***(Unofficial Draft Translation)***

**Yoon Suk Yeol**'**s Foreign and Security Policy:**

**Confident Diplomacy and Strong National Security**

**NORMALIZATION OF INTER-KOREAN RELATIONS**

**1. Complete Denuclearization of North Korea**

**2. Normalize Inter-Korean Relations and Promote Coprosperity**

**3. Faithfully Implement a Unification Plan Based on a National Consensus**

**4. Establish the "North Korean Human Rights Foundation" at an Early Date**

**5. Completely Revamp the Settlement Support System for North Korean Defectors**

**DIPLOMACY FOR KOREA'S NATIONAL INTEREST**

1. **Rebuild the ROK-US Alliance and Strengthen the "Comprehensive Strategic Alliance"**
2. **Materialize "ROK-China Relations Based on Mutual Respect"**
3. **Usher in an ROK-Japan "Era of Kim Dae-jung-Obuchi Joint Declaration 2.0"**
4. **Broaden Horizons for the Future of ROK-Russia Cooperation**
5. **Build a "Global Cooperation Network" Tailored to Each Region**
6. **Actively Conduct Diplomacy for Economic Security**
7. **Establish an Emerging Security Commission (ESC) Under the Prime Minister's Office and Strengthen the National Security System**
8. **Conduct Global Contribution Diplomacy Befitting National Dignity**
9. **Create an "Overseas Koreans Agency" (tentative)**
10. **Improve the Ability to Respond to Cybersecurity Threats**

**STRONG NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE**

1. **Build a Powerful Military Armed with Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Science and Technology**
2. **Bolster the ROK-US Alliance and Respond Firmly to North Korean Nuclear and Missile Threats**
3. **Fashion a Life in the Barracks Fit for Future Generations**
4. **Build Military Towns**
5. **A Country Where Soldiers Who Sacrificed for the Nation Are Respected**

**NORMALIZATION OF INTER-KOREAN RELATIONS**

**1. Complete Denuclearization of North Korea**

A. Conclude a peace agreement among relevant parties and achieve sustainable peace and security when North Korea's complete and verifiable denuclearization has been attained.

B. Engage in principled and consistent denuclearization negotiations with North Korea.

1. Present a predictable roadmap for denuclearization and negotiate based on the principle of reciprocity.
2. Maintain international sanctions on North Korea until its complete denuclearization.
3. Economic assistance to North Korea is possible (e.g., by obtaining UN sanctions exemptions) even before North Korea's complete denuclearization if the North takes substantial steps toward denuclearization.

C. Play a central role in international cooperation on and bilateral and multilateral negotiations for the denuclearization of North Korea.

1. Make efforts to resume denuclearization negotiations within the framework of ROK-US cooperation (ROK: Republic of Korea).
2. Lead international cooperation for the implementation of UN Security Council sanctions resolutions.

D. Establish ROK, North Korean, and US liaison offices in Panmunjom (or Washington) and operate a regular trilateral dialogue channel.

**2. Normalize Inter-Korean Relations and Promote Coprosperity**

A. Defuse tensions through dialogue and attain common interests through the principle of reciprocity and pragmatism.

B. Promote economic cooperation and initiate an "inter-Korean joint economic development plan" in line with progress in North Korea's denuclearization.

C. Normalize abnormal inter-Korean relations from a predictable and principled position.

D. Turn inter-Korean alienation and confrontation into mutual openness, communication, and exchange.

1. Promote exchanges in the media and publication sectors and opening of broadcast communications, and expand cultural communication and people-to-people exchanges, including youth and students, through cultural exchange.
2. Promote "green detente" between South and North Korea (e.g., joint response to fine dust, natural disasters, and climate change, and cooperation on forestry, agriculture, and water resources).

E. Provide humanitarian aid even before denuclearization in consideration of the North Korean domestic situation.

1. Examples include emergency disaster relief, nutrition support for infants and pregnant women, health care support.

F. Resolve humanitarian issues caused by division.

1. Resolve the issues of prisoners of war (POWs), abductees, and separated families; work toward the repatriation of detainees; and protect North Korean defectors and support their successful settlement.

G. Promote the improvement of human rights in North Korea.

1. Faithfully enforce the "North Korean Human Rights Act."
2. Carry out solidarity activities at home and abroad, for example by taking part in "UN resolutions on the human rights situation in North Korea" as a cosponsor.

