concurred that developing and cooperating in new domains will enhance the Alliance's combined defense posture against a range of adversary threats. The Minister and the Secretary acknowledged the efforts of the respective defense authorities working to promote critical infrastructure, including information and space systems, and to improve the security of such systems. The two leaders expressed their shared vision of fostering closer cooperation in high-tech domains such as cyber and space. The two sides pledged to explore measures to strengthen space capabilities as an Alliance through the Space Cooperation Working group and the associated ROK-U.S. space policy joint study. This includes exploring means of improving space situational awareness information-sharing systems, and expanding bilateral and multilateral combined exercises and training events to improve the Alliance space operation capabilities. They also committed to exploring opportunities to develop Alliance space professionals. The two sides committed to maintaining close communication and coordination regarding the cyber domain—including the Cyber Cooperation Working group scheduled to meet in February 2022—in order to share trends of cyber threats and discuss corresponding policy updates. They also pledged to progressively develop cooperation and exchanges between the respective cyber commands with the aim of discussing and promoting mutual interests.
- 15.** The Minister and the Secretary pledged to continue exchange activities between ROK-U.S. consultative bodies that address defense research and development, as well as industrial cooperation, capability acquisition, lifecycle logistics, and technology security, and concurred on the necessity to advance Alliance priorities in the areas of capability development, interoperability, acquisition, and sustainment. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to prioritize revisions of bilateral consultative bodies in order to strengthen efficacy and timeliness of cooperation in areas of defense industries and research and development. The two leaders reaffirmed that ROK-U.S. science and technology cooperation has expanded in various domains such as space, quantum, sensor/electronic warfare, cyber defense, artificial intelligence, automation, and directed energy. They also pledged to seek cooperative measures in the area of 5G and next-generation mobile communications (6G). The two sides assessed that such cooperation is continuing to develop in a way that furthers ROK-U.S. mutual interests.
- 16.** In consideration of complex regional and global security situation, the Minister and the Secretary pledged to continue promoting defense and security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region and the world where mutual interests align, in order to better respond to regional and global security challenges. In this context, the two leaders committed to seeking cooperation between ROK's New Southern Policy and the U.S. vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific region. The two leaders reaffirmed the importance of the rules-based international order and adherence to international rules and norms, including those of freedom of navigation and overflight. They further expressed their intent to work together for that purpose. Additionally, the Minister and the Secretary acknowledged the importance of preserving peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait, as reflected in the May 2021 Joint Statement between President Biden and President Moon. They also reaffirmed support for Association of Southeast Asian Nation

(ASEAN) centrality and the ASEAN-led regional architecture.

The two leaders decided to promote human rights and the rule of law both at home and abroad. They jointly condemned violence by the Myanmar military and police against civilians, and committed to continuing to press for immediate cessation of violence, the release of political prisoners, and a swift return to democracy. They called on all nations to prohibit arms sales to Myanmar.

The two sides highlighted their commitment to the UN peacekeeping operations (PKO) and pledged to work together towards the success of the upcoming UN Peacekeeping Ministerial in Seoul. They also reiterated their commitment to efforts including counter-piracy operations, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, regional security cooperation initiatives, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

Minister Suh expressed appreciation for the COVID-19 vaccine that the U.S. Government provided to the ROK military this year, and lauded this as a manifestation of the robustness of the ROK-U.S. Alliance. The two sides committed to continuing close cooperation to address this global pandemic. Moreover, Minister Suh noted the close communication and coordination by the U.S. Department of Defense to actively support the ROK government's "Operation Miracle," during which Afghans who assisted the ROK Government, as well as their families, were transported to the ROK. Minister Suh expressed appreciation to the U.S. Government and all U.S. service members for their dedicated support in realizing humanitarian values.

- 17.** Secretary Austin expressed appreciation for the ROK's dedication and contribution to various global security efforts, including the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).

The Minister and the Secretary applauded the ROK-U.S. Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) efforts to enhance the Alliance's combined response capabilities to prevent the acquisition and use of WMD, and, if necessary, to respond to mitigate WMD threats.

They resolved to continue strengthening cooperation to enhance CWMD capabilities through measures including ROK-U.S. Counter WMD Committee (CWMDC) and U.S. DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs, which have enhanced Alliance CWMD capabilities.

- 18.** The Minister and the Secretary assessed that trilateral security cooperation among the ROK, the United States, and Japan remains critical to regional stability, and committed to continuing trilateral defense cooperation such as information-sharing, high-level policy consultation—including the defense trilateral talks (DTT) and Trilateral Defense Ministerials—combined exercises, and personnel exchanges to achieve the complete denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula, as well as to advance the peace and security of Northeast Asia.

- 19.** The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that expedited USFK base relocations and land returns, including those of the Yongsan Garrison, are in the interest of both countries and pledged to work together closely on relevant matters, including environmental conditions and security requirements, to ensure timely base returns in accordance with the ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

In particular, the two leaders reaffirmed that both sides will seek to return considerable portions of Yongsan Garrison by early 2022, following ROK construction of appropriate security fencing. The two sides also pledged to pursue the return of sections of Yongsan Garrison no longer in use by the United States that can be returned, when all required transfer and force protection actions are complete.

The Minister and the Secretary applauded that various measures were discussed through SOFA channels, and pledged to continue discussion on relevant issues through the established processes of the ROK-U.S. SOFA Joint Committee.

- 20.** Secretary Austin emphasized that the ROK is contributing toward ensuring a stable stationing environment for U.S. forces in Korea, and offered his appreciation for consent to the ratification of the 11th Special Measures Agreement (SMA) by the ROK National Assembly. Furthermore, the two leaders assessed that the SMA has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the ROK-U.S. combined defense capabilities.
- 21.** Minister Suh and Secretary Austin expressed appreciation for the courtesy, hospitality, and work by both sides that contributed to the success of this year's SCM. The Minister and the Secretary both affirmed that the discussions during the 53rd SCM and the 46th MCM contributed to substantively strengthening the ROK-U.S. Alliance and further developing the bilateral defense relationship into a comprehensive and mutually-beneficial Alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 54th SCM and 47th MCM in Washington, D.C., at a mutually convenient time in 2022.

Joint Communiqué of the 54th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)

Nov. 3, 2022

1. The 54th United States (U.S.)-Republic of Korea (ROK) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Washington, D.C. on November 3, 2022. The U.S. Secretary of Defense Lloyd J. Austin III and ROK Minister of National Defense Lee Jong-Sup led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. On October 19, 2022, the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Mark Milley, and ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Kim Seung-Kyum presided over the 47th ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM).
2. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the shared vision of both nations for a global comprehensive strategic alliance as contained in the May 2022 U.S.-ROK Presidential Summit in Seoul. They emphasized the commitment of both countries in promoting democratic norms, human rights, and the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific region. They further shared their common understanding that the U.S.-ROK Alliance is based on the same principles and shared values including: mutual trust, freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The Secretary and the Minister assessed that the U.S.-ROK Alliance is strong and reaffirmed the two nations' mutual commitment to a combined defense posture consistent with the U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty to defend the ROK. The two leaders resolved to continue to strengthen the Alliance to remain postured to defend against and respond to Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) aggression and preserve stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the region.

The Secretary and the Minister noted that the SCM has played a pivotal role in the continued development of the U.S.-ROK Alliance, and is to continue to be a cornerstone venue to discuss and affirm national commitments. Both sides pledged to continue to develop the Alliance—the linchpin of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Indo-Pacific region—into a deep and comprehensive strategic relationship.

In particular, marking the 70th anniversary of the U.S.-ROK Alliance in 2023, the Secretary and the Minister recognized the value of the Alliance and pledged to hold various joint events to lay a foundation for the development of the Alliance in the future.
3. The Secretary and the Minister reviewed the current security environment in and around the Korean Peninsula and the region and discussed cooperative measures between the two nations. The Minister expressed concern about DPRK violations of the 'Comprehensive Military Agreement,' including repetitive multiple rocket launcher firings. The Secretary and minister strongly condemned the DPRK's escalatory activities and violations of United Nations Security Council Resolutions, including ballistic missile test launches, multiple rocket launches, and firing of coastal artillery and called upon the international community to hold the DPRK responsible for its actions. Both sides also expressed concern that the DPRK's ongoing efforts to develop nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities, as well as its escalatory rhetoric regarding the use of tactical nuclear weapons, and its proliferation activities. They noted that these actions present profound challenges to the international community and pose an increasingly serious threat to the security and stability of the region and the world. Secretary Austin also expressed his concern on the DPRK's attempts to develop various nuclear weapons, as well as means of delivery. Secretary Austin reiterated the firm U.S. commitment to providing extended deterrence to the ROK utilizing the

full range of U.S. defense capabilities, including nuclear, conventional, and missile defense capabilities and advanced non-nuclear capabilities. He noted that any nuclear attack against the United States or its Allies and partners, including the use of non-strategic nuclear weapons, is unacceptable and will result in the end of the Kim regime. They pledged to further strengthen the Alliance's capabilities, information sharing, and consultation process, as well as joint planning and execution, to deter and respond to DPRK's advancing nuclear and missile threats. Both leaders also reaffirmed the commitment of the U.S. to deploy United States strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula in a timely and coordinated manner as necessary, to enhance such measures, and identify new steps to reinforce deterrence in the face of the DPRK's destabilizing activities.

The two leaders assessed that bilateral mechanisms such as the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD), the Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group (EDSCG), and the Deterrence Strategy Committee (DSC) serve to strengthen the Alliance combined deterrence posture. They pledged to continue close consultation through these mechanisms to identify means to further strengthen extended deterrence. The Secretary and the Minister applauded progress on revising the Tailored Deterrence Strategy (TDS) within the DSC, which upon completion is to provide a framework on deterrence and response in order to better prepare for the DPRK's advancing nuclear and missile threats. The two leaders encouraged the DSC to make significant progress toward completion of the TDS ahead of 55th SCM. The Secretary and the Minister further pledged to conduct the DSC Table-top-exercise (TTX) annually, which is to include a DPRK nuclear use scenario, in response to recent changes in DPRK nuclear strategy and capabilities. Going forward, the two leaders concurred on the importance of focusing efforts to deter DPRK nuclear weapon use and pledged to seek new measures to demonstrate Alliance's determination and capabilities. The Secretary and the Minister also expressed their determination to maintain close Alliance coordination, especially with regards to strategic communication, to respond effectively to any future provocation.

The Secretary and the Minister closely consulted on both nations' policies to effectively deter and respond to DPRK's nuclear and missile threats, including the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review (NPR), Missile Defense Review (MDR), and the reinforcement of the ROK 3K Defense System. The Secretary and the Minister noted the efforts to strengthen Alliance's missile response capabilities and posture by establishing the two subordinate groups under the DSC: the newly established Counter-Missile Working Group (CMWG) and the reactivated Program Analysis Working Group for the U.S.-ROK Missile Defense (PAWG) in response to advancing DPRK missile threats.

4. The two sides pledged to continue coordination and cooperation toward achieving the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, as well as pursuing steps to encourage the DPRK to choose a path leading to denuclearization and a brighter future. Secretary Austin welcomed the ROK's Audacious Initiative as a positive effort to encourage progress towards denuclearization. The Secretary and the Minister stressed the importance of efforts to resume diplomacy and dialogue, and called for full implementation of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions (UNSCRs) by the entire international community, including the DPRK. The Secretary and the Minister urged the DPRK to abide by its obligations under the existing UNSCRs as well as its previous commitments and agreements. The Secretary and the Minister also concurred on the need for a concerted effort by the international community to promote peace on the Korean Peninsula, while noting that next year marks the 70th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement. The Secretary and the Minister concurred that the efforts by the ROK and the DPRK to faithfully abide by the Armistice Agreement and previous agreements in a mutual manner is necessary to ease military tensions and build trust on the Korean Peninsula. Minister Lee further conveyed the ROK's position that the Northern Limit Line (NLL) has been an effective means of separating ROK and DPRK

military forces and preventing military tension. The two leaders reaffirmed that they would continue to closely cooperate in pursuit of these objectives, expressed their support for diplomatic efforts as the most preferred path, and concurred that such diplomatic efforts must be backed by a robust and credible combined defense posture.

5. The Secretary and the Minister also reflected on the critical role that U.S. forces in the ROK have played for more than 69 years, and reaffirmed that U.S. Forces Korea USFK is to continue to play an important role in preventing armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, and in promoting peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

Secretary Austin also noted that the Indo-Pacific region is the Department of Defense's priority theater, reaffirmed the ironclad commitment of the United States to the combined defense of the ROK, and reiterated the U.S. commitment to maintain current USFK force levels in order to defend the ROK. He highlighted the increased frequency and intensity of U.S. strategic asset deployments, consistent with the Presidents' commitments to enhance rotational deployments of U.S. strategic assets in and around the Korean Peninsula, as tangible evidence of the U.S. commitment to defend the ROK.

Secretary Austin and Minister Lee also reaffirmed the role of the United Nations Command (UNC) in maintaining and enforcing the Armistice Agreement and coordinating multinational contributions to security on the Korean Peninsula. Both leaders reaffirmed that the UNC has contributed to the successful maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula for over 70 years, and that it will continue to carry out its mission and tasks with the utmost respect for ROK sovereignty.

The Secretary and the Minister recognized ROK efforts to establish the conditions for the stable stationing of the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery at Camp Carroll. The Secretary and the Minister committed to continuing close cooperation for normalizing routine and unfettered access to the THAAD site.

6. The Secretary and the Minister received a report on the results of the U.S.-ROK MCM from the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command (CFC) Commander, General Paul J. LaCamera. Based on the report, they committed to enhance combined defense capabilities against DPRK threats, strengthen nuclear and WMD deterrence and response posture of the CFC, conduct the systematic and stable transition of operational control (OPCON), and update relevant operation plans (OPLANs). The two leaders also assessed that there was significant progress in effectively responding to a variety of security challenges following changes to the strategic environment.

7. The Secretary and Minister concurred on the need to enhance combined exercises and training events to strengthen readiness against DPRK nuclear and missile threats, particularly given the security environment following the DPRK's most recent missile tests. The two leaders assessed that the Combined Command Post Training (CCPT) 22-1 and the Ulchi Freedom Shield (UFS) exercise contributed to maintaining combined readiness. In particular, they recognized that the UFS exercise restored a realistic theater-level combined exercise system. They also assessed that the combined field exercise intensively performed in conjunction with the UFS exercise OPLAN added strength to the U.S.-ROK combined defense posture and military readiness. Both leaders pledged to closely cooperate to return to large-scale field exercises in line with combined exercises in 2023, noting that training for defensive and deterrent purposes is a critical component of maintaining Alliance readiness. The two sides assessed that the U.S.-ROK Alliance must continue to focus on combat readiness and on the combined defense posture to address dynamic changes on the Korean Peninsula.

8. The Secretary and the Minister emphasized that continuous training opportunities for USFK are critical to maintaining a strong combined defense posture. Secretary Austin noted the efforts of the ROK's Ministry of

National Defense (MND) for the improvement of the combined training conditions and the two leaders pledged to maintain close cooperation to achieve additional progress. Both leaders concurred on the importance of communication and cooperation between USFK and MND to coordinate the joint use of ROK facilities and airspace for U.S. and ROK training to maintain effective combined readiness. The two leaders also noted that the ROK Government's plan to establish a combined joint multi-purpose live-fire training complex is a strategic approach to significantly improve the training conditions of both nations, and shared a common understanding on the need to expedite efforts to establish the complex.

9. The Secretary and the Minister recognized the Combined Forces Command (CFC) as the symbol of the Alliance and core of the combined defense system, and its central role in deterring war on the Korean Peninsula and defending the ROK since its establishment in 1978. The two leaders also expressed their expectation that the CFC Headquarters relocation would contribute to a stable transition of wartime OPCON in accordance with the Alliance Guiding Principles and the Conditions-based OPCON Transition Plan (COTP). Furthermore, the Secretary and the Minister pledged to work together to establish a strong combined defense posture based on further and enhanced Alliance spirit and operational efficiency capabilities at Pyeongtaek base (U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys), a new cradle of the Alliance.

10. The Secretary and the Minister assessed that significant progress had been made in meeting the conditions for wartime OPCON transition. After reviewing the progress on directed tasks from the COTP, the two leaders discussed the way forward for wartime OPCON transition to the Future Combined Forces Command (F-CFC). The Secretary and the Minister also reaffirmed that the conditions stated in the bilaterally approved COTP must be met before the wartime OPCON is fully transitioned to the F-CFC.

