

South Korea Country Handbook

This handbook provides basic reference information on South Korea, including its geography, history, government, military forces, and communications and transportation networks. This information is intended to familiarize military personnel with local customs and area knowledge to assist them during their assignment to South Korea.

The Marine Corps Intelligence Activity is the community coordinator for the Country Handbook Program. This product reflects the coordinated U.S. Defense Intelligence Community position on South Korea.

Dissemination and use of this publication is restricted to official military and government personnel from the United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, NATO member countries, and other countries as required and designated for support of coalition operations.

The photos and text reproduced herein have been extracted solely for research, comment, and information reporting, and are intended for fair use by designated personnel in their official duties, including local reproduction for training. Further dissemination of copyrighted material contained in this document, to include excerpts and graphics, is strictly prohibited under Title 17, U.S. Code.

CONTENTS

KEY FACTS	1
U.S. MISSION	2
U.S. Embassy	2
Safety and Security	2
Demilitarized Zone	5
Entry Requirements	5
Customs Restrictions	7
GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE	7
Geography	7
Statistics	8
Boundaries	8
Disputes	9
Topography and Drainage	9
Land Use	11
Environment	11
Climate	12
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION	14
Transportation	14
Roads	14
Rail	19
Air	20
Maritime	21
Communication	21
Radio and Television	21
Telecommunication	22
Newspapers and Magazines	23

Contents (Continued)

CULTURE	23
Population	23
Society	24
Social Status	24
The Group and the Individual	26
Family	27
Women	27
Education and Literacy	28
Language	28
Philosophies and Religion	29
Social Customs and Courtesies	32
Greetings	32
Etiquette	33
Food	34
Clothing	37
Rites of Passage	37
Recreation	38
Festivals and Holidays	39
Gestures	39
MEDICAL ASSESSMENT	40
Disease Risk to Deployed Personnel	40
Medical Capabilities	43
Primary Medical Facilities	44
HISTORY	47
Chronology of Historical Events	50
GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS	53
Government	53
National Level	53
Local Level	57

Contents (Continued)

Politics	57
Elections	57
Parties	57
Foreign Relations	59
ECONOMY	66
Statistics	66
North-South Economic Ties	69
THREAT	70
Crime	70
Travel Security	71
Terrorism	71
Intelligence Services	72
ARMED FORCES	73
Mission	75
Organization and Capabilities	75
Personnel	77
Capabilities	79
Force Modernization	79
Army	79
Organization	79
Equipment	81
Air Force	84
Organization	84
Personnel	84
Equipment	85
Deployment	87
Navy	87
Organization	89
Personnel	89
Naval Procurement	90

Contents (Continued)

Equipment	90
Deployment	92
Marine Corps	92
Organization	92
Personnel	92
South Korea Marine Police	95

APPENDICES

Equipment Recognition	A-1
International Time Zones	B-1
Conversion Charts	C-1
Holidays	D-1
Language	E-1
International Road Signs	F-1
Deployed Personnel's Guide to Health Maintenance	G-1
Individual Protective Measures	H-1
Dangerous Plants and Animals	I-1
International Telephone Codes	J-1

ILLUSTRATIONS

South Korea	ix
National Flag	1
Seoul	3
Pusan	4
Greater Seoul Metropolitan Area	6
Smog over Seoul	7
Asia	9
Topography	10

Contents (Continued)

Han River Estuary	11
Seoul and Pusan Weather	12
Transportation Network	15
Expressway	16
Seoul Traffic	17
Color-coded Buses	18
High Speed Train	20
Population	25
Pagoda-style Home	27
Buddhist Temple	31
Korean Market	34
Market Fish Display	35
Kimch'i Buffet	36
Traditional Korean Dancers	38
North Korea Propaganda Village; View from DMZ	49
Demilitarized Zone	50
Administrative Functions	56
Administrative Provinces	58
Tribute to Korea's Reunification	64
North/South Unifying Globe	70
Ceremonial Honor Guard at the Korean War Memorial ..	75
ROK Organization	77
Military Base Locations	78
ROK Army Rank Insignia	80
ROK Navy Rank Insignia	89
ROK Marine Corps Rank Insignia	94



South Korea

KEY FACTS

Official Name: Republic of Korea (ROK)

Head of State: President Lee Myung-bak

Population: 49,044,800

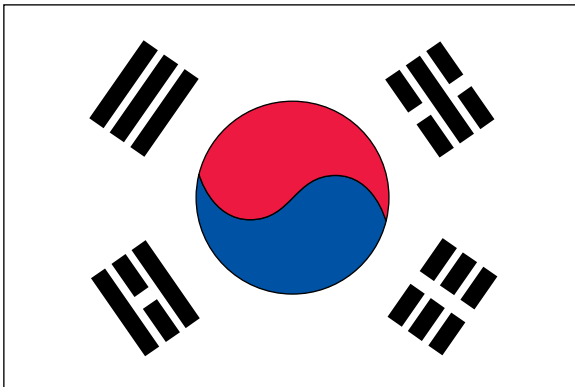
Capital: Seoul

Flag: White with a red (top) and blue (bottom) yin-yang symbol in the center; there is a different trigram from the *I Ching* (*Book of Changes*) in each corner of the white field

Time Zone: UTC (formerly GMT) +9 (daylight savings time is not observed)

Language: Hanguk (Korean) using the Hangeul script; English is widely taught

Currency: South Korea Won (KRW), US\$1=KRW946 (2008)



National Flag

U.S. MISSION

U.S. Embassy

<i>Location</i>	32 Sejong-ro Jongro-gu, Seoul 110-710, Republic of Korea
<i>Mailing Address</i>	American Embassy-Seoul, Unit 15550, APO AP 96205-5550
<i>Telephone</i>	011-82-2-397-4114
<i>Fax</i>	011-82-2-738-8845
<i>Website</i>	http://seoul.usembassy.gov
<i>Hours</i>	Monday – Friday (0900-1130; 1330-1530) Closed Wednesday afternoons and on U.S. and Korean holidays

Telephone inquiries are accepted daily 0900–1000 and 1530–1630.

Safety and Security

In recent years, the U.S. Embassy and U.S. military installations throughout the Republic of Korea have taken steps to increase security at all facilities. Their role as coalition partners in Iraq makes Korean troops and facilities potential targets for terrorists and violent actions. Moreover, the Department of State is concerned by indications by al Qa'ida's vow to strike U.S. interests domestically and overseas. Terrorist actions may include suicide operations, hijackings, bombings or kidnappings. These may involve aviation and other transportation and maritime interests, and may include conventional weapons, such as explosive devices. Terrorists do not distinguish between official and civilian targets. Targets may include facilities where U.S. citizens and other foreigners congregate or visit, including residential areas, clubs and restaurants, places of worship, schools, hotels, and public areas. U.S. citizens



Seoul

in the Republic of Korea should review their own personal security practices, be alert to any unusual activity around their homes or businesses, and report any significant incidents to local police (telephone: 112; from a cell phone: 02-112).

Since 2004, South Korea has experienced an increase in demonstrations for and against: labor accords, the president's impeachment, the presence of U.S. military forces in Korea, the war in Iraq

and the Republic of Korea's decision to maintain troops in Iraq. While political, labor, and student demonstrations and marches



Pusan

have on occasion become confrontational and/or violent, most were peaceful. Nevertheless, American citizens in the Republic of Korea can minimize personal risks to themselves and their property by exercising caution and avoiding demonstration areas and confrontation with protestors.

For the latest security information, Americans traveling abroad should regularly monitor the Department's internet web site at <http://travel.state.gov>. Current information of safety and security can also be obtained by calling 1-888-407-4747 toll-free in the United States. For callers outside the United States, the toll-line is 202-501-4444.

The Department of State urges American citizens to take responsibility for their own personal security while traveling overseas. For general information about appropriate measures travelers can take to protect themselves in an overseas environment, see the Department of State's pamphlet *A Safe Trip Abroad*.

Demilitarized Zone

The 155-mile Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) symbolizes the ideological dispute between North and South Korea and is a poignant reminder of the Korean War (1950-53). The last remaining vestige of the Cold War, this closed border region between North and South Korea highlights the fact that the Korean War did not end. An uneasy truce continues between the antagonists, but no peace treaty has ever been signed.

Entry Requirements

A passport is required. U.S. passport holders may enter the Republic of Korea without a visa for up to 30 days for tourism or transit to another country. When staying for more than 30 days,



Greater Seoul Metropolitan Area

or for any purpose other than tourism or transit, a visa must be obtained prior to entering Korea. Generally, individuals staying in Korea for longer than 90 days must apply for an Alien Registration Card. Individuals who stay in Korea longer than the period authorized by Korean immigration may be required to pay the fines before leaving the country.

Active-duty U.S. military personnel may enter the Republic of Korea under the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) with proper Department of Defense (DoD) identification and travel orders. Every accompanying civilian, including DoD civilian employees, invited contractors, and family members must have a valid passport to enter Korea and should obtain an A-3 SOFA visa prior to arrival in Korea. Active duty military personnel should obtain a tourist passport prior to leaving the United States to accommodate off-duty travel elsewhere in Asia.

For information on entry requirements for the Republic of Korea contact the Consular Section of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea at 2320 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, telephone (202) 939-5660 or visit the Korean Embassy Internet home page at www.koreaembassyusa.org. Republic of

Korean Consulates are also located in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Guam, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Customs Restrictions

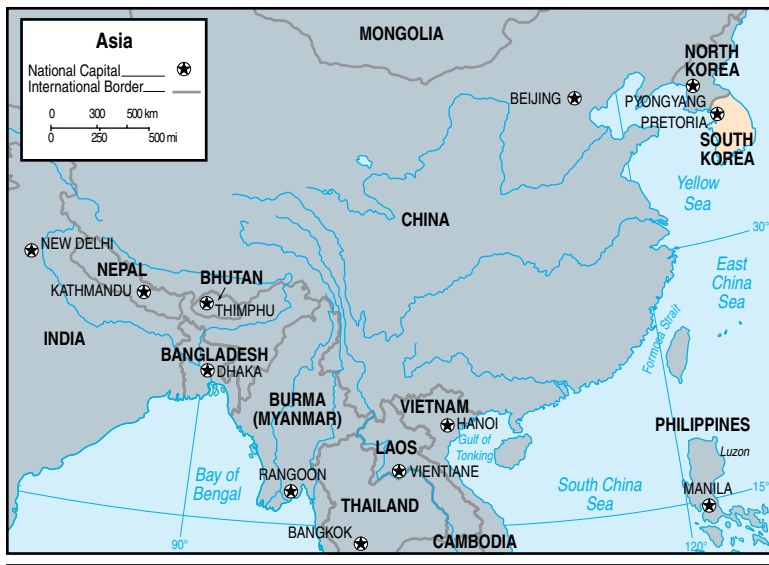
The Republic of Korea's customs authorities may enforce strict regulations concerning transporting items through the ROK, such as firearms, ammunition, explosives, narcotics and prescription drugs, non-prescription health supplements, radio equipment, gold, books, other printed material, videos or audio recordings that might be considered subversive to national security, obscene, or in any way harmful to the public interest and cultural property.

The Republic of Korea has strict customs laws and regulations to prevent the spread of livestock diseases, such as the foot-and-mouth disease, avian influenza, etc. The following products must be declared to Korean customs officials upon arrival: live animals; animal products, including antlers, bone, blood meal, etc.; beef, pork, mutton, chicken and processed meat products.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Geography

The ROK occupies the southern half of the Korean peninsula and is separated from the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea (DPRK) by a demilitarized zone (DMZ) established by the Korean armistice in 1953. The nation's eastern and southern flanks are dominated by mountains; the western flank is a low-lying coastal plain and river tributary coastlines.



Asia

Statistics

<i>Total Area</i>	38,407 square miles (98,480 square kilometers)
<i>Land Area</i>	38,294 square miles (98,190 square kilometers)
<i>Comparative</i>	Slightly larger than Indiana
<i>Border</i>	148 miles (238 kilometers) with North Korea
<i>Coastline</i>	1,496 miles (2,413 kilometers)

Boundaries

The ROK's northern boundary is formed by the DMZ on land, the demarcated Northern Limit Line on the west coast on the Yellow Sea (called West Sea by Koreans), and the demarcated Military Demarcation Line - Extended (MDL-X) on the east coast on the Sea of Japan (called East Sea by Koreans). The country also has

about 3,580 off-shore islands; Cheju-do is the largest located off the southern coast of South Korea.

Disputes

The Korean peninsula is between China and Japan and has been the historical battleground for disputes between the two powers due to its strategic location.

Other disputed areas include the demarcation line with North Korea and Liancourt Rocks with Japan (called Takeshima by Japan and Tokdo by South Korea)

Topography and Drainage

The Korean peninsula's topography features successive mountain ranges. The tallest mountain in the ROK is Mount Halla (1,950 meters/6,396 feet), a dormant volcano on Cheju-do Island. Volcanoes are evidence of the geologic processes that formed the Korean peninsula centuries ago. Today the land experiences few severe earthquakes. The tallest mountain on peninsular South Korea is Mount Chiri (1,915 meters/6,281 feet). There are four distinct ranges in the ROK — the T'aebaek, Charyong, Sobaek, and Chiri Massif.

South Korea has no extensive plains; its lowlands were created by mountain erosion. Thirty percent of the total land area is lowland; the remainder is upland and mountainous. The lowlands lie primarily along the coasts, particularly the west coast. The most significant are the Han River plain around Seoul, on which nearly 25 percent of the population lives; the Pyongtaek coastal plain south of Seoul; the Kum River basin; the Naktong River basin; and the Yongsan and Honam plains in the southwest, the nation's principal rice growing areas. There is also a narrow littoral plain extending along the east coast.

The longest river in South Korea is the Nakdong, extending 521 kilometers (323 miles). The Han River flows through Seoul and



Topography

is 514 kilometers- (319 miles-) long; the Kum River is 401 kilometers- (249 miles-) long. The Imjin flows through both the ROK and the DPRK and forms an estuary with the Han River. Other rivers are the Pukhan and the Somjin. The major rivers flow north to south or east to west and empty into the Yellow Sea or the Korea Strait. They tend to be broad and shallow and have wide seasonal variations in water flow.

Land Use

Only 17 percent of Korea's land is arable. Another 2 percent is farmland. The remaining land consists of built up areas, roads, meadows and pastures, forests and woodlands, and barren land.

Environment

Air pollution is a problem for most of the country, especially for the 25 percent of the population that lives in Seoul and its suburbs. The capital is in a basin flanked by mountains, which block prevailing winds that would otherwise clear the air. Extreme congestion and noise are encountered daily in Seoul. Nearly all of South Korea's



Han River Estuary



Smog over Seoul

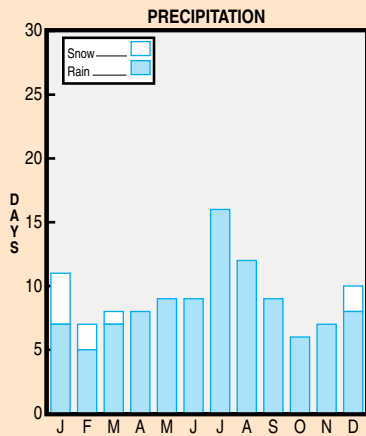
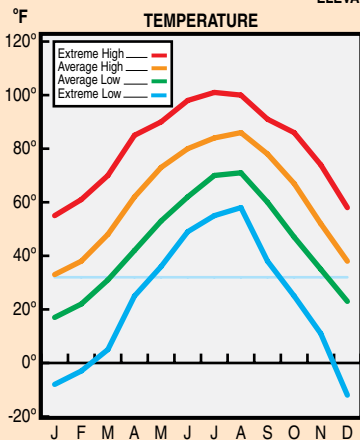
usable land is now urban or heavily cultivated. Deforestation, an aftermath of industrialization, remains a problem, though some areas have recovered fairly well under government reforestation programs. Water contamination is also a concern as human feces are used for fertilizer in irrigated rice paddies.

Climate

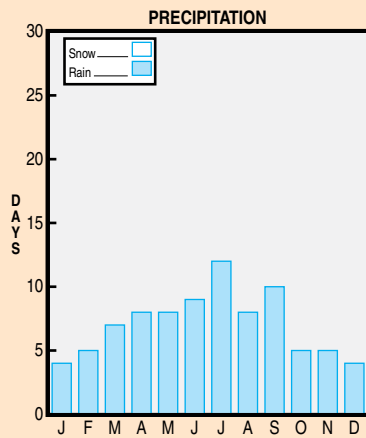
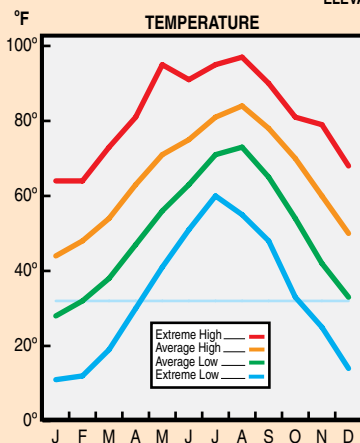
South Korea's climate is temperate and has four distinct seasons. The climate is affected by the country's mid-latitude and peninsular location, East Asia monsoons, and continental air masses.

Winters are generally long and dominated by cold Siberian air masses, and monsoon-influenced summers are short, hot, and humid. One to three typhoons can be expected annually. They usually pass over South Korea in late summer, especially in August, and bring torrential rains that cause extensive damage to crops, paddies, homes, and infrastructure.

SEOUL
ELEVATION: 285 FT



PUSAN
ELEVATION: 33 FT



Seoul and Pusan Weather

South Korea generally has sufficient precipitation for agriculture, though 75 percent of it falls in August and September. Rainfall usually totals more than 100 centimeters (40 inches) annually, but precipitation amounts vary from year to year; it is estimated that serious droughts occur every 8 years, particularly in the southwest.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Transportation

Roads

The ROK's main roads and streets are excellent by Asian standards. They are frequently widened to accommodate increasing traffic. The intrastate highway system is being expanded as well; an expanded superhighway infrastructure forms a grid over Seoul and its suburbs. Most of the new superhighways are elevated to mitigate their impact on sparse agricultural land. The road infrastructure, though improved in the cities, is routinely congested. Lateral city roads become narrow accesses to neighborhoods with few outlets. In rural areas, lateral roads become impassible mud paths during monsoons.

Traffic accidents are frequent in the ROK. Raised highway speeds, city congestion, winding roads, urban blind allies, intoxicated drivers, and the small size and lack of safety features combine to generate a traffic fatality rate well above 10 times that of the United States and Japan. Resulting pedestrian casualties are also high.

Many South Koreans are aggressive drivers; they crowd other vehicles, fail to use directional signals, and make abrupt lane changes. Urban traffic congestion, coupled with South Korean driving behavior, make driving in the ROK dangerous for U.S.

citizens. It is advisable to adhere to speed limits and avoid driving at night.



Transportation Network

Roadways

<i>Total highways</i>	97,252 kilometers (60,430 miles)
<i>Paved</i>	74,641 kilometers (46,380 miles), including 2,778 kilometers (1,726 miles) of expressway
<i>Unpaved</i>	13,247 kilometers (8,231 miles) (2004 est.)

Buses

Local bus service is available throughout the ROK. Modern, air conditioned coaches provide inexpensive transportation on the newer highways between major cities. However, buses that travel the narrow, bumpy lateral routes are less comfortable. Bus transportation in Seoul is inexpensive and fairly quick but crowded, especially at rush hour. Local buses are color coded for the following missions:

- Blue Bus: Operates at higher speeds and access medial bus lane connecting suburban area to downtown Seoul. The blue



Seoul Traffic

color represents Seoul's skyline and Hangang (River) to symbolize security and freedom.



Expressway

- Green Bus: Flexibly operated by private bus companies to connect major subway stations or bus terminals in downtown Seoul. Green stands for the mountains surrounding the city.
- Red Bus: Express buses are designed specially for those commuting between downtown Seoul and the metropolitan area. Red exudes energy of speed.
- Yellow Bus: Circles downtown Seoul and stops at stations for blue buses and major railway stations. Yellow represents a dynamic and friendly image.

Though buses use the alpha numeric numbering system, maps in buses are in Korean and few drivers speak English; therefore, travel by city bus is initially a challenge. On U.S. military installations, an interbase bus service provides transportation to all the U.S. bases in the ROK for modest fares.

Taxis

Taxis are plentiful in urban areas of the ROK, except during rush hours. Fares are metered and taxis are affordable, clean, and safe. Commercial taxis are not allowed on military bases; U.S. mili-



Color-coded Buses

tary installations have a taxi service run by AAFES that can be dispatched on call and service local hotels, but delays up to 30 minutes for these special taxis are common.

Rail

The ROK's railway system is well developed. Korean KTX high-speed rail, which is part of the conventional railway system, became operational in April 2004. The max speed is 300km/h. A trip from Seoul to Daejon only takes 47 minutes. The government owns and operates the entire system and continues to modernize and expand rail facilities. First-class coaches are comfortable and fares are reasonable. Trains service all major cities. Night express trains have Pullman-type sleepers and long distance trains usually have dining cars. Licensed vendors board trains at most stops to



High Speed Train

sell refreshments. The ROK total railway length is 2,157 miles (3,472 kilometers) of 1.435-meter gauge; 834 miles (1,342 kilometers) is electrified.

Subway

Seoul's subway system is modern and well run, but it is the only subway network in the nation. Its network connects all major areas of the city and its suburbs. English instructions and system maps are available in the main stations, and station stop announcements are made in Hangul and English.

Subway fares are inexpensive to promote the use of mass transportation in lieu of automobiles, which consume expensive imported petroleum. Though the subway may slightly increase travel time, it is substantially less expensive to use than other transportation modes.

Air

The ROK has international airports at Kimpo (Seoul), Pusan, and Cheju. Numerous U.S. airlines fly to the ROK, including Delta Airlines, Northwest/KLM Airlines, and United Airlines. Only Korean Airlines (KAL) and Asian Airlines, both South Korean carriers, fly domestically. Domestic flights are frequent and inexpensive.

<i>Usable airports</i>	179
<i>Permanent surface runways</i>	69
<i>Runway length 9,996 feet (3,047 meters)</i>	3
<i>Runway length over 8,000 feet (2,438 meters)</i>	21
<i>Runway length 3,000-8,000 feet (914-2,437 meters)</i>	25
<i>Runway length under 3,000 feet (914 meters)</i>	35
<i>Unpaved runways</i>	38
<i>Heliports</i>	540

Maritime

Because the ROK is on a peninsula; maritime transport is essential. Shipping services are well developed and most major foreign shipping lines regularly call at ports. Usually these are cargo or cargo/passenger ships. The principal ports are Pusan, on the southeastern tip of the peninsula, and Inchon, about 10 miles west of Seoul on the Yellow Sea.

Other significant ports include Kunsan, Donghae, Masan, Yeosu, Gunsan, Mokpo, Pohang, Ulsan, Cheju, and Kwangyang. Most of these ports are undergoing improvement/expansion as model container handling facilities tailored to the ROK's export market. The ROK has 999 miles (1,608 kilometers) of waterways that are mainly navigable by small craft only.

ROK's merchant marines have 669 ships (1,000 GRT or larger) totaling 8,634,188 GRT/13,733,624 DWT including the following:

193 cargo vessels	22 liquefied gas tankers
157 bulk cargo vessels	24 passenger/cargo vessels
57 petroleum tankers	5 short sea passenger vessels
81 container ships	6 vehicle carriers
98 chemical tankers	6 roll-on/roll-off cargo vessel
17 refrigerated cargo	

An additional 3,387 ships (1,000 GRT or larger) are foreign-owned or registered.

Communication

Radio and Television

The Armed Forces Korea Network (AFKN) broadcasts news, music, sports, and some U.S. radio programs 24 hours daily on both

AM and FM stations. Voice of America (VOA) programs also are transmitted to the ROK for English listeners and in Hangul for native listeners.

AFKN-TV transmits selected U.S. TV programs and live CNN newscasts (via satellite) in color. Four Korean networks offer Korean language programming. The National Television System Committee (NTSC) format standard is used in the ROK, so color televisions bought in the U.S. can receive local broadcasts.

<i>Radio stations</i>	AM 61, FM 150, shortwave 2 (2005)
<i>Radios</i>	1,039 per 1,000 people (1997)
<i>Television stations</i>	43 (2005 est.)
<i>Televisions</i>	542 per 1,000 people (1997.)

Telecommunication

The ROK has an advanced telecommunications infrastructure that provides domestic and international connections through an exclusively automated switching system to more than 22.88 million telephone lines in use. ROK also has 33,591,800 cellular telephones as of 2003. International transmissions are largely dependent on three INTELSAT earth stations (two Pacific Ocean and one Indian Ocean), a maritime communications satellite (INMARSAT), a fiber-optic submarine cable between the ROK and China, and a Russia-Korea-Japan undersea cable.

The ROK is engaging in a vast research and development effort to further expand its telecommunication capabilities, to include a fully integrated service digital network (ISDN). Developing information and computer technologies have expanded internet usage. As of 2005, there were 5.43 million internet hosts and 33.9 million internet users. Unlike the Chinese and Japanese languages that

have thousands of characters, Hangul has only 24 characters; it is thus well suited for computer applications.

Newspapers and Magazines

The ROK has two Korean-owned publishers of English language newspapers, the *Korea Times* and the *Korea Herald*. Several other Korean newspapers publish English translations of their newspapers on the Internet such as *Chosun Ilbo*, the most popular Korean newspaper, and the *Korea Economic Weekly*. *USA Today* and the *International Herald Tribune* are available in tourist-frequented hotels on the same day as in the United States. All U.S. military installations have vending machines where one can purchase the *Stars and Stripes*. International editions of *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines can be found at newsstands that cater to international clientele. Other U.S. magazines appear about a month late and generally cost two to three times their U.S. price. Highly specialized periodicals and most general interest magazines are unavailable.

CULTURE

Population

The ROK's population was estimated in 2007 at 49 million people. Population density is approximately 482 persons per square kilometer (2003 est.); however, this distribution does not reflect dense urban concentrations; one out of every four South Koreans lives in Seoul. In 1994, 80 percent of the population was urban, and this percentage is forecast to increase to at least 93 percent by 2025. The population is homogenous and the only minority group is an enclave of about 20,000 Chinese, who are mainly long-term residents of Seoul.

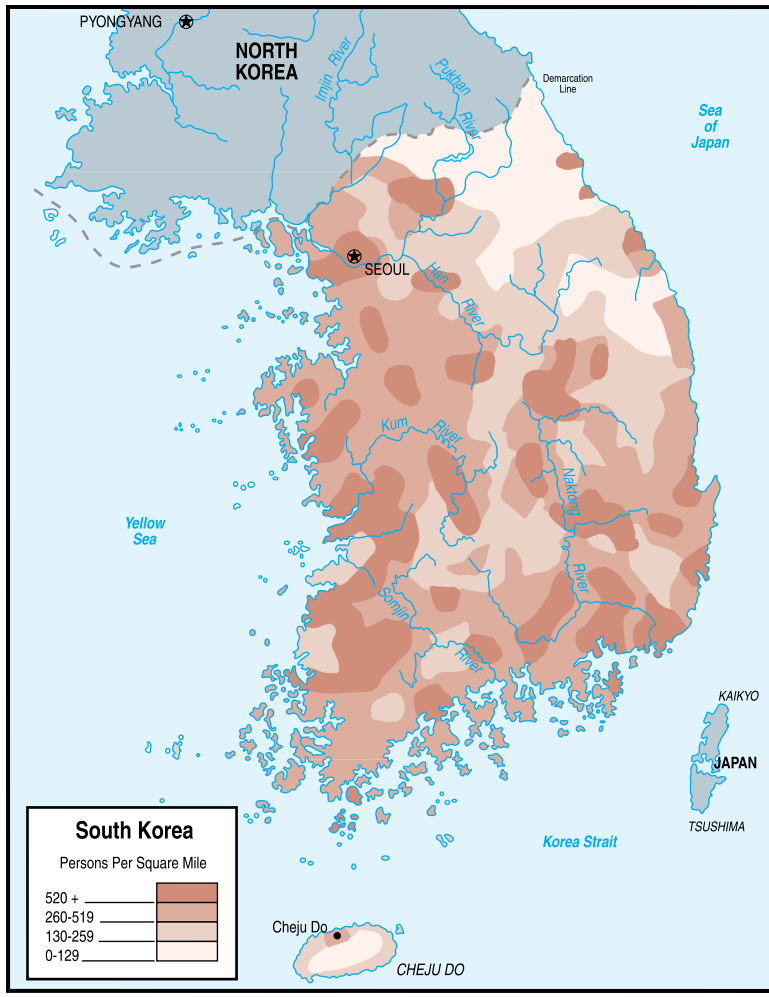
Society

Korean society is diverse. Most place high value on education and maintaining honor (both of the family and the individual). They also adhere to a “clique” mentality that favors insiders over outsiders. The Confucian tradition of venerating scholastic endeavors, combined with the simplicity of the Korean writing system, has created an extremely literate, educated society that has transformed the ROK into the 12th largest industrial economy of the world with a rising standard of living. They believe that an increased education is the way to advance in society and status. Parents sacrifice all they have to send their children to prestigious schools. Koreans are socially judged by the university they attend. The same intensity for pursuing education applies to a strong work ethic in school and the workplace. Honor, respect and dignity are also important virtues. Respect is witnessed when paying homage to elders, superiors, and ancestors. Avoiding open criticisms and public disagreements allows one to “save face,” or maintain honor and dignity. South Koreans’ view of other people ripples outward from a centralized familial point, with the outermost band consisting of strangers. This indifferent view of strangers can be seen when South Koreans bump or push one another in public and rarely excuse themselves as the other person “does not even exist” to the offender.

Social Status

Traditionally, South Korea was divided into a two-class system of Confucian scholars (the *yangban*) and the rest of society. The *yangban* passed rigorous examinations that qualified them for government service and extensive land holdings that came with a government posting. Political and economic power was concentrated in the *yangban*.

Modern Korea is more pluralistic, but vestiges of the two-class system remain. Today's yangban would likely consist of military



Population

officials, government technocrats, politicians, and business leaders. *Yangban* scholars; however, command the most respect from society and yield enormous influence. Professional artists (calligraphers and landscape painters) are considered part of the lower *Chungin* class. Most Koreans, when polled, consider themselves to be middle class.

The Group and the Individual

Major South Korean companies have extensive organizational activities for employees. They provide dormitories, uniforms, and other trinkets intended to foster a sense of group identity. One's academic background (i.e. the particular middle school, high school, or university one attends) serves as another group identifier. The Korean Christian population is very active in its churches. As significant as these group ties are, Koreans will often define themselves in terms of their families or the region where they were born and raised.



Pagoda-style Home

Family

Though the Korean family unit has been influenced by the West, its core values and influence remain solidly based in Confucianism. The family hierarchy revolves around the father and the eldest son, who is expected to lead the next generation and ensure familial continuity. The family dictates acceptable social conduct.

Conservative attitudes toward courtship and marriage prevail. Traditions, combined with educational and familial obligations, generally prevent Korean youth from dating until college. Even in college, dates tend to be arranged. Generally, Koreans date in groups; common activities include meeting at a pub or restaurant, organized group picnics, or hiking expeditions.

Reflecting the traditional view that marriage is foremost a bond between families rather than individuals, most Korean marriages are arranged, though independent choosing of a spouse has become more common. Dating “relationships” are neither arranged nor approved by the families. These relationships are kept discreet. Families strive to join people who come from compatible economic, social, and, in some cases, political backgrounds. Many a “love marriage” has been dashed by the exposure of some undesirable characteristic in a prospective partner’s family. Koreans generally view procreation as the reason for marriage, thus couples are expected to have children. A high premium placed on the first son.

Women

Korean women’s social status is lower than that of Korean men. Though co-ed outings among college students are common, women are excluded from most social functions after they graduate. In the workplace, most company plans include provisions to improve female employee status making better use of their skills, but

women are generally confined to low-level positions. The lack of promotions and significant positions for women reflects the assumption that female employees will quit upon marriage or pregnancy and devote themselves to their families.

In Korean families, the wife's only tangible control is over finances. Most wives retain their maiden names, a practice in keeping with a traditional belief that wives are not worthy to share their husbands' names. Wives are expected to raise their children and help them through the education system.

Education and Literacy

Primary education is tuition-free and compulsory for children ages 6 to 12. Secondary education begins at age 12 and lasts up to 6 years, comprising two cycles of 3 years each. In 1990, 100 percent of children in the relevant age group were enrolled at primary schools; 78 percent of appropriate age children attended secondary school. There were 107 university-level institutions and 298 graduate schools, with a combined student enrollment of 1,127,077. In 1988, the ROK had one of the world's highest post-secondary education enrollment rates at more than 90 percent of the relevant age group. In 2005, the adult literacy rate was 97.9 percent (males 99.2, females 96.6). The central government budgeted 18.9 percent of its expenditures on education in 1995.

