

Korea, South - Army

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Armour

K2 (Black Panther) MBT

K1

K21 IFV

K800 IFV

K600 combat engineer vehicle

Artillery

K9 Thunder

105 mm wheeled self-propelled howitzer

K55A1 self-propelled howitzer

M270 multiple launch rocket system

Long-range multiple rocket systems

Air defence weapons

Man-portable air defence weapons

Self-propelled air defence missile system

Self-propelled gun and missile defence system

Infantry

Anti-tank

Body armour

C4ISR

Radars

Communications system

Army aviation

Light armed helicopter

AH-64E Apache

KUH-1 Surion

CH-47D Chinook

TH-X

Unmanned aerial vehicles

Heron

RemoEye

Tactical UAV – KUS-7

Equipment in service

Small arms and light weapons

Man-portable air defence systems

Infantry support weapons

Small arms

Army aviation

Missiles

2019-05-02

Summary

Strength

Regular personnel: 490,000

Reserves: 600,000

Primary combat units	16 Infantry divisions 5 Infantry brigades 1 Infantry airborne group 3 Infantry counter-infiltration brigades 3 Infantry special assault brigades 4 Infantry special assault regiments 5 Mechanised infantry divisions 4 Armour brigades 3 Artillery brigades 7 Special forces brigades 1 Special warfare training group 1 Special mission battalion Air defence missile command 3 Anti-aircraft artillery brigades 5 Surface-to-air missile battalions 2 Aviation brigades 1 Air assault brigade
Tanks	T80 K2 K1/K1A1 M48A2/3/5
Infantry fighting vehicles	K-21 KIFV BMP-3

Armoured personnel carriers	BTR-80A
	M113
	M577
	KM-900
Combat aircraft – rotary wing	AH-1
	AH-64
	MD 500
Logistics aircraft – transport – rotary wing	CH-47 Chinook
	Surion

2019-05-02

Executive summary

- The Republic of Korea Army (RoKA) is South Korea's largest military service and has primary responsibility for defending the country from attack by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), commonly known as North Korea. The RoKA employs force structure, tactics, and equipment similar to those of the US Army, based on heavy infusions of US training and equipment since 1950, regular combined training exercises, and combined planning for combat operations. While today's modern, mobile, well-equipped, well-trained, and digitally networked RoKA is more than a match for the largely static, much less developed North Korean People's Army (NKPA), the challenge adapting to changing strategic circumstances, including North Korean nuclear gamesmanship, and steadily declining population numbers reducing the conscript pool.
- The army's organisation and disposition remained essentially unchanged from the end of the Korean War in 1953, with tactical and operational doctrine based almost exclusively on replaying that war from positions held when the armistice went into effect. The bulk of the RoKA was infantry- and artillery-centric, occupying static, fortified defensive positions, facing a similarly deployed NKPA. However, the changing nature of warfare based on emerging technology and fast-paced, information-based combined arms battlefield doctrine, coupled with a strong economy, has driven the acquisition of new weapons systems delivering improved battlefield mobility, lethality, and operational command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I).
- Efforts to improve RoKA operational effectiveness include converting infantry formations into mechanised forces with significantly enhanced mobility and firepower; improving tactical command, control, communications, and information (C3I); and redesigning

cumbersome corps and division structures into more flexible division and brigade task forces based on new combined arms mechanised brigades. Other improvements include the introduction of new SPHs, MBTs, and armoured IFVs, and a decision to introduce nearly 600 new attack, surveillance, and utility helicopters. As a result, the RoKA is finally obtaining unqualified advantage over the NKPA in terms of modern weapons, widespread mechanisation, and net-centric C3I, thereby permitting non-linear manoeuvre warfare as an alternative to the historical expectation of a bloody war of attrition in the mountains along the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ). However, modern manoeuvre and net-centric warfare require highly trained, capable, and motivated soldiers, which the RoKA is unlikely to adequately achieve with traditional conscription. The alternative is to drastically reduce the number of conscripts and build a leaner, more professional, and more lethal RoKA, which would be culturally painful for the army and society at large.

- Meanwhile, the paramount issue looming over the immediate future is the outcome of unfolding events in the DPRK and trilateral negotiations with the United States and South Korea over denuclearisation and demilitarisation on the Korean peninsula. After years of rising tensions with the DPRK since 2006, there is some hope for, but little expectation of major breakthroughs that could fundamentally alter the security situation for the better. Therefore, the RoKA must remain prepared to conduct complex combat operations on short notice.