The two leaders applauded the progress made in completing all eight COTP Annexes and approved the completed set of the COTP annexes with appendices and tabs recommended by the 22-2 COTP Permanent Military Committee. The Secretary and the Minister also noted that all assessment tasks met the criteria after the successful Full Operational Capability (FOC) assessment of the F-CFC and committed to complete the bilateral evaluation of Conditions #1 and #2 capabilities and systems and to review the overall status of acquiring bilateral approved-upon levels of capabilities and systems, before discussing FOC certification. They also confirmed the progress of the joint assessment of the ROK's critical military capabilities and the Alliance's comprehensive response capabilities against DPRK nuclear and missile threats and assessed that significant progress had been made in meeting the conditions for the transition. The Minister reiterated that the ROK military is to continue to acquire defense capabilities necessary to lead the future combined defense and to pursue efforts to meet the conditions in a systematic as well as stable manner. The Minister and Secretary concurred that further management of Bridging and Enduring Capabilities is to be accomplished within the OPLAN planning process. The Secretary and the Minister also committed to cooperate closely to ensure the development of comprehensive and interoperable Alliance capabilities. The two sides pledged to engage in regular evaluation and review of the progress in wartime OPCON transition implementation through annual SCM and MCM to maintain a steadfast combined defense system.

11. The Secretary and the Minister decided to continue strengthening cooperation in various areas, including space and cyber, in order to ensure an effective joint response against newly emerging threats and to bolster comprehensive Alliance response capabilities. The Secretary and the Minister acknowledged the efforts of the respective defense authorities working to promote the security of critical infrastructure, including information and space systems. The two leaders applauded the work of the Space Cooperation Working Group and pledged

to explore measures to strengthen space cooperation given the signing of the U.S.-ROK Space Policy Joint Study. The two sides pledged to explore further cooperative measures to strengthen space capabilities as an Alliance, such as space situational awareness information sharing systems, and to expand bilateral and multilateral exercises and training events including the Space Cooperation TTX. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen Alliance cyber cooperation in light of the increasing scope of cyber security threats. They highlighted the work of the May 2022 Cyber Cooperation Working Group and committed to enhance close communication and coordination in the cyber domain including increasing U.S.-ROK combined response cooperation, the establishment of a bilateral cyber exercises and training, and information security requirements.

- 12.** The Minister and the Secretary concurred on the need to strengthen the national defense capabilities of the Alliance, and to establish more efficient and effective collaboration in the development, acquisition, and employment of these capabilities. The two sides noted the importance of expanding and deepening cooperation in the areas of defense research and development, industrial cooperation, capability acquisition, and logistics and sustainment, with a focus on strengthening the national defense capabilities of the Alliance as well as interoperability.
- 13.** The Secretary and the Minister pledged to continue exchange activities between U.S.-ROK consultative bodies that address defense research and development, as well as industrial cooperation, capability acquisition, lifecycle logistics, and technology security, and concurred on the necessity to advance Alliance priorities in the areas of capability development, interoperability, acquisition, and sustainment.
- 14.** The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to evaluate and evolve bilateral consultative bodies to strengthen efficacy and timeliness of cooperation in areas of defense industries and research and development. The two leaders reaffirmed that U.S.-ROK science and technology cooperation has expanded in various domains such as space, quantum, sensor/electronic warfare, cyber defense, artificial intelligence, automation, and directed energy. They also pledged to seek cooperative measures in the area of 5G and next-generation mobile communications (6G). The two sides assessed that such cooperation is continuing to develop in a way that furthers ROK-U.S. mutual interests. Going forward, the two sides pledged to continue to devise and deepen cooperative efforts through the regular consultative bodies that support these domains, and to work together on continued reform of those consultative bodies to strengthen their alignment with Alliance policy and strategy.
- 15.** The Secretary and the Minister shared a common understanding that the U.S.-ROK Alliance plays a critical role in the security, stability, and prosperity of the Indo-Pacific region. As such, in consideration of the complex regional and global security situation, the Secretary and the Minister pledged to continue promoting defense and security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region and the world, in order to better respond to regional and global security challenges. In this context, the two leaders committed to seeking cooperation between the ROK's Indo-Pacific strategy framework and the U.S. vision for a free and open Indo-Pacific region.

The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to maintaining peace and stability in the sea, lawful unimpeded commerce, and respect for international law including freedom of navigation and overflight and other lawful use of the seas, including the South China Sea and beyond. They further expressed their intent to work together for that purpose. The Secretary and the Minister also acknowledged the importance of preserving peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait, as reflected in the May 2022 Joint Statement between President Biden and President Yoon. They reaffirmed support for Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) centrality and the

ASEAN-led regional architecture.

The two leaders concurred on the need to promote democracy, human rights and the rule of law both at home and abroad, and also reiterated their commitment to ongoing efforts to bring peace, stability, and prosperity to the region including counter-piracy operations, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, regional security cooperation initiatives, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.

- 16.** The two leaders also committed to seek synergies in U.S. and ROK regional strategies to maintain the peace and security of the Northeast Asian region through trilateral and multilateral cooperation. They committed to continue U.S.-ROK-Japan trilateral security cooperation such as information sharing, high-level policy consultation, trilateral exercises, and personnel exchanges. In particular, the two leaders committed to continue missile warning and anti-submarine warfare exercises, which help strengthen the response posture of the three countries to the DPRK nuclear and missile threat. The Secretary and the Minister also reaffirmed their commitment to continuing to promote and expand trilateral security cooperation through regular defense consultations, such as the defense trilateral talks (DTT).

- 17.** Amidst the DPRK's continued development of nuclear and missile programs, the Secretary and the Minister recognized the necessity of continued sanctions monitoring missions in the region and welcomed continued multinational contributions to counter-proliferation activities in the region. The Secretary expressed appreciation for the ROK's contribution to various global security efforts, including the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and both leaders concurred on the importance of upholding and fully implementing all relevant UNSCRs. They reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing cooperation to address existing DPRK sanctions evasion tactics and illicit cyber activities, and committed to seek additional opportunities for responding to WMD threats from the DPRK. Additionally, the two leaders resolved to continue strengthening cooperation to enhance CWMD capabilities through measures including U.S.-ROK Counter WMD Committee (CWMDC) and U.S. DOD Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) programs, which have enhanced Alliance CWMD capabilities. The Secretary and the Minister applauded the work done over the last year in the CWMDC to enhance the Alliance's combined response capabilities to prevent the acquisition and use of DPRK's WMD, and to respond to mitigate WMD threats.

Secretary Austin expressed his gratitude that the ROK is contributing towards ensuring a stable stationing environment for U.S. Forces Korea. The Secretary and Minister also assessed that the Special Measures Agreement (SMA) has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the U.S.-ROK combined defense posture.

- 18.** Secretary Austin and Minister Lee expressed appreciation for the courtesy, hospitality, and work by both sides that contributed to the success of this year's SCM. Both leaders affirmed that the discussions during the 54th SCM and the 47th MCM contributed to substantively strengthening the U.S.-ROK Alliance and further developing the bilateral defense relationship into the U.S.-ROK global comprehensive strategic Alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 55th SCM and 48th MCM in Seoul at a mutually convenient time in 2023.

Direct and Indirect Financial Support for the Stationing of USFK

Details of Continuous Financial Support: Approximately KRW 3.4 trillion

Unit: 100 million

Classification	Category	Subcategory	Items	2021
Direct Support	Defense budget	Defense cost sharing	Labor costs (559.8), military construction (436.8), and logistics support (186.7)	11,833
		Budget other than defense cost sharing	Use of US communication lines and combined C4I systems	210
			KATUSA troop support	169
			Base maintenance and relocation expenses	2,789
			Property support	95
	Support from sources other than the defense budget	Maintenance of areas around USFK installations (surrounding road projects and regional development)	5,917	
	Total direct support			21,013
Indirect Support	Opportunity costs		Appraisal of the rent for lands granted free of charge	10,739
			Opportunity costs for KATUSA	904
			Support for the use of training grounds/fields	337
	Waived and reduced expenses		Waivers of tariffs, domestic taxes, local taxes, as well as taxes on the import and sale of petroleum	1,247
			Reduction of water/sewage bills, electricity bills, gas bills, and phone bills	97
			Waivers of road, port, airport, and railroad fees	93
		Total indirect support		
Total			34,430	

Description by Item

Classification	Description	Legal Basis
Cost of using US communication lines and combined C4I systems	Fee for using US communication lines and subsidies for combined C4I systems	ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command Agreement on the Sharing of Communications Expenses; Implementation Agreement regarding Cost Sharing and the Information Interoperability System.
KATUSA troop support	Support for expenditure on basic wages, clothing, and other operational costs for the ROK Armed Forces support group	Verbal agreement between the President Rhee Seung-man and General MacArthur, then Commander of the United Nations Command.
Base maintenance and relocation expenses	Cost of demolishing old facilities inside returned bases and environmental cleanups, outsourced services related to the relocation of US military bases, etc.	Articles 2 and 5 of SOFA; Articles 2 and 3 of Understandings; Article 78 of the Act on the Acquisition of and Compensation for Land, Etc. for Public Works Projects; Article 2 of the Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects.
Property support	Expenses for purchase, use, and compensation of land	Article 4 of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty; Articles 2 and 5 of SOFA; Articles 2 and 3 of Understandings; Article 78 of the Act on the Acquisition of and Compensation for Land, Etc. for Public Works Projects and Article 40 of its Enforcement Decree; Article 2 of the Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects.
Maintenance of areas around USFK installations (surrounding road projects and regional development)	Development costs for areas around USFK bases (surrounding road maintenance and regional development support costs)	Article 4 of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty; Articles 2, 3, and 5 of SOFA; The Special Act on Support for Areas, Etc. Adjacent to Districts Granted to the United States Armed Forces in Korea and the Special Act on Support, Etc. for Pyeongtaek-si, Etc. Following the Relocation of US Military Bases in Korea.
Appraisal of rent for lands granted free of charge	Opportunity costs of rent for donated land and buildings provided to the USFK free of charge	Article 4 of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty; Article 2 of SOFA; Article 32 of the State Property Act and Article 29 of its Enforcement Decree.
Opportunity costs pf KATUSA	Additional expenses to be borne by the US forces if KATUSA personnel are US military personnel	Verbal agreement between the President Rhee Seung-man and General MacArthur, then Commander of the United Nations Command.
Support for using training ranges	Costs of supporting the use of USFK live fire training ranges	Articles 2 and 5 of SOFA; agreements and MOUs regarding the use of ROK military training areas and firing ranges by the USFK.
Waived and reduced expenses	Waivers and reductions of various taxes and utility costs	Articles 6, 10, 14, and 16 of SOFA.

Status of International Defense Industry Cooperation Agreements with ROK

Countries that have signed defense industry cooperation agreements (MOUs) with the ROK: 48 countries

As of December 2022

Countries	Signed in	Countries	Signed in	Countries	Signed in	Countries	Signed in
USA	Jun. 1988	Thailand	Nov. 1991	Spain	Mar. 1992	France	Mar. 1992
UK	Sep. 1993	Philippines	May 1994	Israel	Aug. 1995	Indonesia	Oct. 1995
Canada	May 1996	Germany	Nov. 1997	Russia	Nov. 1997	Romania	Nov. 1997
Netherlands	Jun. 1999	Türkiye	Dec. 1999	Venezuela	Dec. 1999	Vietnam	Aug. 2001
Australia	Aug. 2001	Bangladesh	Jan. 2004	India	Sep. 2005	Pakistan	May 2006
Ukraine	Dec. 2006	Colombia	May 2008	Egypt	Dec. 2009	Ecuador	Jan. 2010
Uzbekistan	Feb. 2010	Peru	Jun. 2010	UAE	Sep. 2010	Norway	Sep. 2010
Denmark	May 2011	Poland	May 2014	Chile	Aug. 2015	Czech Republic	Aug. 2015
Finland	Jun. 2016	Hungary	Jul. 2016	Botswana	Jan. 2017	Estonia	Feb. 2017
Croatia	Feb. 2017	Saudi Arabia	Sep. 2017	Kazakhstan	Oct. 2017	Argentina	Feb. 2019
New Zealand	May 2019	Sweden	Jun. 2019	Paraguay	Oct. 2019	Ethiopia	Dec. 2020
Bahrain	Sep. 2021	Jordan	Oct. 2021	Kenya	Aug. 2022	Greece	Sep. 2022

Status of other agreements (MOUs) on defense industry cooperation

As of December 2022

Classification	International technical cooperation and protection agreements (21 countries)	Quality assurance agreements (25 countries)	Agreements on the provision of the price information (4 countries)
Country	<p>USA, France, UK, Israel, India, Colombia, Indonesia, Singapore, Australia, UAE, Poland, Egypt, Norway, Multilateral*</p> <p>*Multilateral agreements have been signed with 14 nations including the USA (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA, ROK).</p>	<p>USA, UK, France, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Netherlands, Denmark, Australia, Philippines, Germany, Israel, Türkiye, New Zealand, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Sweden, Peru, Norway, Colombia, Vietnam, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Austria</p>	<p>USA, UK, Germany, Netherlands</p>

Status of International Defense Cooperation Agreements with ROK ⁴⁾

As of December 2022

Countries	Signed in	Countries	Signed in	Countries	Signed in	Countries	Signed in
Germany	May 1994	Singapore	Dec. 2009	Azerbaijan	Dec. 2013	Myanmar	Sep. 2017
Canada	May 1995	Lithuania	Feb. 2010	New Zealand	May 2014	Cambodia	Sep. 2018
Israel	Aug. 1995	India	Sep. 2010	Qatar (treaty)	Nov. 2014	Brunei	Sep. 2018
Russia	Nov. 1996	Kazakhstan	Sep. 2010	Czech Republic	Feb. 2015	Italy (treaty)	Oct. 2018
Türkiye	Nov. 1999	Vietnam	Oct. 2010	Colombia	Mar. 2015	Chile (treaty)	Apr. 2019
Mongolia	Dec. 1999	Romania	Oct. 2010	Bulgaria	May 2015	Bahrain	Jun. 2019
Kuwait	Nov. 2004	Gabon	Oct. 2011	Turkmenistan	May 2015	Oman	Oct. 2019
Brazil (treaty)	Mar. 2006	Peru	Oct. 2011	Paraguay	Jan. 2016	Senegal	Oct. 2019
Ukraine	Sep. 2006	Australia	Dec. 2011	Ethiopia	May 2016	Hungary	Nov. 2019
UAE (treaty)	Nov. 2006	Thailand	Mar. 2012	Uganda	May 2016	Russia (treaty)	Mar. 2021
Spain	Dec. 2006	China	Jul. 2012	Ecuador	Jul. 2016	Laos	Jun. 2021
Uzbekistan	Jun. 2008	Saudi Arabia (treaty)	Feb. 2013	Botswana	Jan. 2017	Malaysia	Apr. 2022
Japan	Apr. 2009	Indonesia (treaty)	Oct. 2013	Fiji	Jan. 2017	Slovakia	Sep. 2022
Sweden	Jul. 2009	Philippines	Oct. 2013	Egypt	Mar. 2017	Pakistan	Oct. 2022
Jordan (treaty)	Oct. 2009	Poland (treaty)	Oct. 2013	Angola	Mar. 2017		

⁴⁾ Significance: As the basic agreement for promoting mutual defense cooperation, this document sets forth comprehensive provisions such as the principles of cooperation, scope, and methods.

Contents: Principles of cooperation (mutual reciprocity, etc.), scope of cooperation (military information, exchanges of military personnel, defense industry, logistics, etc.), and administrative matters (cost burden, initiation of effect, etc.).

International Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Agreements and Organizations

As of December 2022

Classification	No. of Member States (Effective/Establishment)	Membership Status of the ROK and North Korea	Main Contents
UN Organizations	First Committee of the UN General Assembly	193 (October 1945)	ROK (September 1991) North Korea (September 1991)
	UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)	193 (January 1952)	ROK (September 1991) North Korea (September 1991)
	Conference on Disarmament (CD)	65 (February 1984)	ROK (June 1996) North Korea (June 1996)
Nuclear Weapons	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	191 (March 1970)	ROK (April 1975) North Korea (December 1985) * Withdrew in January 2003.
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	173 (July 1957)	ROK (August 1957) North Korea (September 1974) * Withdrew in June 1994.
	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	174 (not effectuated, signed by 186 countries)	ROK (September 1999) North Korea (not a member)
	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)	68 (January 2021)	ROK (not a member) North Korea (not a member)
Missiles and Space	Hague Code of Conduct against the Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles (HCC)	143 (November 2002)	ROK (November 2002) North Korea (not a member)
	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)	100 (December 1959)	ROK (September 1994) North Korea (not a member)
Biological and Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons Conventions (BWC)	184 (March 1975)	ROK (June 1987) North Korea (March 1987)
	Chemical Weapons Conventions (CWC)	193 (April 1997)	ROK (April 1997) North Korea (not a member)

- One of six committees at the UN General Assembly (UNGA) which discuss issues concerning disarmament and international security.
- Recommends 50 to 60 draft resolutions annually to UNGA, most of which are adopted by UNGA.