Language

Until the fifteenth century, Korean was written using Chinese characters. Then, in 1443, a Korean alphabet, called Han'gul, was developed. Koreans speak and write Hangul (known as Korean in the West). There are several dialects, including the standard dialect of Seoul and central South Korea, but each is mutually understandable. The Korean language is classified as a Ural-Altaic

language similar to Hungarian, Mongolian, or Finnish; it is not tonal like most Asian languages.

The Korean alphabet, Hangul, was invented by Confucian scholars under the direction of King Sejong. Designed as a script for the masses and comprising only 10 vowels and 14 consonants, it is the simplest alphabet in the world. Hangul is one of the principal reasons for the extremely high literacy rate in the ROK. Prior to the adoption of Hangul, Koreans used Chinese characters for writing. The Korean name for these characters is Hanja. Though the pronunciation of the words conveyed by the characters is different than in Chinese, the meaning behind the characters is identical. Though Hanja is known to only the most educated Koreans, it permits fluent written communication with any Chinese person.

Philosophies and Religion

Confucianism

During the Yi dynasty (1392 to 1910), Koreans adopted the philosophy of the honorable master K'ung (K'ung Fu Tzu in Chinese), known as Confucius in the West. Some of the attributes of Confucianism are filial piety, obedience to elders and superiors, and compassion toward fellow man. Interpersonal relations in a Confucian society can be described as concentric circles surrounding an individual. The innermost circle is the family. Working outward follows the community, the church or temple, the workplace, Koreans in general, and then foreigners. In such a society, Korean attitudes toward Americans can be perceived as xenophobic, racist, or inhospitable. Therefore, an invitation extended to an American for a meal in a Korean home should be appreciated as a significant and rare penetration of cultural barriers.

The Confucian legacy influences daily life in the ROK. Confucian values continue to define familial relations. Children treat their grandparents and parents with the utmost deference and respect. The eldest son continues to occupy a revered place. In a family with limited financial resources, the eldest son, whether qualified or not, will be provided with the best opportunity to pursue a higher education, and the best food is reserved for him. The prompt snap to attention and deep bowing that follows the appearance of a senior illustrates continued respect for both age and authority, even beyond the family setting.

Although Confucianism is pervasive in daily life, it is not a religion as it does not promote belief in a god. However, Confucianism permits and fosters the growth of religion in the ROK, since the tenets of most religions are harmonious with Confucian philosophical tenets. As a result, various religions have strong followings in the ROK.

Buddhism

One of the most practiced religions is Buddhism, with a Korean history dating to AD 372. Koreans follow Mahayana Buddhism, which has about 30 denominations.

Mahayana Buddhism is one of two great schools of Buddhist doctrine emphasizing a common search for universal salvation through faith alone. The Chogye-jong is the largest Buddhist order in Korea. The Chogye Order accounts for almost half of Korean Buddhists.

Christianity

Unlike many Asian countries that foster a small population of Christians, Christianity is one of the largest religions in the ROK



Buddhist Temple

(26 percent are Christian; 26 percent are Buddhist). Christianity is most associated with modernization and social reform. Many Christian dissidents have advocated human rights, government reform, and promoted labor organizations and the union movement. This practice stems from Christianity's apparent Korean roots.

There are no records of missionaries nor of any organized body of Catholic believers in Korea before the middle of the 18th century. However, there are traces of contact with Christianity as far back as 1592, when many members of the invading Japanese armies of Toyotomi Hideyoshi were converted Christians. Korea's history of longtime vulnerabilities to Chinese and Japanese control, Japanese colonialism, and the Korean War afforded Christianity a unique opportunity to offer a compelling salvation ethos and promise of both personal and national empowerment.

The ROK has three Anglican dioceses under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate of All England. The Roman Catholic Church in the ROK comprises 3 archdioceses and 12 dioceses. For ecclesiastical purposes, North and South Korea are nominally under a unified jurisdiction. The Catholic Conference of Korea was founded as the comprehensive authority of the Catholic Church in all of Korea. There are more than 100 Protestant denominations in the ROK, including the Korean Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in the Republic of Korea, the Presbyterian Church of Korea, the Korea Baptist Convention, and the Korea Evangelical Church.

Social Customs and Courtesies

Greetings

Greeting and expressing gratitude are very important to Koreans. Words of greeting and thanks are always said with a bow of the head. The depth of the bow depends on the relative seniority of the two speakers. Koreans do not appreciate boisterousness. They generally limit physical contact with strangers to handshakes; touching close friends while conversing, however, is acceptable.

On the other hand, public displays of affection between the genders are regarded as unseemly.

Etiquette

Traditionally, Koreans sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, so shoes are always removed when entering a Korean home. Bare feet can be offensive to old people, so it is advisable to wear socks or stockings when visiting families. A Korean who is ill may wear a surgical mask in public to prevent infecting others.

Koreans do not share expenses for social gatherings; participants are either hosts or guests. It is impolite to talk excessively during a meal. Appreciation for food and service is gratefully received. A gift of fruit, good quality chocolates, or flowers is appropriate. Do not bring anything more expensive than the recipient could afford. Giving four of something is considered unlucky, giving seven of an item is considered lucky. Gifts should be wrapped in the royal colors of red or yellow. People do not blow their noses when anyone present is eating.

Koreans eat their rice and soup with a spoon; chopsticks are used for side dishes. Lying chopsticks on the table indicates one is finished, while laying them on the bowl indicates one is still eating. Do not stick chopsticks straight up in a rice bowl. This is reserved solely for ancestor worship and funeral services. Koreans always wait for the oldest person present to begin eating before others begin, and do not leave the table until the oldest person has finished. When a Korean offers to fill a glass, the glass is held with the right hand and the left hand is placed lightly under it.

Koreans are proud of their culture and are vocal in that pride. Due to the country's history of foreign oppression, many Koreans are offended by foreigners who express superiority to Korea.

Food

Like most ethnic groups throughout the world, South Korea has developed its own food culture to suit its unique history and climate. Not only has the geographical boundaries that separate it from its neighbors impacted on the food culture of the nation, but the four distinct seasons have also influenced what South Koreans eat. Koreans feel strongly that food should be harmonized with natural spices and that balanced meals during the day are good for the health. Most also think that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Because of their agricultural background and Confucian tradition, Koreans place great importance on proper table settings and table etiquette. Koreans have special foods for different seasons and for seasonal festivals.



Korean Market

Sometimes as many as 15-20 dishes are arranged beautifully on the diner table. Diners help themselves from each dish using chopsticks or a spoon. A typical Korean meal consists of rice, soup, rice water and side dishes of vegetables, fish, poultry, eggs, bean-curd and sea plants. Most Korean soups and side dishes are heavily laced with red pepper.

Kimch'i is a traditional fermented vegetable dish flavored with salted fish and other seasonings. It is the most basic side dish at every Korean meal. Kimch'i can be preserved for a long time and was originally put in a clay pot and buried in the fall to allow it to ferment for use throughout the winter months. Its hot and spicy taste is said to stimulate the appetite. It is a nutritious dish, providing vitamins, lactic acid and minerals, otherwise lacking in the winter diet. There are more than 100 varieties of kimch'i.

Another popular dish is Bulgogi, a marinated, charcoal-broiled beef barbecue.



Market Fish Display



Kimch'i Buffet

The most common type of drinking establishment is the *sujiip* (wine bar), but there are also beer houses serving well-known European brands. Koreans offer glasses of liquor to each other as a gesture of camaraderie. When someone offers you an empty glass you are expected to hold it out and receive a fill-up and then to drink it empty. Juniors pour for seniors. Popular Korean drinks include *yakju* (refined fermented rice), *soju* (potato or grain vodka), beer, and ginseng (served either in wine or green tea form).

Although not a Korean custom, most hotels and other tourist facilities add a 10 per cent tipping service charge to bills. Taxi drivers are not tipped unless they help with the luggage.

Clothing

The *hanbok* has been South Korea's traditional clothing since 57 B.C. It consisted of a shirt (*jeogon*) and pants (*pajl*). “*Hanboks* are classified according to their purposes: everyday dress, ceremonial dress and special dress. Ceremonial dresses are worn on formal occasions, including a child's first birthday (*doljanchl*), a wedding or a funeral. Traditional Clothing Korean traditional clothing is both brilliant in its bright colorings and subdued in its flowing lines and the way it hides the shape of one's body. The colorful national costume *hanbok* is often worn during national holidays and on festive occasions. The designs and colors of the various forms represent the rich culture and society of traditional Korea.

In the recent decades, South Korea's economic growth has changed their clothing attire to a more modernized look, as opposed to the traditional *hanbok*. As modernization has become a way of life, wearing the *hanbok* is a fading custom.

Rites of Passage

Ancestor worship plays a prominent role in Korean folk belief. This system regards death as a rite of passage to a new state rather than an ending. Christian, Buddhist, and Confucian concepts also affect Korean attitudes toward death.

Traditionally, Korean marriages were arranged, particularly among the rich and powerful. Today, however, the popularity of arranged marriages has declined, although many Koreans still follow the practice in a modified form. Parents and other relatives locate prospective marriage partners, but the young people have the final say in approving their choices. Among the urban upper classes, the services of highly paid semiprofessional matchmakers are becoming increasingly popular.

Recreation

Children and adults enjoy kite-flying. On the first full moon of the year, homemade kites are launched to bring good luck for the new year. Each kite-maker writes his or her name, birth date, and good luck wishes on a kite, and launches it into the air.

Among modern forms of entertainment, television is enjoyed throughout the country. Outside the home, South Koreans enjoy gathering in the country's numerous coffeehouses and bars.

Koreans demonstrate camaraderie in song. Many Koreans are impressed by visitors who know Korean songs. Koreans love Karaoke. A traditional Korean instrument, the *kayagum*, is played by a musician sitting on the floor. The strings are made of twisted silk, and pass through the bridges on the body of the instrument. Modern Koreans enjoy Western music-especially classical music and their country has produced many fine performers. They are



Traditional Korean Dancers

particularly fond of singing. It is common for Koreans to sing for each other at dinners and other social occasions.

Festivals and Holidays

Korea's long history, agrarian culture, and mix of religions provide a multitude of different festivals and holidays throughout the year. Some are held according to the Lunar Calendar, some are more regional than others, but most are very colorful and have specific customs and unique characteristics.

Until recent times, the death rate for children in Korea was extremely high. Many children died very young, not even surviving the first year of life. Those who lived to see their first birthday generally survived past childhood. As a result, the first birthday marked a major milestone in a child's life. The ceremony of the Tol celebrates the child's life with praying for longevity, preparation of special food to be shared with family members and neighbors, and a special event which is supposed to foretell the child's future.

Gestures

Gestures common in the West with negative connotations should be avoided in the ROK; most South Koreans have had enough exposure to understand their meaning. The "OK" sign, a circle formed by the forefinger and thumb, actually designates "money" to Koreans.

The right hand, supported by the left, should be used to present anything. Use of the left hand should be avoided as it connotes that which is presented has no value or the recipient is not worthy of receiving it properly. Handshakes generally are not strong. Men should not reach for a woman's hand unless she extends hers first.

Koreans do not make space for others to pass them, due partly to the heavy urban population density and the Confucian perception that strangers are relatively unimportant. They do not excuse themselves for running into others; in fact, they say, “*Yo-bo-se-yo*” (Look at me) instead of “excuse me,” nor do Koreans generally form lines.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT

Disease Risk to Deployed Personnel

The National Center for Medical Intelligence (NCMI) assesses South Korea as INTERMEDIATE RISK for infectious diseases. Without force health protection measures, mission effectiveness will be adversely impacted. The following summarizes the infectious disease risks in South Korea. Risk varies greatly depending on location, individual exposures, and other factors. Serious diseases may not be recognized or reported due to lack of surveillance and diagnostic capability. More detailed information is available at <http://www.ncmi.detrick.army.mil>.

Food- and Waterborne Diseases

Sanitation varies with location. Some establishments in urban areas likely are comparable to U.S. standards, but overall protection of food and water is generally below U.S. standards. Local food and water sources (including ice) may be contaminated with pathogenic bacteria, parasites, and viruses to which most U.S. service members have little or no natural immunity. Diarrheal diseases can be expected to temporarily incapacitate a high percentage of personnel within days if local food, water, or ice is consumed. Rare cases of hepatitis A and typhoid fever could occur in those who are unvaccinated. In addition, viral gastroenteritis (e.g., noro-

virus) and food poisoning (e.g., *Bacillus cereus*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Staphylococcus*) may cause significant outbreaks.

Consuming unpasteurized dairy products or raw animal products increases the risk of diseases such as brucellosis and Q fever; rare cases may occur in the absence of countermeasures.

Vector-borne Diseases

The climate and ecological habitat support large populations of arthropod vectors, particularly mosquitoes. Significant disease transmission is sustained during warmer months (typically May through October) and is countrywide, including urban areas. Malaria is the major vector-borne risk in South Korea, capable of causing a small number of cases (fewer than one percent per month in the absence of countermeasures) in U.S. personnel. Malaria in South Korea has only been reported in areas along the demilitarized zone; only vivax malaria is known to occur.

Rare cases of symptomatic Japanese encephalitis may occur among unvaccinated personnel. Symptomatic cases typically require hospitalization of more than 7 days, often including intensive care. Fatality rates are 5-10 percent or higher, with neurologic sequelae that may preclude return to duty in many cases.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Gonorrhea, chlamydia, and other infections may affect a high percentage of personnel who have sexual contact, particularly with prostitutes. Rare cases of hepatitis B could result in unvaccinated personnel having unprotected sexual contact, particularly with prostitutes. Rare cases of HIV could also result among personnel having unprotected sexual contact. Though the immediate impact of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B on an operation is limited,

the long-term health impact on individuals is substantial. A variety of other sexually transmitted diseases, including chancroid, herpes, syphilis, and venereal warts, are common in prostitutes, and may cause symptomatic infection in personnel having unprotected sexual contact.

Water-contact Diseases

Operations or activities that involve extensive freshwater contact (lakes, rivers, streams, or other surface water) may result in rare cases of leptospirosis. In addition, bodies of surface water are likely to be contaminated with human and animal waste. Activities such as wading or swimming may result in exposures to enteric diseases such as diarrhea and hepatitis via incidental ingestion of water. Prolonged water contact also may lead to the development of a variety of potentially debilitating skin conditions such as bacterial or fungal dermatitis.

Respiratory-borne Diseases

Annual incidence of active tuberculosis in 2004 was estimated at 70 cases per 100,000 (compared to the U.S. rate of approximately 6 per 100,000). Prolonged contact with the local population may result in conversion rates to tuberculosis skin testing (TST/PPD screening) that may be elevated over U.S. military baseline.

In addition, deployed U.S. forces may be exposed to a variety of common respiratory infections in the local population. These include influenza, pertussis, viral upper respiratory infections, viral and bacterial pneumonia, and others. U.S. military populations living in close-quarter conditions are at risk for substantial person-to-person spread of respiratory pathogens.

Animal-contact Diseases

Rabies risk in South Korea is assessed as roughly comparable to that in the United States. Human infection is usually associated with direct animal contact (bites or scratches); bats or wild carnivores should be regarded as rabid unless proven otherwise.

Medical Capabilities

South Korea's health care system, one of the best in Asia, can provide effective medical care and public health services to the population during peacetime. Primary and secondary health care is adequate for the population's needs. South Korea's best civilian hospitals and clinics meet U.S. standards.

South Korea's disaster and emergency response capabilities are limited, and mass casualty situations would require assistance from the military and possibly the country's allies. South Korea has a formal disaster control system primarily directed toward coping with floods, the country's most frequently occurring natural disaster. Few physicians, nurses, and technicians want to work in emergency rooms because that task is perceived as arduous, leaving many emergency rooms understaffed. The nationwide emergency telephone number (fire, ambulance, police) is 119.

Medical services, personnel, and facilities are available nationwide, but are disproportionately concentrated in larger cities. U.S. military medical facilities are available to service members. U.S. civilians should consult with U.S. Embassy or Consulate staff prior to visiting a South Korean hospital. The primary language spoken is Korean. Some urban hospitals have English-speaking staff.

South Korea is rapidly developing its medical manufacturing and pharmaceutical industries. Most prescriptions can be filled at South Korean pharmacies.

The Korean National Red Cross (KNRC), under the direction of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, is responsible for civilian and military blood banking. The KNRC has at least 15 blood banks strategically located nationwide. Blood is tested for hepatitis B and C, HIV, and syphilis. Quality control procedures are believed stringent and probably meet U.S. standards for blood banking.

Primary Medical Facilities

Seoul Hospital Armed Forces General Capital

Coordinates 372331N 1270854E

Location In Pundang, near Songnam City in the Southern outskirts of Seoul

Type Military, 1,000 beds

Capabilities Dentistry, gastroenterology, general internal medicine, family medicine, radiology, oral surgery – maxillofacial, orthopedic surgery, angiography, computed tomography scanner, endoscope, possible MRI, 24-hour ER, laboratory

Comments Opened NOV 1999, replaces the Armed Forces Capital Hospital in Seoul. Well staffed and equipped.

Seoul Hospital Samsung Medical Center

Coordinates 372917N 1270508E

Location #50, Ilwon-Dong, Kangnam-Ku, Seoul.

Telephone Administrative – 3410-3114, 3410-0220, 3410-2114
Emergency Department – 3410-2060, 3410-2061
Facsimile – 3410-0229, 3410-3284

<i>Type</i>	Public, 1,226 beds
<i>Capabilities</i>	Dentistry, dermatology, endocrinology, general internal medicine, family medicine, nephrology, neurology, oncology, pathology, pediatrics, psychiatry, anesthesia, cardiothoracic surgery, obstetrics/gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, ENT, plastic surgery, urology, computed tomography scanner, dialysis unit, hemodialysis unit, MRI, ultrasound, x-ray, ambulance, 24-hour ER, helipad, ICU, laboratory, operating room, pharmacy
<i>Comments</i>	Full Name Samsung Medical Center and International Health Service. The leading University Hospital in Korea. Emergency services for foreigners are provided through the International Health Service. Chosen as the U.S. primary medical evacuation facility for the Pacific Rim.

Seoul Hospital Asan Medical Center

<i>Coordinates</i>	37-31-34N 127-06-28E
<i>Location</i>	388-1 Pungnap-Dong, Songpa-Pu just north of the Olympic Stadium in Seoul.
<i>Telephone</i>	Administrative – 2224-3114 Emergency – 2224-3338 Facsimile – 484-2474
<i>Type</i>	Private, 2,200 beds
<i>Capabilities</i>	Allergy and immunology, cardiology, dermatology, endocrinology, gastroenterology, general medicine, general internal medicine, family medicine, hematology, infectious diseases, nephrology, neurology, nuclear medicine, oncology, pediatrics, physical medicine and rehabilitation, psychiatry, radiology,

Capabilities (cont.) anesthesia, cardiovascular, general surgery, neurosurgery, obstetrics/gynecology, ophthalmology, orthopedic surgery, ENT, plastic surgery, thoracic surgery, computed tomography scanner, hemodialysis unit, lithotripter, MRI, x-ray, ambulance, blood bank, burn unit, cardiac care unit, ER, helipad, ICU, laboratory, operating room – 20, trauma unit.

Comments Runs the largest medical treatment program in the country. Services geared toward foreigners. ER described as clean and efficient. Facility capable of limited mass casualty care; limited by staff size. ICU, Cardiac Care Unit, And Neonatal ICU described as state-of-the-art. Delivery suite clean and well equipped. Laboratory described as clean, modern, and well equipped. Blood bank well equipped.

The Asan Medical Center, if maintained as described, would be an excellent site for mass casualty management, particularly if augmented with medical and paramedical personnel.

There are medical facilities at the U.S. Army 121st Medical Evacuation Hospital on base in Seoul, as well as U.S. Army and Air Force medical facilities at all U.S. military bases. Patients requiring extensive, prolonged, or unusual treatment or procedures not available in the ROK are evacuated to the United States or facilities in Japan. Military patients are not referred to local hospitals due to language barriers and local medical standards. Optometrists and facilities for grinding lenses are available locally and inexpensively. Frames can be repaired and replaced at considerable savings locally or at the Post Exchange. Soft, extended wear, and hard contact lenses can be purchased locally, but are

often more expensive than in the United States. Dental care is also provided at U.S. military facilities.

Non-military travelers in the ROK can find acceptable medical treatment locally by select practitioners, some of whom accept payment by U.S. medical insurance providers. The U.S. Embassy in Seoul maintains list of ROK hospitals and medical practitioners who speak English.

HISTORY

The myth of Korea's foundation by the god-king Tangun in B.C. 2333 embodies the homogeneity and self-sufficiency valued by the Korean people. Korea experienced many invasions by its larger neighbors in its 2,000 years of recorded history. The country repelled numerous foreign invasions despite domestic strife, in part due to its protected status in the Sino-centric (China focused) regional political model during Korea's Chosun dynasty (1392-1910). In fact, Hanja, the Korean term for written Chinese characters, remained the primary method of writing on the peninsula until the 20th century. During the 20th century, scholars and others began adopting the Hangeul written language, originally invented in the 15th century by King Sejong the Great.

Historical antipathies to foreign influence earned Korea the title of "Hermit Kingdom" in the 19th century. However, with declining Chinese power and a weakened domestic posture at the end of the 19th century, Korea was open to Western and Japanese encroachment. In 1910, Japan began a 35-year period of colonial rule over Korea. As a result of Japan's efforts to supplant the Korean language and culture, memories of Japanese annexation still evokes fierce animosity and resentment, especially among older Koreans. Nevertheless, many restrictions on Japanese movies, popular music,

fashion, and the like have been lifted, and many Koreans, especially the younger generations, eagerly follow Japanese pop culture.

After Japan's surrender to the Allied Powers in 1945 signaled the end of World War II, the Soviets and the United States began the trusteeships over North and South Korea, respectively, dividing the peninsula along the 38th Parallel. On 15 August 1948, the Republic of Korea (ROK) was established, with Syngman Rhee as the first president; on 9 September 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was established under Kim Il Sung. With a communist North and capitalist South, all unification promises and efforts were ineffective, despite the desires of both sides. The Republic of Korea was the sole legitimate government recognized by the United Nations.

On 25 June 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea. This was the first collective action under the 16-member, U.S. led UN coalition. When China entered the war on behalf of North Korea later that year, a 2-year stalemate ensued. Armistice negotiations, initiated in July 1951, were ultimately concluded on 27 July 1953 at Panmunjom, in the now demilitarized zone. The Armistice was signed by senior military leadership from each nation involved; military representatives of the Korean People's Army, the Chinese People's Volunteers, and the U.S.-led coalition. A peace treaty has never been signed, technically leaving the two nations at war. The war left almost 3 million Koreans dead or wounded and millions of others homeless and separated from their families.

In the following decades, South Korea experienced political turmoil under autocratic leadership. President Syngman Rhee was forced to resign in April 1960 following a student-led uprising. The Second Republic under the leadership of Chang Myon ended after only a year, when Major General Park Chung-hee led a mili-



North Korea Propaganda Village; View from DMZ

tary coup. Park's rule, which resulted in tremendous economic growth and development but increasingly restricted political freedoms, ended with his assassination in 1979. Subsequently, a powerful group of military officers, led by LtGen Chun Doo Hwan, declared martial law and took power.

Throughout the Park and Chun eras, South Korea developed a vocal civil society that led to strong protests against authoritarian rule. Composed primarily of students and labor union activists, protest movements peaked after Chun's 1979 coup and declaration of martial law. A confrontation in Gwangju in 1980 left at least 200 civilians dead. Thereafter, pro-democracy activities intensified, ultimately forcing government political concessions in 1987, including the restoration of direct presidential elections.

In 1987, Roh Tae-woo, a former general, was elected president. Additional democratic advances during his tenure resulted in the 1992 election of a long-time pro-democracy activist, Kim Young-sam. Kim became Korea's first civilian elected president in 32 years. The 1997 presidential election and peaceful transition of power marked another step forward in Korea's democratization when Kim Dae-jung, a life-long democracy and human rights activ-



Demilitarized Zone

ist, was elected from a major opposition party. The transition to an open, democratic system was further consolidated in 2002, when self-educated human rights lawyer, Roh Moo-hyun won the presidential election on a “participatory government” platform. President Lee Myung-bak was assumed the Presidency in February 2008. He received 49 percent of the vote in the December 2007 elections. His next closest rival received only 26 percent of the vote.

Chronology of Historical Events

1887- Korean Empire.

1909

1910- Japanese Colonial Rule.

1945

1910 Korea is annexed by Japan, beginning the period of Japanese Colonial rule.

1919 Nationwide independence movement (March 1st Movement) is crushed by Japanese military after 2 months.

- 1919** Provisional government is exiled in Shanghai, China, unable to gain world recognition.
- 1945** Japan surrenders.
- 1945** Korea is divided into north and south.
- 1945** Korean Peninsula is divided between the Soviets and Americans.
- 1947** UN Temporary Commission on Korea is established.
- 1948** 10 May. U.S.-sponsored elections are held.
- 1948** 15 August. First Republic of Korea (ROK) established; President Syngman Rhee elected.
- 1948** 25 August, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) formed, with Kim Il Sung as Premier.
- 1950** 25 June. North Korean troops open fire and cross the 38th parallel. Seoul is captured in 3 days, starting the Korean War.
- 1950** UN Troops make an Amphibious Landing at Inchon.
- 1950** November. Chinese forces enter the war.
- 1953** Cease fire called.
- 1960** The April Revolution (student uprising) overthrows the First Republic of Korea forcing Syngman Rhee into exile. Second Republic of Korea established.
- 1961** The Glorious Revolution (military uprising) overthrows the Second Republic of Korea.
- 1967** The Third Republic of Korea officially begins under MGen Park Chung Hee.
- 1970** The Gyeongbu Expressway (Seoul-Busan) is completed and opened to traffic.
- 1972** Red Cross initiates talks between North and South Korea.
- 1972** 21 November. Yusin Constitution begins the Fourth Republic of Korea.

- 1974** North Korea faces an oil shock; following the 1973 international oil crisis.
- 1979** President Park Chung Hee is assassinated by his intelligence chief. General Chun Doo-hwan declares martial law.
- 1979** Fifth Republic of Korea begins under Chun Doo-hwan.
- 1980** The Gwangju (massacre) originates as a student uprising but is suppressed through violence that leads to more than 300,000 protestors against the 1979 coup leadership.
- 1987** Democratic elections establish the Sixth Republic of Korea – modern day ROK.
- 1988** 24th Olympic Games held in Seoul.
- 1993** First civilian president elected in 30 years.
- 1994** Kim Jong Il assumes leadership of North Korea following the death of his father Kim Il Sung.
- 1996** South Korea joined the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
- 1997** Asian Economic Crisis.
- 2000** First summit between North and South Korean leaders held. Kim Dae Jung is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 2002** 17th World Cup games are held by South Korea and Japan.
- 2003** August. First round of Six-Party Talks held. Parties involved (U.S., North Korea, China, Russia, Japan, and South Korea) discuss North Korea's possible nuclear disarmament.
- 2005** 10 February. North Korea announces possession of nuclear weapons and suspends participation in the six-party talks.
- 2006** 2 February. U.S. and South Korea begin Free Trade Agreement talks.
- 2007** 7 April. North and South Korea open economic aid talks.
- 2007** 6 May. South Korea and the European Union (EU) announce official negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement.
- 2008** Lee Myung-bak assumes the Presidency.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government

South Korea is a democratically elected, constitutional republic with powers divided among executive, legislative, and judicial bodies. Peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, on the principles of liberal democracy, is the foremost national aspiration. The Constitution mandates the state to establish and implement a unification policy. The Constitution expressly stipulates that the armed forces must maintain political neutrality at all times.

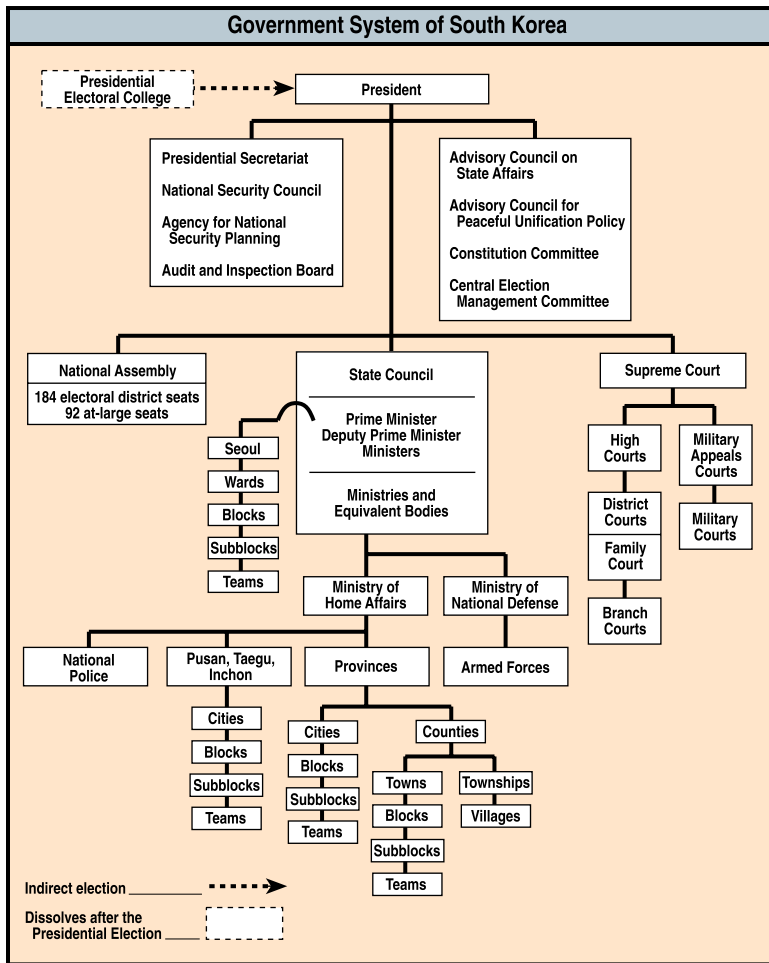
National Level

Executive Branch

The president is elected by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot for a term of 5 years; reelection is prohibited. In times of national emergency and under certain conditions the president may issue emergency orders and take action with regard to economic matters. He may, in times of war, armed conflict, or similar national emergency, declare martial law in accordance with the provisions of law. The president may not dissolve the National Assembly. He is authorized to take directly to the people important issues through national referendum. The president appoints the prime minister (with the consent of the National Assembly) and other public officials that comprise his state council and national security team.

The State Council consists of the president, the prime minister and no more than 30 and no fewer than 15 others appointed by the president (on the recommendation of the prime minister). The council deliberates on policies that fall within the executive power.

No member of the armed forces shall be a member of the council, unless retired from active duty.



Administrative Functions

The National Security Team includes the president, the prime minister, ministers of security-related ministries, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the director of national intelligence, and other advisors.

The Board of Audit and Inspection is established under the president to inspect revenue and expenditure accounts, as well as the states' accounts and those of other organizations prescribed by law. It also inspects the administrative functions of executive agencies and public officials.

Election Management Committees are established to oversee elections and national referendums. The committees are composed of three members appointed by the president, three appointed by the National Assembly, and three appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Their term of office is 6 years and they may not be expelled from office except following impeachment or a sentence of imprisonment.

Legislative Branch

The National Assembly is unicameral and composed of not fewer than 200 members, elected for 4 years by universal, equal, and secret ballot. A regular session is held annually, and extraordinary sessions may be convened upon presidential request or one-quarter of the Assembly's members. The period of regular sessions cannot exceed 100 days. The National Assembly may recommend removal of the prime minister or any other minister by a simple majority vote. It may pass a motion to impeach the president or any other public official and may inspect or investigate state affairs.

Judicial Branch

South Korea's legal system combines elements of continental European civil law, Anglo-American law, and Chinese classical

thought. The Supreme Court is the highest court, consisting of at least 14 justices, including the chief justice. The president appoints the chief justice, with the National Assembly's consent, for a 6-year term; he may not be reappointed. Other Supreme Court justices are appointed for 6 years by the president on the chief justice's recommendation. The appointment of Supreme Court justices, however, requires the National Assembly's consent. The court may receive and decide on appeals against Appellate Court decisions in civil and criminal cases. It is also the final tribunal to review decisions of the courts-martial and to try election cases.

The Constitutional Court has nine adjudicators appointed by the president; three are chosen from National Assembly selections and three from persons nominated by the chief justice. The court adjudicates constitutionality of a law (when requested by the other courts), impeachment, and disputes between state agencies or between state agencies and local governments, and petitions relating to the Constitution.

The Appellate Court consists of four courts, situated in Seoul, Taegu, Pusan, and Kwangju, with 4 chief, 67 senior, and 149 other judges. The courts have appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and can also pass judgment of administrative litigation against government decisions.

District Courts are established in all major cities: there are 13 chief, 186 senior, and 604 other judges. They exercise jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases in the first instance.

The Family Court is in Seoul and has a chief judge, judges, and probation officers. This court has jurisdiction in domestic matters and juvenile delinquency.