Deployment and operations

2019-05-02

Force distribution

- The RoKA is responsible for defending the country, with deployments in depth along the DMZ with the DPRK intended to face a direct land invasion. An emphasis on combat readiness and rapid crisis response capability is maintained to deter a full-scale North Korean attack and deal with small-scale military incursions from the north. If deterrence fails, the RoKA will defend the greater Seoul metropolitan area, destroy NKPA main forces, and weaken North Korean will.
- Given multiple North Korean military provocations since 2010 and growing uncertainty over what the Pyongyang regime is capable of, the RoKA leadership is determined to continue building and maintaining an overwhelming qualitative edge over the NKPA to blunt a land campaign southward across the DMZ. At the same time, the army has to be prepared to move north and secure North Korea either as a counter-offensive or in case the regime collapses.
- The changing strategic context required by a nuclear-armed DPRK, particularly the need to look beyond the 38th Parallel with potential offensive operations deep into the north, results in considering the entire peninsula and adjacent waters as a single battlespace, forcing the RoKA into closer operational co-ordination with the RoK Navy (RoKN), RoK Marine Corps (RoKMC), and the RoK Air Force (RoKAF), along with US forces. Having always been the dominant senior service, becoming an effective joint player has not been easy, generating

some resistance among senior army leadership.

- The army is coming to terms with the operational effects of relocating US forces to a new base area south of Seoul, away from the DMZ, where they will assume a reinforcing and supporting posture. One area of concern is maintaining capable, long-range artillery in proximity to the DMZ in order to counter North Korean artillery and to blunt any incursions across the line of resistance. As a result, the US Army's 210th Field Artillery Brigade remain based north of Seoul for the time being. The US Army also replaced OH-58D Kiowa Warrior armed scout helicopters with 24 more capable AH-64E Guardian attack helicopters.
- In 2015 the US Army's 2nd Infantry Division was formally declared a Combined US Army-RoKA organisation with a US two-star commanding general and a South Korean one-star deputy. The 2nd Infantry Division has served in South Korea since the Korean War and now consists of one rotational mechanised brigade combat team (BCT), the 210th FA Brigade and an aviation brigade, plus the attached RoKA 16th Mechanised Infantry Brigade. In a crisis the 2nd Division would be quickly reinforced with additional US Army BCTs. In addition, the entire 25th Infantry Division would deploy from Hawaii, Washington, and Alaska, with both divisions commanded by I Corps, also deploying from Washington to join an advanced HQ in Japan.

2019-05-02

Recent and current operations

Other than SOF, the RoKA does not maintain rapidly deployable forces for potential off-peninsula missions and even those SOF units that are maintained at high readiness to deploy are focused primarily on direct action missions into North Korea. Furthermore, overseas deployment of military forces requires a daunting and time-consuming parliamentary approval process. International operations undertaken since 1999 – East Timor, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Lebanon – were not rapidly deployed. Rather than dispatching established existing units manned by conscripts, special units of volunteers are formed, trained, and equipped for each rotation. South Korea maintains overseas presence in:

- UN operations
- Afghanistan
- United Arab Emirates

UN operations

South Korea has provided a contingent to the UN Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) since January 2007. The 328-strong current rotation includes SOF and medical personnel, along with transportation, engineers, and HQ elements. They operate in the Tyre area, 30 km north of Israel. Four military observers also serve with UNIFIL. South Korea has contributed about 300 troops to the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) since 2011, consisting of an engineer task force and a force protection unit. Other UN mission deployments include four personnel in Western Sahara

(MINURSO), two with UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID); and eight with the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP).

Afghanistan

The RoKA provides a security force of around 50 personnel to the South Korean embassy in Kabul.

United Arab Emirates

Since 2011 the rotational 150-man Akh unit has provided training for UAE special forces, conducted combined exercises and training, and offered protection for Korean nationals.

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Organisation

The RoKA created a new command in January 2019 as part of the government's Defence Reform 2.0 initiative aimed at developing a more streamlined but technologically advanced military. The Ground Operations Command (GOC) combines the former First and Third RoK Army HQs. In the event of general war on the Korean Peninsula, once the RoK obtains operational control (OPCON) of combined forces, the GOC will serve as the Combined Ground Component Command. The GOC commands seven RoKA corps and one expeditionary corps, as well as a logistical support command, an artillery brigade, and an intelligence unit.

The former Second RoK Army, now Second Army Operational Command (SAOC), has completed conversion to a Rear Area Operations Command (RAOC) without any corps HQ, controlling eight subordinate homeland defence divisions and supporting units.

Additionally, the RoKA formally established a specialised unit in late 2018 to operate and develop new concepts of operation (CONOPs) for UAVs and unmanned ground vehicles (UGVs). Known locally as Dronebot Jeontudan ('Warrior'), the project was first announced in December 2017 to provide the necessary command and human resource infrastructure, such as a new military occupational specialty to recruit suitable candidates within its ranks. The unit is expected to be "battalion-sized", with full staffing by late 2019. The unit is expected to operate new types of surveillance and strike-capable mini- to tactical-class UAVs. Besides developing new CONOPs for unmanned systems and military robots and conducting trials of such technologies, the Dronebot Jeontudan unit will also be tasked with integrating these systems into wider RoKA operations as well as providing direct support to other units during wartime.