- Selects three major issues concerning disarmament and nonproliferation and submits a report to UNGA after conducting an in-depth review.
- A deliberative body that elicits the directions for and principles of the international community's agreement concerning major issues.

- The only international negotiation body in charge of multilateral disarmament.
- The majority of key disarmament-related multilateral treaties are established through negotiations in CD.
- Although not an organization directly under UNGA, it is funded via the regular UN budget, but manages its agendas and standing rules independently.
- Submits an annual report to UNGA.

- Prevent nuclear arms proliferation and realize nuclear disarmament
- Promote peaceful use of nuclear energy

- Provides technological support to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Prevents the diversion of nuclear materials from civilians to military purposes.

- Prohibits all nuclear tests in all environments (including the atmosphere, outer space, underground, and underwater).

- Prohibits the acquisition, possession and accumulation of nuclear weapons by banning their development, testing, production and manufacture.
- Prohibits the direct and indirect transfer of nuclear weapons or their control.
- Prohibits the use of, or threats to use, nuclear weapons.

- A voluntary and political code of conduct designed to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles.

- Provides the basic principles for technical and legal issues regarding the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.

- Complete prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons (agents or toxins).

- Prohibits the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons entirely.
- Mandates the destruction of all chemical weapons within 10 years of accession to the CWC.

* If inevitable, the deadline may be extended by 5 years.

Classification		No. of Member States (Effective/Establishment)	Membership Status of the ROK and North Korea	Main Contents
Biological and Chemical weapons	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	193 (April 1997)	ROK (April 1997) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An executive body set up to monitor and inspect member states to ensure their compliance with the CWC obligations.
	Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	113 (December 2014)	ROK (February 2017) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes to world peace and security by preventing the illicit trade of conventional weapons and their diversion. Prescribes matters pertaining to the regulations on the international trade of conventional weapons.
Conventional Weapons	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	126 (December 1983)	ROK Protocol I (May 2001) (Amended) Protocol II (May 2001) Protocol V (January 2008) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full title: Convention on the Prohibition and/or Restriction of the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. - Protocol I: prohibits the use of fragmentary ammunitions undetectable by X-rays. - Protocol II: prohibits or restricts the use of mines, booby traps and other devices. - Protocol III: prohibits and restricts the use of incendiary weapons. - Protocol IV: prohibits the use of blinding laser weapons. - Protocol V: regulates the explosive remnants of war.
	United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)	193 (December 1991)	ROK (March 1993) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires all member states to register their import and export records and their possession of conventional arms at the UN. Seeks to raise confidence by sharing information on the transfer of conventional arms and improving transparency regarding armaments.
	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention)	164 (March 1999)	Not acceded by the ROK/North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits the production, use, stockpiling, and transfer of anti-personnel mines entirely. Requires the destruction of anti-personnel mines (Stockpiles: within 4 years; Mines embedded in the ground: within 10 years). * If inevitable, the deadline may be extended by 10 years.
	Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)	110 (August 2010)	Not acceded by the ROK/North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits the production, use, stockpiling, and transfer of cluster munitions entirely. * Current stockpiles of cluster munitions must be destroyed within 8 years.
	Zangger Committee (ZC)	39 (August 1974)	ROK (October 1995) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any exports of nuclear-related materials to non-NPT members that possess no nuclear weapons are conditional on the IAEA safeguards. Only NPT members are allowed to join.
Multilateral Export Control Regimes	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	48 (January 1978)	ROK (October 1995) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export control of nuclear substances, technology, equipment, and dual-use items. Export control of all non-nuclear weapon states regardless of their NPT member status.
	Australia Group (AG)	43 (June 1985)	ROK (October 1996) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An export control regime designed to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapon-related substances, dual-use items, and technologies by states giving cause for concern.
	Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	35 (April 1987)	ROK (March 2001) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regime under which the members voluntarily control the proliferation of rockets, unmanned aerial vehicles, and related equipment and technology capable of carrying WMDs.
	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)	42 (July 1996)	ROK (July 1996) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An export control regime regarding conventional weapons, dual-use items, and technologies.
Prevention of the Proliferation of WMD	Proliferation Security Initiatives (PSI)	107 (June 2003)	ROK (May 2009) North Korea (not a member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International cooperative activities with the aim of cutting off the illicit trade of WMDs, missiles, and related supplies by rogue states and terrorist groups and preventing the proliferation of such weapons, etc.

Status of Overseas Deployment of ROK Armed Forces

Total of 1,005 Personnel Deployed to 13 Regions

As of December 2022

Classification			No. of Personnel	Region	Initial Deployment	Rotation Cycle	
UN PKO	Units	Dongmyeong Unit in UNIFIL		278	Tyre	July 2007	8 months
		Hanbit Unit in UNMISS		276	Bor	March 2013	
	Individuals	United Nations Military Observer Group In India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)		6	Islamabad	November 1994	1 year
		United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS)		10	Juba	July 2011	
		United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)		4	Naqoura	January 2007	
		United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)		3	Laayoune	July 2009	
		Subtotal		577			
Units	Cheonghae Unit on the Coast of Somalia		263	Coast of Somalia	March 2009	6 months	
Peace Operations of Multinational Forces	Individuals	Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in Bahrain	Staff officers	5	Bahrain	January 2008	1 year
		International Maritime Security Construct (IMSC)	Liaison Officers	2	Bahrain	February 2020	
		Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA)	Coordination officers	1	Djibouti	March 2009	
		US Central Command (CENTCOM)	Coordination groups	3	Florida	November 2001	
		US Africa Command	Coordination officers	1	Stuttgart	March 2016	
		Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF–OIR)	Staff officers	2	Kuwait Camp Arifjan	December 2019	
			Staff officers	2	Iraq Baghdad	August 2022	
			European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) Somalia (CTF-465)	Staff officers	1	Coast of Somalia	
	Subtotal		280				
Defense Cooperation Activities	Units	Akh Unit in the United Arab Emirates		148	Abu Dhabi	January 2011	8 months
	Subtotal		148				
Total			1,005				

Changes in Salary of Conscripted Service Members

Unit: KRW

Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First Class	Private	Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First Class	Private
1970	900	800	700	600	2001	19,600	17,700	16,000	14,800
1971	1,030	920	800	690	2002	21,900	19,800	17,900	16,500
1972	1,200	1,050	900	800	2003	23,100	20,900	18,900	17,400
1973	No Changes				2004	34,000	30,700	27,800	25,600
1974	1,560	1,370	1,170	1,040	2005	44,200	39,900	36,100	33,300
1975	No Changes				2006	72,000	65,000	58,800	54,300
1976	2,260	1,990	1,700	1,510	2007	88,600	80,000	72,300	66,800
1977	2,890	2,540	2,170	1,930	2008	97,500	88,000	79,500	73,500
1978	3,460	3,050	2,600	2,320	2009	No Changes			
1979	3,800	3,300	2,900	2,600	2010	No Changes			
1980	3,900	3,400	3,000	2,700	2011	103,800	93,700	84,700	78,300
1981	No Changes				2012	108,000	97,500	88,200	81,500
1982	4,200	3,700	3,300	3,000	2013	129,600	117,000	105,800	97,800
1983	4,500	3,900	3,500	3,200	2014	149,000	134,600	121,700	112,500
1984	No Changes				2015	171,400	154,800	140,000	129,400
1985	4,600	4,000	3,600	3,300	2016	197,000	178,000	161,000	148,800
1986	4,900	4,300	3,900	3,500	2017	216,000	195,000	176,400	163,000
1987	5,100	4,500	4,000	3,600	2018	405,700	366,200	331,300	306,100
1988	7,500	6,500	6,000	5,500	2019	No Changes			
1989	8,300	7,000	6,500	6,000	2020	540,900	488,200	441,700	408,100
1990	9,400	8,200	7,300	6,600	2021	608,500	549,200	496,900	459,100
1991	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,200	2022	676,100	610,200	552,100	510,100
1992	10,900	9,800	8,700	7,800					
1993	11,300	10,100	9,000	8,100					
1994	11,700	10,400	9,300	8,400					
1995	12,100	10,700	9,600	8,700					
1996	12,700	11,200	10,100	9,100					
1997	13,300	11,800	10,600	9,600					
1998	No Changes								
1999	No Changes								
2000	13,700	12,200	10,900	9,900					

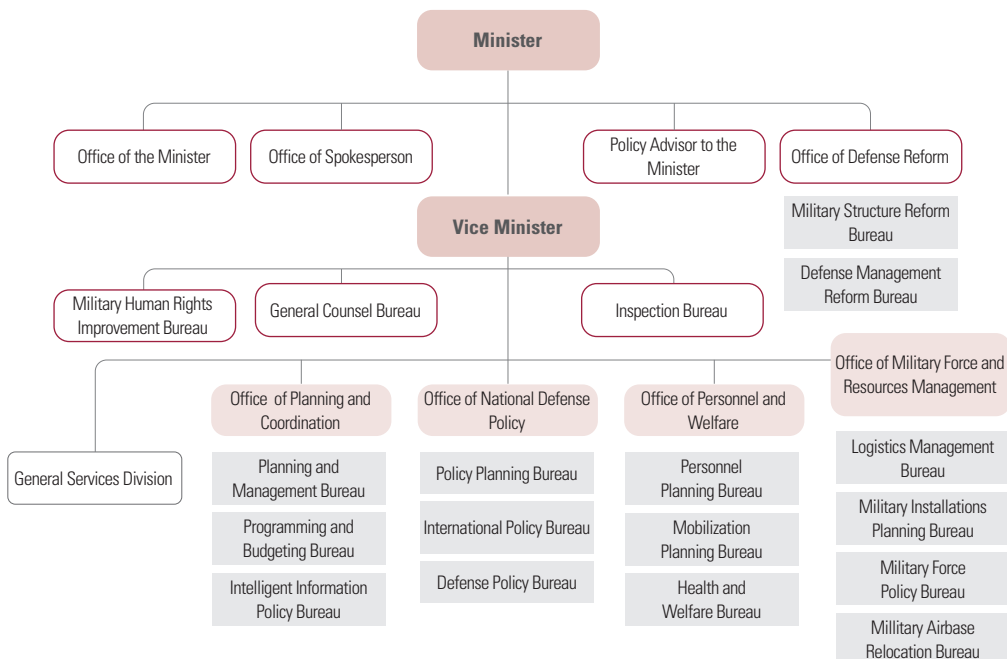
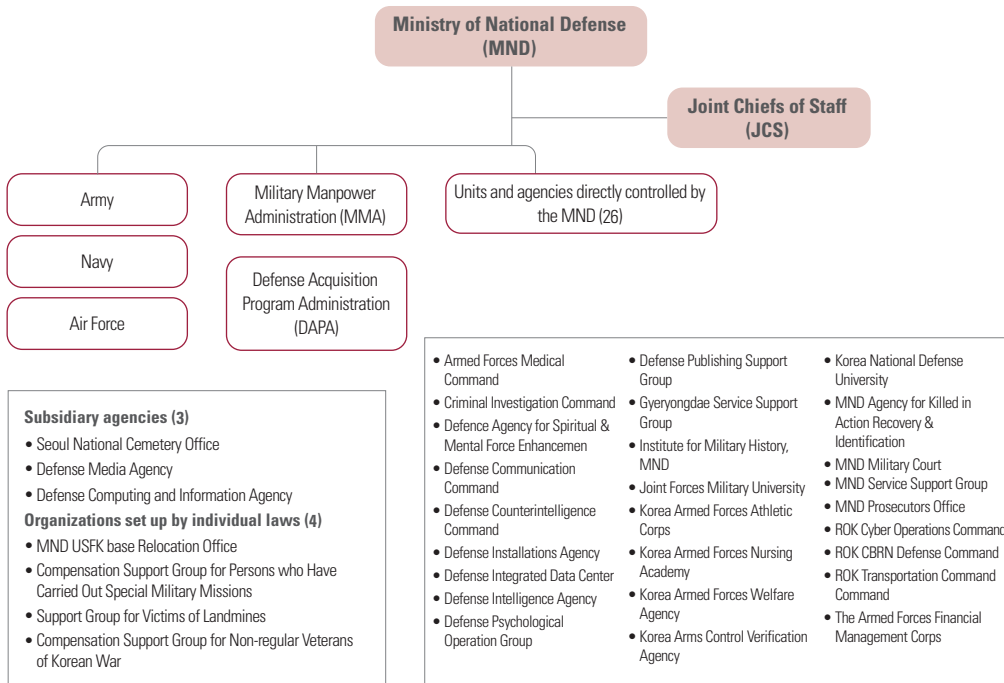
*Sources:

- Attached Table 13 (Salary table of military personnel), 1983-2021, Public Officials Remuneration Regulations (Presidential Decree).
- Attached Table 2 (Salary table of military personnel), 1970-1982, Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Remuneration Act (Presidential Decree).

Changes in the Mandatory Military Service Period

Year	Period of Service (months)			Reason for Adjustment
	Army and Marine Corps	Navy	Air Force	
1952 or earlier	No official discharge policy existed at this time.			Normal implementation of the Military Service Act was impossible due to the Korean War.
1953	36	36	36	Discharge of long-term service members after the Korean War.
1959	33	36	36	Reduction of the military service period to ease the burden of military service
1962	30	36	36	Reduction of the military service period to ease the burden of military service
1968	36	39	39	Extension of the military service period due to the January 21 Incident
1977	33	39	39	Reduction of surplus resources and provision of industrial technical expert support
1979	33	35	35	Mitigation of the difficulties in acquiring conscript service members for the Navy and Air Force
1984	30	35	35	Reduction of the military service period to ease the burden of military service
1990	30	32	35	Mitigation of the difficulties in acquiring conscript service members for the Navy
1993	26	30	30	Reduction of surplus resources due to the abolition of the secondary reserve system
1994	26	28	30	Mitigation of the difficulties in acquiring conscript service members for the Navy
2003	24	26	28	Reduction of the military service period to ease the burden of military service
2004	24	26	27	Mitigation of the difficulties in acquiring enlisted service members for the Air Force
2008	24 → 18	26 → 20	27 → 21	Reduction of the military service period by six months to ease the burden of military service (implemented in phases by 2014)
2011	21	23	24	Adjustment of the previous reduction of six months to three months due to the sinking of ROKS Cheonan and Yeonpyeong-do Shelling
2018	21 → 18	23 → 20	24 → 22	Transformation of troop-centered military forces into elite military forces powered by science and technology; reduction of the military service period to ease the burden of military service
2020	18	20	22 → 21	Follow-up measures for Defense Reform 2.0.

ROK National Defense Organization Chart



Assignments and Functions of the MND's Subsidiary Agencies and Organizations Set Up by Individual Laws

Classification		Assignments and Functions
Subsidiary Agencies	Seoul National Cemetery Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implements memorial services including burial and enshrinement. • Establishes and implements plans for events to pay respect to the deceased. • Establishes and implements educational initiatives to honor patriotic martyrs for the country and engages in PR activities for the Seoul National Cemetery. • Manages and operates the facilities, graves, and surrounding forest of the Seoul National Cemetery.
	Defense Media Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engages in military PR activities and education for service members through the Korea Defense Daily, Defense TV, Defense FM radio, etc. • Disseminates defense news and current affairs reports and engages in cyber PR activities. • Takes photographs and manages records related to defense events and activities.
	Defense Computing and Information Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and maintains defense resources management information systems. • Procures and operates computing equipment for the MND and its subsidiary agencies and units. • Procures, operates, and supports computing equipment and software for office use at the MND and its subsidiary agencies and units. • Designs and implements Information education programs.
Organizations Set Up by Individual Laws	MND USFK Base Relocation Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes implementation plans for USFK installation-related projects. • Executes, manages, and supervises USFK installation-related projects. • Supports the management and operation of special accounts for relocating USFK bases. • Engages in other affairs related to the pursuit of USFK installation-related projects.
	Compensation Support Group for Persons who Have Carried Out Special Military Missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares and provides support for consultation of the Compensation Deliberation Committee for Persons Who Have Carried Out Special Military Missions and its subcommittees. • Compiles and executes budgets for compensation payment, and verifies and investigates materials submitted by applicants. • Responds to lawsuits and civil complaints in relation to compensation under the laws and regulations.
	Support Group for Victims of Landmines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares and provides support to the consultation committee for victim support, working-level committee for evaluating victims and bereaved families, and working-level committee for determining the degree of disability. • Compiles and executes budgets for compensation payment, and verifies and investigates materials submitted by applicants. • Provides support for tasks and responses to civil complaints regarding landmine victims.
	Compensation Support Group for Non-regular Veterans of Korean War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides administrative support for the non-regular veterans compensation consultation committee as well as assisting its preparation of the consultation. • Compiles and executes budgets for service rewards, and investigates applicants' submitted materials. • Responds to lawsuits and civil complaints in relation to compensation under the laws and regulations.