**3. Faithfully Implement a Unification Plan Based on a National Consensus**

A. Lay a foundation for a liberal democratic unification and expand public participation.

1. Promote a unification policy that respects the spirit of the constitution.
2. Open channels to strengthen communication with people from all walks of life and actively engage in dialogue.
3. Expand young people's participation and promote education about a liberal democratic unification using the metaverse.

B. Inherit and develop the National Community Unification Plan.

1. First, establish peace and achieve a gradual cultural and economic unification; then work toward a political unification.
2. Expand mutual openness and communication between the two Koreas.
3. Build a greater and more prosperous unified Korea where individual freedom, human rights, and welfare are guaranteed.

**4. Establish the "North Korean Human Rights Foundation" at an Early Date**

A. Establish the North Korean Human Rights Foundation as soon as possible pursuant to the "North Korean Human Rights Act" passed in the National Assembly in 2016, and enable the Foundation to satisfactorily perform its functions as stipulated in the law.

1. Investigate and research the state of human rights in North Korea to promote North Korean human rights.
2. Develop policy alternatives for an inter-Korean human rights dialogue and make recommendations to the government.
3. Research and assess humanitarian aid needs in North Korea.
4. Provide support to relevant civil society groups.

B. Realize universal values of mankind by strengthening international cooperation to improve human rights in North Korea.

**5. Completely Revamp the Settlement Support System for North Korean Defectors**

A. Create a system for providing intensive support in the early stages of settlement.

1. Significantly expand the scope of support to defectors such as by helping them find employment and start a business, or by giving them more farming training opportunities.

B. Build an integrated management system for families in crisis.

1. Expand the social safety net by developing and reinforcing a support system for defector families in crisis.

C. Increase support for post-traumatic stress disorder treatment.

1. Mitigate difficulties from social and cultural differences in the process of settlement.

D. Legislate a legal protection and management system.

1. Enhance the effectiveness of legal counseling programs offered by ministries concerned, whose basis is grounded in the North Korean Refugees Protection and Settlement Support Act.

**DIPLOMACY FOR KOREA'S NATIONAL INTEREST**

**1. Rebuild the ROK-US Alliance and Strengthen the "Comprehensive Strategic Alliance"**

A. Rebuild the weakened combined defense posture and bolster ROK-US extended deterrence against North Korean nuclear weapons.

1. Build a strong deterrent against the North Korean nuclear threat and maximize the effect of extended deterrence by conducting joint exercises based on the needs and decisions of the alliance itself.

B. Strengthen the ROK-US "comprehensive strategic alliance."

1. Lay a foundation for broadening our national interests and global role by restoring trust between the two allies.
2. Jointly map out a vision for the future of the Asia-Pacific and global order based on liberal democratic values.
3. Expand and deepen collaboration across new frontier areas like emerging technologies, global supply chains, space, cybersecurity, and nuclear reactors.

C. Pursue open cooperation among countries concerned in the region.

1. Take a phased approach to the Quad (the quadrilateral consultative mechanism among the US, Japan, Australia, and India) of seeking formal membership in the future while in the meantime taking part in the Quad's vaccine, climate change, and emerging technology working groups and broadening our functional cooperation in these areas.

**2. Materialize "ROK-China Relations Based on Mutual Respect"**

A. Conduct diplomacy vis-à-vis China based on respect and cooperation.

1. Carry out exchange visits between the leaders of the ROK and China.
2. Expand and deepen ROK-China cooperation centered on the economy, public health, climate change, fine dust, and cultural exchange.

B. Effectively manage outstanding issues, including the North Korean nuclear conundrum, as well as potential causes of conflict by faithfully and substantially operating existing cooperative mechanisms between the ROK and China. These include:

1. A regular high-level strategic dialogue between the director of the ROK Office of National Security and the Chinese State Councilor for foreign affairs.
2. Annual exchange visits by the foreign ministers and a biannual strategic dialogue between the vice foreign ministers.
3. Faithful implementation of the 2+2 foreign and defense vice ministers' strategic dialogue.

C. Install an ROK-China high-level hotline to respond rapidly and effectively to emergencies.

**3. Usher in an ROK-Japan "Era of Kim Dae-jung-Obuchi Joint Declaration 2.0"**

A. Build a future-oriented ROK-Japan cooperative relationship based on a correct understanding of history.

1. Constructively reengineer the innate spirit and objectives of the "Kim Dae-jung-Obuchi Joint Declaration,"\* a comprehensive blueprint for the future of ROK-Japan relations.

\* The Kim Dae-jung-Obuchi Joint Declaration: also known as the 1998 "ROK-Japan Joint Declaration: A New ROK-Japan Partnership Towards the 21st Century."