The RoKA is composed of conscripts and professional soldiers and both transfer to reserve units after completing service. Although maintaining an active reserve force of 600,000, upon full mobilisation, the RoKA can theoretically field a multimillion-strong reserve component amounting to another army HQ and 23 infantry divisions. Reserve personnel are assigned to reserve battalions within reserve regiments, which are organised into regional and workplace units. The Ministry of National Defence (MND), through the army and navy HQ, commands the reserve forces, while the Military Manpower Agency is responsible for maintenance of their structure. During peacetime, reservists receive regular training. During wartime, reservists are supplementary manpower, creating new units to reinforce existing units and serve as individual replacements for combat.

2019-05-02

Order of battle

Unit hierarchy	Base	Type	Primary role (General)	Primary role (Specific)	Primary equipment	Notes
Republic of Korea Army		Service Support	Command and Control			
1st RoK Army	Wonju	Service Support	Command and Control			
1107th Engineer Group	Wonju	Combat Support	Engineer			
11th Signal Brigade	Hongcheon	Combat Support	Signal			
1st Chemical Company	Wonju	Combat Support	NBC Defence			
36th Infantry Division	Wonju	Combat Support	Command and Control			
107th Infantry Regiment	Taeback	Combat Arms	Infantry			
108th Infantry Regiment	Wonju	Combat Arms	Infantry			
109th Infantry Regiment	Pyeongchang	Combat Arms	Infantry			

Artillery Battalion	Wonju	Combat Arms	Artillery	U-17B, T-41B, MX-7, C212, King Air 200, Beechcraft 1900, Jetstream 41
Engineer Battalion	Wonju	Combat Support	Engineer	CH-47D, AH-1 FireSnake, Bell 212, UH-1H, Bell 206B-3, S-300C
NBC Centre	Wonju	Combat Support	NBC Defence	
Signal Battalion	Wonju	Combat Support	Signal	
3rd Armoured Brigade	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Armour	
660th Artillery Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
80th Tank Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Armour	
90th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
91st Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
Engineer Company	Hongcheon	Combat Support	Engineer	

842nd Air Defence Company	Wonju	Combat Arms	Air Defence	
II Corps	Chuncheon	Service Support	Command and Control	
102nd Signal Brigade	Chuncheon	Combat Support	Signal	
721st Signal Battalion	Chuncheon	Combat Support	Signal	
722nd Signal Battalion	Chuncheon	Combat Support	Signal	
Communications Operation Battalion	Chuncheon	Combat Support	Signal	
12th CBR Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	U-17B, T-41B, MX-7, C212, King Air 200, Beechcraft 1900, Jetstream 41
142nd Signal Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Signal	CH-47D, AH-1 FireSnake, Bell 212, UH-1H, Bell 206B-3, S-300C
15th Infantry Division	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Command and Control	
38th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	

1 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
2 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
3 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
39th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
1 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
2 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
3 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
50th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
1 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
2 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
3 Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
Air Defence Company	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence	S-300C, Bell 206, U-17B
Communicati ons Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Signal	
Engineer Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Engineer	
NBC Support Centre	Hwacheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence	

Tank Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Armour	
27th Infantry Division	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Command and Control	U-17B, T-41B
77th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
3rd Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	UH-1H, Bell 212
78th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	UH-1H, Bell 212
79th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	AH-1 FireSnake, UH-1H, Bell 212
Air Defence Company	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence	
Artillery Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
239th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	S-70A, Bell 212, UH-1H
251st Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
259th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
99th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
Engineer Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Engineer	

NBC Support Centre	Hwacheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence	Mi-17V5, Bell 206B, UH-1H, Bell 212
Signal Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Signal	
Tank Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Armour	
2nd Artillery Brigade	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
100th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
11th Artillery Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
975th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
976th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
365th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
855th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
899th Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
92nd Artillery Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	
2nd Engineer Brigade	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	

302nd Security Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Special Operations	
512 Air Defence Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence	
702nd Assault Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Special Operations	
7th Infantry Division	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Command and Control	
3rd Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
5th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
8th Infantry Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Infantry	
Air Defence Company	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence	
Artillery Regiment	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Artillery	Bell 206B, S-300C, MX-7
Communications Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Signal	
Engineer Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Support	Engineer	S-300C
NBC Support Centre	Hwacheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence	Mi-17V5, Bell 206B, UH-1H, Bell 212
Tank Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Armour	