Assignments and Functions of Public Agencies

Classification		Assignments and Functions
Public Agencies	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts studies on the security environment and fundamental defense policies and develops alternatives. • Conducts studies on military strategies, military force buildup, selection of weapons systems, and acquisition policies. • Conducts studies on defense workforce, resource management, and defense science and technology management policies. • Conducts studies on defense informatization policies and provides support and technical advice on the development of defense informatization-related projects. • Collects and analyzes materials related to national defense and provides information services.
	The War Memorial of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates and manages the War Memorial of Korea and other monuments. • Collects, preserves, manages, exhibits, investigates, and studies war and military relics. • Conducts studies on war history and military relics, identifies and honors patriots, and engages in other academic activities. • Engages in PR activities and education on commemorative projects; produces and disseminates various related publications.
	Military Outplacement Training Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers outplacement training for service members facing retirement and improves the employment prospects of jobseekers. • Promotes the employment of service members facing retirement by such means as providing employment information and holding job fairs. • Manages the database and maintains/analyzes statistics for service members who are facing retirement and seeking employment. • Conducts studies on outplacement support-related policies and systems development for service members facing retirement.

Amendment of the Laws and Regulations under the Jurisdiction of the MND

Breakdown of Modified Legislation (December 1, 2020 – December 31, 2022)

Total	Laws	Presidential Decrees	Ministerial Ordinances
160	46	66	48

Laws

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Act on the Performance of Duties of the Military Police	Enactment No. 17680 (December 22, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted to prevent infringements of human rights by members of the Military Police during the performance of their duties, and to ensure the lawful execution of their duties by clearly defining their duties and the scope of their control.
Defense Technology Security Act	Partial Amendment No. 17683 (December 22, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed to promptly address acts involving leaks or infringements of defense industrial technologies by unlawful means, this amendment requires the Minister of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration or heads of information and investigation agencies to investigate any leaks or infringements defense industrial technologies.
United Defense Act	Partial Amendment No. 17686 (December 22, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the statutory grounds for the establishment and operation of intelligence centers to support regional operational units by collecting information and judging intelligence concerning the enemy infiltration, attacks or other circumstances, while coordinating and sharing the duties of anti-communist intelligence among government agencies; and to provide the grounds for the establishment and operation of joint intelligence and investigation teams to undertake the primary interrogation of captured prisoners, while surveying and analyzing the local situation in the event that any enemy units or personnel appear or when other suspected cases of communist-infiltration take place.
Special Act on the May 18 Democratization Movement	Partial Amendment No. 17823 (January 5, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to rightfully recognize the May 18 Democratization Movement a part of the history of the Republic of Korea and thus prevent the division of public opinion by prohibiting acts involving the dissemination of false information concerning the movement, while upholding the purpose of the Act and the definition of the movement and clearly providing for suspension of the extinctive prescription of crimes against humanity.
Special Act on the Extraordinary Promotion of Corporals who are Honorably Discharged after Serving 30 Months or More	Enactment No.17991 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted to boost the pride and honor of those who were discharged from active duty with the rank of corporal despite full service of 30 months or more by exceptionally promoting them to sergeants.
Act on the Excavation of the Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 17992 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although service members from the 21 UN sending states fought alongside the ROK military during the Korean war, there was no statute regulating the recovery of their remains. This Act has been amended to provide statutory grounds to recover the remains of UN sending state service members, who made the ultimate sacrifice or are still missing from the Korean war.
Act on Compensation to Persons of Distinguished Service who Conducted Operations as Irregular Forces in Enemy Territories Before and During the Korean War	Enactment No.17993 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No proper compensation has yet been made to those persons who performed distinguished services in irregular warfare during the Korean War, or their bereaved family members, by joining guerrilla units organized voluntarily or intelligence detachments of the 8th Army or the U.S. Far East Command for the simple reason that they were part of a foreign military or were private citizens and were not part of the ROK military. As such, the Act has been enacted to remember such persons' distinguished service of voluntarily participating in the war or performing special missions by providing the procedure for compensation of those who rendered distinguished service as members of irregular warfare units and their bereaved family members and the statutory grounds for the payment of a monetary reward for their meritorious services.
Act on the report and Discourse of Military Service Records of Public Servants	Partial Amendment No. 17994 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to help develop a transparent military service culture among senior government officials by requiring government employees or other public servants and their spouses to disclose information concerning their military service (limited to spouses who have performed military service during their marriage with someone who is required to declare).

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Act on Establishment of the Korea Armed Forces Nursing Academy	Partial Amendment No. 17995 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to allow discharged service members to contribute to the development of the national economy and society and to stabilize their livelihood by promoting the development and utilization of human resources while assisting their smooth return to society by extending the age limit for admission to the Academy.
Act on the Personnel Management of Civilian Military Employee	Partial Amendment No. 17996 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to properly treat military service persons killed in action or die on duty and to help stabilize the livelihood of their bereaved family by adding provisions for employment of their bereaved family members pursuant to the Military Personnel Management Act when career civilian military employees are hired through competitive recruitment. The Act has been amended to vest flexibility in the composition of the members of the committee for the examination on appeals or petitions on personnel management of civilian military employees for the committee's efficient operation while specifying causes for disciplinary punishment of civilian military employees and also clearly defining the statutory grounds for entrusting the municipal tax office head with the collection of default disciplinary surcharges.
Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partial Amendment No. 17997 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “입회” (“attendance”) with “참관” (“observation”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar
Act on the Operation of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 17998 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to make it easier for the general public to understand the provisions of the law by replacing the Japanese-style kanji term “감안” (“allowance”) with “고려” (“consideration”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar
Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partial Amendment No. 17999 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “감안” (“allowance”) with “고려” (“consideration”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 18000 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects discovered in the operation of the current systems, including expanding the parental leave periods counted in the minimum service period required for promotion, in order to develop a public service culture that allows a healthy work-family life balance, while adding provision to allow leave for long-term service officer, warrant officer or NCOs who wish to accompany their spouse going abroad for work, study or training purposes.
Act on Assignment to and Performance of Alternative Service	Partial Amendment No. 18001 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to add cases of release based on a non-referral decision by a judicial police officer to the reasons for the exceptional recognition of a service period of alternative service personnel, as the Criminal Proceeding Act has been amended and enforced (by Bill No. 16924, enforced on 01.01.2021) to vest judicial police officers with the authority to close a primary investigation, including a decision not to refer a case to the prosecution office.
Defense Industry Development and Support Act	Partial Amendment No. 18002 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “저리” (“low interest”) with “저금리” (“low interest rate”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar.
Act on the Founding of Military Academies	Partial Amendment No. 18004 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to enable discharged service members to contribute to the development of the national economy and society and to stabilize their livelihood by promoting the development and utilization of their abilities and assisting their smooth return to society by extending the age limit on veterans' admission to military academies.
Act on the Recovery of Reputation of and Compensation to Samcheong Re-education Camp Victims	Partial Amendment No. 18005 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “개호” (“caring”) with “간병” (“nursing”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar.
Special Act on Support for Pyeongtaek-Si Following the Relocation of U.S. Military Bases in Korea	Partial Amendment No. 18007 (April 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to allow the Pyeongtaek Planned International District to be developed into a new international city ready for globalization by deploying human and cultural infrastructures that enable active cultural exchanges between local Koreans and foreigners, and to promote the establishment of foreign education institutes in the District by supplying land at prices below the development cost when international schools are founded on land developed within the District.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Military Court Act	Partial Amendment No. 18465 (September 24, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement certain defects that emerged during the operation of the current military justice systems and to firmly establish a justice system which effectively balances the service member's right to a fair trial with the unique nature of the military, by introducing new systems, including those under which general civilian courts exercise jurisdiction over crimes involving sexual violence or deaths of military personnel, and crimes committed by service members before they acquired their military service person identity. The amendment aims to reinforce the constitutional values of protecting human rights and realizing judicial justice, while recovering public trust in the military justice system, by establishing general military courts responsible for first instance trials under the Defense Minister in order to effectively protect the independence of justice and the service members' right to a fair trial through the reform of the military justice system, abolishing the high military courts so that appeal trials are to be heard by the civilian courts, establishing prosecution teams that reports directly to the Minister of National Defense and Service Chiefs to ensure the fairness of investigation and independence of military prosecutors, abolishing the systems of Convening Authority and presiding officers and abolishing the system which requires military prosecutors to obtain the unit commanding officer's approval when seeking arrest warrants.
Special Act on Examination and Honor Restoration of Victims Involved in the Nogeun-Ri Incident	Full Amendment No. 18486 (October 19, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Special Act on the Examination and Restoration of the Honor of Victims Involved in the Nogeun-Ri Incident has been wholly amended to provide provisions on the protection of the rights and interests of the victims and their bereaved families and provisions on assistance aimed at healing their physical and mental damages and restoring the community, while defining the responsibilities of the state.
Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 18540 (December 7, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to discontinue the conscription of substitute service personnel in times of war or national emergency, or when a mobilization order is issued, and to provide penal provisions for violations of service duties violations of service duties by a person who receive a notice of the call-up of the service alternative to reserve forces, while extending the service suspension period to two years when a substitute service person takes leave for medical treatment, and limiting the period of conscription of those selected for the homeland reserve service to a maximum of 180 days, as the Reserve Forces Act has introduced a part-time reserve service system.
Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 18541 (December 7, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to introduce a part-time homeland reserve forces system and allow the assignment of certain reserve service persons to key posts of mobilization units by conscripting them for up to 180 days per year.
Act on the Conferment of Orders of Military Merit for Distinguished Services Rendered During the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 18679 (January 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to introduce a part-time homeland reserve forces system and allow the assignment of certain reserve service persons to key posts of mobilization units by conscripting them for up to 180 days per year.
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 18680 (January 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement certain defects that emerged during the operation of the current system, including classifying all cases of service members dying during the mandatory service period as "death on duty", except for cases when the death is due to intentional acts, grave negligence or unlawful acts, which are to be classified as "general death", while providing statutory grounds for the expulsion of student candidates of commissioned, warrant or non-commissioned officers and for the founding of education or training institutes to provide education to officer candidates to reflect the recent Supreme Court ruling that it was illegal for the Army Cadet Military School to expel a cadet as there exist no statutory grounds for such actions.
Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 18681 (January 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide military service-related information to persons subject to military service by requiring the government to notify such persons of the fact that they are due to be enlisted in the Preliminary Military Service or have Reserve Service status, and to notify them of the procedures with which they should be acquainted in order to perform their military service.
Act on the Establishment of Infrastructure for Informatization of National Defense and Management of Informational Resources for National Defense	Partial Amendment No. 18800 (February 3, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide opportunities for the relevant agency dedicated to divisional informatization of national defense to lodge an objection when the agency's designation is revoked, by providing a revocation hearing procedure, while including the concept of not only prevention, but also those of preparedness, countermeasures and recovery, in the definition of the protection of national defense information or intelligence, and enabling rapid and stable recovery from an infringement by including the recovery system in the measures against infringements of national defense information or intelligence.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Act on the Personnel Management of Civilian Military Employees	Partial Amendment No. 18801 (February 3, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to allow the relevant agency to decide whether to promote or employ civilian military employees who were demoted with consent, if a vacancy arises in a higher job grade; properly honor service members who have sacrificed themselves for the country by enabling those who have set an example for others during their military service to apply for employment as a civilian military employee regardless of their physical impairment.
Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 18802 (February 3, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to enhance military capability to treat emergency patients when a war, disaster or other extraordinary situation occurs by allowing service members who have completed the related education to provide emergency treatment during a war, crisis and other national emergencies or during military operations within limited areas such as military facilities.
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 18803 (February 3, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current Military Pension Act provides the payment of benefits to a retiree's surviving children and grandchildren below the age of 19, the Military Accident Compensation Act also follows the same criteria. The Act has been amended to substantially guarantee the livelihood of surviving children and grandchildren until they become financially independent by raising the beneficiary age limit from 19 to 25, as they can hardly achieve financial independence when they turn 19, which is defined as age of majority under the Civil Act.
Military Accident Compensation Act	Partial Amendment No. 18804 (February 3, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the amendment to the Act, only women who have conspicuous scars remaining on their skin were conferred the 7th grade of disability under the Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act in the period from July 1, 1994 to October 22, 2006. The Act has been amended to provide the statutory grounds for the payment of a disability annuity to male survivors based on the same criteria, since the court recently ruled that it is against the doctrine of equality under the Constitution to limit the disability grade eligibility for conspicuous scars on their skin to women. Under the current Act, those children or grandchildren are deprived of the right to receive the injury-or-death-on-duty survivors' annuity when they reach 19 years of age, unless there is a disability corresponding to the injury grade. As such, the Act has been amended to raise the beneficiary age limit of the children and grandchildren of those who are injured or killed on duty for their annuity benefit, as they can hardly become financially independent because of schooling, etc. even when they reach the age of majority provided under the Civil Act.
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 18805 (February 3, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project feasibility study is conducted, based on the Ministry of Strategy and Finance's Guidelines on the Management of Total Defense Project Expenditures, in order to compile budget for new projects, including those for large-scale defense capability improvements and the Defense Ministry's maintenance of defense capabilities and facilities. However, the statutory basis of the feasibility study system is insufficient as defense projects are not specified among the projects subject to total project cost management under the National Finance Act. As such, the Act has been amended to provide the statutory grounds for the project feasibility study and for contributing funds required to perform the project feasibility study, while designating the Korea Institute for Defense Analysis (KIDA) and the Korea Institute of Science & Technology Evaluation and Planning (KISTEP) as the agencies responsible for performing project feasibility studies, in order to improve the problem wherein flexible response and professional reviews of study demands can hardly be made because the project feasibility study is currently performed by a single entity.
Korea Institute for Defense Analyses Act	Partial Amendment No. 18806 (February 3, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to add services for the maintenance and repair of the defense information system, which requires security to be maintained for KIDA projects, and to support the development of strategic plans for the introduction of information services to ensure steady and stable maintenance of the national defense information system.
Act on the Excavation of the Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 19071 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to replace the term "굴토" (掘土) with "땅파기" ("soil excavation") in accordance with Korean usage and grammar.
Act on the report and Disclosure of Military Service Records of Public Servants	Partial Amendment No. 19072 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to disclose the military service information of public servants and other government employees, and to manage their records more transparently, by authorizing the head of declared agencies to acquire computerized data concerning the family relationship registration held by the Court Administration Office with the consent of those liable to declare their military service information.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
National Defense Reform Act	Partial Amendment No. 19073 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “감안” (“allowance”) with “고려” (“consideration”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar.
Act on the Personnel Management of Civilian Military Employee	Partial Amendment No. 19074 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to extend the statute of limitation for disciplinary actions against sexual violence, harassment or sex trafficking to 10 years to eradicate sexual misconduct by civilian employees.
Act on the Performance of Duties by Military Police	Partial Amendment No. 19075 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to ensure prompt and accurate investigations by the Military Police, by adding provisions on mutual assistance or cooperation with other law-enforcement agencies other than the national police and prosecutors to the scope of duties of the Military Police, while removing problems of disagreement found among the provisions cited during the amendment to the Military Court Act.
Military Secret Protection Act	Partial Amendment No. 19076 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to reflect the items changed along with the renaming of “military prosecution officers” as “military prosecutors” based on the amendment to the Military Court Act.
Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 19077 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “중심선상부” (“the higher part of the center line”) with “중심선의 최상부” (“the top part of the center line”), “개폐” (“amending and closing”) with “개정 또는 폐지” (“amending or abolishing”) and “도시(圖示)하면” (“when illustrated by drawings”) with “그림으로 나타내면” (“when expressed with figures”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar.
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 19078 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to clearly define those who are on leave or who have been reinstated by providing the statutory grounds for delegating authority for officers’ leave and reinstatement in the Act, the higher statute, rather than in the Presidential Decree, while raising the age limit for commission into second lieutenants, since those entering service academies with prior service in the military can exceed the current age limit of 27. Inserted a provision for conferring a temporary rank on non-commissioned officers, as in the case of commissioned officers, to allow the ranks of non-commissioned officers to be replenished in time of war, crisis or other national emergencies.
Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Partial Amendment No. 19079 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to guarantee decent living conditions to service members who serve the country and the people by requiring the government to procure and supply the commodities necessary for their meals, clothing, housing, etc. closely related to their life in the barracks with priority consideration given to their welfare to guarantee their living conditions.
Military Accident Compensation Act	Partial Amendment No. 19080 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “보철구” (補綴具; prosthesis) with “보조기구” (補助器; auxiliary instrument or supportive device) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar.
Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 19082 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to unify the entities responsible for bearing medical treatment costs from the central government and municipal governments into the central government for injuries suffered by reserve force personnel in the course of performing their duties or during training, while providing clear statutory grounds for delivering notification by mobile phone or text message service in addition to personal delivery to heads of households, who receive it on behalf of the reserve force personnel.
Act on the Establishment of the Korea Army Academy at Yeongcheon	Partial Amendment No. 19083 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to enable veterans to contribute to the development of the national economy and society and to stabilize their livelihood by promoting the development and utilization of their abilities and to assist their smooth return to society by extending the age limit of veterans’ admission into the Korea Army Academy at Yeong-Cheon.
Special Act on Support for Pyeongtaek-Si Following the Relocation of U.S. Military Bases in Korea	Partial Amendment No. 19084 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the wording of the provisions of the law by replacing the term “감안” (“allowance”) with “고려” (“consideration”) in accordance with Korean usage and grammar.