B. Work out sweeping solutions to all pending problems by restoring shuttle diplomacy between the ROK and Japanese leaders and operating high-level communication channels.

1. Present a blueprint for an "Era of Kim Dae-jung-Obuchi Joint Declaration 2.0" as soon as conditions mature for future-oriented cooperation between the ROK and Japan.

C. Maintain a confident stance on issues pertaining to history and sovereignty.

D. Increase open exchanges between the people of the two countries with a focus on future generations.

**4. Broaden Horizons for the Future of ROK-Russia Cooperation**

A. Revitalize bilateral cooperation by breathing life back into and restoring momentum to ROK-Russia relations.

1. Improve prospects for future cooperation on the Korean Peninsula by starting with projects that are feasible for both countries.
2. Expand interchanges of youth and exchanges in culture and humanities.

B. Identify mutually beneficial projects for broadening investment and trade by operating a high-level consultative mechanism.

C. Grow and support new areas of cooperation such as medical care and tourism.

D. Restore and rejuvenate information and policy cooperation between the ROK and Russia on North Korean issues.

**5. Build a "Global Cooperation Network" Tailored to Each Region**

A. Promote an ROK-ASEAN "win-win solidarity initiative" and broaden diplomatic horizons to India and Oceania (ASEAN: Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

1. Promote an "ABCD" strategy\* for ROK-ASEAN relations:
2. Build a pan-East Asian community by establishing an effective response system in the region against the spread of new infectious diseases and leading the expansion of digital infrastructure in line with advancements in information and communication technology (ICT).

\* ABCD strategy:

a) Advance human capital

b) Build health security

c) Connect cultures

d) Digitize Asian infrastructure

B. Build a "values diplomacy partnership" with European nations to establish international norms and promote human rights.

1. Significantly expand cooperation in emerging industries, climate change response, and fields of advanced science and technology.

C. Promote bespoke cooperation programs for each region and country in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and Central Asia.

1. Secure resource and energy supply chains, expand trade and consumption markets, and identify new areas for development.

**6. Actively Conduct Diplomacy for Economic Security**

A. Establish cooperative mechanisms with the US, Japan, and European nations, which have the leading edge in proprietary technology.

1. Use our core manufacturing technologies (e.g., semiconductors and batteries) as leverage for economic security diplomacy.
2. Pursue 2+2 economic and security meetings with the US and, on the premise that ROK-Japan relations improve, 2+2+2 ROK-US-Japan economic and security meetings (foreign and economic ministers).

B. Facilitate discussions on the supply and demand of strategic materials by utilizing the high-level strategic dialogue, foreign ministers' talks, and vice minister-level strategic dialogue with China.

C. Actively take part in the Quad's vaccine, climate change, and emerging technology working groups and use them as a stepping-stone for building an ROK-Quad network.

D. Support our companies so that they can have the leading edge in areas like global supply chains and digital trade through key regional trade pacts (e.g., the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework), the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and so forth.

E. Actively hold "economic strategic dialogues" between state leaders.

1. Promote trade, investment, and the expansion of infrastructure business and operate a high-level special envoy system with key economic partners.

**7. Establish an Emerging Security Commission (ESC) Under the Prime Minister's Office and Strengthen the National Security System**

A. Establish a mechanism for effectively responding to various emerging security challenges through integrative thinking.

B. Establish under the Prime Minister's Office an "Emerging Security Commission (ESC)," cochaired by the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination and a private expert and consisting of emerging security experts. Authorize the ESC to coordinate responses to emerging security threats among the different ministries and provide them with support.

1. Bring to fruition a "small Blue House" and a "responsible prime minister system" by creating a bifurcated national security response system where the Office of National Security in the Blue House continues to take the lead in traditional security issues, such as North Korean nuclear and military threats, while the Prime Minister's Office takes charge of emerging security issues.

**8. Conduct Global Contribution Diplomacy Befitting National Dignity**

A. Take the lead in building an open and inclusive international order by expanding leadership in multilateral diplomacy.

1. Contribute to the peace and stability of the international community and materialize universal values such as liberal democracy, human rights, and the rule of law as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council from 2024 to 2025.

B. Reinforce global climate change diplomacy to attain the dual goal of preserving the global ecosystem and revitalizing the green economy.

1. Expand cooperation with the international community to attain the goal of reaching carbon neutrality by 2050.

C. Elevate national dignity and help meet the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by providing official development assistance (ODA) in advanced nations' style commensurate with our economic status.