First Tank Battalion	Hwacheon	Combat Arms	Armour
III Corps	Inje	Service Support	Command and Control
103rd Signal Brigade	Inje	Combat Arms	Infantry
12th Infantry Division	Inje	Combat Support	Command and Control
37th Regiment	Inje	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Infantry
51st Regiment	Inje	Combat Arms	Infantry
52nd Regiment	Inje	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Inje	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery
65th Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery
66th Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery

79th Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery
89th Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Inje	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Inje	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Inje	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Armour
13th Chemical Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Logistics
143rd Signal Battalion	Inje	Combat Support	Signal
21st Infantry Division	Yang-gu	Combat Support	Command and Control
63rd Infantry Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
65th Infantry Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
66th Infantry Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Artillery

161st Artillery Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Artillery
169th Artillery Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Artillery
183rd Artillery Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Artillery
96th Artillery Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Yang-gu	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Armour
2nd Infantry Division	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
17th Infantry Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
31st Infantry Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry

1 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
32nd Infantry Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Infantry
Artillery Regiment	Yang-gu	Combat Arms	Artillery
2nd Tank Battalion	Inje	Combat Support	Armour
303rd Security Regiment	Inje	Combat Support	Special Operatio ns
3rd Artillery Brigade	Inje	Combat Support	Comman d and Control
333rd Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery
379th Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery
759th Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery

833rd Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery	
877th Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery	
922nd Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery	
93rd Artillery Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery	
3rd Engineer Brigade	Inje	Combat Arms	Artillery	
513rd Air Defence Battalion	Inje	Combat Arms	Air Defence	
703rd Special Assault Regiment	Inje	Combat Support	Special Operations	
VIII Corps	Yangyang	Service Support	Command and Control	
102nd Armoured Brigade	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Armour	Mi-17V5, Bell 206B, UH-1H, Bell 212
131 Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Infantry	
33rd Tank Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Armour	
536th Artillery Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Artillery	

58th Tank Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Armour	
Air Defence Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Air Defence	
108th Signal Regiment	Yangyang	Combat Support	Signal	
781st Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Support	Signal	
1170th Engineer Group	Yangyang	Combat Support	Engineer	
12th Field Artillery Group	Samcheok	Combat Arms	Artillery	S-300C
148th Signal Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Support	Signal	
22nd Infantry Division	Goseong	Combat Support	Command and Control	
53rd Regiment	Goseong	Combat Arms	Infantry	
55th Regiment	Goseong	Combat Arms	Infantry	S-300C, Bell 206, U-17B
56th Regiment	Goseong	Combat Arms	Infantry	
Artillery Regiment	Goseong	Combat Arms	Artillery	U-17B, T-41B
Tank Battalion	Goseong	Service Support	Armour	Bell 206B, S-300C, MX-7
23rd Infantry Division	Samcheok	Combat Support	Command and Control	S-70A, Bell 212, UH-1H

57th Regiment	Samcheok	Combat Arms	Infantry
58th Regiment	Samcheok	Combat Arms	Infantry
59th Regiment	Samcheok	Combat Arms	Infantry
308th Security Regiment	Yangyang	Combat Support	Special Operations
518th Air Defence Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Air Defence
69th Reserve Infantry Division	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
8th Chemical Company	Yangyang	Combat Support	NBC Defence
8th Special Assault Battalion	Yangyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
2nd Operational Command	Daegu	Service Support	Command and Control
1117th Engineer Group	Daegu	Combat Support	Logistics
1120th Engineer Group	Daegu	Combat Arms	Logistics
201st Special Assault Brigade	Daegu	Combat Support	Special Operations
203rd Special Assault Brigade	Daegu	Combat Support	Special Operations
21st Aviation Group	Daegu	Rotary Wing	Combat

31st Infantry Division	Gwangju	Combat Support	Command and Control
503rd Infantry Brigade	Gwangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
93rd Infantry Regiment	Gwangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
95th Infantry Regiment	Gwangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
96th Infantry Regiment	Gwangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
32nd Infantry Division	Daejeon	Combat Arms	Infantry
505th Infantry Brigade	Daejeon	Combat Arms	Infantry
97th Infantry Regiment	Boryeong	Combat Arms	Infantry
98th Infantry Regiment	Seosan	Combat Arms	Infantry
99th Infantry Regiment	Cheonan	Combat Arms	Infantry
35th Infantry Division	Daegok-ri	Combat Arms	Infantry
103rd Infantry Regiment	Namwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
105th Infantry Regiment	Gimje	Combat Arms	Infantry
106th Infantry Regiment	Gunsan	Combat Arms	Infantry
37th Infantry Division	Cheongju	Combat Arms	Infantry