Presidential Decrees

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Agency for Defense Development	Partial Amendment No. 31198 (December 1, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to add the Marine Corps Commandant to the ex officio directors of the Korea Agency for Defense Development (ADD), which currently consists of the Minister of National Defense, the Director of the Agency for Defense Development, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Service Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force, in order to listen to expert opinions on the defense functions for which the Marine Corps is responsible, while ensuring their participation in key decisions concerning the operation of the ADD.
Division Ordinance	Partial Amendment No. 31275 (December 22, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to rename the "Infantry Division Ordinance" as the "Division Ordinance" and to reformulate the related terms in order to organize non-infantry divisions in addition to infantry divisions, including the quick response divisions.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 31540 (March 16, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the statutory grounds for remote video conferencing between members of the Central Military Personnel Petition Review Committee and the Personnel Petition Review Committees of each branch of the Armed Forces with petitioners at remote locations to review and determine petition cases to operate the Committees more efficiently.
Enforcement Decree of the United Defense Act	Partial Amendment No. 31542 (March 23, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to add heads of Fire Departments to attend the Central United Defense meetings in order to deploy a smooth cooperation system in performing united defense operations, while providing for matters delegated under the Act and the items necessary for their enforcement, including the organization of the Intelligence Centers and Joint Intelligence Investigation Teams, based on the amendment to the United Defense Act (by Bill No. 17686 enforced on March 23, 2021).
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Science and Technology Innovation Promotion Act	Enactment No. 31557 (March 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted to provide matters delegated under the Act and the items necessary for their enforcement, including the methods of promoting defense research and development (R&D) projects, restriction of participation in projects, criteria for the return of project funds, and the management of items developed under defense R&D projects.
Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 31560 (March 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct defects that appeared during the operation of the current system, including raising the total quota limit that can be increased autonomously using the total payroll expense system from 5 to 7 percent, and to streamline the related provisions so that the titles and duties of the auxiliary organs responsible for assisting the Deputy Ministers and Directors Generals under the Enforcement Rules of the Organization System among the provisions concerning the auxiliary organs, which were previously regulated under the Organization System, a presidential decree, while increasing the number of personnel as needed.
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Partial Amendment No. 31626 (April 20, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to allow commanders to grant discretionary disaster relief leave of up to 10 days to service members who are required to recover damages of a large-scale disaster for a long period, and to allow service members to take parental leave of up to 10 days per year when they are required to take care of children or grandchildren, by extending the eligible persons and the number of leave days permitted for nursing children.
Regulations on Military Entrusted Students	Partial Amendment No. 31627 (April 20, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct or complement certain defects found during the operation of the current system, including delegation of the Defense Minister's authority to approve the temporary return of soldiers commissioned to an overseas education institute to the Service Chiefs of each branch of the Armed Forces, and reduction of the amounts to be reimbursed when students are dismissed due to their arbitrary transfer to another education institute or department during their study without approval; and to prevent the family members of or other related persons from sustaining excessive financial damages by abolishing the joint repayment guarantee system that previously enabled the Service Chiefs to order the return of study grants by the service members of their joint guarantors when the service member commissioned to an education institute at home or abroad fail to complete their military service.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 31674 (May 11, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct or complement certain defects found during operation of the current system, including the introduction of the concept of Integrated Product Support (IPS) to systematically manage weapons systems over their entire life cycle; and to add parts developed through parts localization projects to the scope of military equipment and supplies that can be designated by unit part in order to develop the domestic defense industries, while procuring parts of weapon systems in a stable manner.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Support for Pyeongtaek-Si Following the Relocation of U.S. Military Bases in Korea	Partial Amendment No. 31724 (June 8, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the items prescribed under the Act and the items necessary for their enforcement, including a specific definition of the scope of the joint service facilities and resident communities.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Performance of Duties by Military Police	Enactment No. 31796 (June 22, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the items prescribed under the Act and the items necessary for their enforcement, including the kinds, use criteria, standards for loss compensation, amounts to be compensated for hazardous military police equipment that may endanger life or body, and the organization and operation of the Loss Compensation Review Committee.
Operational Regulations of the Term-based Non-Commissioned Officer System	Full Amendment No. 31799 (June 22, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct or complement certain defects found during operation of the current system, including the education provided for term-based non-commissioned officers to volunteer for long-term service, and to provide the items delegated by the Act and those required for their enforcement, including the service period, reasons for cancelling selected candidates of term-based non-commissioned officers, and its procedure, as the Military Service Act has been amended to rename "paid volunteer soldiers" as "term-based non-commissioned officers" and to extend their maximum service period from 1.6 years to 4 years.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Technology Security Act	Partial Amendment No. 31800 (June 22, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct or complement certain defects found during operation of the current system, including clarification of the statutory grounds for cooperation by intelligence investigation agencies when a survey is being conducted to check the status of the deployment and operation of the security systems of defense industrial technologies.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Accident Compensation Act	Partial Amendment No. 31881 (July 13, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to allow the Minister of National Defense to delegate duties related to the payment and return of money paid as compensation for service members' death to the Armed Forces Financial Management Corps Commander, who is directly subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense (MND) in order to enhance the efficiency of the services, which was previously entrusted to the Minister of Patriots and Veterans Affairs.
Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 31904 (July 23, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to extend the period of existence of the Defense Reform Office from July 25, 2021 to July 25, 2023.
Act on the Establishment of the Korea National Defense University	Partial Amendment No. 31908 (July 27, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to apply the Education Officials Act to disciplinary action taken against all personnel, including professors who are not active duty or civilian military personnel.
Ordinance on the Defense Publishing Support Corps	Full Amendment No. 31909 (July 27, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct or complement certain defects found during operation of the current system, including the renaming of each branch of the Armed Forces' Printing Shop as the "Defense Publishing Support Group" and the addition of duties related to the production and supply of digital contents for the duties performed by the Group, to allow the diverse functions related to digital publishing to be managed effectively by integrating them with paper-based printing functions.
Organization of the Martial Law Command	Partial Amendment No. 31910 (July 27, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to allow appointment of civilian military employees or general government officials to the director posts of departments or offices of the Martial Law Command in order to enhance the operational efficiency of military organizations and the martial law functions, which are currently fulfilled exclusively by active-duty soldiers.
Enforcement Decree of the Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 31924 (August 3, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the current regulations concerning the restriction of medical treatment for reservists at civilian medical installations.
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Support for Pyeongtaek-Si Following the Relocation of U.S. Military Bases in Korea	Partial Amendment No. 32021 (October 5, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the items delegated by the Act and the items required for their enforcement and to clarify the number of applications of aggravated dispositions when heavier penalties are to be imposed based on the number of violations, including those to supply land developed by contractors for the development of the International Planned Zone Project, by applying the method and procedure for supplying land under the Enforcement Decree of the Housing Site Development Promotion Act with any necessary modifications, to follow the prices consulted with the Governor of Gyeonggi Province, when the developed land is supplied to found foreign education institutes at a price below the development cost, and to compute the development cost by summing up the cost of land, dues, development costs, and the cost of installing infrastructure facilities.

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Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Founding of Military Academies	Partial Amendment No. 32032 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to specifically extend the age limits for admission to the Army, Navy and Air Force Academies by providing the upper limits as follows: extension of 3 years for former service members who are discharged upon completing active service of two or more years; extension of 2 years for former service members who are discharged after completing active service of one year or more but less than two years; extension of 1 year for former service members who are discharged upon completing active service of less than 1 year.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Establishment of the Korea Armed Forces Nursing Academy	Partial Amendment No. 32033 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to specifically extend the age limit for admission to the ROK Armed Forces Nursing Academy by providing the following upper limits: extension of 3 years for veterans who are discharged upon completing active service of two or more years; extension of 2 years for veterans who are discharged upon completing active service of one year or more but less than two years; extension of 1 year for veterans who are discharged upon completing active service of less than 1 year.
Decree on Disciplinary Action Against Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 32034 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to add unlawful solicitation, performance of duties based on unlawful solicitation, unlawful acts using secrets acquired while performing one's duties or other confidential information, etc. to the scope of malpractices for which the abatement of disciplinary actions is restricted, so that stern disciplinary actions may be taken against unlawful solicitation and other malpractices.
Special Act for the Extraordinary Promotion of Corporals Honorably Discharged after Serving 30 or More Months	Enactment No. 32036 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Special Act for the Extraordinary Promotion of Corporals Honorably Discharged after Serving 30 or More Months (Bill No. 17991 enforced on 14.10.2021) has been enacted to exceptionally promote corporals who are honorably discharged upon completing active service to the rank of sergeant. The Act has been amended to provide the items prescribed by the Act and the items required for their enforcement, including the methods of applying for such exceptional promotion and the reasons for restricting such exceptional promotion.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Compensation to Persons of Distinguished Service Who Conducted Operations as Irregular Forces in Enemy Territories Before and During the Korean War	Enactment No. 32037 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the Act on Compensation for Persons of Distinguished Service Who Conducted Operations as Irregular Forces in Enemy Territories Before and During the Korean War (Bill No. 17993, enforced on 14.10.2021), its Enforcement Decree has been enacted to provide the items delegated by the Act and the items required for their enforcement, including the organization and operation of the Committee for Review of Compensation for Persons of Distinguished Service in Irregular Forces, the payment criteria, amount, and method and procedure for applying for payment of the monetary reward for their meritorious services.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the report and Disclosure of Military Service Records of Public Servants	Partial Amendment No. 32039 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to specify the scope of spouses subject to declaration, including those who have been enlisted in the Preliminary Military Service, but who have not been not conscripted at the time of being married to a person liable to declare; those who have finished or are under active, supplementary or alternative service during the period they are married to a person liable to declare; and those who are exempt or excluded from military service during the period they are married to a person liable to declare.
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partial Amendment No. 32040 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the items delegated by the Act and the items required for their enforcement, including provisions which require the providers of specialized housing management services desiring designation as an agency entrusted with the management of military housing or quarters to secure housing managers and other expert personnel for housing management, computing systems and other equipment for housing management, financial resources required to perform the military housing management service, and security and the level of safety required for military housing management.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Excavation of the Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 32041 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the procedures for handling the remains of members of the UN Forces who were killed during the Korean War and to have the Minister of National Defense directly perform the duties related to the development of basic plans for the survey and recovery of their remains, which are currently delegated to the Director of the MND Agency for KIA Recovery & Identification, including the identification of members of the UN Forces and their nationality by survey and recovery using methods and procedures identical to those employed to identify the remains of Korean service members killed during the Korean War; the taking of action based on the requests of the relevant countries after determining their nationality in consultation with the countries concerned.
Ordinance on the Welfare of Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 32153 (November 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to appoint a term-based civilian military employee to the post of Director of the MND Welfare Agency, which has been filled by General and Flag level officers.