Courts-Martial exercise jurisdiction over offenses committed by armed forces personnel and civilian employees. They may try civilians accused of military espionage or interference with the execution of military duties.

Local Level

The ROK is divided into six provincial-level cities; the special city of Seoul and the five cities directly governed by the central government: Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, Taejon, Kwangju; and nine provinces: Cheju-do, Cholla-bukto, Cholla-namdo, Ch'ung-chong-bukto, Ch'ung-chong-namdo, Kanwon-do, Kyonggi-do, Kyongsang-bukto, and Kyongsang-namdo.

Major cities are further divided into wards (suffix *-gu*) and precincts (*-dong*). The provinces are divided into counties (*-gun*) and cities (*-shi*) with populations greater than 50,000.

The counties are divided into towns (*-up*) with populations of 20,000 to 50,000, townships (*-myon*) and villages (*-ri*). Cities and the townships are further subdivided to facilitate communication between government and citizens on local matters.

Politics

Elections

Presidential elections are held every 5 years; National Assembly elections every 4 years. All citizens 20 years old or older can vote.

Parties

Under the Constitution, political parties may be established, and the plural-party system is guaranteed. However, a political party

whose aims or activities are contrary to the basic democratic order may be dissolved by the Constitutional Court.



Administrative Provinces

Principal Parties

- Uri Party
- Grand National Party
- Democratic Labor Party
- Democratic Party
- People-Centered Party)
- United Liberal Democrats

Pressure Groups

- Korean National Council of Churches
- National Democratic Alliance of Korea
- National Federation of Student Associations
- National Federation of Farmers' Associations
- National Council of Labor Unions
- Korean Veterans' Association
- Korean Traders Association
- Korean Confederation of Trade Unions

Foreign Relations

In August 1991, North and South Korea joined the UN. The ROK is active in most UN specialized agencies and many international forums. The ROK has hosted major international events, such as the 1988 Summer Olympics, the 2002 World Cup Soccer Tournament (co-hosted with Japan), and the 2002 Second Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies.

Economic considerations have a high priority in Korean foreign policy. The ROK seeks to build on its economic accomplishments to increase its regional and global role. It is a founding member

of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and chaired the organization in 2005.

The Republic of Korea maintains diplomatic relations with more than 170 countries and a broad network of trading relationships. The United States and Korea are allied by the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty. Korea and Japan coordinate closely on numerous issues, which include consultations with the United States on North Korea policy.

United States

The United States believes that the question of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is, first and foremost, a matter for the Korean people to decide.

Under the 1954 U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty, the United States agreed to help the Republic of Korea defend itself against external aggression. Since that time in support of this commitment, the United States has maintained military personnel in Korea, including the Army's Second Infantry Division and several Air Force tactical squadrons. To coordinate operations between these units and the 690,000-strong Korean armed forces, a Combined Forces Command (CFC) was established in 1978. The head of the CFC also serves as Commander of the United Nations Command (UNC) and U.S. Forces Korea (USFK).

Several aspects of the security relationship are changing as the U.S. moves from a leading to a supporting role. In 2004, agreement was reached on returning the Yongsan base in Seoul—as well as numerous other U.S. bases—to the ROK and eventually relocating all U.S. forces south of the Han River. In addition, the U.S. and ROK governments decided to send 12,500 of the 37,500 U.S. troops out of Korea by 2008 and the United States will bol-

ster combined U.S./ROK deterrent and defense capabilities by providing US\$11 billion in force enhancements in Korea and at regional facilities over the next 4 years.

As Korea's economy has developed, trade has become an increasingly significant aspect of the U.S.-Korea relationship. The United States seeks to improve access to Korea's expanding market and increase investment opportunities for American business. Structural reforms contained in the IMF's 1998 program for Korea improved access to the Korean market, although a range of serious sectoral and structural barriers remain. Korean leaders appear determined to successfully manage the complex economic relationship with the United States and to take a more active role in international economy to benefit Korea's status as a major trading nation. On 2 February 2006, the two governments announced their intent to negotiate a free-trade agreement.

South Korea has a very notable generational gap. The divergence of the younger population and the older, wartime generations affects many aspects of the nation, from presidential elections to views on the United States. The older generation is more welcoming to U.S. troops and feel the United States provides stability on the peninsula protecting South Korea from another North Korea invasion. The younger generation feels that the United States is the primary hindrance to North and South Korea reunification. Most Koreans, regardless of age, mistrust the American government's "good will" and feel U.S. government efforts prevent South Korea from obtaining true self-reliance. However, most South Koreans admire U.S. popular culture, economic strength, and education system.

North Korea

For almost 20 years after the 1950-53 Korean War, relations between North and South Korea were minimal and very strained.

Official contact did not occur until 1997 and continued with the Red Cross Contact and Family Reunification Projects in 1985. In the early 1990s, relations between both countries improved with the 1991 South-North Basic Agreement, which acknowledged that reunification was the goal of both governments, and with the 1992 Joint Declaration of Denuclearization. However, divergent positions on the process of reunification, and the North Korean weapons programs, compounded by South Korea's tumultuous domestic politics and the 1994 death of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung, contributed to a cycle of warming and cooling of relations between North and South. Although both Koreas aspire to have a unified Korea; injurious political, military, and economic aspects cannot be ignored. Solidified unity is not feasible as a first step, but rather the first unification would realistically be attained through the loosest of ties. From this loose "confederation" more clearly defined, negotiated, and contracted decisions would arise as a single vision over an extended period of time.

Relations improved again following the 1997 election of Kim Dae-jung. His Sunshine Policy of engagement with the DPRK set the stage for the historic June 2000 inter-Korean summit between President Kim and North Korea leader Kim Jong Il. President Kim was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2000 for the policy, but the prize was tarnished by revelations of a US\$500 million dollar "payoff" to North Korea that immediately preceded the summit.

Relations again became tense following the October 2002 North Korea acknowledgement of a covert program to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons. Following this acknowledgement, the United States, along with the People's Republic of China, proposed multilateral talks among the concerned parties to deal with this issue. At the urging of China and its neighbors, the DPRK agreed to meet with China and the United States in April 2003. In August of that

year, the DPRK agreed to attend Six-Party Talks aimed at ending the North's pursuit of nuclear weapons that added the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Russia to the table. Two more rounds of Six-Party Talks between the United States, the Republic of Korea, Japan, China, and the DPRK were held in February and June of 2004. At the third round, the United States put forward a comprehensive proposal aimed at completely, verifiably, and irreversibly eliminating North Korea's nuclear weapons programs.



Statue Advocating Reunification

A fourth round of talks commenced in July 2005, held over a period of 20 days between July and September. All parties agreed to a Joint Statement of Principles on 19 September, in which, among other things, the six parties unanimously reaffirmed the goal of verifiably eliminating nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. In the Joint Statement, the DPRK committed to “abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards.” The Joint Statement also commits the United States and other parties to certain actions during the process. The United States offered a security assurance, specifying that it had no nuclear weapons on ROK territory and no intention to attack or invade the DPRK with nuclear or other weapons. The United States and DPRK will take

steps to normalize relations, subject to the DPRK's implementing its nuclear weapons elimination pledge and resolving other long-standing concerns. While the joint statement provides a vision of the end-point of the Six-Party process, much work lies ahead to implement the elements of the agreement.

Under President Roh Moo-hyun, the ROK has simultaneously sought to eliminate the DPRK's nuclear weapons through the Six Party Talks and pursued a policy of reconciliation known as the Peace and Prosperity Policy. By engaging with the DPRK through projects such as the Kaesong Industrial Complex, the ROK hopes to invigorate North Korea's economy and engineer a gradual, long-term unification process. Efforts were severely halted when the DPRK conducted a nuclear test on 9 October 2006. Immediate sanctions were imposed by the UN Council under Resolution 1718, although South Korea and China did not participate. South Korea feared destabilizing a vulnerable and tenuous infantile economic relationship with North Korea. China began "border crossing inspections" in name only. Inspectors were not actually controlling items entering North Korea. Negotiations continue in 2007 to reinstitute a disarmament plan.

China

Formal relations with China were established in 1992, and economic engagement has expanded since. Political relations improved with the exchange of summits between the two leaders in 1995 and annual meetings since then. China has supported the Agreed Framework and participated as a mediator with North Korea in the four-way diplomatic talks. However, the ROK remains wary of China's military influence in the region, its support of North Korea, and its potential involvement in a Korean War as occurred in 1953.

Japan

Relations with Japan have historically been strained, mainly caused by residual tensions from the Japanese occupation of the peninsula. This tension has lessened as the ROK became more connected to the Japanese economy; trade and investment with Japan constitutes a large portion the South Korean economy. However, diplomatic spats do regularly occur over what the South Koreans consider insensitive behavior on the part of the Japanese. These diplomatic spats revolve around the Japanese Prime Minister's annual visit to the Yasukuni shrine that honors Japan's war dead, including war criminals from WWII, and a disparity with Japanese history books which minimalize the Japanese occupation of South Korea. Japan continues to dispute South Korea's control of the Dokdo islands,, having lost control of them in 1945.

Russia

Economic engagement, political cooperation, and military exchanges have increased since 1990. The ROK has loaned Russia more than US\$1 billion since 1992, but Russia has had difficulty making payments. In lieu of payment, the ROK accepted defense equipment and supplies such as T-80U main battle tanks and enriched uranium for nuclear fuel. Trade has expanded to the point that signs at business establishments in the ports of Pohang and Pusan are often in the Russian Cyrillic alphabet.

In September of 1995, Moscow declared that its friendship treaty with North Korea was invalid, but contradicted that declaration in September of 1996. With the political and economic confusion in Moscow, it appears that foreign policy toward the Korean peninsula is likely to be driven by financial considerations. Since the South lacks interest in buying exclusively Russian hardware and the North is interested, despite lacking funds to do so, Russian

foreign policy may favor the North. Generally, South Korean relations with Russia have improved, but close cooperation is not likely in the near term.

ECONOMY

Statistics

Gross Domestic Product US\$823.8 billion (2007)

Real Growth Rate 4.8%

per Capita US \$24,600

Composition by Sector

Agriculture 3.0%

Industry 40%

Services 57%

Growth Rate 8.0%

Inflation Rate 2.5%

Debt (external) US\$311 billion

Labor Force Total 24 million

Services and Other 73 %

Industry 18 %

Agriculture 9 %

Unemployment Rate 2.9%

Revenues US\$245 billion

Expenditures US\$241 billion

Industries Electronics, telecommunications, automobile production, chemicals, shipbuilding, steel

Agricultural Products Rice, root crops, barley, vegetables, fruit, cattle, pigs, chickens, milk, eggs, fish

Exports	US\$386 billion
<i>Commodities</i>	Semiconductors, wireless telecommunications equipment, motor vehicles, computers, steel, ships, petrochemicals
<i>Partners</i>	China 21.3%, U.S. 13.3%, Japan 8.1%, Hong Kong 5.9%
Imports	US\$359.5 billion
<i>Commodities</i>	Machinery, electronics and electronic equipment, oil, steel, transport equipment, organic chemicals, grains, plastics
<i>Partners</i>	Japan 16.8%, China 15.7%, U.S. 11%, Saudi Arabia 6.7%
Natural Resources	Limited coal, tungsten, iron ore, limestone, kaolinite and graphite

In the early 1960s, the government of Park Chung Hee instituted sweeping economic policy changes emphasizing exports and labor-intensive light industries, leading to rapid debt-financed industrial expansion. The government carried out a currency reform, strengthened financial institutions, and introduced flexible economic planning. In the 1970s Korea began directing fiscal and financial policies toward promoting heavy and chemical industries, as well as consumer electronics and automobiles. Manufacturing continued to grow rapidly in the 1980s and early 1990s. The Republic of

Korea's economic growth over the past 30 years has been spectacular. Per capita GNP, only US\$100 in 1963, exceeded US\$24,000 in 2007. South Korea is now the United States'

seventh-largest trading partner and is the 12th-largest economy in the world.

In recent years Korea's economy moved away from the centrally planned, government-directed investment model and toward a more market-oriented one. Korea bounced back from the 1997-98 Asian financial crisis with some International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance, but based largely on extensive financial reforms that restored stability to markets. These economic reforms, pushed by President Kim Dae-jung, helped Korea maintain one of Asia's few expanding economies, with growth rates of 10 percent in 1999 and 9 percent in 2000. The global economy and falling exports contributed to a slower, 3.3 percent growth, in 2001, prompting consumer stimulus measures that led to 7 percent growth in 2002. Consumer over-shopping and rising household debt, along with external factors, slowed growth to near 3 percent again in 2003. Economic performance in 2004 improved to 4.6 percent, based largely on vibrant exports, and remained at or above 4 percent in 2005 and into 2006.

Economists are particularly concerned that South Korea's economic growth potential has fallen, due to structural problems that are becoming increasingly apparent, along with a rapidly aging population. Foremost among these structural concerns is the rigidity of South Korea's labor regulations and the need for more constructive relations between management and workers; the country's underdeveloped financial markets and a general lack of regulatory transparency are also key concerns. Restructuring Korean conglomerates

(“chaebols”) and creating a more liberalized economy with a mechanism for bankrupt firms to leave the market are also significant, unfinished reform tasks. Korean policy makers are increasingly worried about corporate investment diverting to China and other lower-wage countries.

North-South Economic Ties

North and South Korea have moved forward on many economic cooperation projects. The following projects are most prominent:

- **Tourism.** ROK-organized tours to Mt. Kungang in North Korea began with cruise boat tours in 1998. Overland tours to Mt. Kungang began in 2003.
- **Infrastructure Development.** East and west coast railroad and roads links have been reconnected across the DMZ and



North-South Unifying Globe

work continues to improve these transportation routes. Much of the work conducted in North Korea has been funded by the ROK. On the west coast, the rail line and road are both complete as far north as the Kaesong Industrial Complex (six miles north of the DMZ). Although the east and west coast railroad and road links have been reconnected across the DMZ, rail link tests did not occur until May 2007. The roads crossing the DMZ are used on a daily basis between South Korea and Mt. Kumgang, as well as to the Kaesong industrial Complex.

- **Kaesong Industrial Complex (KIC).** Following a June 2003 groundbreaking the KIC entered its pilot phase, when 15 ROK companies began constructing manufacturing facilities. By the end of 2005, 13 of the companies had begun operations. Original plans for the complex's first phase envisaged participation by 250 ROK companies during 2006 have been suspended following the North's nuclear test in October 2006.

Two-way trade between North and South Korea, legalized in 1988, had risen to US\$697 million by 2004. This total included a substantial quantity of non-trade goods provided to the North as aid (food, fertilizer, etc.) or as part of inter-Korean cooperative projects. Approximately half of the total trade consisted of commercial transactions and was trade based on processing-on-commission arrangements. The ROK is North Korea's second largest trading partner.

THREAT

Crime

Although the crime rate in the ROK is low, in major metropolitan areas there is risk of pocket picking, purse-snatching, hotel room burglaries, and residential crime in which foreigners can be targeted. In addition, foreigners have been reported being molested

and raped. Americans have been targeted for assaults, mainly in the known tourist areas. Travelers can reduce the likelihood of encountering such incidents by taking the same precautions that they would take in the urban United States. U.S. personnel should only carry enough cash for their daily needs and keep their valuables in secured locations. Proof of U.S. citizenship should be readily available in case of questioning by South Korean officials. Thieves target passports, which they use for illegal purposes; U.S. personnel should carry photocopies, not only of their passports but also of their airline tickets and driver's license. The originals should be stored separately in a secure location.

Travel Security

The Republic of Korea has a modern economy and tourist facilities are widely available. The transportation systems such as taxis, buses, railways, subways, and airlines are available throughout the ROK and are well maintained. Although roads are well paved and widely traveled, the ROK has a significantly higher traffic fatality rate than does the U.S. due to aggressive drivers, excessive speeds, running red lights, and motorcyclists that weave in and out of traffic and onto sidewalks. Drivers should always be vigilant when traveling and be aware of their environment. U.S. personnel are potential targets for terrorist attacks overseas and transportation systems and places where Westerners congregate are the most likely places for a terrorist attack. Unusual or suspicious activity should be reported to the local police and U.S. Embassy.

Terrorism

International

The terrorist threat to U.S. interests in the ROK is assessed as moderate. The terrorist operating environment favors the ROK be-

cause of the country's overall tight security mechanisms. The U.S. Embassy and U.S. military installations have increased security efforts at their facilities due to the threat from the ongoing Global War on Terrorism. Al Qa'ida has stated that Korea is a viable target for terrorist attack due to its support of and participation in the war. In June 2004, Islamic terrorists affiliated with Abu Musab al-Zarqawi in Iraq beheaded a South Korean national working as a translator for a Korean supply company. Due to the close working relationship between the United States and Korea and their shared support in the War on Terrorism, Korea and U.S. personnel in Korea will remain potential targets for terrorist attacks.

Indigenous

Anti-U.S. demonstrations and protests by various student movements are conducted periodically at U.S. installations. The host nation does a good job of monitoring these demonstrations and they generally do not pose a threat to U.S. Forces operating in the ROK. Occasionally the demonstrations have become confrontational and/or violent and U.S. personnel should avoid large demonstrations and places where crowds congregate.

Intelligence Services

The National Intelligence Service, first known as the Korea Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), was established in 1961. In 1981, KCIA changed its name to the Agency for National Security Planning. Today Korea's main intelligence agency is known as the National Intelligence Service (NIS). The goals of the NIS are to: collect, coordinate and distribute information on the nation's strategy and security; maintain documents, materials, and facilities related to the nation's classified information; investigate crimes

affecting national security; and investigate crimes related to the mission of the NIS staff.

Host-Nation Intelligence Threat

U.S. government employees or military members traveling abroad are occasionally placed under surveillance. U.S. government employees and military members have reported suspicions that their hotel rooms were searched or their phone conversations monitored. Any U.S. government-related personnel should seek out either base security personnel or U.S. Embassy security personnel to report suspected activities.

Foreign-Intelligence Threat

Some foreign embassies with hostile intentions toward the U.S. government have residences in South Korea. The most likely threat would come from the China and Russia embassies. Additionally, North Korea is known to have infiltrators living in areas throughout South Korea. These infiltrators are interested in U.S. military activities and will likely collect on U.S. military personnel stationed or deployed in South Korea.

ARMED FORCES

The modern defense structure and military alliances of the ROK are a result of the Korean Conflict and the prevailing state of war with North Korea.

In 1953, the United States signed a Mutual Defense Treaty that established co-responsibility for the “strategic control” of the ROK. The command of ROK forces belongs to the ROK National Command Military Authority (NCMA). The NCMA is the ROK’s highest authority and source of strategic guidance to the Commander-in-

Chief Combined Forces Command (CINCCFC) and interfaces with the ROK-U.S. Military Committee (MC). The MC is the agency through which the ROK and United States pass strategic direction and operational guidance to CINCCFC. During Armistice, CINCCFC exercises combine delegated authority over designated ROK combat forces. The ROK Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) transfers operational control of selected ROK forces to CINCCFC at CFC Defense Condition 3. If necessary, operational control can be passed earlier than Defense Condition 3 upon request by CINCCFC. CFC is commanded by a U.S. four-star general.

For 35 years, U.S. troop levels fluctuated at around 43,000; since the late 1970s, U.S. troop levels have fluctuated at around 37,000 men, a level established by President Jimmy Carter in a unilateral attempt to reduce tensions with the North. The withdrawal of troops initiated the first ROK defense reorganization. The ROK is shifting to a unified command and warfighting component organization closer to that of the U.S. forces in Korea.

This reorganization was initiated by a Ministry of Defense Reform Committee report on restructuring the ROK military that was approved in December 1999 by President Kim, Dae-Jung. The reorganization was part of President Kim's fiscal austerity plan for the ROK in response to the financial crisis.

The DMZ between North and South Korea is administered by the United Nations commission for the Reunification and Rehabilitation of Korea. North and South Korea, with a modest addition of allied UN forces that include elements of the U.S. Army's 2d Infantry Division, maintain significant numbers of troops along the DMZ. UN and U.S. forces only serve in the Joint Security Area near the armistice village of Panmunjon. There have been frequent reports of minor conflicts in this area. From the time it signed the armistice



Ceremonial Honor Guard Marches at the Korean War Memorial

until the end of 1997, the ROK accused the North of 429,800 agreement violations; a corresponding number of violations have been charged against the ROK by the North.

South Korea is striving for the capability to defend itself from northern aggression without the assistance of U.S. forces.

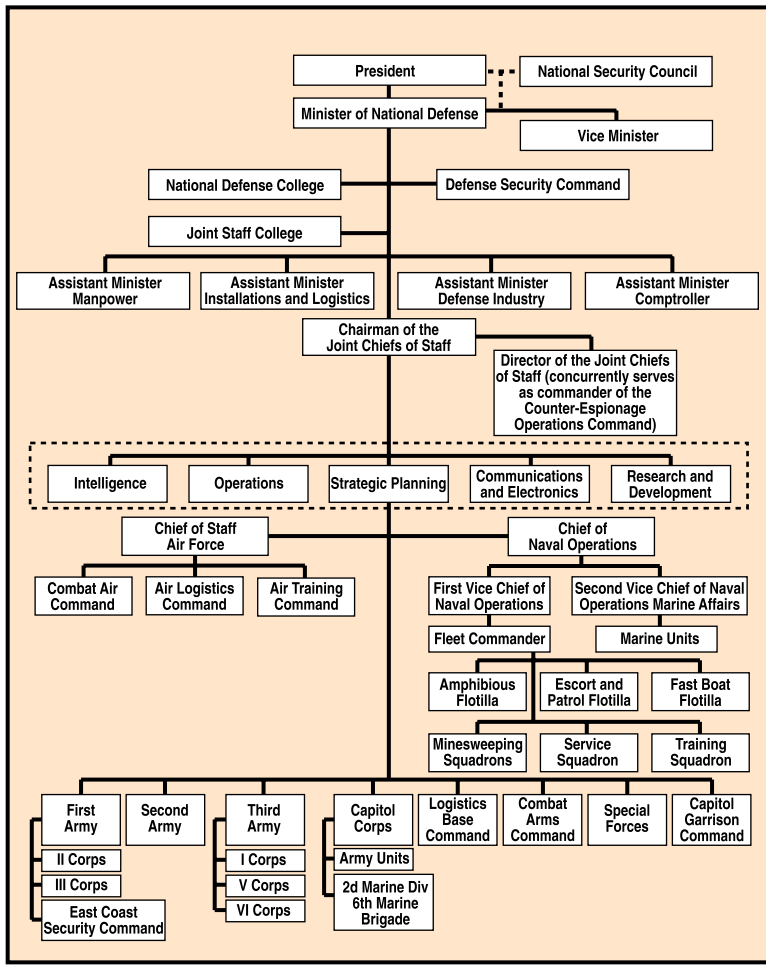
Mission

ROK forces' mission is to initially defend the country against a massive attack by North Korea's combined armed forces until the United States and UN achieve adequate force levels to sustain an offensive, liberate the North Koreans, and reunify the peninsula under open and democratic government.

Organization and Capabilities

The president is commander in chief of the ROK Armed Forces. He chairs the National Security Council, which includes the prime

minister, the minister of national defense, and the heads of various government ministries. The minister of national defense is the ROK's highest ranking defense official and exercises operational



ROK Organization

control of the ROK Armed Forces through the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Chiefs of each armed service are represented in the Ministry of National Defense. The Chairman of the JCS is a non-voting member of the National Security Council.

The armed forces of the ROK consist of the Army, Air Force, and Navy, which has a subordinate naval aviation element and a Marine Corps. Border defense and internal security functions are supported by a large paramilitary force.

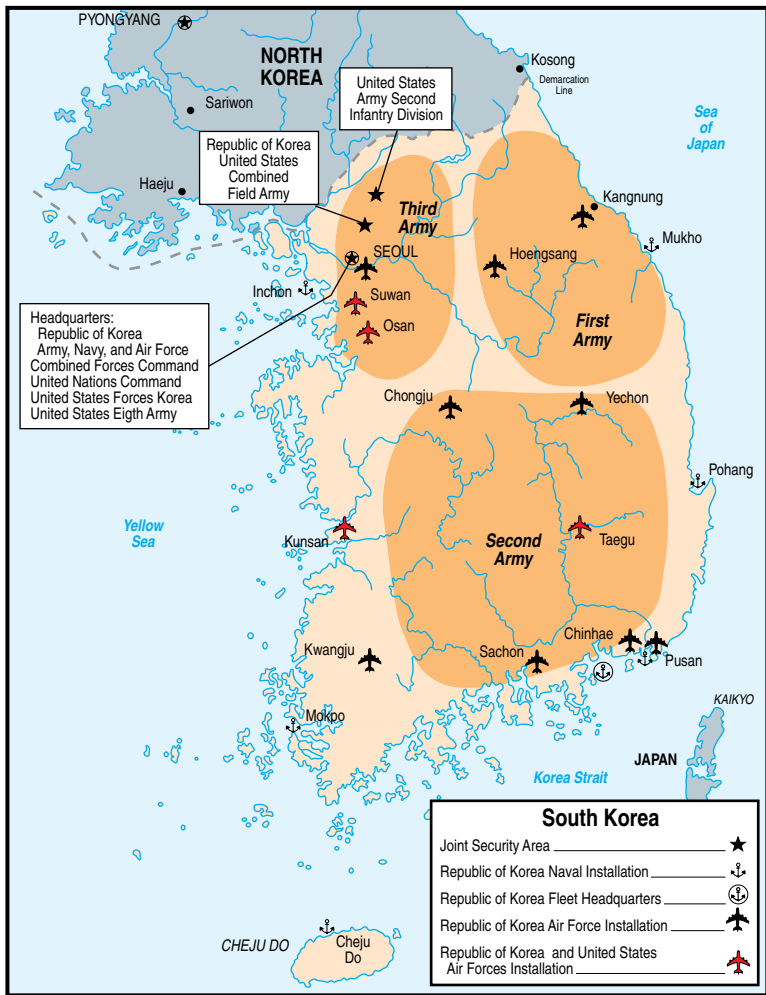
Combined, the ROK Armed Forces have an active strength of 690,000. Approximately 50 percent of the force is composed of conscripts serving their minimal obligation. The annual levy of conscripts is approximately 159,000 men.

ROK Armed Forces Reserves number 4.5 million personnel. The Army maintains the largest reserve force with 1.4 million regular reservists and a 3.3-million-member Homeland Reserve Defense Force. By calling up the reservists, it is estimated that the ROK could raise the bulk of its defense to 8 million indigenous troops; the ROK troops would be supported by 640,000 Americans.

Personnel

Service in the ROK Armed Forces is compulsory for males; all services impose an initial obligation of 36 months by law, but it is seldom enforced. Most contracts are generally for 26 months in the ground forces and an additional 1 or 2 months in the naval and air forces. Subsequent service in the professional military structure is voluntary. The military age of service is 18 years. ROK's estimated military manpower availability is 12,458,260 males at least 20 years old. Of those, 9,932,000 are believed fit for service. The number of males reaching military age annually is 344,700.

The ROK military rotates senior leaders through 2-year maximum tours in two promotion cycles per year.



Military Base Locations

Capabilities

The armed forces are professional, well trained, and motivated; their mission is self defense with a counterattack capability focused on North Korea.

Force Modernization

South Korea is concentrating on indigenous arms production. Modern aviation, naval, and ground combat platforms are now superior to those of the North. The ROK is focused on protecting itself from infiltration from the North and developing a missile defense capability to counter the North's ballistic missile threat.

Army




















Organization

The Army's active components coordinate land-based military operations, including point air defense; theater air defense is an Air Force responsibility. All ground-attack helicopters in military service are operated by the Army Aviation command. Ground combat units are divided into the First ROK Army (FROKA) that defends the eastern half of the DMZ; the Third ROK Army (TROKA) that defends the western half of the DMZ; and a theater reserve army, the Second ROK Army (SROKA) that defends the rear areas and coastlines with 23 infantry divisions.

The defense reorganization would eliminate the Army commands and consolidate subordinate corps under a Ground Component Command structure, much like that of theater U.S. forces in which the 8th U.S. Army commander is the Ground Component Commander of U.S. ground forces.

The active components of the ROK Army are organized into three armies of nine corps that consist of the following:

- 5 mechanized infantry divisions, each with

Enlisted	no insignia					
	mundug-byong	yi-byong	il-byong	sang-byong	byong-jang	
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Private Second Class</i>	<i>Private First Class</i>	<i>Corporal</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	
Enlisted						
	ha-sa	chung-sa	sang-sa	won-sa		
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	<i>Sergeant First Class</i>	<i>Master Sergeant</i>	<i>Sergeant Major</i>		
Officers						
	jun-wi	so-wi	chung-wi	tae-wi	so-ryong	
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>	<i>Lieutenant</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Major</i>	
Officers						
	chung-ryong	tae-ryong	chun-jang	so-jang	chung-jang	tae-jang
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Brigadier General</i>	<i>Major General</i>	<i>Lieutenant General</i>	<i>General</i>

ROK Army Rank Insignia

- 3 mechanized infantry brigades, with 6 mechanized infantry battalions
- 1 armor brigade, with
 - 3 armor battalions
- 1 field artillery brigade
- 1 combat engineer brigade
- 12 infantry divisions (25 in SROKA reserves), each with
 - 3 infantry regiments and an armor battalion
- 1 field artillery regiment, with
 - 4 field artillery battalions
 - 1 combat engineer battalion
 - 1 reconnaissance battalion
- 3 independent infantry brigades
- 3 independent mechanized brigades
- 4 independent armor brigades
- 6 special warfare brigades (3 strategic and 4 tactical)
 - 1 special warfare group
- 3 counter-infiltration brigades
- 7 ranger regiments
- 2 aviation brigades
- 5 surface-to-air missile battalions
- 3 surface-to-surface missile brigades

The active strength of the ROK Army is 560,000 personnel. There are 3.1 million reservists in the Ready Reserve Command subordinate to SROKA.

Equipment

Tanks

T-80U (RUS)

K1A1 120-mm Tanks

K-1 MBT (ROK)
M-47 Medium Tank
M48A2/3 Medium Tank
M48A5 Medium Tank

Infantry Fighting Vehicles (IFV)

K200 KIFV (ROK)
BMP-3 (Russia)

Armored Personnel Carriers (APC)

M-113
M-577 (M-113 command variant)
KM-900 (ROK-produced Italian Fiat 6614)

Antitank Weapons

M18 76-mm antitank gun
Panzerfaust Mark 3
TOW-2A
M67 recoilless rifle (57-, 75-, and 90-mm)
M40A2 106-mm recoilless rifle
LAW M72

Artillery

203-mm M110 self propelled howitzer
203-mm M115 towed howitzer
155-mm K9 self-propelled howitzer (ROK)
155-mm M109A2 self propelled howitzer
155-mm M114 towed howitzer
155-mm KH-179 howitzer (ROK)
105-mm M102 towed howitzer
105-mm KH-178 towed howitzer (ROK)
175-mm M107 self propelled gun
155-mm M59 towed gun

Multiple Rocket Launch Systems

130-mm Kooryong (ROK)
Surface-to-surface missiles

Mortars

KM29A1 81-mm (ROK)
KM187 81-mm (ROK)
KM19 60-mm (ROK)
KM181 60-mm (ROK)

Antiaircraft Artillery

M167/168 Vulcan ADA Vehicles
BI-HO 30-mm Twin SPAAG (Flying Tiger) (ROK)
GDF-003 35-mm towed (CHE)
L/60/70 40-mm towed (SWE)

Surface-to-air Missiles

Javelin MANPAD (GBR)
Stinger MANPAD
Mistral MANPAD (FRA)

Army Aviation

Cobra-AH-1F
Hughes MD500
UH-1B IROQUOIS
UH-1H IROQUOIS
Chinook-CH-47D
Blackhawk-UH-60P
AS-332L SUPER PUMA
BO 105-CBS

NOTE: All equipment is of U.S. origin unless noted.

Air Force

Organization

The ROK Air Force (ROKAF) is responsible for defending South Korean airspace through ground-based air defenses and interceptors and providing aviation support to ground operations. Korea's past production of the F-16D Fighting Falcon under license, recent acquisition of the F-15K Strike Eagle, and planned acquisition of an airborne early warning (AEW) platform indicate the ROKAF's capability to project power regionally. Ground-based air defense, formerly an ROK Army responsibility, is now the ROKAF's responsibility. The ROKAF consists of ground-based air defense and aircraft units organized into the following:

- 9 fighter wings
- 8 strike squadrons,
- 4 air defense squadrons,
- 1 counterinsurgency squadron,
- 1 forward air control squadron,
- 2 reconnaissance squadrons,
- 1 search-and-rescue squadron,
- 1 transport wing, and
- 1 flight training school

The ROKAF routinely trains with U.S. Air Force squadrons based in South Korea. It is also integrated into the CFC Air Component Command (ACC) command and control infrastructure.

Personnel

The active manpower of the ROKAF is 63,000 personnel.