110th Infantry Regiment	Cheongju	Combat Arms	Infantry
111th Infantry Regiment	Cheongju	Combat Arms	Infantry
112th Infantry Regiment	Cheongju	Combat Arms	Infantry
957th Artillery Battalion	Cheongju	Combat Arms	Artillery
Air Defence Company	Cheongju	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Engineer Battalion	Cheongju	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Cheongju	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Cheongju	Combat Support	Signal
39th Infantry Division	Changwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
117th Infantry Regiment	Changwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
118th Infantry Regiment	Changwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
119th Infantry Regiment	Changwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
50th Infantry Division	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
120th Infantry Regiment	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
121st Infantry Regiment	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
123rd Infantry Regiment	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry

1st Battalion	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
2nd Battalion	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
4th Battalion	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
5th Battalion	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
6th Battalion	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
7th Battalion	Daegu	Combat Arms	Infantry
53rd Infantry Division	Busan	Combat Arms	Infantry
125th Infantry Regiment	Busan	Combat Arms	Infantry
126th Infantry Regiment	Busan	Combat Support	Infantry
127th Infantry Regiment	Ulsan	Combat Support	Infantry
3rd RoK Army	Yongin	Combat Support	Command and Control
Capital Corps	Anyang	Combat Support	Command and Control
100th Signal Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Signal
701st Signal Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Signal
Signal Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Signal

10th CBR Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	NBC Defence
1175th Engineer Group	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Engineer
155th Engineer Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Engineer
158th Engineer Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Engineer
140th Signal Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Signal
159th Engineer Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Engineer
17th Infantry Division	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
100th Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
101st Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
102nd Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
507th Brigade	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
305th Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery

306th Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
307th Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
602nd Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
Coastal Defence Station	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Armour
510th Air Defence Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Air Defence
51st Infantry Division	Hwaseong	Combat Arms	Infantry
167th Infantry Regiment	Hwaseong	Combat Arms	Infantry
168th Infantry Regiment	Hwaseong	Combat Arms	Infantry
169th Infantry Regiment	Hwaseong	Combat Arms	Infantry

561st Artillery Battalion	Hwaseong	Combat Arms	Artillery
Air Defence Company	Hwaseong	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Engineer Battalion	Hwaseong	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Hwaseong	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Hwaseong	Combat Support	Signal
55th Infantry Division	Yongin	Combat Arms	Infantry
170th Infantry Regiment	Yongin	Combat Arms	Infantry
171st Infantry Regiment	Yongin	Combat Arms	Infantry
172nd Infantry Regiment	Yongin	Combat Arms	Infantry
561st Artillery Battalion	Yongin	Combat Arms	Artillery
Air Defence Company	Yongin	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Engineer Battalion	Yongin	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Yongin	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Yongin	Combat Support	Signal

61st Infantry Division	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
177th Infantry Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
178th Infantry Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
179th Infantry Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Infantry
Artillery Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
351st Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
352nd Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
353rd Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
931st Artillery Battalion	Incheon - Army base	Combat Arms	Artillery
700th Special Assault Regiment	Incheon - Army base	Combat Support	Special Operations
Capital Artillery Brigade	Siheung	Combat Arms	Artillery
1 Battalion	Siheung	Combat Arms	Artillery
2 Battalion	Siheung	Combat Arms	Artillery

3 Battalion	Siheung	Combat Arms	Artillery
4 Battalion	Siheung	Combat Arms	Artillery
I Corps	Goyang	Service Support	Command and Control
101st Signal Brigade	Goyang	Combat Support	Signal
11th Aviation Group	Yongin	Rotary Wing	Combat
1st Artillery Brigade	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
2000th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
2nd Artillery Group	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
355th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
652nd Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
657th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
722nd Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
898th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
3rd Artillery Group	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery

651st Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
655th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
818th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
868th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
958th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
656th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
733rd Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
751st Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
7th Artillery Group	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
106th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
107th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
108th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery

109th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
1st Engineer Brigade	Goyang	Combat Support	Engineer
1st Infantry Division	Paju	Combat Arms	Infantry
11th Infantry Regiment	Paju	Combat Arms	Infantry
12th Infantry Regiment	Paju	Combat Arms	Infantry
15th Infantry Regiment	Paju	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Paju	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Paju	Combat Arms	Artillery
17th Artillery Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Artillery
58th Artillery Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Artillery
59th Artillery Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Artillery
629th Artillery Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Paju	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Paju	Combat Support	NBC Defence

Signal Battalion	Paju	Combat Support	Signal
25th Infantry Division	Yangju	Combat Support	Command and Control
70th Infantry Regiment	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
71th Infantry Regiment	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
72 Infantry Regiment	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Yangju	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
206th Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
213th Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
217th Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
632th Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Yangju	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Yangju	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Yangju	Combat Support	Signal

Tank Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour
2nd Armoured Brigade	Paju	Combat Arms	Armour
106th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Infantry
16th Tank Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Armour
6th Tank Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Armour
933rd Artillery Battalion	Paju	Combat Arms	Artillery
Signal Company	Paju	Combat Support	Signal
301st Security Regiment	Goyang	Combat Support	Special Operations
30th Mechanised Infantry Division	Goyang	Combat Support	Command and Control
90th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
115th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry