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Ordinance on the Army Aviation Command	Partial Amendment No. 32154 (November 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to readjust the rank of the chief of staff of the Army Aviation Command from General officer to field-grade officer (colonel) in order to enhance the efficiency of military personnel and organizational operations, and to rename the Army Aviation Operation Headquarters as the Army Aviation Command in order to secure uniformity in the designation of units which perform operations in specific fields, such as the Army Missile Command and the Navy Submarine Command.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Personnel Management of Civilian Military Employee	Partial Amendment No. 32155 (November 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct or complement certain defects found during operation of the current system, including a provision on the specific requirements for the recruitment of family member of service members proven to have been killed in action or on duty as civilian military employees to a career position via an open competition, inclusion of the period during which a person employed as a civilian military employee served as a civilian government employee prior to his/her recruitment in the number of years required for promotion, and improvement of the system of leave for civilian military personnel, taking into consideration the fact that they have a similar status to that of military personnel.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 32250 (December 28, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to additionally pay the amount of interest computed at the per annum interest rate of 1 percent on every saving deposit a person performing mandatory military service makes for the period from the day of the deposit to the day before the maturity of his installment savings currently supported by the government, and the relevant amount corresponding to 33 percent of the installment savings and the interest provided by financial companies, in addition to the financial aid currently paid by the government to those who have subscribed to Soldiers Tomorrow Preparation Installment Savings, to help service members readapt to civilian life upon completing their mandatory military service.
Organizational Structure of the Defense Ministry and Its Subordinate Agencies	Partial Amendment No. 32257 (December 28, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to switch the quota of 2 persons (1 person per A and B group) for professional career officers at the Ministry of National Defense to the quota of 2 persons for administrative and technical job groups (1 person each for class V and VI posts) to enhance the operational efficiency of manpower, and to extend the period of existence of the Military Airbase Relocation Project Group temporarily organized under the Ministry of National Defense from January 30, 2022 to January 30, 2024.
Ordinance on Each Branch of the Armed Forces Financial Management Corps	Partial Amendment No. 32289 (December 31, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to include the administrative duties related to the payment and retrieval of compensation in the event of a service member's death in the duties of the Armed Forces Financial Management Corps.
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Partial Amendment No. 32312 (December 31, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to correct or complement certain defects found during operation of the current system, including the extension of sick leave to allow military service members to take sick leave for the period actually required to guarantee their right to receive medical treatment, to allow sergeants or service members of higher rank to use their leave by the hour to manage their time rationally, and to increase the amount of leave for fertility treatment procedures for service members.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 32408 (February 11, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and supplement certain deficiencies in the operation of the current system. The details of the amendment are as follows. To determine the requirements for weapons systems, the amendment stipulates the submittal of a plan to develop operational performance according to the trend of technological development along with the request form which the Chairman of the JCS receives from the requesting organizations, such as the headquarters of each service, in order to minimize any delay in the deployment of the weapon system concerned. When establishing a basic strategy for promoting a defense force improvement project, if the requirements for weapons systems, etc. are modified due to budgetary reasons, the requirement determination procedure may be waived on this occasion to increase the efficiency of project promotion. Moreover, the amendment includes a provision to allow the Public Procurement Service Administrator to directly perform duties related to the quality assurance of military supplies, which are procured by the Administrator based on entrustment by the Defense Acquisition Program Administrator, to enable the use of the Public Procurement Service Administrator's professional expertise.
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Partial Amendment No. 32459 (February 22, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to lower the level of units with professional counselors to handle sexual complaints from that of Corps level to division level; furthermore, allow exception to policy by assigning such counselors to even lower-level echelons when there are cases of exceptional need, so that service members serving in densely populated units or in remote areas can also receive proper counseling services.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 32467 (February 22, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to readjust the quota of 1 professional career officer of the Defense Ministry (1 professional career officer in Group B to the quota of 1 administration or technical job group (1 person of class VII) for efficient personnel operation, and to extend the duration of the temporary quota of 2 persons (1 person each in the class V and VII), dealing with the payment of unpaid payroll of service members discharged before 1959, from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2025.
Enforcement Decree of the Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 32518 (March 8, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide details concerning the call-up, quota, selection and compensation of part-time reservists, including their classification into “short-term part-time reservists” who serve a period of 30 days or less, and “long-term part-time reservists” who serve between 30 to 180 days; the quota of the short-term part-time reservists is set at 5,000 persons or less and the quota of the long-term part-time reservists is set at 700 persons or less; while the Minister of National Defense selects part-time reservists once per year and is authorized to select more when the quota is not filled.
Regulations on the Guidelines for Investigations Conducted by Military Prosecutors and Military Judicial Police Officers	Enactment No. 32519 (March 8, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted to enhance the transparency and efficiency of the investigation procedures and to protect the human rights of service members during the investigation process, by providing investigation guidelines which the Military Prosecutors and Military Judicial Police Officers must follow during an investigation.
Regulations on Investigation Procedures, Etc. of Crimes Committed by Soldiers Over Whom the General Courts Have Jurisdiction	Enactment No. 32520 (March 8, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted to provide the procedures and methods for investigating crimes over which the general civilian courts have jurisdiction, and to set forth the details of cooperation between military law enforcement agents such as military prosecutors and military judiciary police officers and civilian law enforcement agents such as civilian prosecutors and judiciary police officers.
Regulations on the Organization of the Military Prosecution Group	Full Amendment No. 32530 (March 11, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the organization and quota of military prosecutors assigned to the MND Military Prosecution Group and to those of each branch of the Armed Forces, as the Military Court Act has been amended (by Bill No. 18465, enforced on July 1, 2022).
Regulations on the Organization and Operation of Military Courts	Full Amendment No. 32531 (March 11, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to appoint a chief judge for each regional military court with the rank of a colonel and to appoint a colonel or lieutenant-colonel as the presiding judge for each regional military court.
Ordinance on the ROK Army Strategic Missile Command	Partial Amendment No. 32560 (April 1, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to change the designation of the “Army Missile Command” to the “Army Strategic Missile Command” to reflect its heightened role and position in order to effectively operate more enhanced missile capabilities as the termination of the Revised Missile Guideline released restrictions on range and payload weight of missiles; its mission, currently limited to “strike operations in deep-battle operation areas,” is expanded to “mission of striking strategic and operational targets” inclusive of the strategic center of an enemy that threatens national security.
Ordinance on the ROK Air Force Missile Defense Command	Partial Amendment No. 32561 (April 1, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to change the designation of the “Air Defense Missile Command” to the “Air & Missile Defense Command” to reflect its heightened role and position, in order to effectively operate more enhanced defense capabilities such as missile early warning radars and other advanced weapons systems; and to expand and develop its mission, which is currently limited to “ground-to-air defense of territorial airspace and key military facilities,” to “strategic and operational monitoring of air threats, combined wide-area multi-tier missile command and regional air defense”.
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Examination and Honor Restoration of Victims	Full Amendment No. 32580 (April 19, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholly amended to reflect such provisions of the Act as those which define the duties of the state, protect the rights and benefits of the victims and survivors and cure their physical and mental damages as well as support the recovery of the local community.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Regulations on the Operation of Military Prosecution Administrative Affairs	Partial Amendment No. 32737 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially amended to rectify those provisions that conflict with the purpose of the newly amended Military Court Act, including those which stipulate that unit commanders should command or supervise military prosecutors regarding military prosecution administrative affairs, since the Act has been amended (by Bill No. 18465, promulgated on September 24, 2021 and enforced on July 1, 2022) to change the person responsible for commanding or supervising military prosecutors from the "commander of units in which the military prosecution department is installed" to the commander of the military prosecution group under the Minister of National Defense or the Service Chiefs of each branch of the Armed Forces.
Organizational System of the Army Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 32738 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to exclude the clause concerning "... the operation of peacetime military courts" from the scope of the duties of assistance of the Head of the Legal Office of the Army Headquarters, thus disabling the Army Chief of Staff's authority to exercise military command rights over the operation of the peacetime military courts from now on, in conjunction with the recent amendment to the Military Court Act (by Bill No. 18465, promulgated on September 24, 2021, enforced on July 1, 2022) to abolish or merge the general military courts that are installed at corps level or higher units in peacetime and responsible for first instance military trials, in order to unify them all under the Minister of National Defense.
Organizational System of the Navy Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 32739 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to exclude the clause concerning "... the operation of peacetime military courts" from the scope of the duties of assistance of the Head of the Legal Office of the Navy Headquarters, thus disabling the authority of Chief of Naval Operations to exercise military command rights over the operation of the peacetime military courts from now on, in conjunction with the recent amendment to the Military Court Act (by Bill No. 18465, promulgated on September 24, 2021, enforced on July 1, 2022) to abolish or merge the general military courts that are installed at corps level or higher units in peacetime and responsible for first instance military trials, in order to unify them all under the Minister of National Defense.
Organizational System of the Air Force Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 32740 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to exclude the clause concerning "... the operation of peacetime military courts" from the scope of the duties of assistance of the Head of the Legal Office of the Air Force Headquarters, thus disabling the Air Force Chief of Staff's authority to exercise military command rights over the operation of the peacetime military courts from now on, in conjunction with the recent amendment to the Military Court Act (by Bill No. 18465, promulgated on September 24, 2021, enforced on July 1, 2022) to abolish or merge the general military courts that are installed at corps level or higher units in peacetime and responsible for first instance military trials, in order to unify them all under the Minister of National Defense.
Organizational System of the Marine Corps Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 32741 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to exclude the clause concerning "... the operation of peacetime military courts" from the scope of the duties of assistance of the Head of the Legal Office of the Marine Corps Headquarters, thus disabling the Marine Corps Commandant's authority to exercise military command rights over the operation of the peacetime military courts from now on, in conjunction with the recent amendment to the Military Court Act (by Bill No. 18465, promulgated on September 24, 2021, enforced on July 1, 2022) to abolish or merge the general military courts that are installed at corps level or higher units in peacetime and responsible for first instance military trials, in order to unify them all under the Defense Minister; and also to reorganize the military prosecution organization from the current system - wherein a high prosecution department is installed at the Defense Ministry and headquarters of each branch of the Armed Forces, and a general or ordinary prosecution department is installed at units where general military courts are installed, and which are commanded by General officers - into a new system wherein prosecution groups consisting of high and ordinary prosecution departments will be established under the Minister of National Defense and the Service Chiefs of each branch of the Armed Forces.
Regulations on Military Entrusted Students	Partial Amendment No. 32742 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Military Court Act has been amended (by Bill No. 18465, promulgated on 24.09.2022, enforced on 01.07.2022) to exclude from the jurisdiction of the military courts all sexual offenses committed by military service members, crimes involving the death of service members and crimes committed by service members before they joined the military, in order to allow the civilian courts to exercise jurisdiction over such cases. Therefore, the Regulations on Students Enrolled on the Commissioned Education Program has been amended to rectify the related provisions so as to include not only "cases in which service members are pronounced guilty by a military court" but also "cases in which service members are pronounced guilty by a civilian court during active service" among the reasons for disqualifying students selected for the Commissioned Education Program in conjunction with the amendment to the Military Court Act whereby criminal cases involving service members, etc. will be heard by both the military and civilian courts.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Decree of the National Defense Reform Act	Partial Amendment No. 32743 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Military Court Act has been amended (by Bill No. 18465, promulgated on 24.09.2021, enforced on 01.07.2022) to appoint a General or Flag officer military judge or advocate as the head of the MND prosecution group to unify the prosecution groups currently consisting of high and ordinary prosecution departments into a single prosecution group belonging to the Defense Minister in order to ensure the impartiality and fairness of investigations and the independence of military prosecutions, while having the civilian courts hear the appeal trials of military court cases by abolishing the high military court in order to substantially guarantee service members' right to a fair trial. The Enforcement Decree of the National Defense Reform Act has been amended to rectify the provisions concerning the position of commanders subject to rotating assignment in units directly subordinate to the Defense Ministry among the Army, Navy and Air Force in conjunction with the of "head of the newly established MND Prosecution Group," while the position of 'head or chief judge of the high military court' has been abolished among the positions of commanders of units directly subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 32745 (June 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the provision of information to persons subject to military service, the Military Service Act has been amended (by Bill No. 18681, promulgated on 04.01.2022, enforced on 05.05.2022) to notify those who have been enlisted into the Preliminary Military Service or Reserve Service of their enlistment into military service and the procedures with which they should be fully familiar in order to perform their military service. The Act on the Establishment of Infrastructure for the Informatization of National Defense and the Management of Informational Resources for National Defense has also been amended to rectify certain defects identified during operation of the current system, including the mandatory revocation of those vendors who have secured designation as military service providers by using false or other unlawful means, while providing the contents, method, and time of notification of enlistment in military service, and the items required for the enforcement of the items delegated by the Act, and to grant special leave within 10 days to those who serve as social service personnel to assist the activities of handicapped students at kindergartens and elementary, junior and senior high schools.
Ordinance on the Navy Aviation Command	Enactment No. 32799 (July 14, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ordinance has been enacted to set forth the mission of the Navy Aviation Command, the duties of its commander, and the departments and units to be organized under the Command, and to place the Navy Aviation Command under the Navy by expanding and reorganizing the existing Navy Air Wing 6 to control and manage naval aviation units effectively, while securing the perfect performance of naval aviation operations for maritime security
Ordinance on the Korea Combat Training Center	Enactment No. 32800 (July 14, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to set forth the items concerning the mission of the Korea Combat Training Center, the duties of its commander, and the departments and units to be organized under the Center, and to upgrade the Center to a 'division-level unit' in order to provide an efficient command and control system commensurate with the enlarged scale of training, reflecting the reality wherein the size of units trained at the Center have been enlarged from "battalion-level" to "brigade-level" units.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 32834 (August 2, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To augment the capabilities to treat military emergency patients in times of war or other extraordinary situations, the Military Health and Medical Services Act has been amended (by Bill No. 18802, promulgated on 03.02.2022, enforced on 04.08.2022) to allow service members who have completed the related education to provide emergency treatment during a war, crisis, and other national emergencies or during military operations within limited areas such as military facilities. The Enforcement Decree has been amended to provide the items delegated by the Act and those required for their enforcement, including the education courses and the scope of the first-aid treatment.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Founding of Military Academies	Partial Amendment No. 32835 (August 2, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the statutory grounds for educating cadets of the Army, Navy and Air Force Academies by dispatching them to civilian universities at home and abroad, other than military education institutions such as schools or units of other branches of Armed Services, in order to enhance their competencies, and for improving the educational quality of military academies in order to respond actively to Industry 4.0 and the rapid progress of science and technologies.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Regulations on the Payment of Incentive Allowances to Short-term Non-commissioned Officers	Partial Amendment No. 32919 (September 27, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement certain defects identified in the operation of the current system, including a provision on the time of payment of the incentive allowance, including those whose service term is fixed to 4 years among those who have been appointed as term-based non-commissioned officers under Article 20-2 of the Military Service Act in the beneficiary of the incentive allowance, in order to secure skilled personnel with ample military service experience as short-term non-commissioned officers and enhance the combat capabilities of the Armed Forces.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 32928 (October 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Military Pension Act has been amended to raise the age limit of the children or grandchildren of deceased service members, who may receive the veteran survivor pension annuity, from 19 years to 25 years, to substantially guarantee their livelihood until they become financially independent. The Enforcement Decree has also been amended to improve the age limits for applying for the pension annuity and for depriving their benefits in conjunction with the amendment to the Act.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Accident Compensation Act	Partial Amendment No. 32929 (October 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Military Pension Act has been amended to raise the age limit of the children or grandchildren of injured or deceased service members, who may receive the injured or killed veteran survivor pension annuity, from 19 years to 25 years, to substantially guarantee their livelihood until they become financially independent. The Enforcement Decree has also been amended to improve the age limits for applying for the injured veteran pension annuity and for depriving their benefits in conjunction with the amendment to the Act.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 33018 (December 6, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to expand the provision of military medical services for the military service members and civilian military personnel by including the medical service personnel under the Medical Service Act in the scope of military medical personnel engaged in medical service at military healthcare institutions in addition to service members and civilian military personnel equipped with qualifications to serve as medical personnel such as nursing assistants, pharmacists, medical technicians or paramedics (emergency medical technician) under the Medical Service Act or other related.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Establishment of the Korea National Defense University	Partial Amendment No. 33019 (December 6, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to install External Cooperation Office performing such duties as those for exchange, cooperation and promotion of the National Defense University in Korea and overseas as an organization subordinate to the University and to add classⅣ or higher civilian military personnel in those who may be admitted into the basic courses of Security Guaranty and Defense Management Graduate Schools while changing the qualifications for the head of the job training department that conducts job specialized education in defense field at the University from field-grade officers or professors to classⅢ or higher civilian military employee or professors.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 33020 (December 6, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to delete the military personnel classification of job grades for those subject to term-based promotion so that rotational assignment among the branches of Armed Forces may be made based on the statutes concerning the defense reform for the commanders of units or agencies directly subordinate to the Defense Ministry among positions subject to term-based promotion while changing the five positions at the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Defense Counterintelligence Command among the relevant positions and deleting two positions of the Aviation Resources Management Group Commander of the Air Force Logistics Command and the International Contracting Department Manager of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration by reflecting the provisions concerning unit reorganization and quota adjustment on the positions subject to term-based promotion which enables promotion by determining the term as required for personnel operation.
Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 33054 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to decrease the quota of MND and Seoul National Cemetery by 6 persons (2 class V, 2 class VI, 1 class VII and 1 class VIII) and 1 person (1 class V), respectively to utilize the same quota for personnel to promote the government tasks and policies based on the plan for operation of an integrated quota utilization system to efficiently manage the workforce efficiently at a pan-government level while to increase the quota by 2 persons (2 class V) to strengthen the functions of the MND Defense Space and Electro-magnetic policies, by 3 persons (3 class V) required to promote the advanced defense systems, including the development of defense AI technologies and increase of advanced drone systems, to switch 2 persons (1 class VI and 1 class VII) out of the temporary quota 3 persons (1 class VI and 2 class VII) increased for supporting the duties of hiring civilian military employees into regular quota, to decrease the MND quota by 1 person to appoint an officer to a division head post at the Defense Ministry, to exclude 1 division of the Defense Policy Office previously installed at MND as an organization subject to appraisal based on the results of appraisals so far.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 33184 (December 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to pay an amount corresponding to 71 percent of the sum of the installment savings and interest instead of 33 percent that has been paid for financial aid money paid by the government or state to those who subscribe to 'Soldiers Tomorrow Preparation Installment Savings' so that those who are liable to perform the duty of military service may smoothly return and adapt to the society while improving the selection criteria of the vendors designated for military service so that a vendor that may be selected as a research institute that enables a specialized researcher to serve for research work when the research institute attached to a startup business has secured one or more researchers with a master or higher degree in natural science fields in order to support startup businesses under the Act on Support to Small and Medium Startup Businesses.