Equipment

Fighters

F-16C Fighting Falcon

F-4D/E Phantom II

F-5A Tiger

F-5E Tiger II

F-15K Strike Eagles

Counterinsurgency/attack

A-37B Dragonfly

A-50 Golden Eagle (eventually replacing the A-37B)

Reconnaissance

RF-4C Phantom II

RF-5A Tiger

Forward Air Control

KO-1 Forward Airborne Controller

O-2A Super Skymaster

Transport

C-130H Hercules

C-130H-30 Hercules

CN-235M (ESP)

Trainers

T-50 Golden Eagle (replacing T-38A)

KT-1

T-38A

Il-103 (RUS)

F-16D Fighting Falcon

F-5B Tiger

F-5F Tiger II
T-59/Mk 67 Hawk (GBR)

Helicopters

Bell 212 SAR
Bell 412 SAR
AS 332L Super Puma (FRA)
CH-47D Chinook
UH-60P Blackhawk
VH-60N Blackhawk
Ka-32A1, -32AM (HELIX-C) (RUS)

Air Defense Systems

Mistral MANPADS (FRA)
Javelin MANPADS (GBR)
Nike Hercules (medium- to high-altitude SAM system)
I-HAWK (low- to medium-altitude SAM system)

Air-to-air Missiles

AIM-120 AMRAAM
AIM-9 Sidewinder
AIM-7 Sparrow

Air-to-surface Missiles

Nike Hercules (medium to high alt.)
I-HAWK (low to medium alt.)
AGM-65A Maverick
AGM-84 Harpoon
AGM-142 Havenap

Deployment

The ROKAF is deployed to Chongju, Chungwon, Kangnung, Kimhae, Kunsan, Kwangju, Saecheon, Seoul, Sosa, Suwon, Taegu, Wonju, and Yechon.




















U.S. air bases in the ROK are Kunsan and Osan.

Navy

The Republic of Korea Navy (ROKN) is a modern, well-equipped force that is quickly adding more capable combatants and formulating new and ambitious strategic goals. The ROKN has primarily focused on the coastal threats around the peninsula. Until recently, nine, Ulsan-class small (2,180 ton) anti-submarine warfare frigates were the principal combatant in the ROKN. Within the past several years, the ROKN completed construction of three 3,900-ton class destroyers under the KDX (Korean Destroyer Developmental) program. The KDX program continues with plans to build six 4,800-ton class destroyers, the KDX II (six of which have already been built), followed by three 7,000-ton Aegis-class destroyers (the first was launched in May 2007), the KDX III. Complimenting the new acquisitions is a broader definition of the strategic purpose of the ROKN. ROK Minister of National Defense, Yoon Kwang-ung, elaborated on this new strategic goal by calling for a “strategic mobile fleet as a way to heighten the nation’s status and self-esteem.” More specifically, the Chief of Staff of the ROKN, cites the need for a “strategic mobile fleet that can conduct maritime operations and pursue balanced development of multi-dimensional fighting power for maritime, undersea, air and landing operations.”

The ROKN is ahead of schedule in the military’s force-wide transformation to a future Strategic Mobile Fleet but it lacks the air

capability necessary to support regional or Pacific operations. The ROK is looking beyond its traditional peninsular and coastal security interests and is now identifying national security interests regionally by building a Navy that keeps pace with neighbors, par-

Enlisted	no insignia					
	mundung-byong	yi-byong	il-byong	sang-byong	byong-jang	
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Apprentice Seaman</i>	<i>Seaman</i>	<i>Seaman First Class</i>	<i>Petty Officer Third Class</i>	<i>Petty Officer Second Class</i>	
Enlisted						
	ha-sa	chung-sa	sang-sa	won-sa		
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Petty Officer First Class</i>	<i>Chief Petty Officer</i>	<i>Senior Chief Petty Officer</i>	<i>Master Chief Petty Officer</i>		
Officers						
	jun-wi	so-wi	chung-wi	tae-wi	so-ryong	
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Ensign</i>	<i>Lieutenant Junior Grade</i>	<i>Lieutenant</i>	<i>Lieutenant Commander</i>	
Officers						
	chung-ryong	tae-ryong	chun-jang	so-jang	chung-jang	tae-jang
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Commander</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Commodore</i>	<i>Rear Admiral</i>	<i>Vice Admiral</i>	<i>Admiral</i>

ROK Navy Rank Insignia

ticularly Japan. The ROKN is striving to establish a strategic naval base on Cheju-do (southern most island) to build a future Strategic Mobile Fleet consisting of at least three Expeditionary Groups (EGs). The new proposal calls for doubling all of the ROKN's major warships to six Aegis warships (first hull to be launched 30 June 2007), twelve 5,000-ton destroyers (six launched as of April 2007), two LPD (LPX) amphibious landing platforms (one launched as of April 2007), and six Type-214 submarines (three launched as of June 2008). The new fleet's main objective would be to protect vital ROK trading routes that stretch from the Korea Straits to as far as the Straits of Malacca near Singapore. More than 90 percent of South Korean oil imports and 60 percent of the country's exports move through those sea routes.

Organization

In 1996 the ROKN was reorganized into three fleets, the 1st Fleet at Donghae, the 2d Fleet at Pyeongtaek, and the 3d Fleet at Pusan—each commanded by a rear admiral. Fleet Command is located at Chinhae and is headed by the commander of the Naval Operations Center, who holds the rank of vice admiral. Each fleet contains one combat flotilla, 1 logistic support squadron, and 1 training unit. The Marine Corps was designated an independent service in November 1987. The Naval Operations Center and the Naval Logistics Command are at Chinhae; the Naval Aviation Command is at Pohang.

Personnel

The total manpower in the Navy is 67,000, of which 19,000 are conscripts (includes ROKN and ROKMC). Navy conscripts serve a 26-month term.

Naval Procurement

Besides the KDX destroyer program, the ROKN is constructing other major naval vessels, including a vessel capable of transporting a ROK battalion and its heavy weapons under the Korean Landing Platform Experimental (LPX) project. The first LPX (DOKDO) was launched in July 2007. The second LPX (MARADO) is planned for 2009/10, and the third LPX for 2011 has possibly been halted. The LPX designs range up to 19,000 tons with the capability to carry 10 helicopters (below deck storage), 2 LCMA's (LCAC hovercraft equivalents), and 1 combat ready ROK Marine Battalion (700 Marines). The plan is for the LPX to be used in future international peacekeeping operations because of its "fleet" command and control capability and its ability to transport Marines, landing boats, armored vehicles, and helicopters.

The ROKN plans to double the number of P-3 maritime patrol planes from current eight to 16 by the end of 2009.

Equipment

Submarines

CHANG BOGO-Class (Type 209; German design, ROK built)
KSS-1 DOLGORAE-Class midget (ROK)

Destroyers

KDX II
KDX I

Frigates and Corvettes

POHANG-Class (ROK)
DONGHAE-Class (ROK)
ULSAN-Class (ROK)

Patrol Craft

SEA DOLPHIN- PKM class fast attack, patrol (ROK)

PAE KU-Class fast attack, missile (U.S. and ROK)

Mine Warfare Craft

WON SAN Minelayer

MSC 268-class minesweepers (ROK)

Kan Keong-class minehunters (ROK)

Amphibious

ALLIGATOR-Class tank landing ship (ROK)

LST 1-510 and 511-1152-Class tank landing ship

LU Mulkae-class

LSM Ko Mun class

LCM-8-class mechanized landing craft

LCUA-class air-cushioned personnel landing craft (ROK)

Naval Aviation

Westland Lynx Mk 99 antisubmarine warfare helicopter (GBR)

MD 500MD ASW Defender helicopter

SA 319, 319B Alouette III

P-3C Update III+ Orion patrol craft

S-2E/F Tracker patrol craft

Naval Weapon Systems

British Aerospace Sea Skua antiship missile (GBR)

AGM-84A Harpoon antiship missile

Aerospatiale Exocet antiship missile (FRA)

German SUT and SST-4 torpedoes

U.S. Mk 37 and Mk 44

ROK Blue Shark and White Shark

Deployment

The main fleets are the First Fleet, headquartered at Donghae, which defends the east coast; the Second Fleet, headquartered at Pyeongtaek, responsible for defending the west coast; and the Third Fleet, headquartered at Pusan, which is responsible for defending the southern peninsula and Cheju Do.

Marine Corps




















Organization

The ROK Marine Corps (ROKMC) is a potent strike force. Its primary responsibility is to defend the strategic Northwest Islands on North Korea's west coast. The 6th Brigade and the regiment-sized Y'ongp'yong Island Defense Unit is charged to defend these key islands. The 2d ROKMC Division defends the waterborne approaches to Seoul along the Kimp'o peninsula and Kangwa Island. They are under the operational control of the Capital Defense Command. The 1st ROKMC Division is the primary amphibious force for operations against North Korea's flank; it is in Pohang near the amphibious training areas, the ROKMC Amphibious Support Group, and the ROKMC Training and Education Group. There is also a Cheju Defense Command under the operational and administrative control of the 3d ROK Fleet, comprising three reserve infantry battalions. The ROKMC has three batteries of truck-mounted coastal defense guns and Harpoon antiship missiles.

Personnel

There are more than 25,000 ROK Marines. The ROKMC is the only all-male service in the ROK. Basic training lasts 6-weeks at recruit training in Pohang; conscription is 26 months. ROK

Marines served with distinction in Vietnam with U.S. Marines and they routinely train with them in Pohang. The 1st ROK Marine Division sponsors the Korea Incremental Training Program four times yearly. ROK and U.S. Marines begin the

Enlisted	no insignia					
	mudung-byong	yi-byong	il-byong	sang-byong	byong-jang	
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Private Second Class</i>	<i>Private First Class</i>	<i>Corporal</i>	<i>Sergeant</i>	
Enlisted						
	ha-sa	chung-sa	sang-sa	won-sa		
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Staff Sergeant</i>	<i>Sergeant First Class</i>	<i>Master Sergeant</i>	<i>Sergeant Major</i>		
Officers						
	jun-wi	so-wi	chung-wi	tae-wi	so-ryong	
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Warrant Officer</i>	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>	<i>Lieutenant</i>	<i>Captain</i>	<i>Major</i>	
Officers						
	chung-ryong	tae-ryong	chun-jang	so-jang	chung-jang	tae-jang
<i>U.S. Equivalent</i>	<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>	<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Brigadier General</i>	<i>Major General</i>	<i>Lieutenant General</i>	<i>General</i>

ROK Marine Corps Rank Insignia

training program with squad-level tactics and conclude with a battalion-sized, force-on-force exercise. This program is unique as the ROK and U.S. Marines are attached to each others' units throughout the exercise, allowing interoperability and familiarity between the forces.

Equipment

Tanks

K1 MBT (ROK)

M-48A3 Medium Tank

M-47 Medium Tank

Armored Fighting Vehicles

LVTP-7 amphibious assault vehicle

AAV7A1 amphibious assault vehicle (ROK)

Artillery

105-mm M102 towed howitzer

155-mm KH179 towed howitzer (ROK)

155-mm M109A2 self propelled howitzer

155-mm K9 self propelled howitzer

76-mm OTO Melara naval gun (ITA)

Antiship Missiles

AGM-84A Harpoon antiship missile

Antiaircraft Weapons

20-mm Vulcan antiaircraft artillery

Mistral surface-to-air missile (FRA)

Antitank Weapons

38 vehicle-mounted TOW antitank missiles

South Korea Marine Police

Formerly the South Korea Coast Guard, the Marine Police operate a number of offshore and inshore patrol craft as well as helicopters that can augment the ROKN capabilities.

The mission of the Marine Police is to conduct antipiracy operations, prevent smuggling, enforce water pollution control measures, law enforcement, and control illegal immigration. They operate on purely civilian matters out to 12 NM from shore. The Marine Police force numbers around 8,500 persons.

Equipment

Ships

DAEWOO Type offshore patrol craft (ROK)

HANG KANG-Class offshore patrol craft (ROK)

MAZINGER-Class offshore patrol craft (ROK)

SEA DRAGON/WHALE-Class offshore patrol craft (ROK)

HYUNDAI-Class coastal patrol craft (ROK)

SEA WOLF/SHARK-Class coastal patrol craft (ROK)

BUKHANSAN-Class coastal patrol craft (ROK)

430 TON Class offshore patrol craft (ROK)

KILURKI-Class inshore patrol craft (ROK)

CHEBI-Class inshore patrol craft (ROK)

Auxiliary Ships

JAEMIN I/II/III-Class salvage ship (ROK)

Tae Pung Yang I salvage ship (ROK)

Tae Pung Yang II salvage ship (ROK)

Aircraft

MD 500MD patrol helicopter

Security Forces

The ROK has a Civilian Defense Corps. It is composed of a Homeland Defense Force and reserve military personnel, primarily male citizens between the ages of 20 and 50. Their principal tasks are to safeguard lives and property, and conduct air raid defense and search and rescue during war with the North and during a disaster.

The National Police Agency (NPA) is the Republic of Korea's police force. The NPA includes the following: central headquarters, central police organization, 14 regional police agencies, 231 police stations, and 2,930 branch offices. Other affiliated institutes include the Police University, the Police Comprehensive Academy, the National Central Police Academy, the Driver's Licensing Agency, and the Police Hospital. There are no state, municipal, or local police systems in the country. The Regional Police agencies are assigned all local cases.

In addition to major police functions, the NPA is responsible for riot control, including student demonstrations and other public disorder; coastal security, including patrolling coastal waters, countering anti-smuggling operations, and coordinating counter-espionage operations with the navy and the air force; conducting combat operations against small-scale North Korean infiltration attempts; monitoring foreign residents in South Korea; anti-communist operations, including counterintelligence activities and monitoring security risks; and counter-terrorist operations.

The NPA's Central Police Organization focuses on the national level, while the Regional Police Agencies work on the local level.

In addition to the three NPA tasks, the Regional Police Agency missions include establishing, operating, and coordinating of the 112 emergency response system (similar to the U. S. 911 system); traffic control; licensing drivers; overseeing special police forces and combatant police units; and operating police aircraft.

The NPA has jurisdiction throughout the Republic of Korea.

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT RECOGNITION

INFANTRY WEAPONS

0.45-in Pistol Springfield M1911A1

**Cartridges**

0.45 cal. ACP (11.4 x 23 mm)

Method of Operation

Short-recoil, semiautomatic

Feed Device

7-round box magazine

Weight, Empty

1.13 kg

Overall Length

219 mm

NOTE: some versions have been chambered for 9- x 19-mm Parabellum or .38-cal Super (9- x 23-mm) cartridges.

9-mm Pistol Daewoo DP51 Mark II



Cartridges	9 x 19 mm
Effective Range	50 m
Operation	Delayed blowback with selectable double-action trigger mechanism
Feed Device	Detachable 10- or 12-round double-column box magazine
Weight, Empty	0.8 kg
Overall Length	190 mm

NOTE: The double-action trigger mechanism allows the firer to activate a fast-shooting double-action mode of fire.; trigger pull is reduced from 5.44 kg to 2.27 kg.

9-mm Pistol Beretta 92FS (U.S. M9)



Cartridges
Effective Range
Operation
Feed Device

9 x 19 mm
50 m
Short-recoil single- or double-action
Detachable 15-round double-column box magazine

Weight, Empty
Overall Length

0.875 kg
217 mm

5.56-mm Assault Rifle K2



Cartridges	5.56 x 45.0 mm
Effective Range	600 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	700 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas-piston action, selective fire (automatic, semi-automatic, 3-round burst)
Feed Device	Detachable 30-round box magazine
Weight Unloaded	3.26 kg
Overall Length	
Extended	980 mm
Folded	730 mm

5.56-mm M16A1



Caliber	5.56 x 45 mm
Effective Range	800 m
Rates of Fire	
Cyclic	700 rounds/minute
Automatic	60 to 80 rounds/minute
Single-Shot	40 to 50 rounds/minute
Method of Operation	Gas blowback direct action, air-cooled, selective fire (automatic, single-shot) (3-round burst available)
Feed Device	20- or 30-round detachable box magazine
Weight (Loaded)	3.85 kg (20-round magazine)
Overall Length	990 mm
NOTE:	optional bayonet (knife and wire cutter) and under-barrel grenade launcher available.

5.56-mm Short Assault Rifle Model K1A (South Korea)



Cartridges	5.56 x 45.0 mm
Range	
Maximum	2,500 m
Effective	250 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	700 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas action, selective fire (automatic, semiautomatic, 3-round burst)
Feed Device	Detachable 20- or 30-round box magazine
Weight Loaded	3.2 kg
Overall Length	
Extended	838 mm
Retracted	653 mm

NOTE: The telescoping wire stock locks in 3 positions: extended, half-extended, retracted.

0.30-in Carbine M1



Caliber	.30 in
Effective Range	300 m
Method of Operation	Gas, self-loading
Feed	15- or 30-round detachable box magazine
Overall Length	904 mm
Weight (Loaded)	2.77 kg

7.62-mm Rifle M14



Cartridge	7.62 x 51.0 mm
Range	
Maximum	1,500 m
Effective	350 m
Operation	Gas blowback, semiautomatic fire
Feed Device	20-round box magazine
Weight Unloaded	4.8 kg
Overall Length	1,120 mm, without bayonet

0.45 cal. M3A1/A3



Cartridges	0.45 ACP; 9- x 19-mm Parabellum
Effective Range	200 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	450 rounds/minute
System of Operation	Blowback, automatic
Feed Device	30-round detachable box magazine
Weight Loaded	3.63 kg
Overall Length	757 mm (stock extended)

NOTE: in the M3A1, the cocking handle was replaced by a hole in the bolt to allow the bolt to be pulled back by inserting the right forefinger; the ejection port and cover were enlarged, and a flash suppressor was added (to some).

5.56-mm Light Machinegun K3



Caliber	5.56 x 45 mm
Range	
Maximum	3,600 m
Effective	800 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	700 to 1,000 rounds/minute
Operation	Gas (adjustable) action, automatic fire
Feed Device	Disintegrating link belt or 30-round box magazine
Weight Unloaded	6.85 kg (with integral bipod)
Overall Length	1,030 mm

7.62-mm General Purpose Machinegun M60



Type	General purpose machinegun
Caliber	7.62- x 51-mm NATO
Ranges	
Maximum	3,750 m
Effective Range With Bipod	1,100 m
Effective Range With Tripod	1,800 m
Rate of Fire, Cyclic/Practical	500 to 650/200 rounds/minute
System of Operation	Gas, automatic
Feed Device	Disintegrating link belt
Weight (Loaded)	11.1 kg
Overall Length	1.26 m

7.62-mm General Purpose Machinegun FN MAG



Cartridge	7.62 x 51 mm NATO
Effective Range	1,500 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	650 to 1,000 rounds/minute
Method of Operation	Gas, automatic
Feed Device	Disintegrating metal link belt
Weight Loaded	13.92 kg (with butt stock and bipod)
Overall Length	1,260 mm

0.30-in/7.62-mm Heavy Machinegun Browning M1919A4



Cartridge	0.30-06 or 7.62 x 51 mm NATO
Effective Range	1,000 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	400 to 500 rounds/minute
Operation	Short recoil, automatic fire
Feed Device	250-round belt
Weight Empty	14.06 kg
Overall Length	1,044 mm

NOTE: mostly used as a fixed gun in tanks and on vehicles

0.50-in Heavy Machinegun Browning M2 HB



Cartridge	050 Browning (12.7- x 99-mm)
Range	
Maximum	6,765 m
Effective	Over 1,500 m
Cyclic Rate of Fire	450 to 600 rounds/minute
Operation	Short recoil, selective fire
Feed Device	100-round disintegrating-link belt
Weight Loaded	38 kg
Overall Length	1.656 m

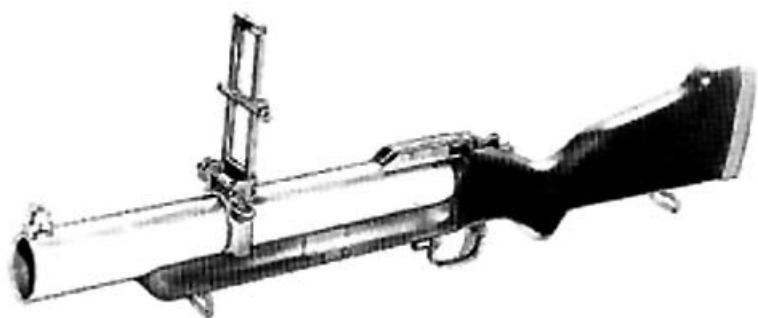
40-mm M203 Grenade Launcher



Cartridge	40 x 46 mm
Method of Operation	Breech loaded, sliding barrel
Effective Range	Point target 150 m; area target 350 m
Weight (Loaded)	1.63 kg
Overall Length	380 mm

NOTE: The M203 grenade launcher was originally designed for attachment to the M16-series assault rifles. The M203 can be used attached to an M16 assault rifle or M4 carbine, or as a standalone weapon attached to a modified stock.

40-mm Grenade Launcher M79



Ranges	
Effective, Point Target	150 m
Effective, Area Target	350 m
Maximum	400 m
Method of Operation	Manual, break-open, single shot
Sights	Front, blade; rear, folding leaf, adjustable
Weight Unloaded	2.72 kg
Overall Length	737 mm

40-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher K4



Ammunition	40 x 53 mm HE-dual-purpose
Range	
Maximum	2,200 m
Effective	1,500 m
Rate of Fire	
Cyclic	325 to 375 rounds/minute
Rapid	60 rounds/minute
Sustained	40 rounds/minute
Operation	Blow back ignition system, selective fire (semiautomatic, automatic)
Feed Device	24- or 48-round belt from ammunition box
Weapon Weight Unloaded	34.4 kg
Weight of Mount with Cradle	29.5 kg
Overall Length	1,072 mm
NOTE:	most commonly mounted on some M48 tanks, KIFVs, and Type 6614 APCs.

ARMOR

Main Battle Tank T-80U (Ukraine)



Crew	3
Armament	
Main Gun	125-mm smoothbore gun
Coaxial	7.62-mm machinegun
Auxillary	12.7-mm heavy machinegun; gun-launched ATGM
Maximum Speed	70 km/h
Range	440 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/40 percent
Vertical Step	1.0 m
Trench	2.85 m
Fording	1.8 m (5.0 m with preparation)
Combat Weight	46,300 kg
Length x Width x Height	9.7 x 3.6 x 2.3 m
Fuel Capacity	1,680 liters and two 200-liter removable drums

Main Battle Tank M48A2, M48A5



Crew	4
Armament	
Main	90-mm (A2) or 105-mm rifled gun (A5)
Coaxial	7.62-mm machinegun
Top of Turret	7.62- or 12.7-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	48 km/h
Road Range	258 km (A2); 500 km (A5)
Gradient/Side Slope	60/30 percent
Vertical Step	0.9 m
Trench	2.6 m
Fording	1.2 m
Combat Weight	47,200 kg (A2); 49,000 kg (A5)
Length x Width x Height	
M48A2	8.7 x 3.6 x 3.1 m
M48A5	9.3 x 3.6 x 3.1 m
Fuel Capacity	1,268 liters (A2); 1,420 liters (A5)

NOTE: M48A2 shown. Optional armament includes a 40-mm automatic grenade launcher.

Main Battle Tank K-1, K-1A1, K-1A1E (South Korea)



Crew	4
Armament	
Main	K-1 105-mm rifled gun; K-1A1, K-1A1E 120-mm smoothbore gun
Coaxial	7.62-mm machinegun
Top of Turret	12.7-mm and 7.62-mm machineguns
Maximum Speed	65 km/h
Road Range	500 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/30 percent
Vertical Step	1.0 m
Trench	2.74 m
Fording	1.8 m (2.2 m with kit)
Combat Weight	
K-1	51,500 kg
K-1A1, K1A1E	53,200 kg
Length x Width x Height	9.7 x 3.6 x 2.25 m
Fuel Capacity	1,200 liters of diesel

Armored Fighting Vehicle Families KIFV, KAFV (South Korea)



Crew; Passengers	3, 9
Armament	
KIFV Infantry Fighting Vehicle	12.7-mm and 7.62-mm machineguns
KAFV Armored Fighting Vehicle	40-mm turreted grenade launcher, 12.7-mm coaxial machinegun
KAFV 90	90-mm turreted cannon, 7.62-mm coaxial and 7.62-mm pintle-mounted machineguns
K281A1 SP Mortar System	81-mm mortar and 12.7-mm machinegun
K242A1 SP Mortar System	107-mm mortar and 12.7-mm machinegun
K263A1	20-mm Vulcan anti-aircraft gun
Maximum Speed	70 km/h (7 km/h on water)
Range	480 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/30 percent
Vertical Step	0.64 m
Trench	1.68 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	13,200 kg
Length x Width x Height	5.5 x 2.8 x 1.9 m (to top of hull)
Fuel Capacity	400 liters of diesel
NOTE:	Other variants include surface-to-air and gun air-defense systems, ambulance, command-post vehicle, NBC vehicle, recovery vehicle, ammunition support vehicle. Details above are for KIFV (shown above) unless stated otherwise. Future variants may carry ATGMs.

Armored Personnel Carrier BTR-80A



Wheel Configuration	8 x 8
Crew; Passengers	3; 7
Armament	30-mm automatic gun and 7.62-mm coaxial machinegun
Maximum Speed	90 km/h (10 km/h on water)
Range	800 km (120 km on water)
Gradient/Side Slope	60/42 percent
Vertical Step	0.5 m
Trench	2.0 m
Fording	Amphibious (hydrojet propulsion)
Combat Weight	13,600 kg
Length x Width x Height	7.7 x 2.9 x 2.8 m
Fuel Capacity	300 liters of diesel

Advanced Amphibious Assault Vehicle LVTP-7



Crew; Passengers	3; 25
Armament	12.7-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	64 km/h
Road Range	482 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/60 percent
Vertical Step	0.9 m
Trench	2.438 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	22,800 kg
Length x Width x Height	7.9 x 3.3 x 3.3 m
Fuel Capacity	681 liters of diesel

Amphibious Infantry Fighting Vehicle BMP-3



Crew; Passengers	3; 7
Armament	
Main	100-mm rifled gun and 30-mm automatic cannon
Coaxial	7.62-mm machinegun
Bow	2x 7.62-mm machinegun, one on each side
Other	AT-10 ATGMs (launched from 100-mm gun)
Maximum Speed	70 km/h (10 km/h on water)
Range	600 km (70 km on water)
Gradient/Side Slope	75/35 percent
Vertical Step	0.8 m
Trench	2.5 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	18,700 kg
Length x Width x Height	6.7 x 3.3 x 2.5 m
Fuel Capacity	690 liters of diesel (multifuel capable)

NOTE: The command post variant, BMP-3K, has a crew of 3 and carries up to 3 additional personnel.

Armored Personnel Carrier Bv 206s (Sweden)



Crew; Passengers	4; 8
Armament	12.7-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	50 km/h
Range	370 km
Gradient/Side Slope	100/60 percent
Vertical Step	0.6 m
Trench	1.7 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	7,000 kg
Overall Length x Width x Height	6.9 x 2.0 x 2.0 m
Fuel Type	Diesel

NOTE: South Korea uses mortar-carrier (shown), weapons-carrier, and command-post variants of the Bv 206S.

Armored Personnel Carrier 6614, KM900 series (Italy)



Crew; Passengers	1; 10
Armament	12.7-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	100 km/h (4 km/h on water)
Range	700 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/30 km/h
Vertical Step	0.4 m
Fording	Amphibious
Combat Weight	8,500 kg
Length x Width x Height	5.9 x 2.5 x 2.2 m
Fuel Capacity	142 liters of diesel

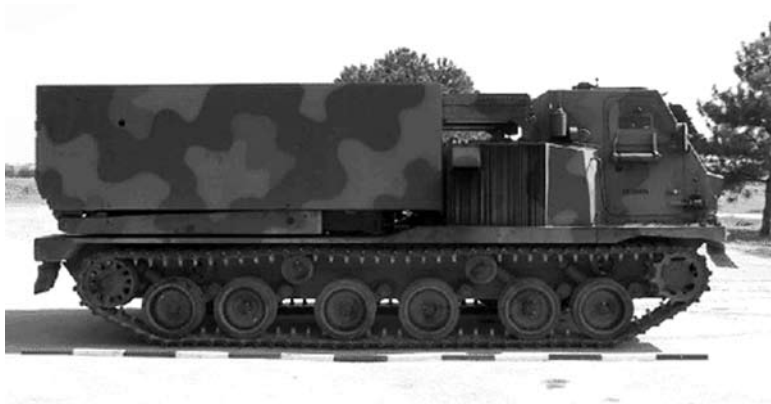
Multi-purpose Armored Vehicle Barracuda (South Korea)



Crew; Passengers	2; 10
Armament	12.7-mm or 7.62-mm machinegun
Maximum Speed	100 km/h (10 km/h on water)
Range	700 km
Gradient/Side Slope	80/30 percent
Vertical Step	0.6 m
Trench	1.2 m
Fording	1.3 m (amphibious)
Combat Weight	11,650 kg
Length x Width x Height	6.1 x 2.5 x 2.3 m (to top of hull)
Fuel Capacity	200 liters of diesel

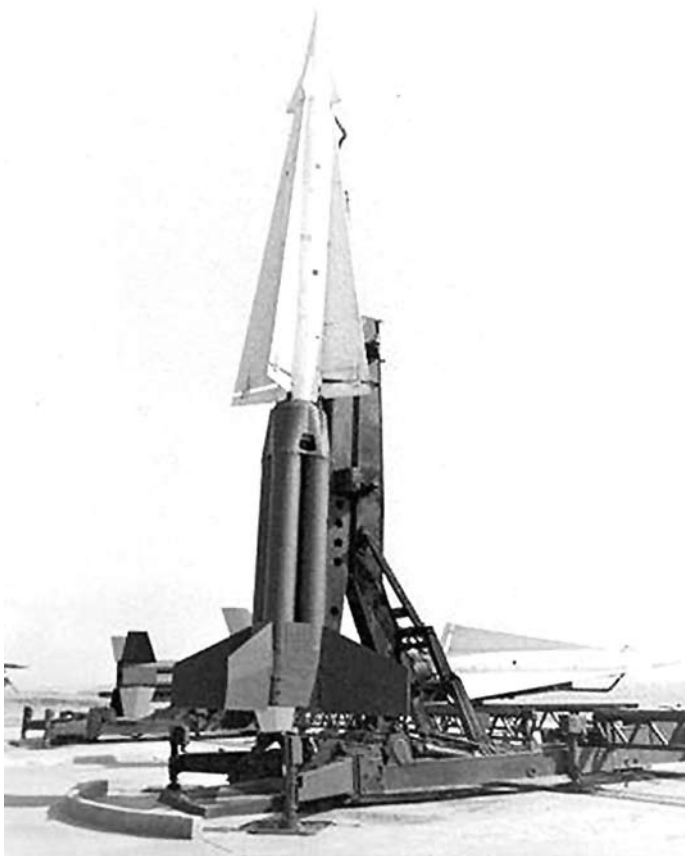
ARTILLERY

227-mm Multiple Launch Rocket System M270



Crew	3
Tube Configuration	2 pods x 2 rows x 3 rockets = 12 rockets total
Range	5,000 to 32,000 m
Rate of Fire	12 rockets in 60 seconds
Rocket Type	DPICM and practice rockets
Cruising Range	483 km
Grade/Side Slope	60/40 percent
Vertical Step	1.0 m
Fording Depth	1.1 m
Travel Weight	24,036 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	6.3 x 3.0 x 2.6 m

Short-Range Ballistic Missile System NHK-1, -2 (Hyon Mu) (Nike Hercules Variant)



Range, NHK-1/-2	155/182.9 km
Warhead	500 kg HE
Launch Weight	5,400 kg

NOTE: The NHK-1 and -2 are surface-to-surface variants of the MIM-14 surface-to-air missile (shown above on mobile launcher), which is described in the Air Defense section. The NHK variants have an enlarged booster motor section.