116th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
51st Tank Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Armour
91th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
117th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
118th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
52nd Tank Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Armour
92th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
119th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
29th Tank Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Armour
53rd Tank Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Armour

Air Defence Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Brigade	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
311st Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
312nd Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
315th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
606th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
Signal Battalion	Goyang	Combat Support	Signal
701st Special Assault Regiment	Goyang	Combat Support	Special Operations
72nd Infantry Division	Yangju	Combat Support	Command and Control
200th Infantry Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
201st Infantry Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
202nd Infantry Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
Artillery Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry

516th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
517th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
518th Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
623rd Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Goyang	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Goyang	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Goyang	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Armour
9th Infantry Division	Goyang	Combat Support	Command and Control
28th Infantry Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
29th Infantry Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
30th Infantry Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Goyang	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery

30th Field Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
51th Field Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
52th Field Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
966th Field Artillery Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Goyang	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Goyang	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Goyang	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Goyang	Combat Arms	Armour
V Corps	Pocheon	Combat Support	Command and Control
105th Signal Brigade	Pocheon	Combat Support	Signal
15th Aviation Group	Pocheon	Rotary Wing	Combat
1st Armoured Brigade	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Armour
105th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry

15th Tank Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Armour
5th Tank Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Armour
628th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
Air Defence Company	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Signal Company	Pocheon	Combat Support	Signal
305th Security Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
3rd Infantry Division	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
18th Infantry Regiment	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
22nd Infantry Regiment	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry

23rd Infantry Regiment	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Artillery
11th Artillery Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Artillery
635th Artillery Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Artillery
71st Artillery Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Artillery
72nd Artillery Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Cheorwon	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Cheorwon	Combat Arms	Armour

5th Artillery Brigade	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
1st Field Artillery Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
5000th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
5th Field Artillery Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
101st Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
103rd Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
386th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
638th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
828th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
888th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
8th Artillery Unit	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
5th Engineer Brigade	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
66th Infantry Division	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery

187th Infantry Regiment	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Infantry
188th Infantry Regiment	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Infantry
189th Infantry Regiment	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Infantry
Artillery Regiment	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
361st Artillery Battalion	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
362nd Artillery Battalion	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
363rd Artillery Battalion	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
935th Artillery Battalion	Gapyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
6th Infantry Division	Pocheon	Combat Support	Command and Control
19th Infantry Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry

2nd Infantry Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
7th Infantry Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
1 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
2 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
3 Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
27th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
76th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
77th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
88th Artillery Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Artillery

Engineer Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Pocheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Armour
705th Special Assault Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
75th Mobilised Infantry Division	Namyangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
Chemical Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence
VI Corps	Pocheon	Service Support	Command and Control
106th Signal Brigade	Pocheon	Combat Support	Signal
16th Aviation Group	Pocheon	Rotary Wing	Logistics
16th CBR Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence
26th Mechanised Infantry Division	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
73rd Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry

121st Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
123rd Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
57th Tank Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour
75th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
125th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
27th Tank Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour
38th Tank Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour
76th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
120th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
126th Mechansz ed Infantry Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry

25th Tank Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour
Air Defence Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Brigade	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
222nd Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
228th Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
231st Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
631st Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Yangju	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Yangju	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Yangju	Combat Support	Signal
28th Infantry Division	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
306th Security Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
516th Air Defence Battalion	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence
5th Armoured Brigade	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour

113th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
39th Tank Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour
55th Tank Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Armour
665th Artillery Battalion	Yangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
Air Defence Company	Yangju	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Engineer Company	Yangju	Combat Support	Engineer
5th Infantry Division	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
35th Infantry Regiment	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
36th Infantry Regiment	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
7th Infantry Regiment	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
Air Defence Company	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Regiment	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
195th Artillery Battalion	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
196th Artillery Battalion	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Artillery

205th Artillery Battalion	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
988th Artillery Battalion	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Yeoncheon	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Yeoncheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Yeoncheon	Combat Support	Signal
Tank Battalion	Yeoncheon	Combat Arms	Armour
65th Infantry Division	Yangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
6th Artillery Brigade	Dongduche on	Combat Arms	Artillery
6th Field Artillery Regiment	Dongduche on	Combat Arms	Artillery
359th Artillery Battalion	Dongduche on	Combat Arms	Artillery
659th Artillery Battalion	Dongduche on	Combat Arms	Artillery
822nd Artillery Battalion	Dongduche on	Combat Arms	Artillery
911st Artillery Battalion	Dongduche on	Combat Arms	Artillery

999th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
753th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
838th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
866th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
878th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
9th Field Artillery Regiment	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
968th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
969th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
970th Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
971st Artillery Battalion	Dongducheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
6th Engineer Brigade	Pocheon	Combat Support	Engineer
706th Special Assault Regiment	Pocheon	Combat Arms	Infantry