Ministerial Ordinances

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 1038 (December 30, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the items delegated under the Act and the items necessary for their enforcement, including provisions requiring the Regional Military Manpower Administrator to check the relevant facts when an appeal is submitted against the re-designation of a service provider, and provisions on the organizing of a Committee for the Review of Appeals against the Re-designation of Service Providers at the regional military manpower administration to decide on the re-designation of service providers.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the report and Disclosure of Military Service Records of Public Servants, etc.	Partial Amendment No. 1039 (December 30, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the items related to alternative service personnel on administrative forms such as those related to the Notice of Duty to Report Changes in Military Service-Related Information, as the Act on the Assignment and Performance of the Alternative Service has been enacted and the Military Service Act has also been amended to allow alternative service, instead of active, reserve or supplementary service, according to the principle of freedom of conscience.
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 1042 (December 30, 2020)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the provision of information required to be submitted when a defense contractor seeks approval by the Defense Acquisition Administrator to produce defense commodities before being awarded a procurement contract. When determining the requirements for weapons systems, etc., it is no longer necessary to determine the long-term requirements, as both mid- and long-term requirements may now be considered. In addition, cases where it is proven that new technologies can be utilized for military purposes based on the results of a trial run are now included in the requirements for determining emergency requirements.
Inspection Rules for Physical Examination for Conscription	Partial Amendment No. 1043 (February 1, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to reasonably improve the guidelines for determining the physical grades based on height and weight and those for assessing the degree of disease or mental or physical impairment in order to enhance fairness and equity in conscription decisions and physical examinations, including the provisions for readjusting the criteria for 4th grade assessment based on the BMI (body mass index) from a BMI rating of under 17 or above 33 to a rating of under 16 or above 35; and to provide new physical grade criteria for diffuse parenchymal lung disease (DPLD) caused by toxic substances such as humidifier sterilizers; to abolish the 4th grade criteria for tattoos; and to strengthen the criteria for determining mental diseases.
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Industry Development and Support Act	Enactment No. 1044 (February 2, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted to provide the items delegated under the statutes and those for their enforcement, including the provisions concerning the methods of applying for subsidies or Post Logistics Support and those concerning the organization and operation of working-level consulting meetings to be organized under the defense industry development counsel, in order for a defense contractor to obtain subsidies or PLS for the exportation of defense products from the Defense Acquisition Administrator.
Enforcement Rules on the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 1047 (March 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to prescribe the formation of a new team under the MND Defense Resources Management Office for compensating human damages caused by military noise, which will exist until March 31, 2024, utilizing the total payroll system, and to reflect the changes introduced by the amendment to the Organizational System of the Defense Ministry and Its Subordinate Agencies (by Presidential Decree No. 31560, enforced on March 30, 2021).

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Rules on Special Service Allowance for Military Personnel, etc.	Partial Amendment No. 1048 (March 31, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the addition of military medical personnel who treat decompression sickness in pressure chambers; to add those who are engaged in the operation of intelligence systems for F-35 air operations and cybersecurity services to the beneficiaries of the special duty allowance; and to increase the amount of the mobilization bonus paid to payees of the Class A (Gap) service allowance serving on naval vessels or ships among special job allowances, so as to improve the treatment of service members engaged in dangerous or special duties.
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Science and Technology Innovation Promotion Act	Enactment No. 1049 (March 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacted to provide detailed rules concerning the weapons system R&D projects delegated under the Enforcement Decree of the Defense Science and Technology Innovation Promotion Act and the specific procedures for defense R&D projects.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Operation of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 1050 (April 16, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the improvement of provisions that quote the previous Aviation Act, while requiring those who desire to fly a military aircraft in airspace, where the Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum is applied, to comply with the aviation technology standards determined by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport.
Enforcement Rules of the Regulations on Military Entrusted Students	Partial Amendment No. 1052 (April 16, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the administrative forms related to the financial affidavit for service members enrolled on commissioned education programs, as the Regulations on Students of the Military Commissioned Education Program have been amended to abolish the joint guarantee system, whereby the Service Chiefs of each branch of the Armed Forces may order service members or their joint guarantors to return expenses if they fail to perform mandatory service after receiving commissioned education at home or abroad, and to change the criterion for students to be admitted to higher courses from the average scores they receive for individual subjects to their grade point average.
Enforcement Rules on the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 1053 (May 11, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the provisions requiring safe transportation and management plans to be submitted when applying for a permit for the transportation of weapons, and to improve the related provisions, as the Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act has been amended to introduce the concept of integrated product support to substitute the previous integrated logistics support, in order to allow weapons systems to be managed systematically throughout their life cycle.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management	Partial Amendment No. 1054 (May 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the addition of licenses for operators of unmanned aerial or underwater vehicles to the defense operator licenses, in order to enhance the military personnel's expertise with technologies in specialized military areas, and the addition of written tests to the examination for defense operator qualifications so as to enhance the reliability of such qualifications, which are currently limited to skills tests only, and to mitigate the standards for determining the successful scores for examinations for defense operator qualifications.
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Technology Security Act	Partial Amendment No. 1055 (June 22, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide certain forms, such as the form requesting attendance at an investigation, as the Defense Technology Security Act has been amended (by Bill 17683, enforced on June 23, 2021).
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 1056 (June 23, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide certain forms, such as the form giving notice of an inspection for a conscription judgment, or the form recommending postponement or cancellation of the conscription of persons who excel in the fields of sport, popular culture or the arts, as the Military Service Act has been amended (by Bill 17684, enforced on June 23, 2021).
Enforcement Rules of the Military Accident Compensation Act	Partial Amendment No. 1058 (July 16, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the form used for written claims for death compensation, and to change the agency responsible for receiving applications for death compensation to the Armed Forces Financial Management Corps, as the Enforcement Decree of the Military Accident Compensation Act has been amended (by Presidential Decree No. 31881, enforced on January 1, 2022) to entrust the duties for payment or return of service member's death compensation to the Armed Forces Financial Management Corps, a unit directly subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense.
Enforcement Rules on the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 1059 (July 23, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to reflect the changes introduced by the amendment to the Organizational System of the National Defense Ministry and Its Subordinate Agencies (by Presidential Decree No. 31904, enforced on July 23, 2021), to change the designation of the subordinate organizations of the Planning and Coordination Office and the Defense Reform Office in order to enhance the operational efficiency of the organization; to readjust some of the duties performed by the two Offices; to change the designation of the subordinate organizations of the Defense Media Agency, which is an organization filled through open recruitment; to extend the work period of the extended quota of 1 person (1 classⅤ) for two years by utilizing the total payroll system from October 31, 2021 to 2023; and to replace some hard-to-read terms in the current statute with terms which the general public will find easier to understand.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Inspection Rules for Physical Examination for Conscription	Partial Amendment No. 1061 (July 29, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to reasonably improve the degree and assessment criteria for diseases and mental and physical disorders, which are the standards for determining fitness grades, including further segmentation of the criteria for determining Pes Cavus subtalar eversion, and adjustment of the assessment criteria for Pes Planus inversion by considering equity with subtalar eversion, and to rectify the related provisions so as to reflect the amendments to the Military Service Act, and to allow the previous physical examination for enlistment to be applied mutatis mutandis regarding the methods and procedures of the conscription judgment examination, as the Military Service Act has been amended to introduce a conscription judgment examination in lieu of the previous physical examination for enlistment in active service.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 1062 (August 6, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to increase the rate of early promotion of service members with outstanding service performance by up to 20% in the case of combat units, which is currently limited to 10% of the entire personnel of the relevant rank promoted, and to allow early promotion of up to two persons in the case of combat units and up to one person in the case of other units even when the entire personnel of the relevant rank to be promoted is fewer than ten persons, in order to incentivize serving in combat units and to develop a military culture in which service members serve their duties faithfully.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 1063 (August 6, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to reduce the size of the certificate of military service (certificate of honorable discharge) with space added for a photo to enhance their appeal to outgoing service members.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 1065 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to rectify the provisions and forms related to volunteer services of arts and sports personnel using their specialties, in order to reflect the amendment to the Military Service Act (by Bill No. 18003, enforced on 14.10.2021) and to provide a notice form and a form for requests to defer their education on basic service or job skills, as the Act has been amended to provide them with education on basic service and job skills.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the report and Disclosure of Military Service Records of Public Servants	Partial Amendment No. 1066 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to rectify the forms related to the written declaration and disclosure of military service records, as the Act on the Reporting and Disclosure of Military Service Records of Public Servants has been amended (by Bill No.17994, enforced on 14.10.2021).
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Assignment and Performance of the Alternative Service	Partial Amendment No. 1067 (October 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide forms related to information concerning criminal or investigation records which need to be submitted to the Alternative Service Review Committee when a person wishes to apply for enlistment in the alternative service, and to clarify that the personal identity data will be disclosed on the website of the Military Manpower Administration in accordance with the Military Service Act when those subject to conscription for alternative service fail to respond without justification.
Rules on the Selection of Medical and Veterinarian Doctors	Partial Amendment No. 1069 (November 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to adjust the notification date of the roster of those selected under consultation with the Minister of National Defense, provided that it does not affect the enlistment of active service officers such as medical and veterinarian doctors when such a roster is notified by the Military Manpower Administrator to the Defense Minister, and to add provisions on the procedure for selecting those who volunteer for enlistment as active service officers such as medical and veterinarian doctors while skipping the courses for medical doctor and veterinarian cadets in accordance with the Military Service Act.
Enforcement Rules of the Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 1071 (December 10, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to rectify the criteria for reprimanding personnel responsible for handling the outcome of audits of the reserve force service, including a provision clarifying the types of offenses or malpractices on the part of personnel who handle reservist education and training in relation to the exemption or postponement of the education or training.
Enforcement Rules on the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 1074 (December 14, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to reflect the changes introduced by the amendment to the Organizational System of the Ministry of National Defense and its Subordinate Agencies (by Presidential Decree No. 32204, enforced on 14.12.2021) to increase the quota persons (two class V personnel) who perform data related duties by two persons, and to extend the assessment period of the Division on Policies for the Denuclearization of North Korea designated as an organization subject to assessment.
Enforcement Rules on the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 1075 (December 28, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to extend the existence of the MND Civil Complaint Counseling Center established at the Defense Ministry for 3 years according to the total payroll system from February 28, 2022 to February 28, 2025; to restore the quota of 1 person (1 class III or IV personnel) whose job grade has been raised according to the total payroll system to the previous job grade (1 class IV); to readjust the job grade of the quota of persons employed as term-based employees among the quota of MND employees; to have the Information System Convergence Officer handle data-related duties exclusively to promote the duties of data-based administration, while renaming the title as Information System Data Officer; and to readjust some of the duties shared among agencies subordinate to the Defense Ministry.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Rules for Computing the Cost of Commodities Subject to Defense Cost Analysis	Partial Amendment No. 1076 (December 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the provisions for computing the direct labor cost by applying general labor workload, whereas the base labor workload should be applied if the standard work hours required for the production of the contract commodities have been computed to enhance efficiency in calculating the cost of the commodities subject defense cost analysis.
Rules on the Payment of Retaining Fee and Interim Payments for the Defense Industry	Partial Amendment No. 1077 (December 30, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to extend the exceptional period for deferred submission of guarantee letters that need to be submitted by the contractors by 2 years from the initial deadline of December 31, 2021 to December 31, 2023, when the contracting officer pays down payments or progress payments to help mitigate the shipbuilders' burden of guarantee due to a slowdown of the shipbuilding industry, and to extend the period for computing the down payment with funds planned for payment within 180 days from the date invoiced so far, but to a period of 360 days for the early payment of wages and other expenses when the down payment is requested by the contractor.
Regulations on the Selection of Persons in charge of Reserve Forces Management	Partial Amendment No. 1078 (December 31, 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the utilization of a fitness certification under the National Sports Promotion Act, in order to increase the convenience of the selection test, improve the methods of verifying physical strength by allowing physical examinations to be conducted at civilian examination institutes in addition to military hospitals, and to adjust the items and contents of service personnel performance assessments.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 1079 (February 9, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including improvement of the form for requesting issuance (or reissuance) of the military service certificate to enable easy preparation by applicants, by dividing the information required to be filled in for the application forms for issuance, reissuance of military service certificates, and reissuance of honorable discharge certificate; and to adjust the number of annual leave days based on the service period within the total number of annual leave days during the mandatory service period, when such inevitable causes as the reinstatement of civilian jobs or a return to school to assist the smooth reintegration of social service personnel into society.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Assignment to and Performance of Alternative Service	Partial Amendment No. 1080 (February 9, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve the documents which applicants are required to attach to their application form for enlistment into an alternative service, and to dispense with the need to copy records of their elementary school life from the documents attached to the application for enlistment in an alternative service, as copies of middle and high-school life records are now judged sufficient to assess the formation of each applicant's beliefs.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 1086 (February 15, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to change the standard treatment period for the transfer of mentally or physically challenged persons to military hospitals from 20 or more days to 30 or more days.
Enforcement Rules on the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 1081 (February 22, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to reflect the changes introduced by the amendment to the Organizational System of the Ministry of National Defense and its Subordinate Agencies (by Presidential Decree No. 32467, enforced on Feb. 22, 2022), including the exclusion of the Information Service Planning Officer from the posts available for open recruitment, and designation of the Soldiers Human Rights Improvement Promotion Group Director as a post available for open recruitment; to rename and readjust the duties assigned to organizations subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense to promote the efficient operation of organizations and personnel; and to establish the new Gender Equality Policy Team, which will exist until February 28, 2025, while using the total payroll system to strengthen duties related to gender equality, and abolishing the Barracks Culture Reform Team founded at the Ministry of National Defense according to the total payroll system, extending the terms of existence of the Cyber Response Force Team and the Digital Communication Team by 2 years from May 1, 2022 to 2024 and from May 6, 2022 to 2024, respectively, among the MND subordinate organizations established using the total payroll system, and switching the quota of 1 person (1 class Ⅹ) of the job group for management and operation of the Defense Media Agency to the quota of 1 professional civilian career officer (1 Group B (Na) professional civilian career officer).
Enforcement Rules of the Decree on Disciplinary Action against Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 1084 (February 28, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the imposition of stern punishments of unlawful acts involving the use of work-related secrets or undisclosed information, by preparing separate disciplinary guidelines for such acts, although they have hitherto been punished as breaches of the duty of confidentiality or non-disclosure.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Rules for Handling Military Prosecution Cases	Partial Amendment No. 1087 (July 12, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current systems and to set forth specific detailed provisions required for the enforcement of the Military Court Act, which has been amended to effectively secure judicial independence and guarantee service member's right to a fair trial based on the recent reforms of the military justice system, including the establishment of a military court as the first instance military court under the Minister of National Defense, while the civilian court will hear appeal cases by abolishing the high military court; and the formation of prosecution groups under the Minister of National Defense and the Service Chiefs of each branch of the Armed Services to secure fair investigations and independence of military prosecutions, and cooperation between military prosecutors and military police on investigations and sustainment of prosecutions of specific criminal cases.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 1088 (July 5, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, as the Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act has been amended (by Presidential Decree No. 32745, promulgated on 30.06.2022; enforced on 2022.07.05) to provide the statutory grounds for the issuance of the 'Military Service Record Card', which contains the entire set of military service data, inclusive of military service dispositions, service records, and awards and punishments; to include a provision on the specific procedures for issuance of the Card, the grounds for issuance of mobile certificates of military service or discharge when they are reissued; to verify the 'venture business certificate' through the shared use of administrative information among the documents to be attached by research institutes to their applications for designation as military service vendors; and to change the scope of physically handicapped persons who require physical examination for military service by reflecting the amendment to those statutes for their welfare related to the contents for determining the degree of their physical impairment.
Enforcement Rules on the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 1090 (July 15, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including partial adjustment of the designation and duties performed by organizations subordinate to the Intelligent Information Policy Officer who replaced the Information Service Planning Officer of the Planning and Coordination Office to perform functions for development of AI systems in the defense field; partial adjustment of the designation and duties performed by the organizations subordinate to the Defense Policy Office in order to effectively augment their capacity to address increasing military threats, and the formation of the new Software Convergence Team and the Intelligent Military Logistics Team, which will exist using the total payroll system until July 31, 2025, in order to promote the reform of digital defense and information services for military logistics, while abolishing the Cyber Warfare Team under the Ministry of National Defense using the total payroll system.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 1091 (July 28, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to provide the grounds for warrant officers and non-commissioned officers to be assigned to posts belonging to specialized technical and functional areas, including information and communication and logistics, by enabling their appointment to such specialized jobs among those belonging to the quota of warrant and non-commissioned officers, although hitherto they could not be assigned to such specialized posts as 'such specialized positions' were previously limited to the quota of company- and field-grade officers.
Rules on Special Service Allowance for Military Personnel, etc.	Partial Amendment No. 1092 (July 28, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including an increase in the number of payees of the incentive allowance to include operators of special equipment, in order to improve the treatment of service members engaged in special duties; and determination of the monthly amount of the incentive allowance to be paid to drone operators by including them in the list of special technicians who receive such pay, and the payment of differentiated allowances to the members of submarine crews based on their actual service on submarines, as the Rules on Allowances to Government Employees have been amended to continue payment of the special duty allowance to submarine crew members for more than three years, which has so far been paid for only one year.
Rules for Handling Contracting Duties of the Defense Industry	Partial Amendment No. 1093 (August 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to enhance the protection of rough-estimate contractors by mitigating the standards for readjustment of the rough-estimate contract amount when commodity prices fluctuate by more than 3% of the base, so as to allow rough-estimate contract amounts to be adjusted regardless of the actual scale of price fluctuations when an increase is caused by changes in the design or contract provisions, as such difficulties are currently attributed to the contractors because the estimated contract amount is not adjusted when fluctuations in costs computed based on actual cost data are below 5% of the estimate contract amount, even if smooth contract performance with the estimated contract amount becomes difficult as the required budget amount has fluctuated due to design changes etc. during the performance period of a long-term contract signed in the form of an estimated contract.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Regulations on the Selection of Persons in charge of Reserve Forces Management	Partial Amendment No. 1094 (August 9, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including an increase of the employment opportunities for commissioned and non-commissioned officers discharged from active duty, by mitigating the eligibility for taking selection tests, including the change of their eligibility to take tests for the selection of personnel responsible for the management of reserve forces, including commanders of homeland reserve units, to active duty of 6 or more years irrespective of whether they have served a long period or not, or whether they have completed their mandatory service period; to unify the agencies responsible for performing physical examinations to those provided under the Regulations on Physical Examination for the Recruitment of Government Employees; and to change the criteria to reflect active service performance in the scores of service appraisals from absolute to inclusive assessment scores.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Operation of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 1096 (September 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including clarification of the method of computing the period and the criteria for computing the number of instances in which an aggravated disposition is imposed in connection with the criteria for aggravated administrative disposition according to the number of violations committed by persons qualified as military aircraft traffic controllers.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 1097 (October 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Military Pension Act has been amended to raise the age limit of the children or grandchildren of deceased service members, who may receive the veteran survivor pension annuity from 19 to 25 to substantially guarantee their livelihood until they become financially independent. The Enforcement Decree has also been amended to improve the age limits for applying for the pension annuity in equal divisions and to rectify the related document forms in conjunction with the amendment to the Act.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Accident Compensation Act	Partial Amendment No. 1098 (October 4, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Military Accident Compensation Act has been amended to raise the age limit of the children or grandchildren of injured or deceased service members, who may receive the injured or killed veteran survivor pension annuity from 19 to 25 to substantially guarantee their livelihood until they become financially independent. The Enforcement Decree has also been amended to improve the age limits for applying for the injured veteran pension annuity in equal divisions and for applying their benefits as the survivors of injured soldiers in conjunction with the amendment to the Act.
Rules on the Methods and Fees for Review of the Copying of Military Criminal Case Records	Partial Amendment No. 1100 (November 18, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the change of the title of "military prosecution officer" to "military prosecutor", and the addition of officers who are qualified as lawyers and are appointed as state-appointed attorneys to the scope of defense counsels who may request clerks to review or copy military criminal case records in conjunction with the amendment to the Military Court Act; and to include a provision allowing the application of whichever is the smaller amount between the amount computed based on the Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Disclosure of Information by Government or Public Agencies and the amount computed based on the Rules on the Review or Copying of Military Court Records when paying fees for the review or copying of special media records, such as digital records, among military criminal case records.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Personnel Management of Civilian Military Employee	Partial Amendment No. 1101 (December 5, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amended to secure civilian military personnel serving in special regions including islands and remote areas and induce them to remain in long-term service in such environments by increasing the scope for awarding bonus appraisal points to civilian military employees who have served with units performing missions in such special areas or environments from 2.5 to 5 percent when class IV or lower general civilian military personnel are appraised when preparing the roster of candidates for promotion.