130-mm Rocket Launcher Kooryong (South Korea)



Crew	6
Tube Configuration	4 rows of 9 launch tubes
Range	10,000 to 36,000 m (HE-CF round)
Rate of Fire	2 rounds/second
Rocket Type	HE-frag., HE-CF (controlled fragmentation)
Elevation Limits	0.0 to +55.0 degrees
Traverse Limits	90.0 degrees left or right
Fording Depth	0.76 m (1.53 m with preparation)
Travel Weight	15,420 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	7.7 x 2.5 x 2.7 m

203-mm Self-Propelled Howitzer M110A2



Crew; Section Size	9; 13
Range	
Conventional	17,200 m
Extended	30,000 m
Rates of Fire	
Burst	2 rounds/minute
Normal	1 round/2 minutes
Sustained	1 round/2 minutes
Elevation Limits	-2 to +65 degrees
Traverse Limits	30 degrees left or right
Maximum Road Speed	54 km/h
Cruising Range	523 km
Grade/Side Slope	60 percent/13.5 degrees
Vertical Step	1.07 m
Trench	1.9 m
Fording Depth	1.066 m
Travel Weight	28,350 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	10.7 x 3.1 x 3.1 m
Emplacement/Displacement Time	8.5/2 minutes

175-mm Self-Propelled Gun M107



Crew; Section Size	5; 13
Range	
Conventional	32,700 m
Extended	40,000 m
Rate of Fire	1 round/2 minutes (normal and sustained)
Traverse Limits	30 degrees left or right
Elevation Limits	-2 to +65 degrees
Maximum Road Speed	56 km/h
Cruising Range	725 km
Gradient; Side Slope	60 percent; 13.5 degrees
Vertical Step	1.0 m
Trench	2.36 m
Fording Depth	1.06 m
Travel Weight	28,168 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	11.26 x 3.15 x 3.68 m

155-mm Self-Propelled Howitzer M109A2



Crew; Section Size	5; 8
Range, Indirect Fire	
Conventional, Indirect Fire	18,100 m
Extended, Indirect Fire	23,500 m
Rate of Fire	
Normal	2 rounds/minute
Sustained	1 round/minute
Elevation Limits	-3.0 to +75.0 degrees
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Maximum Road Speed	56 km/h
Cruising Range	349 km
Gradient	60 percent
Vertical Step	0.53 m
Trench	1.83 m
Fording Depth	1.14 m
Travel Weight	25,000 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	9.13 x 3.15 x 3.24 m
Emplacement/Displacement Time	1 minute

155-mm Self-Propelled Howitzer K9 Thunder (South Korea)



Crew	5
Main Gun Caliber	152 mm x 52
Other Weapons	12.7-mm machinegun
Range, Indirect Fire	
Conventional	18,000 m
Extended	40,000 m
Rate of Fire	
Burst	3 rounds in 15 seconds
Normal	6 rounds/minute for 3 minutes
Sustained	2 rounds/minute for 1 hour
Round types	HE-frag., DPICM, DPICM-BB, illumination, smoke
Elevation Limits	-2.5 to +70.0 degrees
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Maximum Road Speed	67 km/h
Cruising Range	360 km
Gradient/Side Slope	60/30 percent
Vertical Step	0.75 m
Trench	2.8 m
Fording Depth	1.5 m
Travel Weight	42,002 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	12.0 x 3.4 x 3.5 m
Emplacement/Displacement Time	1 minute

203-mm Towed Howitzer M115



Crew	14
Range	Direct fire 2,000 m; indirect fire 16,800 m
Rate of Fire	
Burst	2 rounds/minute
Normal, Sustained	1 round/2 minutes
Traverse Limits	30.0 degrees left or right
Elevation Limits	-2.0 to +65.0 degrees
Travel Weight	14,515 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	10.97 x 2.85 x 2.74 m

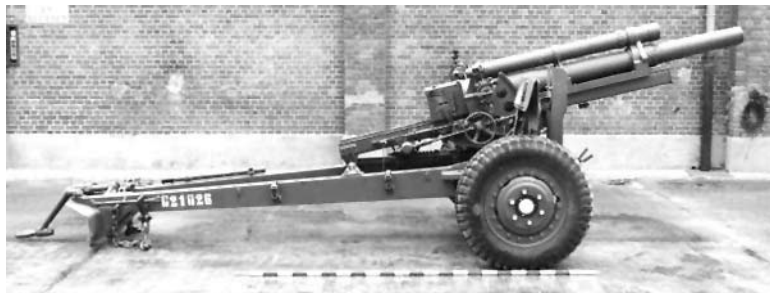
155-mm Towed Howitzer M114A1



Crew	11
Range	14,600 m
Rate of Fire	40 rounds/hour
Combat Weight	5,760 kg
Travel Length x Width x Height	7.305 x 2.438 x 1.803 m

NOTE: The M114A1 is almost identical to the M114 shown.

105-mm Howitzer M101A



Crew	7	
Caliber	105.0 mm	
Maximum Range	11,270 m	(conventional)
	15,000 m (extended)	
Rates of Fire		
Sustained	2 rounds/minute	
Normal	3 rounds/minute	
Burst	10 rounds/minute for 3 minutes	
Elevation Limits	-5 to +66 degrees	
Traverse Limits	22.4 degrees left, 23 degrees right	
Travelling Weight	1,859 kg	
Travelling Length x Width x Height	5.99 x 2.16 x 1.58 m	
Emplacement/Displacement Time	2 to 3 min.	

81-mm Mortar M29, M29A1



Type	Manportable, smooth-bore
Crew; Section Size	2; 5
Ammunition	HE, smoke, illumination
Range	72 to 4,500 m (smoke and illum., 4,800 m)
Rates of Fire	
Burst	30 rounds/minute
Normal	15 to 18 rounds/minute
Sustained	4 to 8 rounds/minute
Elevation Limits	45 to 85 degrees
Traverse Left, Right	5.3 degrees each direction
Weight Empty	43 kg
Tube Length	1,295 mm

60-mm Light Mortar KM181 (South Korea)



Crew	2
Range, Indirect Fire	45 to 3,590 m
Rate of Fire	
Burst	30 rounds/minute
Sustained	20 rounds/minute
Round types	HE-frag., illumination, smoke
Elevation Limits	+45.0 to +85.0 degrees
Traverse Limits	7.0 degrees left or right
Weight Empty	20 kg
Tube Length	1,000 mm

ANTIARMOR

Antitank Guided Missile System BGM-71A TOW, BGM-71E TOW-2A



Type	Tube-launched optically tracked, wire-command-link-guided missile
Crew	4
Key System Components	Tripod, traversing unit, launch tube, optical sight, missile guidance set
Range	65 to 3,750 m
Warhead	HEAT
Guidance	Wire command link
Launcher Weight	93 kg
Missile Weight	28.1 kg
Missile Length x Max. Diameter	1,174 x 221 mm (TOW 2A)
NOTE: TOW can also be mounted to vehicles and helicopters.	

Heliborne Laser Fire-and-Forget Missile System AGM-114B Hellfire, AGM-114M Hellfire II



Type	Air-launched laser-guided battlefield missile
Launcher	2- or 4-rail launch assembly
Range	Hellfire 1.5 to 8 km; Hellfire II 0.5 to 9 km
Warhead	Hellfire 8-kg HEAT; Hellfire II HE blast-frag.
Seeker	Semi-active laser
Fuze	Impact
Missile Launch Weight	Hellfire 45.7 kg; Hellfire II 47.9 kg
Wingspan	330 m
Missile Length x Max. Diameter	1,630 x 178 mm

NOTE: The Hellfire was designed as an anti-armor weapon effective against tanks, bunkers, and structures. Air-, vehicle-, ship- and ground-launched (portable) variants exist. The antiship/coastal-defense variants (ship- and ground-launched) have a range of 4.5 nmi. Warhead types for other variants include tandem HEAT and thermobaric.

106-mm Recoilless Rifle M40A1



Caliber	105 mm
Range	6,900 m (indirect fire)
Rate of Fire	5 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	360 degrees
Elevation Limits	-17 to +22 degrees
Rifle Weight	113.9 kg in firing mode

90-mm Recoilless Rifle M67



Types of Rounds	HEAT, HE, and APERS (flechette-filled)
Range	
Maximum	2,100 m (self-destruct)
Effective, Point Target	450 m
Rate of Fire	1 round/6 seconds (not sustainable)
Armor Penetration	350 mm with M371A1 HEAT round
Weight of Launcher	16.4 kg
Overall Length of Launcher	1.35 m

AIR DEFENSE

Surface-to-Air Missile System Nike Hercules (MIM-14)



Type	Medium- to high-altitude two-stage air-defense missile system
Key System Components	Remote-control launchers, low-power acquisition radar, high-power acquisition radar, target-tracking radar, missile tracking radar, data processors
Effective Range	155 km
Effective Altitude	1,000 to 30,480 m
Warhead	502 kg HE or 272.7 kg HBX-6
Guidance	Command
Launch Weight	4,868.6 kg
Maximum Wingspan	3.51 m
Overall Length x Max. Diameter	12.14 x 0.88 m
NOTE:	The high-power acquisition radar can detect air-breathing missiles and rockets with speeds up to mach 3.0. Missile is shown above on a static launcher.

Manportable Air-Defense System (MANPADS) FIM-92A Stinger



Type	2-stage low-altitude air defense missile system
Ranges	
Effective	4,000 m
Maximum	8,000 m
Maximum Engagement Altitude	3,500 m
Warhead	1 kg HE-frag.
Guidance	Passive IR-homing
Fuze	Time-delayed contact
Missile Weight	10.1 kg
System Weight, Shoulder-Fired	15.7 kg
System Weight, Tripod-Mounted	136.4 kg
Missile Length x Diameter	1.47 x 0.069 m
NOTE: Missile and manportable launcher shown above.	

Low-Altitude MANPADS FIM-43 Redeye



Type	Disposable Shoulder-fired 2-stage low-altitude air defense missile system
Basic System Components	Missile, launcher assembly, battery-coolant unit
Effective Range	500 to 5,500 m
Maximum Engagement Altitude	Ground level to 2,700 m
Warhead	2-kg HE-fragmentation
Guidance	Passive IR-homing
Fuze	Contact
Missile Weight	8.2 kg
Launcher Weight	13.1 kg
Wingspan	140 mm
Missile Length x Diameter	1,283 x 70 mm (launcher diameter is 90 mm)

NOTE: Not very effective against high-performance combat aircraft.

Low-Altitude MANPADS Mistral 1, Mistral 2



Basic System Components	2-stage missile, tripod, electronics box, sighting system, battery-coolant unit
Effective Range	300 to up to 6,000+ m depending on missile variant and target type
Effective Altitude	5 to 3,000+ m
Warhead	3-kg HE-fragmentation
Guidance	Passive IR-homing
Fuze	Contact and active laser proximity
Missile Launch Weight	19 kg (Mistral 2 is lighter)
Weight of Container and Missile	24 kg
Wingspan	0.2 m
Missile Length x Diameter	1.86 x 0.0925 m

MANPADS Chiron (Singung)



Type	Shoulder-fired day/night-capable fire-and-forget MANPADS with IFF interrogator
Maximum Range	7,000 m
Maximum Altitude	3,500 m
Warhead	HE blast-frag. (7,200 fragments), weight 3 to 4 kg
Guidance	2-color IR homing
Fuze	Impact and proximity (at 1.5 m)
Launch Weight	
Missile	14 kg (possibly less)
System	19.5 kg
Launch Tube Length	1.87 m
Missile Length x Diameter	1.68 x 0.8 m

NOTE: The Chiron is also known as KP-SAM. This system was designed to engage fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, UAVs, and cruise missiles. Launcher variants also exist for vehicle-, helicopter-, and ship-borne applications.

Manportable Surface-to-Air Missile System Javelin



Basic System Components	Missile in sealed launch container, aiming unit
Effective Range	300 to 4,500 m
Effective Altitude	10 to 3,000 m
Warhead	2.74-kg HE-frag./shaped-charge
Guidance	Semiautomatic command-to-line-of-sight (SACLOS)
Fuze	Impact or proximity, selectable
Missile Launch Weight	12.7 kg
Wingspan	275 mm
Missile Length x Diameter	1,390 x 76 mm

NOTE: A light-weight multiround manportable launcher is available. Multiround launchers are available for shipborne installations..

40-mm Towed Air Defense Artillery System Bofors L/70



Crew	5
Caliber	40 x 365R mm
Ammunition Types	APC-T, APFSDS, HCHE, HE-T, MP-T, PFHE Mk2, 3P
Range	
Tactical Antiaircraft	2,500 m (optical) or 4,000 (radar)
Maximum Vertical	7,800 m
Maximum Horizontal	12,600 m
Rate of Fire	240 to 300 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits; Rate	360 degrees; 85 degrees/second
Elevation Limits; Rate	+5 to +90 degrees; 45 degrees/second
Weight	5,150 kg
Length x Width x Height	7.29 x 2.23 x 2.35 m
Platform	4-wheel cruciform carriage or ship-mounted

40-mm Air Defense Artillery System Bofors L/60



Type	Single-barrel antiaircraft gun
Crew	3 to 6
Caliber	40.0 mm x 311R
Ammunition	HE-T, APHC-T, PFHE, AP-T
Ranges	
Tactical	1,500 m on carriage, 2,500 m off carriage
Horizontal	9,900 m
Vertical	6,700 m
Maximum Rate of Fire	120 rounds/minute
Operation	Recoil, automatic fire
Feed Device	4-round clip
Elevation Limit; Rate	-6 to +90 degrees; 32 degrees/second powered, 20 degrees/second manual
Traverse Limit; Rate	Unlimited; 60 degrees/second powered, 30 degrees/second manual
Emplacement Time	3 minutes
Weight	2,676 kg
Length x Width	5.73 x 1.83 m
Travel Speed (towed)	60 km/h

35-mm Towed Air Defense Artillery System GDF-001, -002, -003, and -005



Crew	3 (except 1 for GDF-005)
Number of Barrels	2
Range	
Tactical	4,000 m
Maximum Vertical	8,500 m
Maximum Horizontal	11,200 m
Rate of Fire per Barrel	550 rounds/minute
Elevation Limit; Rate	-5 to +92 degrees; 60 degrees/second
Traverse Limit; Rate	Unlimited; 120 degrees/second
Ammunition Types	HEI, HEI-T, SAPHEI-T, APDS-T, PFHE
Emplacement/Displacement Time	2 to 4 minutes/5 minutes
Weight	6,300 to 6,400 kg (GDF-001, -002, -003) or 7,700 kg (GDF-005)

NOTE: GDF-002 shown.

30-mm Self-Propelled Twin ADA BI-HO (Flying Tiger) (South Korea)



Crew	4
Ammunition	30 x 170 mm HEI, HEI-T
Range	
Tactical Antiaircraft	3,000 m
Maximum Vertical	6,500 m
Maximum Horizontal	8,800 m
Rate of Fire per Barrel	600 to 650 rounds/minute
Traverse Limits	Unlimited
Elevation Limits	-10 ot +85
Road Speed	60 km/h
Weight	25,000 kg
Platform	KIFV

NOTE: Refer to Armored Fighting Vehicle Families KIFV, KAFV under the Armor section for mobility characteristics.

20-mm Six-Barrel Gatling Gun System M167A1 Vulcan



Crew	2
Cartridge	20 x 102 mm
Ranges	
Tactical Antiaircraft	1,200 m
Maximum Vertical	4,000 m
Maximum Horizontal	4,500 m
Maximum Rate of Fire	1,000 to 3,000 rounds/minute
Ammunition	API-T, HEI, HEI-T
Elevation Limits; Rate	-5 to +80 degrees; 45 degrees/second
Traverse Limit; Rate	Unlimited; 60 degrees/second
Feed	Linked ammunition feed system
Weight	1,588 kg
Length x Width x Height	4.91 x 1.98 x 2.04 m
Platform	2-wheel towed trailer
Prime Mover	4 x 4 or 6 x 6 truck

AIRCRAFT

F-15K Slam Eagle



Mission	Multirole fighter
Crew	2 tandem
Maximum Level Speed	Mach 2.5 at height
Range	2,400 nmi
Maximum Combat Radius	685 nmi
Armament	
Primary	20-mm 6-barrel gun,
Secondary	Combination of precision guided or unguided air-to-surface weapons, antiship missiles (Harpoon), antiradiation missiles, air-to-air missiles
Maximum Weapon Load	11,113 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	36,741 kg
Operating Weight Empty	14,515 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	19.43 x 13.05 x 5.63 m

F-4D, F-4E, RF-4C Phantom II



Mission	Multirole fighter (D, E); reconnaissance (RF-4C)
Crew	2 in tandem cockpits
Maximum Level Speed	> Mach 2.0, with external stores
Average Speed	Approximately 500 nmi with external stores
Ferry Range	1,718 nmi
Combat Radius	
Area Intercept	683 nmi
Defensive Counterair	429 nmi
Interdiction	618 nmi
Service Ceiling	Up to 10,975 kg
Armament	
Primary	20-mm multibarrel cannon
Secondary	Combination of air-to-air missiles, conventional bombs, fire bombs, cluster bombs, rocket packs, gun pods, land mines, and possibly laser-guided weapons
Maximum External Load	7,250 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	28,030 kg
Weight Empty	13,757 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	19.20 x 11.77 x 5.02 m

F-16C, -16D Block 32; F-16C, -16D Block 52D Fighting Falcon



Mission	Multirole fighter
Crew	1 (C) or 2 in two tandem cockpits (D)
Maximum Level Speed	> Mach 2.0 at 12,200 m
Ferry Range	2,415 nmi (with external fuel, without CFTs)
Combat Radius	Up to approximately 1,000 nmi, depending on fuel and weapons configuration
Service Ceiling	>15,240 m
Armament	
Primary	20-mm multibarrel cannon, wingtip air-to-air missiles
Secondary	Combination of precision guided or unguided air-to-surface weapons, antiship missiles (Harpoon), antiradiation missiles, air-to-air missiles
Maximum External Load	
F-16C (with CFTs)	8,855 kg (9,635 kg)
Maximum Takeoff Weight	21,772 kg (Block 52D with full external load)
Weight Empty	
F-16C (with CFTs)	8,910 kg (9,358 kg)
F-16D (with CFTs)	9,312 kg (9,760 kg)
Length x Wingspan x Height	15.03 x 9.45 x 5.09 m (Block 52)
NOTE: CFT – conformal (external) fuel tank. KOR F-16C Block 52D shown above.	

KAI T-50, A-50 Golden Eagle



Type	Advanced trainer, light attack (A-50)
Crew	2 tandem
Armament	
Primary, A-50	20-mm 3-barrel cannon
Secondary, Both	7x external stations for air-to-air and air-to-surface missiles, rocket pods, bombs, munition dispensers, cluster bombs
Maximum Operating Speed	815 kn
Range	Up to 1,400 nmi
Service Ceiling	14,935 m
Maximum External Stores	4,309 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	13,471 kg
Weight Empty	6,441 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	13.14 x 9.45 x 4.94 m

F-5E, F-5F TIGER II; RF-5A



Mission	Fighter, ground attack (E, F), trainer (F), reconnaissance (RF-5A)
Crew	1 (E, RF-5A) or 2 tandem (F)
Maximum Speed	709 kn
Range	1,341 nmi
Armament	
Primary (E, F)	2x AAMs on wingtips; 1x or 2x 20-mm cannon in fuselage
Primary (RF-5A)	1x 20-mm nose cannon
Secondary (E, F)	Up to 3,175 kg of mixed ordinance including rockets, missiles, and cluster bombs
Service Ceiling	15,790 m (RF-5A 15,390 m)
Maximum Takeoff Weight	
F-5E	11,214 kg
F-5F	11,409 kg
RF-5A	9,379 kg
Weight Empty	
F-5E	4,410 kg
F-5F	4,797 kg
RF-5A	3,667 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	
F-5E	14.45 x 8.13 x 4.07 m
F-5F	15.65 x 8.13 x 4.13 m
RF-5A	14.38 x 7.70 x 4.01 m
NOTE:	F-5F is a tandem two-seat trainer version of the F-5E.

P.1182 Hawk Mk 67



Mission	Advanced trainer and light attack
Crew	2 tandem
Armament	
Primary	30-mm cannon
Secondary	4x underwing hardpoints for a combination of 68-, 81-, or 100-mm rocket pods; conventional bombs; 80-lb runway denial or tactical attack bombs; 600-lb cluster bombs; air-to-air missiles
Maximum Level Speed	545 kn
Ferry Range	1,575 nmi
Combat Radius, Typical Mission	Up to 348 nmi
Endurance	2:42
Service Ceiling	14,020 m
Maximum Weapons Load	3,000 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	9,100 kg
Weight Empty	4,012 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	12.425 x 9.39 x 3.98 m

A-37B/OA-37B Dragonfly



Mission	Light strike
Crew	2 side-by-side
Armament	
Primary	7.62-mm minigun
Secondary	The following weapons, in various combinations, can be carried on the underwing pylons: SUU-20 bombs and rocket pod, MK-81 or MK-82 bomb, BLU-32/B fire bomb, SUU-11/A gun pod, CBU-24/B or CBU-25A dispenser and bomb, M-117 demolition bomb, LAU-3/A rocket pod, CBU-12/A, CBU-14/A or CBU-22/A dispenser and bomb, BLU-1C/B fire bomb, LAU-32/A or LAU-59/A rocket pod, CBU-19/A canister cluster
Maximum Level Speed	440 kn
Range	
With Maximum Fuel	878 nmi
With Maximum Payload	399 nmi
Service Ceiling	12,730 m
External Weapons Load	4x pylon stations under each wing – the 2 inner stations carry 394 kg each, the middle stations 272 kg each, and the outer stations 227 kg each
Maximum Takeoff Weight	6,350 kg
Weight Empty, Equipped	2,817 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	8.62 x 10.93 x 2.70 m

KAI KO-1, KT-1 Woong-Bee



Mission

KO-1

Forward air control

KT-1

Turboprop trainer

Crew

2 in tandem cockpits

Armament, KO-1

2x stations under each wing for 2x LAU-3A 19-round or LAU-131A seven-round rocket launchers or 2x 0.50-in machinegun pods; or 2x LAU-131As and 2x fuel tanks

Maximum Level Speed

KO-1 with External Stores

244 kn

KT-1

280 kn

Ferry Range

900 nmi

Absolute Ceiling

Clean

11,580 m

With External Stores

9,140 m

Maximum Takeoff Weight

3,311 kg, with external stores

Weight Empty

1,910 kg

Length x Wingspan x Height

10.26 x 10.59 x 3.78/3.68 (KO-1/KT-1) m

P-3B Orion, P-3C Orion Block III



Mission	Maritime patrol
Crew	10 plus up to 13 relief crew or passengers
Armament, (internal and external stores)	Combination of torpedoes, bombs, depth bombs, mines, antiship missiles (Harpoon), air-to-air missiles, rockets
Operational Speed	411 kn
Range	4,000 nmi
Service Ceiling	8,625 m
Maximum Normal Takeoff Weight	61,235 kg
Weight Empty	27,890 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	35.61 x 30.37 x 10.27 m

Hawker 800RA Peace Krypton, 800SIG Peace Pioneer



Mission

800RA

Radar surveillance of border areas

800SIG

SIGINT surveillance of border areas

Maximum Level/Cruising Speed

456 kn at 8,840 m

Range with Maximum Payload

2,580 nmi

Endurance

6:30

Service Ceiling

13,100 m

Maximum Takeoff Weight

12,701 kg

Operating Weight Empty

8,369 kg

Length x Wingspan x Height

15.60 x 15.66 x 5.36 m

NOTE: Performance characteristics and weights are estimated. Both variants are based on the Hawker 800XP (extended performance). 800SIG shown above.

C-130H, C-130H-30 Hercules



Mission	Tactical transport and multimission
Crew	4 or 5
Passengers	
C-130H	92 troops, 64 paratroopers, or 74 litter patients with 2 attendants
C-130H-30	128 troops, 92 paratroopers, or 97 litter patients with 2 attendants
Maximum Cruise Speed	325 kn
Range	
With Maximum Payload	2,046 nmi
With Standard Load, Max. Fuel	4,250 nmi
Service Ceiling	10,060 m
Maximum Payload	
C-130H	19,356 kg
C-130H-30	17,645 kg
Maximum Normal Takeoff Weight	70,310 kg
Operating Weight Empty	
C-130H	34,686 kg
C-130H-30	36,397 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	
C-130H	29.79 x 40.41 x 11.66 m
C-130H-30	34.37 x 40.41 x 11.66 m
NOTE:	C-130H shown above

BAE (HS) 748



Mission	Transport
Crew	Up to 58 troops, 48 paratroops and dispatchers, or up to 24 stretchers and 9 attendants
Equipment	For supply drops a guided roller conveyer system allows 12x 340-kg or 6x 680-kg loads to be dropped within 6 seconds; large cargo door accepts items up to 1.42 x 1.42 x 3.66 m or small-diameter pipes over 12 m long; onboard freight hoist and palletised freight system available; quickly removable VIP cabin available
Cruising Speed	244 kn
Range with Maximum Fuel	1,560 nmi (typical load and reserves)
Service Ceiling	7,620 m
Maximum Payload	5,807 kg (7,848 kg optional overload)
Maximum Takeoff Weight	23,133 kg (optional overload)
Operating Weight with Crew	11.656 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	20.42 x 31.23 x 7.57 m

CASA CN-235M-100, -220



Type	Transport
Role	Maritime surveillance
Crew	3; 51 troops or 46 paratroops in transport configuration
Equipment	Search radar, FLIR; 3 attachment points under each wing for external loads, including weapons
Operational Speed	210 kn
Range	2,000 nmi
Service Ceiling	7,315 m
Maximum External Stores Load	3,500 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	15,800 kg (235-200), 16,000 kg (235M)
Operating Weight Empty	8,800 kg
Length x Wingspan x Height	21.40 x 25.81 x 8.18 m

AH-1F (modernized AH-1S) Cobra Attack Helicopter



Crew	2 tandem
Armament	20-mm multibarrel cannon, rockets, TOW ATGMs
Maximum Speed	129 kn
Dash Speed	170 kn
Range at 115 kn	322 nmi
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	4,536 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	13.4 m
Tail Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	2.6 m
Wingspan	3.2 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	13.6 x 0.98 x 3.7 m

Mi-17MD, Mi-8MTV-5, Mi-172 (HIP L)



Type	Medium-lift assault helicopter
Crew; Passengers	3; 36 troops in full combat gear
Armament	Possible combination of 23-mm gun pods, rocket packs, ATGMs, bombs, air-to-air missiles
Features	Rear loading ramp, starboard cabin door.
Maximum Speed	137 kn
Range with maximum load	335 nmi
Endurance	4:00
Service Ceiling	6,000 m
Cargo Handling	
Internal	4,000 kg
Sling Load	5,000 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	13,000 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	21.3 m
Tail Rotor Number of Blades	3
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	18.4 x 4.3 (width less main rotor) x 4.7 m

NOTE: Mi-172 (HIP L) is the civilian variant based on the Mi-17MD. Mi-8MTV-5 is an alternate designation for the Mi-17MD. Mi-17MD is shown above with open rear loading ramp and side cargo doors. Characteristics listed are for Mi-17MD.

UH-60P (UH-60L, S-70A-18) Blackhawk



Type	Medium-lift transport
Crew; Passengers	3; 14
Maximum Dash Speed	170 kn
Range	306 nmi
Armament	Provisions for 2x pintle-mounted crew-served weapons (e.g., 7.62-mm machineguns or 6-barrel miniguns); some possibly equipped with hardpoints for 4 external pylons for fuel tanks, various weapon pods (including Hellfire ATGMs), motorcycles, etc.
Cargo or Sling Load Capacity	4,082 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	9,979 kg (10,659 kg with external load)
Main Rotor	
Number	4
Diameter	16.4 m
Tail Rotor	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	3.4 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	15.4 x 2.9 x 3.8 m

WG.13 Super Lynx Mk 99, 99A



Type	Shipborne medium helicopter
Mission	Antisubmarine warfare; antisurface warfare; utility
Crew; Passengers	2; 10
Maximum Dash Speed	156 kn
Range	370 nmi
Service Ceiling	3,660 m
Armament	Mk 46 (Mod 5) torpedoes or Sea Skua antiship missiles
Cargo Handling or Sling Load	2,000 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	5,300 kg
Basic Weight Empty	3,178 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	12.80 m
Tail Rotor	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	2.36 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	12.06 x 2.95 x 2.96 m

KAI (Eurocopter) Bo 105 CBS-5



Type	Armed observation helicopter
Crew; Passengers	2; 6
Armament	Can be equipped with ATGMs, rocket launchers, gun pod, or gun turret
Maximum Speed	131 kn
Range	314 nmi at 110 kn
Service Ceiling	5,180 m
Armament	Assorted guns, missiles, or rockets
Basic Weight Empty	1,236.0 kg
Maximum Payload	874 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	2,500 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	9.84 m
Taile Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	1.90 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	8.81 x 1.58 x 3.02 m
NOTE:	designed to fly in extreme environmental conditions.

Bell 205, 205A-1 (UH-1H Iroquois)



Type	Medium-Lift Transport
Crew; Passengers	2; 11
Maximum Speed	115 kn
Range	270 nmi
Armament	Provisions for crew-served, door-mounted weapons
Cargo Handling or Sling Load	1,814.4 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	4,309.2 kg
Basic Empty Weight	2,237.0 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	14.72 m
Tail Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Main Rotor Diameter	2.59 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	17.37 x 2.61 x 3.87 m (with skid)

SA 319B Alouette III



Mission	Light lift
Crew; Passengers	1; 6
Maximum Speed	100 kn
Range	267 nmi
Service Ceiling	3,200 m
Armament	Assorted guns, missiles, or rockets
Basic Weight Empty	1,139.0 kg
Maximum Payload	970 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	2,200 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	11.02 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	12.84 x 2.60 x 3.0 m

AB-206B Jet Ranger II



Role	Light-lift transport
Crew; Passengers	2; 3
Armament	70-mm rockets possible
Cruising Speed	118 kn
Range, Typical Mission	300 nmi at 118 kn
Maximum Takeoff Weight	1,451.5 kg
Empty Weight	Approximately 1,000 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	10.2 m
Tail Rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	1.7 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	9.6 x 1.96 x 2.9 m (including skids)

500MD Defender, TOW Defender



Type	Light multirole military helicopter
Seating	Up to 7
Armament, TOW Defender	4x TOW ATGMs
Maximum Dash Speed	152 kn
Range at 1,200 m	318 nmi
Payload	907.2 kg
Maximum Takeoff Weight	TOW Defender 1,360 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	8.05 m
Tail rotor	
Number of Blades	2
Diameter	1.40 m
Width Over TOW Pods	3.23 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	7.28 x 1.39 x 2.56 m

NOTE: Several variants of the 500MD exist. Optional weapons include 30-mm Chain Gun automatic cannon, 7.62-mm Chain Gun machinegun, 40-mm automatic grenade launcher, 7x to 24x 2.75-in. rockets, 2x homing, or 2x Stinger air-to-air missiles.

Mi-26T (HALO)



Type	Heavy-lift transport
Crew; Passengers	5; 82
Maximum Dash Speed	159 kn
Range, Transport Mission	318 nmi at 137 kn
Service Ceiling	4,600 m
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	8
Diameter	32.0 m
Maximum Payload	20,000 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	56,000 kg
Basic Weight Empty	28,200 kg
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	35.9 x 3.5 x 8.1 m

Chinook-CH-47D



Type	Heavy lift, transport
Crew; Passengers	3; 33
Armament	Provisions for small arms in cabin door, escape hatch, and rear loading ramp, typically 7.62-mm machineguns
Maximum Dash Speed	161 kn
Ferry Range	1,093 nmi
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	18.3 m
Tail Rotor	Tandem counter-rotating front and rear rotors
Number of Blades	3
Diameter	18.3 m
Cargo Handling or Sling Load	
Tandem Load	11,340 kg (from fore and aft hooks)
Center Hook Load	11,793 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	22,680 kg
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	15.5 x 3.8 x 5.7 m

Ka-32A1, -32A-04, -32S, -32T (HELIX-C)



Mission

Ka-32A1

Firefighting, rescue

Ka-32A-04

Search and rescue

Ka-32S

Maritime search and rescue, transloading

Ka-32T

Utility transport, ambulance, flying crane, sprayer

Crew; Passengers

2 to 3; up to 16

Optional Equipment

Emergency flotation bags; external load sling; rescue hoist; emergency liferaft; 3 liferafts; rescue cage; external water tank, retardant tanks, water cannon, searchlights, and loadspeakers; external fuel tanks; external liquid storage tank and spray bar; skis

Maximum Level/Cruise Speed

140/130 kn

Range with auxiliary Fuel

612 nmi

Endurance with Auxiliary Fuel

6:25

Hover Ceiling

3,500 m

Maximum Payload

Ka-32A1, -32A-04, -32-T

Internal 3,700 kg, external 5,000 kg

Ka-32S

Internal 3,300 kg; external 4,600 kg

Maximum Flight Weight

12,700 kg, with slung load

Weight Empty

6,610 kg (Ka-32S 6,997 kg)

Main Rotor

Number of Blades

2 coaxial counter-rotating 3-blade rotors

Diameter

15.9 m

Overall Length x Width x Height

12.25 x 4.0 x 5.4 m (rotors folded)

NOTE: The Ka-32 can operate independently of ground support equipment, lower fuselage is sealed for flotation,

AS 332L1 Super Puma



Role	VIP transport
Crew; Passengers	2; 25
Maximum Speed	150 kn
Range	432 nmi
Service Ceiling	4,600 m
Maximum Payload	5,000 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	9,350 kg
Basic Weight Empty	4,280 kg
Main Rotor	
Number of Blades	4
Diameter	15.6 m
Tail Rotor	
Number of Blades	5
Diameter	2.68 m
Fuselage Length x Width x Height	16.29 x 3.79 x 4.92 m

Night Intruder-300



Mission	Reconnaissance
Maximum Level Speed	185 kn
Radius	65 nmi (108 nmi using data relay)
Mission Equipment	Probably daylight TV, FLIR
Service Ceiling	4,500 m
Maximum Payload	45.0 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	300.0 kg
Fuselage Length x Wingspan	4.7 x 6.4 m

UAV Searcher



Mission	Reconnaissance
Maximum Speed	110 kn
Radius Cruise Speed	60 kn
Mission Radius	54 nmi, limited by radio line-of-sight
Radius On-Station Time	12.0 h
Mission Equipment	FLIR, daylight TV, laser range finder, laser target designator
Service Ceiling	5,200 m
Maximum Payload	63.0 kg
Maximum Design Takeoff Weight	320.0 kg
Basic Weight Empty	185.0 kg
Wingspan	7.2 m

SHIPS

KSS-2 (Type 214) Class SSK



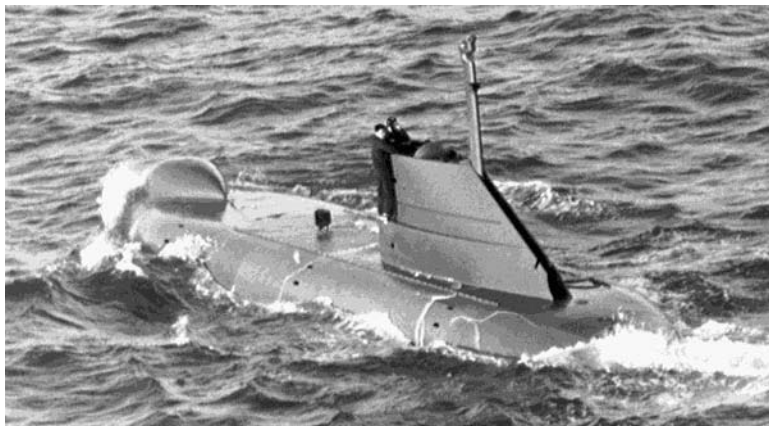
LOA x Beam x Draft	65 x 6.3 x 6 m
Displacement	
Surfaced	1,700 metric tons
Dived	1,860 metric tons
Complement	27
Speed	
Surfaced	12 kn
Dived	20 kn
Armament	8x 533-mm bow torpedo tubes
Weapons Control	STN Atlas
Surface Search Radar System	I-band
Sonar Systems	Bow, flank, and towed arrays
NOTE:	Kcapable of air-independent propulsion (AIP).