73rd Infantry Division	Namyangju	Combat Arms	Infantry
VII Corps	Icheon	Service Support	Command and Control
107th Signal Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Signal
11th Mechanised Infantry Division	Hongcheon	Combat Support	Command and Control
13th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
112th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
129th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
59th Tank Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Armour
20th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
130th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
36th Tank Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Armour

37th Tank Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Armour
9th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
127th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
128th Mechanised Infantry Battalion infantry battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Infantry
56th Tank Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Armour
Air Defence Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Brigade	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
20th Artillery Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
53rd Artillery Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
55th Artillery Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Artillery
955th Artillery Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Arms	Artillery

Engineer Battalion	Hongcheon	Combat Support	Engineer
17th Aviation Group	Icheon	Rotary Wing	Combat
17th CBR Battalion	Icheon	Combat Support	NBC Defence
20th Mechanised Infantry Division	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
60th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
107th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
26th Tank Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
32nd Tank Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
61st Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
108th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
110th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery

12th Tank Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
62nd Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
109th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Infantry
111th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Infantry
31st Tank Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Armour
Air Defence Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Brigade	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
69th Artillery Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
70th Artillery Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
78th Artillery Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
91st Artillery Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Support	Engineer

NBC Centre	Yangpyeong	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Yangpyeong	Combat Support	Signal
517th Air Defence Battalion	Icheon	Combat Arms	Air Defence
7th Air Assault Battalion	Icheon	Rotary Wing	Logistics
7th Artillery Brigade	Namyangju	Combat Arms	Artillery
7th Engineer Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Engineer
Capital Mechanised Infantry Division	Seoul	Combat Arms	Artillery
1st Armoured Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Seoul	Combat Arms	Armour
101st Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
122th Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
18th Tank Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Armour
1st Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry

102nd Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
133rd Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
17th Tank Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Armour
26th Mechanised Infantry Brigade	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
103rd Mechanised Infantry Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
35th Tank Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Armour
8th Tank Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Armour
Air Defence Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Air Defence
Artillery Brigade	Seoul	Combat Arms	Artillery
10th Artillery Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Artillery
60th Artillery Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Artillery

61st Artillery Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Artillery
808th Artillery Battalion	Seoul	Combat Arms	Artillery
Engineer Battalion	Seoul	Combat Support	Engineer
NBC Centre	Seoul	Combat Support	NBC Defence
Signal Battalion	Seoul	Combat Support	Signal
Army Headquarters	Gyeryong	Combat Support	Comman d and Control
Air Operations Command	Gyeryong	Service Support	Comman d and Control
1st Aviation Brigade	Choi-dong	Rotary Wing	Combat
103rd Airborne Battalion	Choi-dong	Rotary Wing	Combat
105th Airborne Battalion	Choi-dong	Rotary Wing	Combat
107th Airborne Battalion	Choi-dong	Rotary Wing	Combat
109th Airborne Battalion	Choi-dong	Rotary Wing	Combat
202th Airborne Battalion	Choi-dong	Rotary Wing	Combat

204th Airborne Battalion	Choi-dong	Rotary Wing	Combat
2nd Combat Aviation Brigade, Combined Forces	Camp Humphreys	Rotary Wing	Combat
2nd Assault Helicopter Battalion, Combined Forces	Camp Humphreys	Rotary Wing	Logistics
3rd General Support Aviation Battalion, Combined Forces	Camp Humphreys	Rotary Wing	Logistics
4th Attack Reconnaissance Battalion, Combined Forces	Camp Humphreys	Rotary Wing	Combat
602nd Support Battalion	Camp Humphreys	Support (Ground-based)	Logistics
Army Logistics Command	Daejeon	Combat Support	Logistics
Army Personnel Command	Gyeryong	Combat Support	Command and Control
Capital Defence Command	Seoul	Combat Support	Command and Control
1113th Engineer Group	Seoul	Combat Arms	Artillery

122nd Signal Brigade	Seoul	Combat Support	Signal
1st Air Defence Brigade	Seoul	Combat Arms	Air Defence
1st Security Group	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
21st Chemical Battalion	Seoul	Combat Support	NBC Defence
52nd Infantry Division	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
56th Infantry Division	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
60th Mobilised Infantry Division	Seoul	Combat Arms	Infantry
Missile Command	Gyeryong	Combat Arms	Surface-to-Surface Missile
Special Forces Command	Icheon	Combat Support	Command and Control
11th Special Forces Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Special Operations
13th Special Forces Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Special Operations
1st Special Forces Brigade	Seoul	Combat Support	Special Operations
3rd Special Forces Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Special Operations