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Rules on the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Affiliated Organizations	Partial Amendment No. 1102 (December 13, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reflect the changes introduced by the amendment to the Organizational System of the Ministry of National Defense and its and Its Subordinate Agencies (by Presidential Decree No. 33054, promulgated and enforced on 13.12.2022), including the provisions to increase by two the number of persons (two class Ⅴ personnel) required to strengthen the Ministry of National Defense functions for defense space and electromagnetic warfare policies; to increase by three the number of persons (three class Ⅴ personnel) persons required to promote the advancement of defense technologies, including the development of defense AI systems, expansion of advanced drone warfare, and improvement of acquisition systems; to switch two (one each from among class Ⅵ and Ⅶ personnel) of the three persons (one class Ⅵ, two class Ⅶ personnel), previously assigned under a temporary raise of the quota designed to support the functions for recruiting civilian military personnel, to regular job posts; to decrease the MND quota by one person (one class Ⅳ personnel) in order to appoint an officer to a division head position at the Ministry; to exclude one division of the Defense Policy Office installed as an MND organization subject to appraisal from the appraisal; to readjust some of the duties of the heads of the Planning and Coordination Office and the Defense Policy Office to improve their operational efficiency; and to decrease the MND quota by six persons (two each from class Ⅴ and Ⅵ personnel and one each from class Ⅶ and Ⅷ personnel) and that of the Seoul National Cemetery by one person (one class Ⅴ personnel) in order to deploy them as personnel for promoting government tasks and pending policy issues based on the Plan for Operation of an Integrated Quota System so as to manage personnel more efficiently by integrating personnel at the pan-government level.
Rules on Calculating the Cost of Goods Subject to the Cost of Defense Industry	Partial Amendment No. 1104 (December 30, 2022)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amended to improve and complement defects identified during operation of the current system, including the change of the wage unit of defense service vendors from the unit wage surveyed and published by agencies designated to prepare statistics to the unit wage by vendor, and to apply the relevant base labor amount for computing the direct labor cost, in order to enhance efficiency in computing the cost of commodities subject to defense cost analysis, when there exists a base labor amount computed by an agency designated by the Defense Acquisition Administrator.

Composition and Major Activities of the National Assembly Defense Committee

Committee Chairperson (People Power Party)



Han Ki-ho (born in 1952, Chuncheon-si, Cheorwon-gun, Hwacheon-gun, Yanggu-gun election district Eu(B) of Gangwon-do)
Third-term (18th, 19th and 21st National Assembly)
Korea Military Academy Graduating Class of 31.
(Current) Chairperson, National Security Committee, People Power Party.
Chairperson, Korea-Australia Parliamentary Friendship Association.
Honorary Chair, Korea Boy Scout League.
(Former) Secretary-General, People Power Party, Commander, 2nd Division, 5th Corps, and Education Command, ROK Army.

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Democratic Party of Korea



Secretary

Kim Byung-joo (born in 1962, proportional representative)
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(Former) Chair, Strategic Planning Committee, Democratic Party.
(Former) Spokesperson, Central Party, Democratic Party.
(Former) Chair, National Assembly Industry, Trade and Resources
Committee.
(Former) Secretary, National Assembly Small and Medium Venture
Business Committee.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 1020
0784-5750
6788-6636
F 6788-6640



Song Ok-joo (Born in 1965, Electoral district A, Hwasong-si, Gyeonggi)
Second-term (20th, 21st National Assembly)
BA, Journalism, Yonsei University, graduated from Graduate School of
Public Administration
(Former) Chair, National Assembly Committee of Environment and Labor,
Family and Gender Equality Committee.
(Former) Standing Vice Chair, Policy Committee, Democratic Party.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 319
0784-9470 6788-6661
F 6788-6665



Ahn Gyu-back (born in 1961, Electoral district Gap(A), Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul)
Fourth-term (18th, 19th, 20th, 21st National Assembly)
Completed graduate course of Foreign Trade, Sungkyunkwan University
(Former) Expert member, Roh Mu-hyun Presidential Transit Team,
(Former) Chair, Organization Committee, Democratic Party (Former) Chief
Deputy Floor Leader, New Politics Democratic Union, (Former) Head,
Strategic PR Division, Secretary-General, Supreme Council member,
(Former) Seoul City Party Chair, Democratic Party, (Former) Chair,
National Defense Committee, National Assembly.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 807
0784-4181
6788-6701
F 6788-6705



Yun Hu-duk (born in 1957, Electoral district Gap(A), Paju-si, Gyeonggi)
Third-term (19th, 20th, 21st National Assembly)
BA Sociology, MA, Economics, Yonsei University
(Former) Chair, Planning and Finance Committee, (Former) Secretary,
Budget-Closing Special Committee, (Former) National Defense
Committee, National Assembly.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 943
0784-5041 6788-6901
F 6788-6905



Lee Jae-myung (born in 1964, Electoral district Eu(B), Kyeyang-gu, Incheon)
First-term
BA Law, Joongang University
(Former) Governor, Gyeonggi-do province,
(Former) 19th and 20th mayor, Seongnam-si.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 818
0784-8957 6788-6656
F 6788-6660



Jung Sung-ho (born in 1961, Electoral district Yangju-si, Gyeonggi-do)
Fourth-term (17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st National Assembly)
BA Law, Seoul National University, passed 28th bar exam
(Former) Chair, National Assembly Budget-Closing Special Committee,
(Former) Chair, Planning and Finance Committee, 20th National Assembly,
(Former) Deputy Chair, 19th National Assembly Land, Infrastructure &
Transportation Committee, and
(Former) Secretary, Special Committee for Improvement of Soldiers'
Human Rights and Barracks Reform.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 646
0784-8991 6788-7201
F 6788-7205

People Power Party



Secretary

Shin Won-sik (born in 1958, proportional representation)
First-term
Korea Military Academy Graduating Class of 37, PhD Business and
Administration, Kookmin University.
(Former) 3rd Infantry Division Commander, (Former) Director General for
Policy Planning, Ministry of National Defense (Former) Commander,
Seoul Defense Command, (Former) Chief Director of Operations, Joint
Chief of Staff, (Former) Chair, 4th Policy Coordination Committee for
Diplomacy and security, People Power Party.

Members' Office Building
Room No. 745
0784-9630 6788-6681
F 6788-6685



Kim Gi-hyeon (born in 1958, Electoral district Eu(B), Nam-gu, Ulsan)
Fourth-term (17th, 18th, 19th, 21st National Assembly)
BA and MA Law, Seoul National University.
(Former) Floor Leader, People Power Party,
(Former) Mayor, Ulsan Metropolitan City,
(Former) Judge, Daegu, Busan and Ulsan District/Branch Court.

Members' Office Building
Room No. 550
0784-3674 6788-6126
F 6788-6130



Sung Ji-jong (born in 1963, Electoral district Seohan-si and Tasean-gun,
Chungnam)
Second-term (20th and 21st National Assembly)
Management Department, Korea University, PhD, Environmental
Engineering, Kwangju University.
(Current) Chair, People Power Party Policy Committee,
(Former) Secretary, National Assembly Defense Committee of the 1st
half of 2021,
(Former) Member, Emergency Measures Committee, People Power Party.

Members' Office Building
Room No. 423
0784-6291 6788-6625
F 6788-6625



Lee Hun-Seung (born in 1963, Electoral district Eu(B), Busanjin-gu, Busan)
Third-term (19th, 20th, 21st National Assembly)
BA Sociology, Korea University
(Former) Chair, National Assembly Defense Committee,
(Former) Chair, National Assembly Land, Infrastructure and Transport Committee,
(Former) Head of Secretariat, Representative, Free Hankook Party,
(Former) Chair, Busan City Party, Saenuri Party.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 425
0784-7911 6788-7106
F 6788-7110



Yim Byung-heon (born in 1963, Electoral district Junggu and Nam-gu, Daegu)
First-term
BA Law, MA Public Administration, Yeongnam University.
Passed 23rd Administration Examination,
(Former) Head of Planning and Management Office,
(Former) Daegu Metropolitan City, Mayor, Namgu District Office (elected
3 times).

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 1014
0784-8450 6788-6066
F 6788-6070

Independent (1)



Bae Jin-gyo (born in 1968, proportional representative)
First-term
Completed Public Administration MA course, Incheon University.
(Current) Chair, People's Livelihood Special Committee, (Former) Floor
Leader, Justice Party.
(Former) Mayor, Namdong-gu, Incheon Metropolitan City.

Members' Office Building,
Room No. 517
0784-3080 6788-6551
F 6788-6555



Major Activities of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly (January 2021 ~ December 2022)

Session	Date	Main Contents
21st First Half National Assembly		
384th Extraordinary Session (February 1 - 28, 2021)	February 17, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense, The May 18 Democracy Movement Truth Commission, Military Manpower Administration and Defense Acquisition Program Administration). • Introduction of the Military Personnel Management Act and other bills.
	February 23, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the Military Personnel Management Act and other bills.
385th Extraordinary Session (March 2 - 31, 2021)	March 16, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the Military Academy Installation Act and other bills.
386th Extraordinary Session (April 1 - 30, 2021)	April 28, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the 2020 Parliamentary Audit Report. • Business report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense, Military Manpower Administration and Defense Acquisition Program Administration).
387th Extraordinary Session (May 3 - June 1, 2021)	May 31, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense, Military Manpower Administration and Defense Acquisition Program Administration).
388th Extraordinary Session (June 4 - July 3, 2021)	June 9, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense).
389th Extraordinary Session (July 5 - 31, 2021)	July 26, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense).
390th Extraordinary Session (August 17 - 31, 2021)	August 20, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense, The May 18 Democracy Movement Truth Commission, Military Manpower Administration and Defense Acquisition Program Administration). • Introduction of the FY 2020 Financial Settlement Report. • Report on the progress of the corrections requested in the FY 2019 Financial Settlement Report • Introduction of the Defense Acquisition Program Act and other bills.
	September 8, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the FY 2020 Financial Settlement Report.
	September 15, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the FY 2021 Parliamentary Audit Plan. • Introduction of the Reserve Forces Act and other bills.
	October 5 - 21, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of the FY 2021 Parliamentary Audit.
391st Regular Session (September 1 – December 9, 2021)	November 9, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the FY 2022 Draft Financial Budget.
	November 16, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the FY 2022 Financial Budget. • Introduction of the Military Personnel Management Act and other bills. • Introduction of the motion to dispatch troops to the Gulf of Aden and the motion to extend the deployment of ROK troops in the UAE to support the UAE Armed Forces. • Introduction of the draft resolution to request discontinuance of the ROK-U.S. joint exercises.
	December 1, 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the Military Personnel Management Act and other bills. • Resolution of the motion to dispatch troops to the Gulf of Aden and the motion to extend the deployment of troops to support the UAE Armed Forces.
392nd Extraordinary Session (December 13, 2021 – January 11, 2022)	January 5, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense). • Resolution of the Soldiers Disaster Compensation Act and other bills. • Public hearing on the proposed Act on the Combat Allowance for Soldiers Who Participated in the Vietnam War.
393rd Extraordinary Session (January 27 – February 25, 2022)	February 28, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense).

Session	Date	Main Contents
394th Extraordinary Session (March 7 – April 5, 2022)	March 22, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense).
	March 29, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense).
397th Extraordinary Session (May 3 – June 1, 2022)	May 17, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense). • Introduction of the FY 2022 2nd Supplementary Revised Budget.
The 21th Second Half National Assembly		
398th Extraordinary Session (July 4 – August 2, 2022)	August 1, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense, The May 18 Democracy Movement Truth Commission, Military Manpower Administration and Defense Acquisition Program Administration).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the FY 2021 Financial Settlement Report. • Report on the progress of the corrections requested in the FY 2020 Financial Settlement Report.
399th Extraordinary Session (August 16 - 31, 2022)	August 29, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the Military Personnel Management Act and other bills. • Introduction of a draft resolution to request the expedited return of the wartime operation and control authority. • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense).
	August 31, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the FY 2021 Financial Settlement Report.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the FY 2021 Parliamentary Audit Plan. • Introduction of the proposed Act on the Protection of Defense Technologies and other bills. • Resolution to encourage the continued development of the ROK-U.S. Alliance. • Introduction of a draft resolution to request the expedited return of the wartime operation and control authority.
	September 19, 2022	
	October 4 - 24, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of the FY 2022 Parliamentary Audit.
	October 31, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the FY 2023 Draft Financial Budget.
400th Regular Session (September 1 – December 9, 2022)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the FY 2023 Financial Budget. • Resolution of the Act on the Personnel Management of Civilian Military Employees and other bills. • Introduction of the Defense Science and Technology Innovation Promotion Act and other bills. • Introduction of the motion to dispatch troops to the Gulf of Aden and the motion to extend the deployment of ROK troops in the UAE to support the UAE Armed Forces. • Resolution to denounce the North Korean provocation with ballistic missiles and to urge its discontinuance. • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense).
	November 4, 2022	
	November 18, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the motion to dispatch troops to the Gulf of Aden and the motion to extend the deployment of ROK troops in the UAE to support the UAE Armed Forces. • Resolution of the Military Pension Act and other bills.
401st Extraordinary Session (December 10, 2022 – January 8, 2023)	December 28, 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue report (issues under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense). • Introduction of a special bill to relocate the Kwangju Military Airbase.