TYPE 209-1200 (Chang Bogo) SS



Type	Attack submarine
LOA x Beam x Draft	56.4 x 6.2 x 5.5 m
Displacement	
Surfaced	1,100 metric tons
Dived	1,285 metric tons
Complement	33
Armament	
Missiles	Possibly antiship missile (Harpoon)
Torpedoes	8x 533-mm bow tubes
Mines	28 in lieu of torpedoes
Weapons Control	Atlas Elektronik ISUS 83 TFCS
Navigation Radar System	Unknown I-band
Sonar System	
Passive Search and Attack	Atlas Elektronik CSU 83 (hull-mounted)

DOLGORAE (KSS-1 TOLGORAE) Class SSC



Type	Coastal submarine
Displacement	
Surfaced	150 metric tons
Dived	175 metric tons
Complement	6 plus 8 swimmers
Speed	
Surfaced	9 kn
Dived	6 kn
Armament	2x 406-mm torpedo tubes
Passive Search Sonar System	Atlas Elektronik (hull mounted)

KDX II Class DDG



Type	Guided Missile Destroyer
LOA x Beam x Draft	154.4 x 16.9 x 4.3 m
Displacement, Full Load	5,500 metric tons
Complement	200
Speed, Full Power	30.7 kn
Range	4,000 nmi at 18 kn
Aviation	Platform for Super Lynx helicopter
Armament	
Guns	1x 127-mm x 62; 1x 7-barrel 30-mm x 75
Missiles	2x quad launchers for Harpoon, 32x cells for SAM Standard II, 1x 21-cell launcher for SAM RAM
Torpedoes	2x triple 324-mm tubes
Other	ASROC launcher system
Radar Systems	
Early Warning	SPS-49v5, MW-08
Surface-Search	SPS-55
Fire Control	2x Goalkeeper, 2x STIR-2.4M
Tracking	2x TMX
Sonar System	
Active Search, Hull-Mounted	DSQS-23
Passive Towed Array	Daewoo Telecom

KDX I Class DD



Type	Destroyer
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	135.4 x 14.2 x 4.2 m
Displacement, Full Load	3,855 metric tons
Complement	170
Speed, Full Power	33 kn
Range	4,000 nmi at 18 kn
Aviation	Flight deck for Super Lynx helicopter
Armament	
Guns	1x 127-mm x 54; 2x 7-barrel 30-mm x 75
Missiles	2x quad launchers for antiship Harpoon and 16x cells for surface-to-air (SAM) Sea Sparrow
Torpedoes	2x triple 324-mm
Radar Systems	
Early Warning	SPS-49v5, MW-08
Surface-Search/Navigation	SPS-55
Fire Control	2x Goalkeeper
Tracking	2x TMX
IFF	UPX-27
Sonar System	
Active Search, Hull-Mounted	Atlas Elektronik DSQS-21BZ
Passive Towed Array	Daewoo Telecom

ULSAN Class FF



Type	Frigate
LOA x Beam x Draft	102 x 11.5 x 3.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	2,180 metric tons
Complement	150
Speed	34 kn
Range	4,000 nmi at 15 kn
Armament	
Missiles	4x twin launchers for Harpoon
Guns	2x 76-mm x 62; 4x twin 30-mm or 3x twin 40-mm x 70
Torpedoes	2x triple 324-mm tubes
Other	12x depth charges
Radar Systems	
Early Warning	Signaal DA-05
Surface-Search	Signaal WM28, Marconi ST 1802
Navigation	Raytheon SPS-10C
Sonar System	
Active Search and Attack	Raytheon DE 1167, hull-mounted

HDP 1000 (MAZINGER) Class WFFL



Type	Corvette
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	80.5 x 9.8 x 3.2 m
Displacement, Full Load	1,200 metric tons
Complement	69
Speed	22 kn
Range	7,000 nmi at 18 kn
Guns	1x 40-mm x 70; 2x twin 20-mm
Surface-Search Radar System	Raytheon I-band

PO HANG Class FFL



Type	Corvette
LOA x Max. Beam x Mean Draft	88.5 x 10 x 2.9 m
Displacement, Full Load	1,196 metric tons
Complement	88
Speed	32 kn
Range	4,000 nmi at 15 kn
Armament	
Guns	2x twin 30-mm x 75 (on ships with Exocet) or 2x twin 40-mm 70; 1x 76-mm x 62
Missiles	2x launchers for antiship Exocet or 2x twin launchers for antiship Harpoon
Torpedoes	2x triple 324-mm tubes
Other	12 depth charges
Radar Systems	
Surface-Search	Marconi 1810 or Raytheon SPS-64
Fire Control	Signaal WM28 or Marconi 1802
Sonar System	
Active Search and Attack	Signaal PHS-32, hull-mounted

HAN KANG Class WFFL



Type	Corvette
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	88 x 10 x 2.9 m
Displacement, Full Load	1,180 metric tons
Complement	86
Speed	32 kn
Range	4,000 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	1x 76-mm x 62; 1x 40-mm x 70; 2x six-barrel 20-mm x 70
Radar Systems	
Surface-Search/Navigation	SPS-64v
Fire Control	Signaal WM-28; Mk-15 Block 0

DONG HAE Class FFL



Type	Corvette
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	78.1 x 10 x 2.9 m
Displacement, Full Load	1,076 metric tons
Complement	95
Speed	31 kn
Range	4,000 nmi at 15 kn
Armament	
Guns	1x 76-mm x 62; 1x twin 40-mm x 60; 2x twin 30-mm
Torpedoes	2x triple 324-mm tubes
Other	12 depth charges
Surface-Search Radar System	Raytheon SPS-64
Sonar System	
Active Search and Attack	Signaal PHS-32, hull-mounted

SAMBONG HO Class WPS



Type

Displacement, Full Load

Aviation

Guns

Navigation Radar System

Large Patrol Ship

Approximately 5,000 metric tons

Platform for 1 large helicopter

2x 20-mm

Unidentified I-band

SUMJINKANG Class (Daewoo Type) WPS



Type	Large patrol craft
LOA x Beam x Draft	84 x 10.4 x 3.6 m
Displacement, Full Load	1,650 metric tons
Complement	57
Speed, Full Power	21 kn
Range	4,500 nmi at 18 kn
Guns	1x six-barrel 20-mm; 4x 12.7-mm
Surface-Search Radar System	Unidentified I-band

HDP 600J (Export SEA DRAGON, WHALE) Class WPG



Type	Patrol Combatant
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	60.8 x 8.2 x 2.1 m
Displacement, Full Load	650 metric tons
Complement	40
Speed, Full Power	25 kn
Range	2,546 nmi at 19 kn, 6,000 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	1x 40-mm x 60; 2x 20-mm; 2x 12.7-mm
Surface-Search Radar System	SPS-64

GUMDOKSURI Class PTG



Type	Guided-missile patrol craft
LOA x Beam x Draft	63.0 x 9.0 x 5.0 m
Displacement, Full Load	570 metric tons
Complement	40
Speed, Full Power	41 kn
Range	2,000 nmi at 15 kn
Armament	
Guns	1x 76-mm x 62; 1x 40-mm
Missiles	2x twin launchers for Harpoon
Radar Systems	
Navigation	Unidentified I-band
Air/Surface-Search	Thales MW-08
Fire Control	Saab Ceros 200

BUKHANSAN Class WPC



Type	Coastal patrol craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	53.1 x 7.3 x 2.2 m
Displacement, Full Load	380 metric tons
Complement	35
Speed, Full Power	28 kn
Range	2,500 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	1x 40-mm x 70; 1x six-barrel 20-mm x 70; 2x 12.7-mm machineguns
Weapons Control	Radamec 2400 optronic director
Surface-Search Radar System	Unidentified I-band

250-TON (SEA SHARK, SEA WOLF) Class WPC



Type	Coastal Patrol Craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	48 x 7.2 x 2.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	310 metric tons
Complement	35
Speed, Full Power	25 kn
Range	2,400 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	1x twin and 2x single, or 2x twin 20-mm (a twin 40-mm x 70 may take the place of a twin 20-mm)
Surface-Search Radar System	Unidentified I-band

300 (53-METER, 430-TON) Class WPC



Type	Coastal patrol craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	53.7 x 7.4 x 2.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	300 metric tons
Complement	14
Speed, Full Power	19 kn
Range	2,100 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	1x or 2x six-barrel 20-mm x 70; 4x 12.7-mm
Navigation Radar System	Raytheon I-band

GIREOGI (SEA DOLPHIN, WILDCAT) Class PC



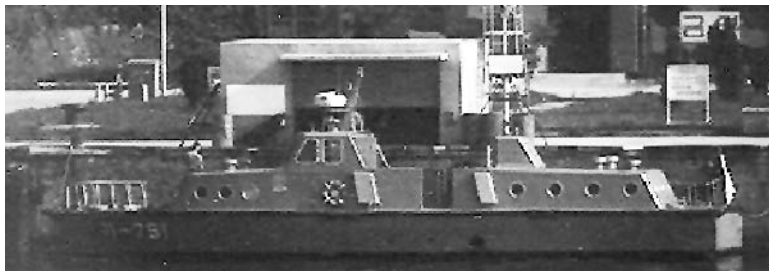
Type	Coastal patrol craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	33.1 x 6.9 x 2.4 m
Displacement, Full Load	148 metric tons
Complement	31
Speed	37 kn
Range	600 at 20 kn
Armament	
Guns	1x twin 30-mm x 75, 1x 40-mm 60, or 1x 76-mm x 50; 2x six-barrel 20-mm x 70; 2x 12.7-mm x 90
Other	Some may have a rocket launcher instead of the after 20-mm multibarrel gun
Surface-Search Radar System	Raytheon 1645
NOTE: SEA DOLPHIN shown above.	

SWALLOW 65A Class WPB



Type	Patrol boat
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	20 x 4.7 x 2.4 m
Displacement, Full Load	36 metric tons
Complement	12
Speed, Full Power	35 kn
Cruise Range	600 nmi
Guns	2x 7.62-mm
Surface-Search Radar System	Unidentified type

SWALLOW 70U Class WPB



Type	Patrol boat
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	21.3 x 5.3 x 2.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	35 metric tons
Complement	5 plus 50 passengers
Speed, Full Power	20 kn
Cruise Range	300 nmi
Armament	Not observed
Surface-Search Radar System	Unidentified type

SWALLOW 60 Class WPB



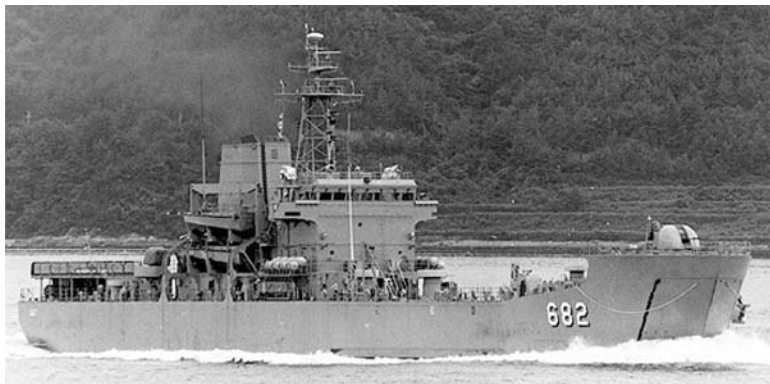
Type	Patrol boat
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	18.3 x 4.3 x 2.3 m
Displacement, Full Load	25 metric tons
Complement	10
Speed, Full Power	25 kn
Range	450 nmi at 25 kn
Guns	1x 12.7-mm; 1x 7.62-mm
Navigation Radar System	Decca 50

DOKDO Class LPH



Type	Amphibious helicopter platform
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	200.0 x 32.0 x 6.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	19,000 metric tons
Complement	400 plus 700 troops
Speed	22 kn
Aviation	Mix of CH-47 and 10 KA-32S helicopters, 10 total
Armament	
Guns	2x seven-barrel 30-mm x 75 (GOALKEEPER)
Missiles	1x 21-cell RAM SAM launcher
Equipment	1x 20-metric-ton LOLO crane
Military Lift	700 troops, 10 tanks, 2 air-cushion landing craft
Radar System	
Early Warning	Thales SMART L
Surface-Search	Signaal MW 08

ALLIGATOR Class LST



Type	Tank landing ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	100 x 15.4 x
Displacement, Full Load	4,278 metric tons
Complement	169
Speed, Full Power	16 kn
Range	4,500 nmi at 12 kn
Aviation	Platform for 1x helicopter
Guns	1 or 2x 40-mm x 70; 2x six-barrel 20-mm x 70
Military Lift	700 tons, including a mix of up to 200 troops, 15 tanks, 6 trucks, or 4x LCVPs
Radar Systems	
Surface-Search	Raytheon SPS 64
Navigation	Raytheon 1640
Fire Control	Possibly WCS-86

LST 1 and LST 511 Class LST



Type	Tank landing ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	
LST 1	100 x 15.3 x 4.2 m
LST 511	100 x 15.3 x 4.3 m
Displacement, Full Load	4,145 metric tons
Complement	128
Speed, Full Power	
LST 1	11.5 kn
LST 511	12.1 kn
Range	
LST 1	19,850 nmi at 10.3 kn; 24,850 nmi at 7 kn
LST 511	9,000 nmi at 11 kn; 24,000 nmi at 9 kn
Aviation, LST 511	Platform for 1 helicopter
Guns	6x 40-mm x 60; 2x twin 40-mm x 60
Equipment	2x to 4x LCVPs
Military Lift	
Cargo	1,500 metric tons
Beaching Load	500 metric tons
Embarked Troops	125
Fresh Water	320 metric tons
Fuel	600 metric tons
Lube Oil	14.6 metric tons
Radar System	SO-1 or SPS-5B
Sonar System	NGB-2

NOTE: Both classes are outwardly identical. LST 1 (shown) has an elevator between the main deck and tank deck instead of a ramp as in the LST 511. Both classes can beach on a 1:50 slope.

LSM 1 Class LSM



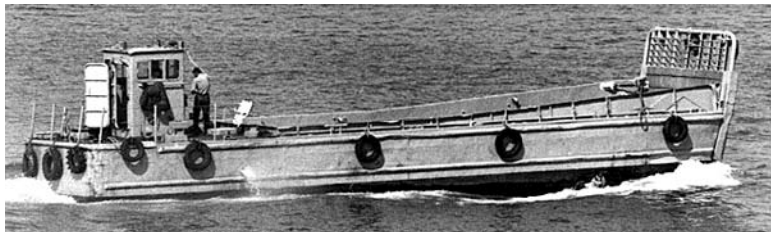
Type	Medium landing ship
LOA x Beam x Draft	62 x 10.5 x 2.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	1,112.5 metric tons
Complement	75
Speed, Full Power	14 kn
Range	4,500 nmi at 12.5 kn, 8,000 nmi at 6.7 kn
Guns	1x twin 40-mm x 60; 4x 20-mm
Military Lift	
Cargo	350 metric tons
Troops	50
Navigation Sonar System	Echo sounder

LCU 1610 (MULKAE [FURSEAL]) Class LCU



Type	Air-cushion medium landing craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	41.1 x 9.1 x 2.1 m
Displacement, Full Load	381 metric tons
Complement	14
Speed, Full Power	11 kn
Range	1,200 nmi at 8 kn
Guns	2x 20-mm x 70
Military Lift	
Cargo	143 metric tons (including 3 MBTs)
Troops	20
Fuel	13 metric tons
Radar System	Raytheon 1500A

LCM 8 Class LCM



Type	Medium landing craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	22.4 x 6.4 x 1.6 m
Displacement, Full Load	115 metric tons
Complement	6
Speed, Full Power	12 kn
Range	190 nmi at 10 kn
Military Lift	
Cargo	60 metric tons, including 1 main battle tank (MBT)
Troops	200
Fresh Water	1 metric ton
Fuel	2.8 metric tons

LCMA-P-I Class LCMA



Type	Air-cushion medium landing craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	27.9 x 14.6 x 0.9 m
Displacement, Full Load	155 metric tons
Complement	5
Speed, Full Power	40 kn
Range	200 nmi at 40 kn
Guns	1x 20-mm
Military Lift	55 metric tons, including 24 troops or 1 MBT
Navigation Radar System	LN-66
NOTE:	The LCMA-P-I is very similar to the U.S. LCAC shown above.

TSAPLYA Class (Project 1206.1) LCMA



Type	Air-cushion medium landing craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Mean Draft	31 x 12.9 x 1.1 m
Displacement, Full Load	151 metric tons
Complement	11
Speed, Full Power	55 kn
Range	200 nmi at 55 kn
Guns	2x six-barrel 30-mm x 54; 2x twin 14.5-mm x 93
Military Lift	2x APCs, 3x armored scout cars, 1x medium tank, or 130 troops
Navigation Radar System	Horizont-25

SOLGAE Class LCMA



Type	Air-cushion medium landing craft
LOA x Max. Beam x Mean Draft	26.8 x 15 x 1.1 m
Displacement, Full Load	121.9 metric tons
Complement	8
Speed, Full Power, Unloaded	65 kn (approximately 40 kn loaded)
Range	500 nmi at 45 kn
Guns	1x six-barrel 20-mm x 70
Military Lift	27 metric tons, including 65 troops
Navigation Radar System	SPS-64v2

GRIFFON 8000 TD(M) Class WLCPA



Type	Air-cushion personnel landing craft
Mission	Search and rescue, interdiction
LOA x Beam x Draft	21.15 x 11 x 0.32 m
Displacement, Normal	24.6 metric tons
Complement	10
Speed, Full Power	50 kn
Range	400 nmi at 45 kn
Guns	1x 7.62-mm machinegun
Equipment	1x RIB
Military Lift	
Cargo	4 metric tons
Embarked Troops	10

WONSAN Class MM



Type	Minelayer
LOA x Beam x Draft	103.8 x 15 x 3.4 m
Displacement, Full Load	3,300 metric tons
Complement	160
Speed	22 kn
Range	4,500 nmi at 15 kn
Aviation	Helicopter platform
Armament	
Guns	1x 76-mm x 62; 2x 40-mm x 70
Torpedoes	2x triple 324-mm tubes
Mines	300, on 2x stern launchers
Radar Systems	
Early Warning	Unidentified E/F-band
Fire Control	Marconi 1802
Navigation	Unidentified I-band
Sonar System	Unidentified bow-mounted active search and attack

YANG YANG Class MHS



Type	Mine-hunting ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	59.5 x 10.5 x 3 m
Displacement, Full Load	880 metric tons
Complement	56
Speed, Full Power	15 kn
Range	3,000 nmi at 12 kn
Guns	1x six-barrel 20-mm x 70; 2x 7.62-mm
Equipment	PLUTO disposal vehicle, magnetic and mechanical sweep gear, 1x RIB
Navigation Radar System	Raytheon series I-band
Sonar Systems	
Active Mine Hunting	Type 2093 VDS

KANG KYONG Class MHC



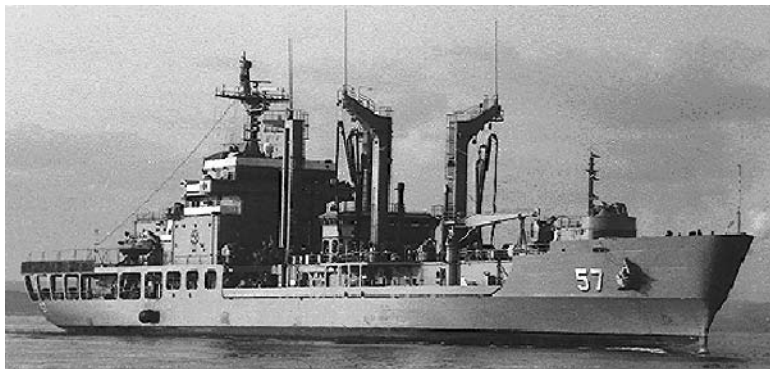
Type	Coastal mine hunter
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	50 x 8.3 x 2.7 m
Displacement, Full Load	520 metric tons
Complement	44 plus 4 divers
Speed, Full Power	15 kn
Range	2,000 nmi at 10 kn
Guns	1x 20-mm; 2x 7.62-mm
Equipment	O-type size-4 mechanical sweep; PLUTO PLUS or PLUTO disposal vehicle
Navigation Radar System	SPS-64
Sonar Systems	
Active Mine Hunting	Type 193M, Type 2048

MSC 268 Class MSC



Type	Coastal minesweeper
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	
MSC 268	46.3 x 8.5 x 2.1 m
MSC 294	44.3 x 8.5 x 2.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	384 metric tons
Complement	
MSC 268	38
MSC 294	39
Speed, Full Power	14 kn
Range	
MSC 268	1,950 nmi at 12 kn; 2,200 nmi at 10 kn
MSC 294	3,380 nmi at 12 kn; 4,800 nmi at 9 kn
Guns	1x twin 20-mm x 70
Military Lift, 268/294	
Fresh Water	8.8/8.6 metric tons
Fuel	24.5/33.6 metric tons
Navigation Radar System	Decca 45
Minehunting Sonar System	
MSC 268	UPS-1 or Thomson Sintra 2022, hull-mounted HF
MSC 294	UQS-1D

CHUN JI (CHUN JEE) Class AOR



Type	Replenishment oiler
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	130 x 17.8 x 6.5 m
Displacement, Full Load	7,500 metric tons
Speed, Full Power	20 kn
Range	4,500 nmi at 15 kn
Aviation	Platform for medium helicopter
Guns	2x twin 30-mm or 2x 40-mm x 70; 2x six-barrel 20-mm
Equipment	2x 6-Mton drum winches, 2 lifeboats
Military Lift	4,200 tons liquids, 450 tons solids
Navigation Radar System	2x Decca series I-band

DW 4000R Class ASR



Type	Submarine rescue ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	103 x 16.4 x 4.6 m
Speed, Full Power	18 kn
Aviation	Platform
Equipment	1x A-frame crane; 2x cranes; 1x towing winch; 2x utility craft; DSRV

EDENTON Class ARS



Type	Salvage and rescue ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	86 x 15.2 x 4.6 m
Displacement, Full Load	2,930 metric tons
Complement	129
Speed, Full Power	16 kn
Range	10,000 nmi at 13 kn
Guns	2x twin 20-mm x 70
Equipment	1x 10-Mton crane; 1x 20-Mton crane
Surface-Search Radar System	SPS-53

JAEMIN III Class WARS



Type	Salvage and rescue ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	110.5 x 15.4 x 4.9 m
Displacement, Full Load	4,200 metric tons
Complement	120
Speed, Full Power	18 kn
Aviation	Platform for helicopter
Guns	2x six-barrel 20-mm x 70; 6x 12.7-mm
Navigation Radar System	Unidentified I-band

TAE PUNG YANG II WARS



Type	Salvage and rescue ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	110.6 x 15.4 x 5 m
Displacement, Full Load	3,900 metric tons
Complement	120
Speed, Full Power	18 kn
Aviation	Platform for large helicopter
Guns	2x six-barrel 20-mm x 70; 6x 12.7-mm
Navigation Radar System	Unidentified I-band

JAEMIN II Class WARS



Type	Salvage and rescue ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	88 x 14.5 x 4.6 m
Displacement, Full Load	2,500 metric tons
Complement	81
Speed	20 kn
Range	4,500 nmi at 15 kn
Guns	1x six-barrel 20-mm x 70
Navigation Radar System	Unidentified I-band

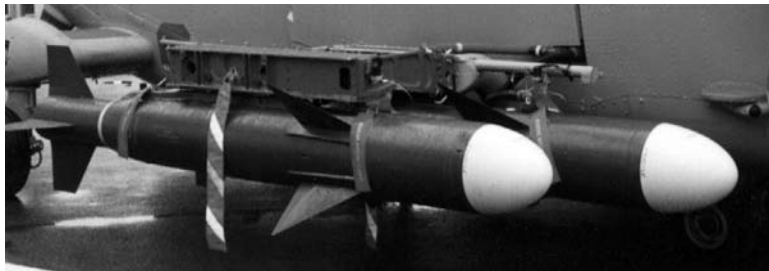
JAEMIN I Class WARS



Type	Salvage and rescue ship
LOA x Max. Beam x Max. Draft	77.6 x 13.5 x 4.2 m
Displacement, Full Load	2,072 metric tons
Complement	92
Speed	18 kn
Range	4,500 nmi at 12 kn
Guns	1x six-barrel 20-mm x 70
Navigation Radar System	Unidentified I-band

ANTISHIP MISSILES

Sea Skua



Type	Helicopter-launched medium-range 2-stage radar-guided antiship missile
Range	8.1 nmi
Warhead	30-kg HE semi-armor-piercing
Guidance	Semi-active radar
Fuze	Delay and impact
Launch Weight	147 kg
Wingspan	0.72 m
Missile Length x Diameter	2.5 x 0.25 m

NOTE: Helicopters capable of launching Sea Skua include Super Lynx. Sea Skua follows a sea-skimming flight profile at a pre-selected altitude based on the sea state and target size. A ship-launched version also exists.

MM 38 Exocet



Type	Ship-launched medium-range antiship missile
Range	2 to 22.5 nmi
Warhead	165-kg blast-fragmentation
Guidance	Inertial and active radar
Fuze	Delayed impact and proximity
Launch Weight	735 kg
Wingspan	1 m
Missile Length x Diameter	5.21 x 0.35 m

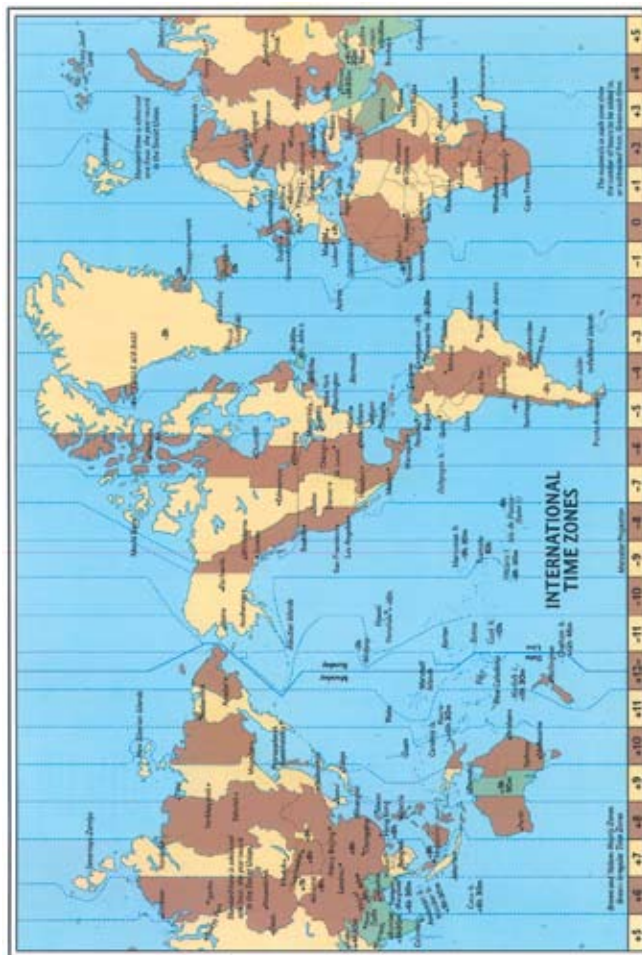
NOTE: Some PO HANG Class corvettes may carry Exocet missiles.

AGM-84A, RGM-84C, UGM-84B, UGM-84L Harpoon



Type	Long-range radar-guided antiship missile			
Variants	AGM-84A (Block 1A)	RGM-84C (Block 1B)	UGM-84B (Block 1)	UGM-84L (Block 2)
Launch Platform	Air	Ship	Submarine	Submarine
Range	65 nmi	67 nmi	67 nmi	67 nmi
Warhead	222-kg HE blast-penetration			
Guidance	Inertial with active radar			
Fuze	Delayed-action impact			
Launch Weight	556 kg	681.9 kg	681.9 kg	690 kg
Wingspan	0.91 m	0.83 m	0.83 m	0.83 m
Length x Diameter	3.85 x 0.343 m	4.63 x 0.34 m	4.63 x 0.34 m	4.63 x 0.34 m
NOTE: Air platforms include P-3, F-15, and F-16; ship platforms include KDX-1, KDX-2, KDX-3, and ULSAN Classes; submarine platforms include TYPE 209-1200. RGM-84 and UGM-84 lengths and weights include a booster. Future Harpoons in South Korea's inventory may have land-attack capability utilizing INS/GPS guidance.				