D. Demonstrate leadership in promoting "human security," which places importance on people, in the areas of public health security, food security, terrorism, and UN peacekeeping operations.

**9. Create an "Overseas Koreans Agency" (tentative)**

A. Establish an "Overseas Koreans Agency" (tentative) and subsume the existing Overseas Koreas Foundation under it.

B. Join hands with the World Korean Business Convention, World Federation of Overseas Korean Traders Associations (World-OKTA) networks, and prominent overseas Koreans' businesses to support Korea's small- and medium-sized enterprises' and young people's advance into overseas markets.

C. Implement practical policies to enhance the rights and interests of Koreans abroad.

1. Formulate measures to increase participation in absentee voting by Koreans abroad.
2. Expand support for Korean language, history, and culture education for overseas Koreans and strengthen the Korean people's networks by region, field, and generation.
3. Assist overseas Koreans with employment or investment in Korean high-tech emerging industries and streamline relevant institutions to that end.
4. Strengthen overseas Korean adoptees' sense of connection to Korea.

**10. Improve the Ability to Respond to Cybersecurity Threats**

A. Build a unified national cyber response system.

1. Establish a national cybersecurity response system, strengthen the integrated private-public-military response system, and give shape to a basic cybersecurity plan and its *modus operandi.*
2. Enact a "Basic Cybersecurity Act" and revise the "Integrated Defense Act."

B. Train cybersecurity talents.

1. Train practical job-oriented talents who can actually defend against illegal cyberattacks.
2. Ensure that the government actively supports cyber training by increasing regular programs (universities and graduate schools) and special programs (colleges specializing in information protection and convergence security programs at graduate schools) by region across the country, and by establishing information protection training centers by region.

C. Build a cybersecurity ecosystem for advancing cybersecurity technology and supporting businesses.

D. Actively take part in global cyber cooperation networks.

1. Join the "Budapest Convention on Cybercrime" to minimize damage from cybercrime.
2. Actively take part in the US-led Counter Ransomware Initiative (CRI) to respond to the risk of ransomware.
3. Increase cybersecurity information-sharing with allies and friends and strengthen international cyber cooperation such as training and secondment programs and joint cyber training.

E. Promote the rapid deployment of weapons and support systems in the cyber field.

**STRONG NATIONAL SECURITY AND DEFENSE**

**Bolster the ROK-US Alliance and Respond Firmly to North Korean Nuclear and Missile Threats**

A. Strengthen the execution of ROK-US extended deterrence (nuclear umbrella).

1. Actually operate the Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group (EDSCG) attended by high-level foreign and defense officials (2+2) from the ROK and the US.
2. Deploy strategic assets (e.g., strategic bombers, aircraft carriers, and nuclear-powered submarines) and reinforce regular exercises.

B. Restore broken trust and rebuild the ROK-US combined defense posture.

1. Ensure that the ROK and the US normally conduct theater-level command post exercises (CPX) and field training exercises (FTX).
2. Normalize terminal high altitude area defense (THAAD) units by completing environmental impact assessments and making sure that mission performance conditions are met.

C. Bolster the ROK-US AI and Science and Technology Alliance

1. Strengthen cooperation on research and development and core technologies by establishing an ROK-US Military Science and Technology Center.

D. Restore the Korean three-axis system and dramatically strengthen the ability to respond to North Korea's nuclear and missile threats.

1. Secure the ROK's right of self-defense through the Kill Chain system.

\* Attain powerful preemptive strike capabilities such as high-powered, ultraprecise, and hypersonic strike capabilities.

1. Strengthen the Korea Air and Missile Defense (KAMD).

\* Build a multilayered missile defense system by deploying additional THAAD units and fielding SM-3s at an early date.

\* Develop new interception weapons such as lasers.

1. Reinforce Korea Massive Punishment and Retaliation (KMPR) capabilities.

\* Punish with a high-powered, ultraprecise strike system and ROK-US strategic assets.

\* Deter North Korean provocations by building overwhelming punitive capabilities.

E. Early deployment of a Korea Iron Dome (move up from 2030 to 2026).

1. Deploy in the Greater Seoul Metropolitan Area and densely populated areas in the shortest amount of time and build a dome-style defense network.
2. Integrate with the KAMD and reinforce the multilayered defense network.

F. Build our own intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.

1. Operate military reconnaissance satellites at an early date and increase them, and obtain the ability to monitor key targets at all times.
2. Provide timely information support for response to North Korea's nuclear, missile, and long-range artillery threats.