APPENDIX B: INTERNATIONAL TIME ZONES



Coordinated Universal Time (UTC)

To use the table, go to the country you are interested in, and add the number of hours corresponding to the United States time zone to the current time. The UTC is also known as Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Afghanistan	+4.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H
Albania	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Algeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
American Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
Andorra	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Angola	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Antarctica	-2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H
Antigua and Barbuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Argentina	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Armenia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Aruba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Ascension	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Australia North	+9.5 H	+14.5 H	+15.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H
Australia South	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Australia West	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Australia East	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Austria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Azerbaijan	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bahamas	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Bahrain	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Bangladesh	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Barbados	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Belarus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Belgium	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Belize	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Benin	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Bermuda	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bhutan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Bolivia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Bosnia Herzegovina	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Botswana	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Brazil East	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Brazil West	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
British Virgin Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Brunei	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Bulgaria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Burkina Faso	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Burundi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Cambodia	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Cameroon	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Canada East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Canada Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Canada Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Canada West	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
Cape Verde	-1.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H
Cayman Islands	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Central African Rep.	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chad Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Chile	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
China	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Christmas Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Colombia	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Congo	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cook Island	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Costa Rica	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Croatia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Cuba	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Cyprus	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Czech Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Denmark	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Djibouti	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Dominica	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Dominican Republic	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Ecuador	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Egypt	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
El Salvador	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Equatorial Guinea	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Eritrea	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Estonia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Ethiopia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Falkland Islands	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Fiji Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Finland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
France	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
French Antilles	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Guinea	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
French Polynesia	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Gabon Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Gambia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Georgia	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Germany	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Ghana	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Gibraltar	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Greece	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Greenland	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Grenada	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guadeloupe	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Guam	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Guatemala	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Guinea-Bissau	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guinea	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Guyana	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Haiti	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Honduras	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Hong Kong	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Hungary	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Iceland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
India	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Indonesia East	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Indonesia Central	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Indonesia West	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Iran	+3.5 H	+8.5 H	+9.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H
Iraq	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ireland	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Israel	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Italy	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Jamaica	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Japan	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kazakhstan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Kenya	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kiribati	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Korea, North	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Korea, South	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Kuwait	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Kyrgyzstan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Laos	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Latvia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lebanon	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Lesotho	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liberia	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Libya	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Liechtenstein	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Lithuania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Luxembourg	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Macedonia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Madagascar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Malawi	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Malaysia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Maldives	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Mali Republic	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Malta	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Marshall Islands	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Mauritania	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Mauritius	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Mayotte	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Mexico East	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Mexico Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Mexico West	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
Moldova	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Monaco	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Mongolia	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Morocco	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Mozambique	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Myanmar (Burma)	+6.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H	+14.5 H
Namibia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Nauru	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Nepal	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
Netherlands	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Netherlands Antilles	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
New Caledonia	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
New Zealand	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Newfoundland	-3.5 H	+1.5 H	+2.5 H	+3.5 H	+4.5 H
Nicaragua	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
Nigeria	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Niger Republic	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Norfolk Island	+11.5 H	+16.5 H	+17.5 H	+18.5 H	+19.5 H
Norway	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Oman	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Pakistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Palau	+9.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H
Panama, Rep. of	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Papua New Guinea	+10.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H
Paraguay	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Peru	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Philippines	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Poland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Portugal	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Puerto Rico	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Qatar	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Reunion Island	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Romania	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia West	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Russia Central 1	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Russia Central 2	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Russia East	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Rwanda	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Saba	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Samoa	-11.0 H	-6.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H
San Marino	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sao Tome	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Saudi Arabia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Senegal	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Seychelles Islands	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
Sierra Leone	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Singapore	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Slovakia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Slovenia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Solomon Islands	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Somalia	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
South Africa	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Spain	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Sri Lanka	+5.5 H	+10.5 H	+11.5 H	+12.5 H	+13.5 H
St. Lucia	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Maarten	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Pierre & Miquelon	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
St. Thomas	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
St. Vincent	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Sudan	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Suriname	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
Swaziland	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Sweden	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Switzerland	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Syria	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H

Country	UTC	Eastern	Central	Mountain	Pacific
Taiwan	+8.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H	+16.0 H
Tajikistan	+6.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H
Tanzania	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Thailand	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Togo	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Tonga Islands	+13.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H	+21.0 H
Trinidad and Tobago	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Tunisia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Turkey	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Turkmenistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Turks and Caicos	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
Tuvalu	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Uganda	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Ukraine	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
United Arab Emirates	+4.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H
United Kingdom	+0.0 H	+5.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H
Uruguay	-3.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H	+5.0 H
USA Eastern	-5.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H
USA Central	-6.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H
USA Mountain	-7.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H	+1.0 H
USA Western	-8.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H	+0.0 H
USA Alaska	-9.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H	-1.0 H
USA Hawaii	-10.0 H	-5.0 H	-4.0 H	-3.0 H	-2.0 H
Uzbekistan	+5.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H
Vanuatu	+11.0 H	+16.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H
Vatican City	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Venezuela	-4.0 H	+1.0 H	+2.0 H	+3.0 H	+4.0 H
Vietnam	+7.0 H	+12.0 H	+13.0 H	+14.0 H	+15.0 H
Wallis & Futuna Is.	+12.0 H	+17.0 H	+18.0 H	+19.0 H	+20.0 H
Yemen	+3.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H	+11.0 H
Yugoslavia	+1.0 H	+6.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H
Zaire	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Zambia	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H
Zimbabwe	+2.0 H	+7.0 H	+8.0 H	+9.0 H	+10.0 H

APPENDIX C: CONVERSION CHARTS

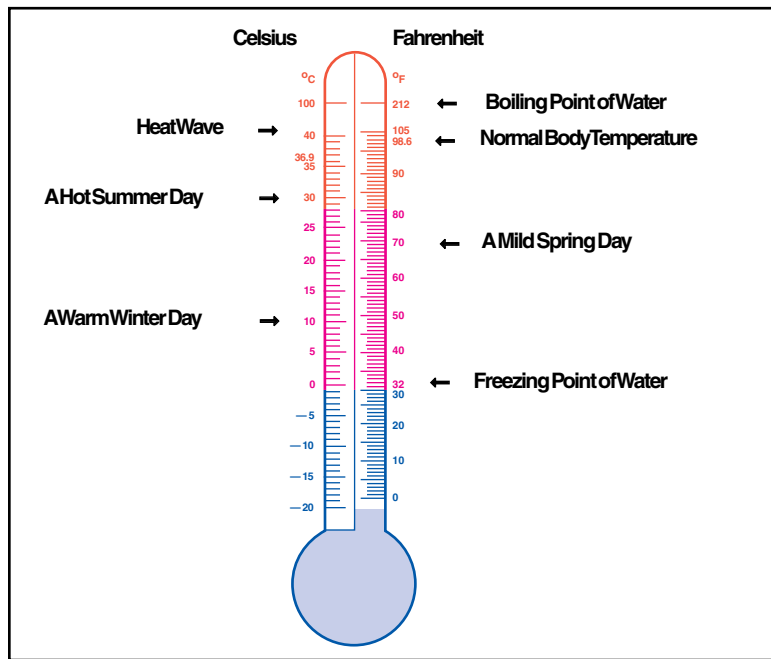
When You Know

Units of Length	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers
Units of Area		
Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares
Units of Mass and Weight		
Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons
Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

Units of Volume	Multiply by	To find
Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters
Units of Speed		
Miles per Hour	1.61	Kilometers per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature

To convert Celsius into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Celsius by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Celsius, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.



Temperature Chart

APPENDIX D: HOLIDAYS

National Holidays

<i>1-2 January</i>	New Year
<i>Varies with lunar calendar</i>	Lunar New Year
<i>1 March</i>	Independence Movement Day
<i>5 April</i>	Arbor Day
<i>5 May</i>	Children's Day
<i>Varies with lunar calendar</i>	The Buddha's Birthday
<i>6 June</i>	Memorial Day
<i>17 July</i>	Constitution Day
<i>15 August</i>	Liberation Day
<i>Varies with lunar calendar</i>	Korean Thanksgiving
<i>1 October</i>	Armed Forces Day

APPENDIX E: LANGUAGE

Pronunciation Guide

Consonants

ㄱ	k-keep <or> g-go
ㄴ	n-night
ㄷ	d-due <or> t-tone <or> t-cot
ㄹ	r-red <or> l-spell
ㅁ	m-mother
ㅂ	b-boy <or> m-calm
ㅅ	s-sue <or> sh-she <or> t-cot
ㅇ	silent before a vowel <or> like ng-ring after a vowel
ㅈ	j-jim <or> t-cot
ㅊ	ch-chip <or> t-cot
ㅋ	k-kilometer
ㅌ	t-top <or> t-cot
ㅍ	p-pa
ㅎ	h-hope

Note: ㄷ, ㅅ, ㅈ, ㅊ, ㅌ all may make a t-cot sound. This occurs when they appear as the last consonant in a syllable. For example:

곳	goat = PLACE
곧	goat = IMMEDIATELY
꽃	goat = FLOWER

If the next syllable begins with a vowel you will hear the normal consonant sound there.

Vowels

아	a-father = a
애	a-had = ae
야	ya-yacht = ya
어	u-up = o
에	a-hate = e
여	yu-yup = yo
오	o-go = o
요	yo-yoyo = yo
우	u-blue = oo
유	u-you = yoo
으	o-good = u
이	e-be = ee <or> i-bid = i
워	wo-woe = wo
와	wa-wad = wa

NOTE: You must acquaint yourself with this guide or the book will be useless. The words which sound like *goat* will be spelled “got.” A word sounding like *gut* will also be spelled “got.” A word sounding like *take* will be spelled “tek.” Practice as much as possible!

Hostile Situation

A. Confrontation

Stop	멈춰	mom-cho-ee
Stop action	정지	jong-jee
Don't shoot	쏘지마	so-jee-ma
Don't move	움직이지마	oom-jeek-ee-jee-ma
Don't approach	접근하지마	jop-goon-ha-jee-ma
Don't make a sound	소리 내지마	so-ree-nae-jee-ma
Drop your weapons	무기 내려놔	moo-gee nae-ryo-no-wa
Hands up	손 들어	son-du-ro
Come out	나오라	na-o-ra
Come forward	앞으로 나와	a-pu-ro na-wa
Come here	이리와	ee-dee-wa
Surrender	항복하라	hang-bok-ha-ra

Turn around	뒤로돌아	twee-ro-do-ra
Lie face down	엎들러	op-du-ryo
Hands behind your back	손을 뒤로	son-ul twee-ro
Obey orders	명령대로 하라	myong-ryong-dae-ro ha-ra
Do not resist	반항하지마	ban-hang-ha-jee-ma
You won't be harmed	해치지않겠어	hae-chee-jee-an-gey-so
You are a prisoner	자네는 포로이야	ja-nae-nun po-ro-ee-ya
Move	움직여라	oom-jeek-yo-ra

B. Commands

Do it now	지금 해	chee-goom-hae
Follow orders	명령을 따라	myong-ryong-ul da-ra
Stand in line	줄로서	jo-lo-so
Submit to search	탐색에 응해	tam-saek-e ung-hae
Quickly	빨리	bal-loo
Don't talk	말하지마	mal-ha-jee-ma
Be still	가만히 있어	ga-man-hee ee-so
Give me _____	—줘	_____ joo-o
Give me ID	신분증 줘	shin-boon-chung joo-o
Give me papers	서류 줘	so-ryo joo-o
Give me your things	소지품 줘	so-jee-poom joo-o
Empty your pockets	호주머니 털어나	ho-joo-mo-nee to-ro-na
Move	움직여라	oom-jeek-yo-ra
Get out of my way	비켜라	pee-kyo-ra
Come here	이리와	ee-dee-wa
Stay here	여기 있어	yo-gee ee-so
Stay there	거기 있어	ko-gee ee-so
Lie down	누워	noo-wo
Sit down	앉아	an-ja
Eat this	이거 먹어	ee-go mo-go
Be quiet	조용해	cho-yong-hae
Get up	일어나	ee-ro-na
Follow me	따라와	da-ra-wa

C. Questions

Use the glossary for vocabulary.

What is your name?	이름 뭐야	ee-rum moo-o-ya?
What is your rank?	계급 뭐야	kye-goop moo-o-ya?
What is your speciality?	특기가 뭐야	tuk-gee-ga moo-o-ya?
What is your mission?	임무가 뭐야	im-moo-ga moo-o-ya?
Where is your unit?	부대 어디	boo-dae o-dee ee-so?
Who is in charge?	지휘관 누구지요	chee-we-gwan noo-goo-jee-o?
What size unit?	부대 규모	boo-dae gyoo-mo?
What weapons?	무슨 무기	moo-sun moo-gee?
Where is/are the ...?	...어디 있어요	... o-dee-ee-so-yo?
Weapons	무기	moo-gee
AAA	고사포	go-sa-po
SAMs	지대공유도탄	chee-dae-kong-yoo-do-tan
Rocket launchers	라켓 발사기	ra-kaet bal-sa-gee
Radar sites	방향탐지기	bang-yang-tam-je-gee
Aircraft	비행기	bee-haeng-gee
Tanks	전차	jon-cha
Mine fields	지뢰지대	chee-rey chee-dae
Show me on the map	지도상에서 보여주세요	chee-do-sang-e-so bo-yo-joo-se-yo
Draw a sketch map	약도 그려주세요	yak-do gu-ryo-joo-se-yo
Give me the information	정보 줘	jong-bo joo-o

Friendly Situations:

A. Meet/Approach

Hello	안녕하세요	an-nyong-ha-se-yo
Nice to meet you	반갑습니다	ban-gap-sum-nee-da
See you again	다시 뵙시다	ta-shoe bop-shee-da
Thank you	감사합니다	kam-sa-ham-nee-da
Good bye	안녕히가세요	an-nyong-hee ka-se-yo
Don't worry	걱정하지마세요	kok-jong-ha-jee-ma-se-yo
Speak slowly	천천히 말하세요	chon-chon-hee mal-ha-se-yo
Say/do again	다시 한번	da-shee han-bon

B. Request Help

Can you help me?	도와줄수있어요	do-wa-jool-soo-ee-so-yo?
Does anyone speak English?	영어 하는 사람 있어요	yong-o ha-nun sa-ram ee-so-yo?
Have you seen NK soldiers?	인 민군 봤어요	in-min-goon bwa-so-yo?
Have you seen communists?	공산군 봤어요	kong-san-goon bwa-so-yo?
How many people?	몇사람	myot-sa-ram?
Where did they go?	어디로 갔어요	o-dee-ro ka-so-yo?
Where did you come from?	어디서 왔어요	o-dee-so wa-so-yo?
Did you see any ...?	...봤어요	... bwa-so-yo?
Where is/are the ...?	어디 있어요	... o-dee ee-so-yo?
Can you guide me?	안내할수있어요	a-nae-hal-soo-ee-so-yo?
Please give me a ride	차 태워주세요	cha tae-wo-joo-se-yo
Please give me a map	지도 주세요	chee-do joo-se-yo
Show me on the map	지도상에서 보여주세요	chee-do-sang-e-so bo-yo-joo-se-yo
Draw a sketch map	약도 그리세요	yak-do gu-ree-se-yo
Can you describe?	묘사할수있어요	myo-sa hal-soo-ee-so-yo?
Is he tall?	키가 커요	kee-ga ko-yo?
Is he short?	키가 작아요	kee-ga jak-a-yo?
Is he fat?	키가 작아요	doong-doong-hae-yo?
How old?	몇살이에요	myot-sal-ee-e-yo?
Is it heavy?	무거워요	moo-go-wo-yo?
Is it light?	가벼워요	ka-byo-wo-yo?
Is it big?	커요	ko-yo?
Is it small?	작아요	jak-a-yo?
Do you have food?	음식 있어요	um-sheek ee-so-yo?
Is there water?	물 있어요	mool-ee-so-yo?
Can you give me shelter?	숙소 줄수있어요	sook-so jool-soo-ee-so-yo?
Can we hide here?	여기서 숨을수있어요	yo-gee-so soom-ul-soo-ee-so-yo?
Can we camp here?	여기서 야영할수있어요	yo-gee-so ya-yong-hal-soo-ee-so-yo?
Do you have blankets?	담요 있어요	dam-yo ee-so-yo?
I need medical care	치료 필요해요	chee-ryo pee-lee-o-hae-yo?

Do you have weapons?	무기 있어요	moo-gee ee-so-yo?
Please give us ammo	탄약 주세요	tan-yak jo-se-yo
Is there POL?	연유 있어요	yon-yoo ee-so-yo?
My vehicle broke down.	차가 고장났어요	cha-ga go-jang-na-so-yo

C. Provide Help

We came to help	도와 주러왔어요	do-wa joo-ro-wa-so-yo
We won't harm you	해치지않겠어요	hae-chee-jee-an-ge-so-yo
Please come in	들어오세요	tu-ro-o-se-yo
Please come out	나오세요	na-o-se-yo
Come this way	이리 오세요	ee-ree o-se-yo
Don't worry	걱정하지마세요	kok-jong-ha-jee-ma-se-yo
You are safe here	여기는 안전해요	yo-gee an-jon-hae-yo
We have plenty of food	음식물 넉넉해요	um-sheek nok-hae-yo
We have potable water	식수 있어요	sheek-soo ee-so-yo
Are you sick?	아파요	a-pa-yo?
Does anyone need treatment?	치료필요하는 사람있어요	chee-ryo pee-lee-o-hae-yo?
We can treat you	치료할수있어요	chee-ryo-hal-soo-ee-so-yo
We can give you shelter	숙소를 줄수있어요	sook-so jool-soo-ee-so-yo
Be still	가만히 있어	ga-man-hee ee-so
Form a line	줄 서세요	jool-so-se-yo
It's too dangerous here	여기가 너무 위험해요	yo-gee-ga no-moo wee-hom-hae-yo
You must keep moving	계속 움직여야돼요	kye-sok oom-jeek-ee-o- ya-hae-yo
We will give you a ride	차 태워주겠어요	cha tae-wo-joo-ge-so-yo
We can't give you a ride	차 태워줄 수없어요	cha tae-wo-jool-soo- op-so-yo
Please go 가세요	... ka-se-yo
North	북쪽으로	book-jok-u-ro
South	남쪽으로	nam-jok-u-ro
East	동쪽으로	dong-jok-u-ro
West	서쪽으로	so-jok-u-ro

Ordinary Situations:

A. Time

What time is it?	몇시예요	myot-shee-e-yo?
At what time?	몇시에	myot-shee-e?
When?	언제	on-je?
What day?	무슨요일	moo-sun-yo-il?
What date?	날자	nal-ja?
How long ago?	얼마나 오래 전에	ol-ma-na o-re-jon-e?
How many minutes?	몇분	myot-boon?
How many hours?	몇시간	myot-shee-gan?
How many days?	몇일	myot-chill?
How many weeks?	몇주일	myot-joo-il?

B. Directions

Where is ...?	...어디 있어요	... o-dee-ee-so-yo?
Is it nearby?	가까워요	ka-ka-wo-yo?
Can I walk there?	거기까지 걸어갈수있어요	ko-gee-ka-jee ko-ro-kal- soo-ee-so-yo?
How far is it?	얼마나 멀어요	ol-ma-na mo-ro-yo?
Can you guide me?	안내할수있어요	a-nae-hal-soo-ee-so-yo?
Is the road paved?	도로가 포장되었어요	do-ro-ga po-jang-two- o-so-yo?
How is the road?	도로가 어때요	do-ro-ga o-te-yo?
Where is this train going?	이기차 어디까지 가요	ee-kee-cha o-dee-ga-jee ka-yo?
Bus	이버스	ee-bo-su
Where are you going?	어디 가세요	o-dee ka-se-yo?
Please load	짐 실으세요	jim-shil-ru-se-yo
Please unload	짐 내리세요	jim-nae-ree-se-yo
Please get on	타세요	ta-se-yo
Please get off	내리세요	nae-re-se-yo
It's too big	너무 커요	no-moo ko-yo
It's too heavy	너무 무거워요	no-moo moo-go-wo-yo

C. Food/Shelter

What food is there?	무슨음식 있어요	moo-sun um-sheek ee-so-yo?
Menu please?	메뉴 주세요	me-nyoo-joo-se-yo?
What do you have to drink?	무슨 음료물 있어요	moo-sun um-ryo-mool ee-so-yo?
How much is this ...?	이거 얼마요	... ee-go ol-ma-yo?
Is it ready?	준비 다 됐어요	choon-bee ta tae-so-yo?
How long is the wait?	얼마나 기다려요	ol-ma-na kee-ta-ryo-yo?
Can we eat here?	여기서 먹을수있어요	yo-gee-so mok-ul-soo-ee-so-yo?
We will take it with us	가지고가겠어요	ka-jee-go-ka-ge-so-yo
Where can we stay?	어디서 숙박할수있어요	o-dee-so soo-bak-hal-soo-ee-so-yo?
Do you have a room?	방 있어요	bang ee-so-yo?

D. Signs

Stop	정지	jong-jee
Stop	멈춤	mom-choom
Checkpoint	검문소	gom-moon-so
MPs	헌병	hon-byong
Danger	위험	we-hom
Restricted area	제한구역	je-han-goo-yok
Warning	경보	kyong-bo
Watchout	주시할것	joo-shee-hal-got
No smoking	금연	kum-yon
Slow down	속도나주세요	sok-do na-choo-se-yo
Emergency exit	비상구	bee-sang-goo
Lifeboat	구명정	koo-myong-jong
Detour	우회	oo-hwe
Mine field	지뢰지대	chee-re chee-dae
Poison	유독물	yoo-dok-mool
Military zone	군사지역	goon-sa chee-ok
Keep out	출입 금지	choo-rip koom-jee
Don't go beyond	이선	ee-son ee-sang-ga-gee-
	이상까지마세요	ma-se-yo
Do not enter	들어가지마세요	tu-ro-ka-jee=ma-se-yo

Pictures forbidden
Unpaved road

촬영 금지
비포장도로

chwall-yong koom-jee
bee-po-jang-do-ro

E. Medical

I am a medic
I will treat you here

위생병입니다
여기서
치료해 주겠어요
병원에
데리고 가겠어요

wee-saeng-byong im-nee-da
yo-gee-so chee-ryo-hae-
joo-ge-so-yo
byong-won-e de ree-go-

I'll take you to
the hospital

I am a doctor
Are you sick?

의사입니다
아파요

wee-sa im-nee-da
a-pa-yo?

Do you have a disease?

질병 있어요

chill-byong ee-so-yo?

Where is your injury?

어디 다쳤어요

o-dee da-cho-so-yo?

Where does it hurt?

어디가 아파요

o-dee-ga a-pa-yo?

Can you get up?

일어날 수 있어요

e-ro-nal-soo-ee-so-yo?

Can you walk?

걸을 수 있어요

ko-rul-soo-ee-so-yo?

I must give you a shot

주사

joo-sa no-ajoo-o-ya-dae-yo

I will bandage the wound

놓아줘야돼요

sang-cho-e boong-dae

The bone is broken

상처에 붕대
감아드리겠어요

gam-a-du-ree-ge-so-yo

I must stop the bleeding

뼈가 붙어졌어요

byo-ga boo-ro-cho-so-yo

What caused the injury?

지혈해야돼요

jee-hyol-hae-ya-de-yo

왜 부상당했어요

we boo-sang-dang-

Don't tense up

놓아줘야돼요

hae-so-yo?

It'll be OK

긴장하지마세요

kin-jang-ha-jee-ma-se-yo

괜찮겠어요

kwaen-chan-ge-so-yo

Glossary

AAA

AAA sites

Above

Afternoon

Aircraft

Aircraft carrier

Airfield (civilian)

Airfield (military)

고사포

대공포 진지

위에

오후

비행기

항공모함

공항

비행장

go-sa-po

dae-kong-po jin-jee

we-e

o-hoo

bee-haeng-gee

hang-kong-mo-ham

kong-hang

bee-haeng-jang

Air Force	공군	kong-goon
Alley	골목	gol-mok
Allies	아군	a-goon
American	미국인	mee-gook-in
Ammo dump	탄약고	tan-yak-go
Ammunition	탄약	tan-yak
Anti-communist	반공산주의자	ban-kong-san-joo-we-ja
Anti-government	반정부파	ban-jong-bu-pa
Antibiotics	항생제	hang-saeng-je
Approach	접근	jop-gun
Area	지대	chee-dae
Army	육군	yook-koon
Army group	집단군	jip-dan-goon
Arrive	도착해요	do-chak-hae-yo
Artillery	포병	po-byong
Asian person	동양 사람	dong-yang sa-ram
At / In / On / To	에	e
Bad	나빠요	na-pa-yo
Bad water	오염물	o-yum-mool
Bandages	붕대	boong-dae
Base	기지	kee-jee
Bathroom	화장실	wa-jang-shil
Battalion	대대	dae-dae
Beef	소고기	so-go-gee
Before	전에	jon-e
Behind	뒤에	twee-e
Belly	배	bae
Below	아래	a-rae
Black person	흑인	hook-in
Blister	종기	jong-gee
Blood	피	pee
Boat	배	bae
Bomber	폭격기	pok-kyok-kee
Border	경계선	kyong-gye-son
Boulder	바위	ba-wee
Bowl	그릇	ku-root

Bread	빵	bang
Bridge	다리	ta-ree
Brigade	여단	yo-dan
Bring	갖다주세요	kat-da-joo-se-yo
Building	건물	gun-mool
Bulgogi	불고기	bool-go-gee
Burn	화상	hwa-sang
Butt	엉덩이	ong-dong-ee
Camouflage	위장	wee-jang
Camp	병영	byong-yong
Can	깡통	gang-tong
Car	차	cha
Cave	동굴	dang-gool
Checkpoint	검문소	gom-moon-so
Checkpoint (NK)	차단소	cha-dan-so
Chest	가슴	ka-sum
Chicken	닭고기	dak-go-gee
Child	아이	a-ee
Cigarette	담배	tam-bae
City	도시	do-shee
Civilian	민간인	min-gan-in
Clean	깨끗한	kae-kut-han
Cliff	절벽	jol-byok
Clothes	옷	ot
Coast	바닷가	ba-dat-ga
Coastline	해안선	hae-an-son
Coffee	커피	ko-pee
Collision	충돌해요	choong-dol-hae-yo
Come	오세요	o-se-yo
Come back	돌아오세요	to-ra-o-se-yo
Commander	지휘관	chee-we-gwan
Communists	공산군	kong-san-goon
Company	중대	joong-dae
Corps	군단	goon-dan
Countryside	시골	shee-qol
Courier	특별 전령	tuk-byol jon-ryong

Crash (aircraft)	추락해요	choo-rak-hae-yo
Cup	잔	jan
Danger	위험	wee-hom
Date	날짜	nal-cha
Dawn	새벽	sae-byok
Day	일	ill
Daytime	낮에	na-je
Dead guy	사망자	sa-mang-ja
Depart	출발해요	chool-bal-hae-yo
Depot	창고	chang-go
Diarrhea	설사	sol-sa
Diesel	디젤	dee-jael
Direction	방향	bang-yang
Dirt road	흙길	hook-kil
Dirty	더러워요	do-ro-wo-yo
Division	사단	sa-dan
DMZ	비무장 지대	bee-moo-jang chee-dae
Doctor	의사	wee-sa
Document	서류	so-ryu
Downtown	시내	shee-nae
Drink	마시요	ma-shee-o
Driver	운전사	oon-jon-sa
During	동안	dong-an
East	동쪽	dong-chok
Eat	먹어요	mo-go-yo
End	끝	kut
Enemy	적군	jok-koon
English	영어	yong-o
Enlisted	사병	sa-byong
Enter	들어가요	tu-ro-ka-yo
Equipment	장비	jang-bee
Evening	저녁	cho-nyok
Exit	비상구	bee-sang-goo
Explosive	폭약	pok-yak
Eye	눈	noon

Face	얼굴	o-gool
Facility	시설	shee-sol
Factory	공장	kong-jang
Family	가족	ka-jok
Farmland	농지	nong-jee
Fast	빨리	bal-lee
Fat	똥똥해	doong-doong-hae
FEBA	전투지역전단	jon-too chee-ok jon-dan
Fighter plane	전투기	jon-tu-gee
Finished	끝냈어요	kut-nae-so-yo
Fire	불/화	bool/hwa
Fish	물고기	mool-go-gee
Flower	밀가루	mil-ga-roo
Food	음식	um-sheek
Foot	발	bal
Friend	친구	chin-goo
Fright	공포	kong-po
Front	앞에	a-pe
Front line	전선	jon-son
Fruit	과일	kwa-il
Fuel	연유	yon-yoo
Garrison	주둔지	ju-dun-jee
Gasoline	휘발유	hwe-bal-yoo
Get off	내려	nae-ryo
Give	주세요	jo-se-yo
Go	가요	ka-yo
Go back	돌아가요	to-ra-ka-yo
Good	좋아요	cho-a-yo
Grenade	수류탄	soo-ryoo-tan
Ground	땅/지상	dang/chee-sang
Group	조/단	jo/dan
Guard	보초병	bo-cho-byong
Gully	골짜기	gol-ja-gee
Hand	손	son
Head	머리	mo-ree
Heavy	무거워요	moo-go-wo-yo

Height	높이	no-pee
Help	도움	do-oom
Here	여기	yo-gee
Highway	고속도로	go-sok-do-ro
Hill	고지	go-jee
Hospital	병원	byong-won
Hour	시간	shee-gan
House	집	chip
How	어떻게	o-to-ke
ID	신분증	shin-boon-chung
If	만일	man-il
Industrial area	산업지대	san-op-chee-dae
Infantry	보병	bo-byong
Infection	오염	o-yum
Inside	안내	an-nae
Inside the city	시내	shee-nae
Jeep	썸	jeep
Job	직업	jeek-op
JP4	항공	hang-kong yol-yo
Kerosene	석유	sok-yoo
Kilometers	킬로	kee-lo
Kimchee	김치	kim-chee
Knife	칼	kal
Know	알아요	a-ra-yo
Korean Language	한국어	han-gook-o
Lake	호수	ho-soo
Large	커요	ko-yo
Later	후에	hoo-e
Latrine	변소	byon-so
Leader	지휘자	chee-huee-ja
Left	왼쪽	waen-chok
Leg	다리	ta-ree
Length	기리	kee-ree
Less	덜	dol
Lift	들어요	du-ro-yu

Light	가벼워요	ka-byo-wo-yo
Light	전기불	jon-gee-bool
Location	위치	wee-chee
Look	보세요	bo-se-yo
Look for	찾아보세요	cha-ja-bo-se-yo
Lost the way	길을 잃어버렸어요	ee-ro-bo-ryo-so-yo
Machine-gun	기관총	kee-gwan-chong
Maintenance facility	정비소	jong-bee-so
Malnutrition	영양실조	yong-yang-shil-jo
Man	남자	nam-ja
Mandu	만두	man-doo
Many	많이	man-ee
Marines	해병대	hae-byong-dae
Market	시장	shee-jang
Meat	고기	go-gee
Mechanic	정비원	jong-bee-won
Medic	위생병	wee-saeng-byong
Medicine	약	yak
Medium	중형	joong-hyong
Meeting	회의	hwe-wee
Military	군대	koon-dae
Milk	우유	oo-yoo
Mine	지뢰	chee-rey
Mine field	지뢰지대	chee-rey-chee-dae
Minute	분	boon
Missile	미사일	mee-sa-il
Mission	임무	im-moo
Month	월/달	wol/dal
More	더 많이	do man-ee
Morning	오전/아침	o-jon/a-chim
Motor pool	수송부	soo-song-boo
Mountain	산	san
Move	움직이요	oom-jeek-ee-o-yo
MP	헌병	hon-byong
My	제/우리	che/oo-ree

Name	이름	ee-rum
Navy	해군	hae-goon
NCO	하사관	ha-sa-gwan
Night	밤	bam
No	아니오	a-nee-o
Noodles	국수	gook-soo
North	북쪽	buk-chok
North Korea	이북	ee-book
NK Soldiers	북괴군	book-kwe-goon
Not Know	몰라요	mo-la-yo
Now	지금	chee-goom
Ocean	바다	ba-da
Officer	장교	chang-gyo
Oil	기름	kee-rum
Old Person	늙은 사람	nulk-un sa-ram
Old Thing	낡은 것	nalk-un got
Orders	명령	myong-ryong
Outside the city	시외	shee-we
Over there	저기	cho-gee
Pants	바지	ba-jee
Pass	허가증	ho-ga-chung
Paved road	포장된도로	po-jang-toen do-ro
Person	사람	sa-ram
Pill Box	득화점	tuk-hwa-jom
Pilot	조종사	jo-jong-sa
Pistol	권총	goo-won-chong
Place	장소	jang-so
Plain	평야	pyong-ya
Plate	접시	jop-she
Platoon	소대	so-dae
Poison	독약	dok-yak
Pork	돼지	twe-gee
Position	위치	wee-chee
Potable water	식수	shik-soo
Powdered milk	분유	boon-yoo
Power plant	발전소	bal-jon-so

Preparation	준비	choon-bee
Pro-communist	친공산주의자	chin-kong-san-choo-we-ja
Pro-government	친정부파	chin-jong-boo-pa
Protection	방어	bang-o
Put in	넣으세요	not-u-se-yo
Put on	넣으세요	no-u-se-yo
Question	질문	chil-moon
Railroad yard/station	철도역	chol-do-yok
Rear area	후방지역	hoo-bang-chee-ok
Refugee	피난민	pee-nan-min
Regiment	연대	yon-dae
Relative	친척	chin-chok
Repeat	반복하세요	ban-bok-ha-se-yo
Rice	밥	bap
Rice cake	떡	dok
Rice paddy	논	non
Ride	타요	ta-yo
Ridge	능선	nung-son
Rifle	소총	so-chong
Right	우른쪽	o-run-chok
River	강	kang
Road	길/도로	kil/do-ro
Rocket	라켓트	ra-ke-tu
RTB	귀대해요	kwee-dae-hae-yo
SAMs	지대공유도탄	chee-dae-kong yoo-do-tan
SAM sites	지대공유도탄진지	chee-dae-kong yoo-do-tan jin-jee
Seaport	항만	hang-man
Send	보내요	bo-nae-yo
Shelter	숙소	sook-so
Shoes	신발	shin-bal
Shoot	쐐/사격해	sowat/sa-kyok-hae
Short	키가작은	kee-ga chak-un
Shortage	부족	boo-jok
Show	보여주세요	bo-yo-joo-se-yo

Sign	표지 / 간판	pyo-jee/gan-pan
Sink	침몰해요	chim-mol-hae-yo
Slow	천천히	chon-chon-hee
Small	작은	chak-un
Soldiers	군인	koon-in
Sorry	미안합니다	mee-an-ham-nee-da
Soup	국	gook
South	남쪽	nam-chok
South Korea	이남	ee-nam
Spy	간첩	gan-chop
Squad	분대	boon-dae
Start	시작	shee-jak
Stone	돌	dol
Stop	정지	jong-jee
Story	이야기	ee-ya-gee
Stronghold	거점	go-jom
Submarine	잠수함	cham-soo-ham
Supplies	보급품	bo-gup-poom
Supply base	보급소	bo-gup-no
Supply route	보급로	bo-gup-no
Tall	키가큰	kee-ga-kun
Tank	전차	jon-cha
Tea	차	cha
Tent	천막	chon-mak
Thank you	감사합니다	kam-sa-ham-nee-da
There	거기	ko-gee
They	그사람들	ku-sa-ram-dul
Thin	마른	ma-run
Thing	것/거/게	got/go/ge
Throw out	버려요	bo-ryo-yo
Time	시간	shee-gan
Today	오늘	o-nool
Tomorrow	내일	ne-il
Trail	오솔길	o-sol-kil
Train track	철도	chol-do
Transformer station	변전소	byon-jon-so

Transport	수송해요	soo-song-hae-yo
Transport plane	수송기	soo-song-gee
Travel permit	출입증	choo-rip-jung
Treatment	치료	chee-ryo
Tree	나무	na-moo
Troop concentration	병력집결지	byong-ryok-jip-kyol-jee
Troop strength	병력	byong-ryok
Truck	트럭	tu-rok
Tuberculosis	결핵	kyol-haek
Tunnel	갱도	gaeng-do
Underground	지하	chee-ha
Underground faction	지하조직파	chee-ha-jo-jeek-pa
Understand	이해해요	ee-hae-hae-yo
Uniform	군복	koon-bok
Unit	부대	boo-dae
Unleaded	비납 연료	bee-nap yol-ryo
Valley	계곡	kye-gok
Vegetable	야채	ya-chae
Vehicle	차량	cha-ryang
Vessel (civilian)	선박	son-bak
Vessel (military)	군함	goon-ham
Village	마을	ma-ul
Vitamins	비타민	bee-ta-min
Walk	걸어가요	ko-ro-ka-yo
Water	물	mool
We	우리	oo-ree
Weapon	무기	moo-gee
Week	주일	joo-il
West	서쪽	so-chok
Westerner	서양 사람	so-yang sa-ram
What	뭐	moo-o
When	언제	on-je
Where	어디	o-dee
White person	백인	paek-in
Who	누구	noo-goo

Why	외	we
Width	넓이	noI-bee
Woman	여자	yo-ja
Yankee (racial slur)	양키	yang-kee
Yes	네	ne
Yesterday	어제	o-je
You	너 / 당신	no/tang-shin
Young	오린	o-rin

Colors

Black	까만	ga-man
Blue	파란	pa-ran
Gray	회색	hwe-saek
Green	파란색	pa-ran-saek
Red	빨간	bal-gan
White	하얀	ha-yan
Yellow	노란	no-ran

Days of the Week

Monday	월요일	wol-yo-il
Tuesday	화요일	hwa-yo-il
Wednesday	수요일	soo-yo-il
Thursday	목요일	mok-yo-il
Friday	금요일	kum-yo-il
Saturday	토요일	to-yo-il
Sunday	일요일	ee-ryo-il

Numbers

1	일/하나	il/ha na
2	이/둘	ee/dul
3	삼/셋	sam/saet
4	사/넷	sa/naet
5	오/다섯	o/da-sot
6	육/여섯	yook/yo-sot
7	팔/여덟	chil/il-gop
8	팔/여덟	pal/yo-dull
9	구/아홉	koo/a-hop
10	십/열	ship/yull
11	십일/열하나	ship-il/yull-ha-na
12	십이/열둘	ship-ee/yull-dool
20	이십/스물	ee-ship/soo-mool
30	삼십/서른	sam-ship/so-roon
40	사십/마흔	sa-ship/ma-hun
50	오십/쉰	o-ship/shwee-un
60	육십/예순	yook-ship/ye-sun
70	칠십/이른	chil-ship/ee-run
80	팔십/여든	pal-ship/yo-dun
90	구십/아흔	koo-ship/a-hun
100	백	paek
1,000	천	chon
10,000	만	man

Key Phrases

Good Morning noon, evening night	Annyong hashimnika (An-nyong ha-shim-ni-ka)
Good-bye person leaving says	Annyong ikeiseyo (An-nyong-he Kei-se-yo)
Good-bye person staying says	Annyong kaseyo (An-nyong-he Ka-se-yo)
Sir, Mr., Ms, Miss, Mrs.	Shi (after last name as in Kim-shi)
Yes	Ne (Ney)
No	Aniyo (Ahn-i-yo)
Thank you	Kamsa hamnida (Kam-Sah Ham-ni-dah)
You're welcome	Ch'onmaneyo (Ch'on-Mahn-ey-o)
Excuse me	Sille hamnida (Sil-le Ham-Ni-dah)
I don't understand	Ara ansumnida (Arah Ahn-sum-Ni-dah)
Does anyone speak English	Yongo halsu issum-nika? (Yong-Auh Hahl-su Is-sum-Ni-Ka)
I don't speak Korean	Hangungmalul mot hamnida

APPENDIX F:

INTERNATIONAL ROAD SIGNS



Crossroads



Maximum speed



No through road



Road narrows



Fallen/falling rock



No entry for
vehicular traffic



Motorway



Stop and give way



Low flying aircraft or
sudden aircraft noise



No left turn



One way street



Tourist
information point



Traffic signals



No u-turn



Cable height
16' - 6"

Overhead cables,
Maximum height



Failure of
traffic light signals



Sharp deviation

APPENDIX G: DEPLOYED PERSONNEL'S GUIDE TO HEALTH MAINTENANCE

DoD-prescribed immunizations and medications, including birth control pills, should be brought in sufficient quantity for deployment's duration.

Only food, water, and ice from approved U.S. military sources should be consumed. Consuming food or water from unapproved sources may cause illness. Food should be thoroughly cooked and served hot.

Thorough hand-washing before eating and after using the latrine is highly recommended, as is regular bathing. Feet should be kept dry and treated with antifungal powder. Socks and underwear should be changed daily; underwear should fit loosely and be made of cotton fiber.

Excessive heat and sunlight exposure should be minimized. Maintaining hydration is important, as are following work-rest cycles and wearing uniforms properly. Sunglasses, sunscreen (SPF 15 or higher), and lip balm are recommended. Drinking alcohol should be avoided. Personnel with previous heat injuries should be closely monitored.

Uniforms should be worn properly (blouse boots). DEET should be applied to exposed skin and uniforms treated with permethrin; permethrin is not intended for use on skin. Proper treatment and wear of uniform, plus application of DEET to exposed skin, decreases the risk of diseases transmitted by biting insects.

Overcrowded living areas should be avoided. Ventilated living areas and avoiding coughing or sneezing toward others will re-

duce colds and other respiratory infections. Cots or sleeping bags should be arranged “head to toe” to avoid the face-to-face contact that spreads germs.

Contact with animals is not recommended. Animals should not be kept as mascots. Cats, dogs, and other animals can transmit disease. Food should not be kept in living areas as it attracts rodents and insects, and trash should be disposed of properly.

Hazardous snakes, plants, spiders, and other insects and arthropods such as scorpions, centipedes, ants, bees, wasps, and flies should be avoided. Those bitten or stung should contact U.S. medical personnel.

All sexual contact should be avoided. Properly used condoms offer some protection from sexually transmitted diseases but not full protection.

Stress and fatigue can be minimized by maintaining physical fitness, staying informed, and sleeping when the mission and safety permits. Alcohol should be avoided as it causes dehydration, contributes to jet lag, can lead to depression, and decreases physical and mental readiness. Separation anxiety, continuous operations, changing conditions, and the observation of human suffering will intensify stress. Assistance from medical personnel or chaplains is available.

Additional Information

Water

If unapproved water, as found in many lakes, rivers, streams, and city water supplies must be used in an emergency, the water may be disinfected by:

- Adding calcium hypochlorite at 5.0 ppm for 30 minutes;
- Adding Chlor-Floc or iodine tablets according to label instructions;

- Heating water to a rolling boil for 5 to 10 minutes; or
- Adding 2 to 4 drops of ordinary chlorine bleach per quart of water and waiting 30 minutes before using it.

Either U.S. military preventive medicine or veterinary personnel should inspect bottled water supplies. Bottled water does not guarantee purity; direct sunlight on bottled water supplies may promote bacterial growth.

Water in canals, lakes, rivers, and streams is likely contaminated; unnecessary bathing, swimming, and wading should be avoided. If the tactical situation requires entering bodies of water, all exposed skin should be covered to protect from parasites. Following exposure, it is important to dry vigorously and change clothing.

Rodents

Rodents should not be tolerated in the unit area; they can spread serious illness. Diseases may be contracted through rodent bites or scratches, transmitted by insects carried on rodents (such as fleas, ticks, or mites), or by contamination of food from rodent nesting or feeding. Personnel can minimize the risk of disease caused by rodents by:

- Maintaining a high state of sanitation throughout the unit area;
- Sealing openings 1/4 inch or greater to prevent rodents from entering unit areas;
- Avoiding inhalation of dust when cleaning previously unoccupied areas (mist these areas with water prior to sweeping; when possible, disinfect area using 3 ounces of liquid bleach per 1 gallon of water).
- Promptly removing dead rodents. Personnel should use disposable gloves or plastic bags over the hands when handling any dead animal and place the dead rodent/animal into a plastic bag prior to disposal.

- Seeking immediate attention if bitten or scratched by a rodent or if experiencing difficulty breathing or flu-like symptoms.

Insects

Exposure to harmful insects, ticks, and other pests is a year-round, worldwide risk. The following protective measures reduce the risk of insect and tick bites:

- Use DoD-approved insect repellents properly;
- Apply DEET on all exposed skin;
- Apply permethrin on clothing and bed nets;
- Tuck bed net under bedding; use bed net pole;
- Avoid exposure to living or dead animals;
- Regularly check for ticks;
- Discourage pests by disposing of trash properly; eliminate food storage in living areas; and
- Cover exposed skin by keeping sleeves rolled down when possible, especially during peak periods of mosquito biting (dusk and dawn); keep undershirts tucked into pants; tuck pant legs into boots.

Uniforms correctly treated with permethrin, using either the aerosol spray-can method (reapply after sixth laundering) or with the Individual Dynamic Absorption (IDA) impregnation kit (good for 6 months or the life of the uniform) will help minimize risks posed by insects. The date of treatment should be labeled on the uniform.

Bed nets should be treated with permethrin for protection against biting insects using either the single aerosol spray can method (treating two bed nets) or the unit's 2-gallon sprayer. All personnel should sleep under mosquito nets, regardless of time of day, ensure netting is tucked under bedding, and use poles to prevent bed nets from draping on the skin.

DoD-approved insect repellents are:

- IDA KIT: NSN 6840-01-345-0237
- Permethrin Aerosol Spray: NSN 6840-01-278-1336
- DEET Insect Repellent: NSN 6840-01-284-3982

Hot Weather

If heat is a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Stay hydrated by drinking water frequently;
- Follow work-rest cycles;
- Monitor others who may have heat-related problems;
- Wear uniforms properly;
- Use a sun block (SPF 15 or higher), sunglasses, and lip balm;
- During hot weather, wear natural fiber clothing (such as cotton) next to the skin for increased ventilation;
- Seek immediate medical attention for heat injuries such as cramps, exhaustion, or stroke. Heat injuries can also occur in cold weather; and
- Avoid standing in direct sunlight for long periods; be prepared for sudden drops in temperature at night, and construct wind screens if necessary to avoid blowing dust or sand.

Sunscreens:

- Sunscreen lotion: NSN 6505-01-121-2336
- Non-alcohol lotion-base sunscreen: NSN 6505-01-267-1486

Work-Rest Table

Heat Cat	WBGT Index (°F)	EASY WORK		MODERATE WORK		HARD WORK	
		Work/ Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/ Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)	Work/ Rest (min.)	Water Intake (Qt/Hr)
1	78 – 81.9	NL	1/2	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4
2	82 – 84.9	NL	1/2	50/10	3/4	30/30	1
3	85 – 87.9	NL	3/4	40/20	3/4	30/30	1
4	88 – 89.9	NL	3/4	30/30	3/4	20/40	1
5	> 90	50/10	1	20/40	1	10/50	1

The work-rest times and fluid replacement volumes in the specific heat category sustain performance and hydration for at least 4 hours. Individual water needs will vary $\pm 1/4$ quart per hour.

NL = no limit to work time per hour. Rest means minimal physical activity (sitting or standing) and should be accomplished in shade.

Caution: Hourly fluid intake should not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 quarts.

Note: MOPP gear adds 10° to WBGT Index.

Food

High risk food items such as fresh eggs, unpasteurized dairy products, lettuce and other uncooked vegetables, and raw or undercooked meats should be avoided unless they are from U.S. military-approved sources. Those who must consume unapproved foods should choose low risk foods such as bread and other baked goods, fruits that have thick peels (washed with safe water), and boiled foods such as rice and vegetables.

Human Waste

Military-approved latrines should be used when possible. If no latrines are available, personnel should bury all human waste in pits or trenches.

Cold Weather

If cold weather injuries are a threat in the area, personnel should:

- Drink plenty of fluids, preferably water or other decaffeinated beverages;
- Closely monitor others who have had previous cold injuries;
- Use well-ventilated warming tents and hot liquids for relief from the cold. Watch for shivering and increase rations to the equivalent of four MREs per day;
- Not rest or sleep in tents or vehicles unless well ventilated; temperatures can drop drastically at night;

WIND SPEED		COOLING POWER OF WIND EXPRESSED AS "EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE"																				
KNOTS	MPH	TEMPERATURE (°F)																				
CALM	CALM	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60
		EQUIVALENT CHILL TEMPERATURE																				
3 - 6	5	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-70
7 - 10	10	30	20	15	10	5	0	-10	-15	-20	-25	-35	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-90	-95
11 - 15	15	25	15	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-45	-50	-60	-65	-70	-80	-85	-90	-100	-105	-110
16 - 19	20	20	10	5	0	-10	-15	-25	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-120
20 - 23	25	15	10	0	-5	-15	-20	-30	-35	-45	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-95	-105	-110	-120	-125	-135
24 - 28	30	10	5	0	-10	-20	-25	-30	-40	-50	-55	-65	-70	-80	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140
29 - 32	35	10	5	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-40	-50	-60	-65	-75	-80	-90	-100	-105	-115	-120	-130	-135	-145
33 - 36	40	10	0	-5	-10	-20	-30	-35	-45	-55	-60	-70	-75	-85	-95	-100	-110	-115	-125	-130	-140	-150
Winds Above 40 MPH Have Little Additional Effect		LITTLE DANGER					INCREASING DANGER Flesh may freeze within 1 minute					GREAT DANGER Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds										

- Dress in layers, wear polypropylene long underwear, and use sunglasses, scarf, unscented lip balm, sunscreen, and skin moisturizers;
- Insulate themselves from the ground with tree boughs or sleeping mats and construct windscreens to avoid unnecessary heat loss; and
- Seek immediate medical attention for loss of sensitivity in any part of the body.

First Aid

Basic Lifesaving

Those caring for injured persons should immediately:

- Establish an open airway
- Ensure the victim is breathing
- Stop bleeding to support circulation
- Prevent further disability
- Place dressing over open wounds
- Immobilize neck injuries
- Splint obvious limb deformities
- Minimize further exposure to adverse weather

Injuries and Care

Shock

Symptoms

- Confusion
- Cold, clammy skin
- Sweating
- Shallow, labored, and rapid breathing
- Rapid pulse

Treatment

- An open airway should be maintained
- Unconscious victims should be placed on their side
- Victims should be kept calm, warm, and comfortable
- Lower extremities should be elevated
- Medical attention should be sought as soon as possible

Abdominal Wound

Treatment

- Exposed organs should be covered with moist, clean dressing
- Wound should be secured with bandages
- Displaced organs should never be reintroduced to the body

Bleeding

Treatment

- Direct pressure with hand should be applied; a dressing should be used if available
- Injured extremity should be elevated if no fractures are suspected
- Pressure points may be used to control bleeding
- Dressings should not be removed; additional dressings may be applied over old dressings

Tourniquet

NOTE: Tourniquets should only be used when an injury is life threatening.

- A 1-inch band should be tied between the injury and the heart, 2 to 4 inches from the injury, to stop severe bleeding; wire or shoe strings should not be used
- Band should be tight enough to stop bleeding and no tighter

- Once the tourniquet is tied, it should not be loosened
- The tourniquet should be left exposed for quick visual reference
- The time that the tourniquet is tied and the letter “T” should be written on the casualty’s forehead

Eye Injury

Treatment

- Embedded objects should not be removed; dressings should secure objects to prohibit movement
- Bandages should be applied lightly to both eyes.
- Patients should be continuously attended.

Chest Wound

Symptoms

- Sucking noise from chest
- Frothy red blood from wound

Treatment

- Entry and exit wounds should be identified; wounds should be covered (aluminum foil, ID card)
- Three sides of the material covering the wound should be taped, leaving the bottom untaped
- Victim should be positioned to facilitate easiest breathing.

Fractures

Symptoms

- Deformity, bruising
- Tenderness
- Swelling and discoloration

Treatment

- Fractured limb should not be straightened
- Injury should be splinted with minimal movement of injured person
- Joints above and below the injury should be splinted.
- If not in a chemical environment, remove clothing from injured area
- Rings should be removed from fingers
- Check pulse below injury to determine blood flow restrictions

Spinal, Neck, Head Injury

Symptoms

- Lack of feeling or control below neck

Treatment

- Conscious victims should be cautioned to remain still
- Airway should be checked without moving injured person's head
- Victims who must be moved should be placed, without bending or rotating victim's head and neck, on a hard surface that would act as a litter (door, cut lumber)
- Head and neck should be immobilized

Heat Cramps

Symptoms

- Spasms, usually in muscles or arms
- Results from strenuous work or exercise
- Loss of salt in the body
- Normal body temperature

Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms

- Cramps in abdomen or limbs
- Pale skin
- Dizziness, faintness, weakness
- Nausea or vomiting
- Profuse sweating or moist, cool skin
- Weak pulse
- Normal body temperature

Heat Stroke

Symptoms

- Headache, dizziness
- Red face/skin
- Hot, dry skin (no sweating)
- Strong, rapid pulse
- High body temperature (hot to touch)

Treatment

- Victim should be treated for shock
- Victim should be laid in a cool area with clothing loosened.
- Victim can be cooled by sprinkling with cool water or fanning (though not to the point of shivering)
- If conscious, victim may drink cool water (2 teaspoons of salt to one canteen may be added)
- Seek medical attention immediately; heat stroke can kill

Burns

Burns may be caused by heat (thermal), electricity, chemicals, or radiation. Treatment is based on depth, size, and severity (degree of burn). All burn victims should be treated for shock and seen by medical personnel.

Thermal/First Degree

Symptoms

- Skin reddens
- Painful

Treatment

- Source of burn should be removed
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area

Thermal/Second Degree

Symptoms

- Skin reddens and blisters
- Very painful

Treatment

- Source of burn should be removed
- Cool water should be applied to the affected area
- Blisters should not be broken
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area

Thermal/Third Degree

Symptoms

- Charred or whitish looking skin
- May burn to the bone
- Burned area not painful; surrounding area very painful

Treatment

- Source of burn should be removed
- Clothing that adheres to burned area should not be removed
- A dry dressing should cover the affected area

Electrical Burns

Treatment

- Power source must be off
- Entry and exit wounds should be identified
- Burned area should be treated in accordance with its severity

Chemical Burns

Treatment

- Skin should be flushed with a large amount of water; eyes should be flushed for at least 20 minutes.
- Visible contaminants should be removed.
- Phosphorus burns should be covered with a wet dressing (prevents air from activating the phosphorous)

Hypothermia

Symptoms

- Body is cold under clothing
- Victim may appear confused or dead

Treatment

- Victim should be moved to a warm place
- Wet clothing should be removed; victim should be dressed in warm clothing or wrapped in a dry blanket
- Body parts should not be rubbed
- Victims must not consume alcoholic beverages

Frostbite

Symptoms

- Skin appears white or waxy
- Skin is hard to the touch

Treatment

- Victim should be moved to a warm place
- Affected area should be warmed in 104 to 108° F (40° C) water for 15 to 30 minutes (NOT hot water)
- Affected area should be covered with several layers of clothing
- Affected area must not be rubbed
- Victim must seek medical attention

Emergency Life-Saving Equipment

Equipment may be improvised when necessary. Following is a list of possible uses for commonly found items:

- Shirts = Dressings/Bandages
- Belts, Ties = Tourniquets, Bandages
- Towels, Sheets = Dressings/Bandages
- Socks, Panty Hose, Flight cap = Dressings/Bandages
- Sticks or Tree Limbs = Splints
- Blankets = Litters, Splints
- Field Jackets = Litters
- BDU Shirts = Litters/Splints
- Ponchos = Litters/Bandages
- Rifle Sling = Bandages
- M-16 Heat Guards = Splints

APPENDIX H: INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability to the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence or improve your treatment.

Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
 - Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
- Photography
 - Search
 - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments
 - Do not discuss sensitive matters:

- On the telephone
- In your room
- In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver
- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
 - In your room
 - In the hotel safe
 - In a locked suitcase or briefcase
 - In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
 - Open to photography from the ceiling
 - In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles
- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as naturally as possible, go to a safe location (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.
- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, are anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.
- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders or for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.
- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, or Koran, or other religious material for your personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the United States.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and local standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence, terrorist, or insurgent threat is evident:

- Police or military installations and personnel
- Bridges
- Fortifications
- Railroad facilities
- Tunnels

- Elevated trains
- Border areas
- Industrial complexes
- Port complexes
- Airports

Detention

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the Embassy or consulate.
- Do not agree to help your detainer. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to help them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple no, delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the Embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your

status, the Embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.

- Report to your unit's security officer and your service's criminal investigative branch upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the Embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it is not. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today's terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in crime prevention programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and

security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person's actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this phase that the terrorist determines if a target is "hard or soft." A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who's Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Travel Security

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijackings suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel in uniform outside the continental U.S. on commercial aircraft.
- Before traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents that could reveal military affiliation (e.g., credit cards and club membership cards). Note that USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces while on official business. In addition, service members must carry a current I.D. card at all times. These requirements are valid even while traveling to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, service members must be prepared to remove and conceal these and any other items that could identify them as military personnel in the event of a hijacking.
- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling. Keep in mind that the less time spent in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.
- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because this increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower your profile, the less likely you are of becoming a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and the better your chances of survival.

Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in

planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate power-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents' financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control and alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity can ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political, religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captor and that the plea is not made on your behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; therefore, take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remain still and avoid sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

APPENDIX I: DANGEROUS PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Snakes

Japanese Mamushi

No photograph available.

Other names:

Asiatic Pit Viper

Description:

Adult length usually 0.4 to 0.5 meter; maximum of 0.7 meter. Background color pale gray, reddish brown, or yellow brown. Row of large circular markings on each flank comprised of dark oval blotches with darker margin, light inner area, and dark bulls-eye spot in center. Lower lateral sides whitish with series of dark spots; numerous dark flecks on belly. Dark postocular stripe extends to corner of mouth.

Habitat:

Varied; marshes, swamps, rocky hillsides, open woodland, montane rock outcroppings, and meadows.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Generally diurnal, but active at twilight during hot weather. Usually docile, inoffensive, and sluggish.

Rock Mamushi

No photograph available.

Description:

Maximum length about 0.8 meter. Background color light gray to light brown; dark dorsolateral crossbands of various shades of brown, and ventrolateral series of small brown spots. belly light

brownish or pinkish. Top of head with dark asymmetrical spots. Dark postocular strip bordered below with white.

Habitat:

Found on rocky slopes, along stream banks, and forest borders; mainly in mountainous areas.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

No information available.

Venom characteristics:

Hemotoxic and neurotoxic. Local symptoms may include edema, ecchymosis, blistering, and severe pain. Systemic symptoms may include blurred vision, ptosis, and ataxia.

Usuri Mamushi

No photograph available.

Description:

Maximum length less than 0.7 meter. Background color varies from pale to dark brown or reddish; row of large, dark bulls eye markings along both flanks. May have pale transverse stripe between bulls eye. Dark postocular stripe. Belly grayish. Head distinct from neck. Tip of tail dark.

Habitat:

Found in low mountains, hills, grassy areas near streams, open fields, forest edges, and marshes.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Terrestrial. Generally sluggish and immobile during day. When confronted, vibrates tail rapidly and attempts to hide.

Venom's effects:

Hemotoxic and neurotoxic. Local symptoms may include edema, ecchymosis, blistering, and severe pain. Systemic symptoms may include blurred vision, ptosis, and ataxia.

Yamakagashi

Description:

Adult length is 0.8 to 1.0 meter. Background color is variable, from uniform greenish brown with a pale belly, to striped pattern with black bands on a red or greenish brown background.



Habitat:

Most common in fields and mountain forests.

Activity and behavioral patterns:

Primarily diurnal and terrestrial. When threatened, it rears and spreads its hood.

Venom's effects:

Primarily hemotoxic; symptoms may include local swelling, bleeding from wound site, bleeding gums, and hematuria. Brain hemorrhage and acute renal failure reported. Nuchal glands release defensive secretions when pressure is applied to the snake's skin. Secretions may damage eyes on contact.

Dangerous Invertebrates

Scorpions

Although scorpions in the region are capable of inflicting a painful sting, none are known to be life-threatening.



Spiders

Although there are several spider species found in the region that are capable of inflicting a painful bite, including some very large and physically imposing tarantulas, none are known to be life-threatening.



Insects

There is little specific information of medical importance regarding insects. However, nearly all countries have at least one species of moth having venomous/urticating hairs and/or whose larva (caterpillar) has venomous spines. Some caterpillars are very hairy (such as puss moths and flannel moths) and almost unrecognizable as caterpillars, with long silky hairs completely covering the shorter venomous spines. Others bear prominent clumps of still, venomous spines on an otherwise smooth body. Contact with these caterpillars can be very painful. Some are brightly colored.

Paederus are small (usually 4 to 7 millimeters), slender rove beetles that do not look like typical beetles and have very short wing covers that expose most of their flexible abdomens. When crushed, their body fluid contains an agent that will blister skin on contact. The lesions take about a week to heal and the area remains painful for several weeks. The substance is extremely irritating if it gets into the eyes; temporary blindness has been reported.

Centipedes

Although area centipedes are capable of inflicting a painful bite, none are known to be life-threatening.

Millipedes

Millipedes do not bite and in general are harmless to humans. However, when handled, some larger millipedes (may be more than 50 centimeters long) secrete a very noxious fluid that can cause severe blistering upon contact; some can squirt this fluid at least 2 feet.



Dangerous Plants

Lily of the Valley

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains more than 20 cardiac glycosides (e.g. convallatoxin). Quickly fatal potential. Has caused death; children are attracted to its pretty flowers and bright berries; poisons have occurred from drinking water from a vase in which flowers were placed. Has been mistaken for wild garlic and made into soup. Used as an arrow poison in Africa.



Comments:

Dried roots made into many medicinals, especially in Russia.

Stinging Nettle

Other names:

Roman nettle, Roman nettle, dog or small nettle.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Brushing against the plant shears off a protective cap from specialized siliceous stinging hairs, allowing skin puncture. After puncture, an irritant liquid is released that can contain several pro-inflammatory mediators including alkaloids, histamine, acetylcholine, and 5 hydroxytryptamine. These substances cause the immediate reaction after a



nettle sting. The term “urticaria,” describing the characteristic skin eruption, is derived from the genus name. Thought to be a defense against browsing animals; usually does not involve a hypersensitivity reaction. Stinging can persist at the site for more than 12 hours after clinical features of urticaria have disappeared. This persistence of symptoms is due to secondary release of inflammatory mediators, or persistence of implanted hairs.

Comments:

Genus of 30 species, usually perennial, single-stalked herbs less than 0.3 meter (1 foot) in height, found mainly in northern temperate areas. The tender tips are used as a leafy vegetable in some locales; simmering in water renders the stingers ineffective.

Heliotrope

Other names:

Cherry pie, scorpion's tail, Indian heliotrope.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. Cause of large epidemics (Afghanistan, India) of illness following ingestion of bread made with flour contaminated with members of this genus. The pathologic effects (Budd-Chiari syndrome) take weeks to months, and death comes slowly over years. Chronic copper poisoning has occurred associated with this plant.



Comments:

A large genus of worldwide distribution (250 tropical and temperate trees and shrubs).

May Apple

Other name:

American mandrake

Mechanisms of toxicity:

A dangerous plant used in many folk-remedies. The podophyllin resin is in all parts; the rootstock, leaves,



and unripe fruit contain the toxin podophylloresin (purgative), the glycoside podophyllotoxin (a lignan), and the antimitotic peltatin. All parts are poisonous except the ripe fruit, which is edible. Ingestion results in vomiting and severe diarrhea; fatalities have resulted from repeated ingestion or topical application of an extract of the rootstock. Was used by Native Americans for suicide.

Comments:

Found in east Asia, the Himalayas, and North America. Historically used by many cultures as a medicinal.

Black Nightshade

Other names:

Deadly nightshade, common nightshade, horse nettle, bit-tersweet, Jerusalem cherry, nipple fruit, quena, wild tomato, apple of Sodom, white-edged nightshade.



Mechanisms of toxicity:

The fruit of the Jerusalem cherry is a black berry; the fully ripe berries are eaten; unripe berries contain solanine alkaloids, which can cause gastroenteritis, weakness, circulatory depression. Can kill

Comments:

Approximately 2,000 species of herbs, vines, shrubs covered with small star-shaped hairs. Perfect white, yellow, or blue flowers. Berries have dry or juicy pulp and several seeds.

Hellebore

Other names:

White/false hellebore, skunk cabbage, corn lily, black hellebore, American hellebore, false hellebore, Indian poke, pepper-root.

Mechanism of toxicity:

All plant parts are toxic, containing steroidal alkaloids. Severe systemic effects are caused by the protoverine alkaloids, teratogenic effects by jervine alkaloids. On taking a toxic dose, a burning pain is felt in the mouth followed by roughness and dryness, nausea and severe vomiting, and a feeling of cold as body temperature drops. Severe cases cause respiratory difficulties, arrhythmias, lowered blood pressure, and collapse. Victim remains fully conscious until death, which may occur in as little as three hours.

**Comments:**

Genus includes 45 species found in wet areas in northern temperate zones, usually growing as a tall, perennial, rhizomatous herb. It is frequently cultured as an ornamental, with white, green, brown or purplish flowers.

English Yew**Other names:**

Ground hemlock, American yew, Japanese yew.

Mechanisms of toxicity:

Taxine A and B, classed as steroid alkaloids, are present in all plant parts except the aril. A single chewed seed is deadly. An hour after ingestion, nausea, dizziness, and abdominal pain begin.



This is followed by reddening of the lips, dilatation of

the pupils, shallow breathing, tachycardia, and coma. Then the pulse slows, blood pressure drops, and death occurs through respiratory paralysis. No proven treatment exists. Emptying the stomach hours after ingestion may be helpful as leaves may not pass through the GI tract expeditiously. Various clinical measures (circulatory stimulants, artificial respiration, cardiac pacemaker) have not prevented death in suicide cases.

Comments:

An evergreen shrub or small tree bearing a characteristic fleshy, red, sweet-tasting aril with a single green to black, partly exposed, hard-shelled seed within. In North America, the Japanese yew, the toxicity of which may exceed that of the English yew, has repeatedly caused fatal animal poisonings. Was once known as the “tree of death.”

Trumpet Creeper**Mechanisms of toxicity:**

Causes contact (allergic type) and irritant dermatitis.

**Comments:**

Woody climbing vine with fluted pink and orange flowers.

APPENDIX J: INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE CODES

Algeria	213	Malta	356
Australia	61	Mexico	52
Austria	43	Morocco	212
Bahrain	973	Netherlands	31
Belgium	32	Nigeria	234
Brazil	55	New Zealand	64
Canada	1	Norway	47
China	86	Oman	968
Cyprus	357	Philippines	63
Denmark	45	Portugal	351
Djibouti	253	Qatar	974
Egypt	20	Republic of Korea	82
Ethiopia	251	Saudi Arabia	966
Finland	358	Senegal	221
France	33	Seychelles	248
Gabon	241	Singapore	65
Germany	49	Somalia	252
Greece	30	South Africa	27
Hawaii	1	Spain	34
Hong Kong	852	Sweden	46
Indonesia	62	Switzerland	41
Iran	98	Syria	963
Iraq	964	Taiwan	886
Ireland	353	Tanzania	255
Israel	972	Thailand	66
Ivory Coast	225	Tunisia	216
Japan	81	Turkey	90
Jordan	962	UAE	971
Kenya	254	United Kingdom	44
Kuwait	965	United States	1
Libya	218	Yemen	967
Madagascar	261	Zambia	260
Malaysia	60	Zimbabwe	263

AT&T (public phones)

0072-911
or 0030-911

On Base

550-HOME
or 550-2USA