707th Special Mission Battalion	Icheon	Combat Support	Special Operations
7th Special Forces Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Special Operations
9th Special Forces Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Special Operations
International Peace Support Brigade	Icheon	Combat Support	Special Operations

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Bases

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Daejeon	36.31417	127.23386	
Daegok-ri	36.6824873	126.5655314	
Hongcheon	37.7466972	127.5077549	
Choi-dong	37.5334879	127.1774031	
Gunsan	35.99	126.71	
Gyeryong	36.3094487	127.2186446	
Chuncheon	37.8605556	127.74	
Sokcho	38.2436111	128.5633333	
Yangju	37.7445207	126.9739752	
Cheorwon	38.2508016	127.2537459	
Goyang	37.6317685	126.8236949	
Mokpo	34.8383333	126.4147222	

Pyeongchang	37.543736	128.223779
Seoul	37.4627778	126.9819444
Gimje	35.7996487	126.8738404
Changwon	36.62066	127.28694
Dongducheon	37.9592482	127.0352505
Yosu	34.7397222	127.7402778
Gunsan	35.9391963	126.7066174
Inje	38.1286533	127.6828014
Hwaseong	37.218214	126.876769
Cheju	33.4727778	126.4994444
Namwon	35.4137949	127.3570805
Seosan	36.7799331	126.4381903
Pocheon	37.95398	127.31943
Seoul	37.831	127.510583
Yangpyeong	37.5162854	127.301035
Gwangju	37.3566162	127.2445639
Samcheok	37.4539282	129.1344439
Wonju	37.389244	127.9453716
Yang-gu	38.2303732	128.0391507
Namyangju	37.6811537	127.0926539
Yeoncheon	38.0647452	127.1143813
Yongin	37.2525525	127.1880144
Taebaek	37.1074416	128.8691271

Paju	37.7665588	126.7700617
Siheung	37.4094227	126.8389332
Yangyang	38.0674285	128.6360626
Gapyeong	37.84248	127.49419
Anyang	37.4142988	126.9468884
Cheonan	36.8037095	127.1689079
Goseong	37.71415	127.04389
Incheon - Army base	37.5002778	126.6991667
Busan	35.1786111	129.0069444
Ulsan	35.5865659	129.4240758
Boryeong	36.3559269	126.5876511
Hwacheon	38.1391195	127.5259934
Icheon	37.2017897	127.4576274

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Personnel

- In accordance with plans to reduce armed forces numbers to 500,000 from 599,000 by 2022, the number of army personnel, estimated at 464,000 in 2019, will be curtailed by 118,000, including 66 general officers.
- The RoKA is entirely dependent on a long-standing system of national conscription that is now proving problematic on several levels. In response, the mandatory service period of army conscripts is dropping from 21 months to 18. While hopefully making national service more palatable for young South Koreans, shortening conscript terms introduces challenges in effectively operating and maintaining complex weapon systems as well as mastering more aggressive doctrine based on independent manoeuvres.
- A total of 140,000 conscripts serve up to the rank of sergeant, but there is a dearth of professional NCOs, requiring commissioned officers to perform many low-level training and leadership tasks. Consequently, weak leadership at the platoon and company level is commonplace, and reduces combat effectiveness.

- As a conscript force, professionalism has always been problematic in the RoKA. Officers tend to be well trained and committed, but restricted by the traditional rigidity of RoKA military culture, which stresses the importance of rank over ability, to the detriment of junior officer initiative. In the past, NCOs had little tactical or leadership responsibility, being considered mere intermediaries between officers and men, with a reputation for brutality towards conscripts. Since 2005, the focus on training and education of NCOs, along with the increased demand for soldiers able to operate and maintain complex technology, the professionalism and role of the NCO is steadily improving.

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Training

- Training is rigorous and focused on repelling and defeating North Korean aggression.
- Real combat training includes combined arms and urban warfare training. Synthetic training systems have been integrated into training processes.
- Other specialised schools include the Mechanised Infantry School, Artillery School, Engineering School, Chemical Defence Training School, Air Defence School, Intelligence School, Signals School, and Aviation School.

Training facility	Type
Korean Military Academy in Seoul	Trains officer cadets judged capable of attaining senior ranks, offering graduate and postgraduate levels of education over four years
Third Military Academy at Yungchon	Trains cadets with university degrees with a two-year curriculum
Army War and Staff College at Daejeon	Provides military training to selected majors with either six-month or one-year curriculums
Army Infantry School at Jansaung	Conducts infantry training for conscripts, NCOs, and officers
NCO Academy at Yeosan	Trains NCOs
Korea Army Training Centre at Nonsan	Provides military training to enlisted personnel
General Administration School	Trains military police, public relations and financial management officers, NCOs, and conscripts

Korea National Defence University (KNDU) in Seoul

Provides graduate-level military training of senior officers in areas such as planning, decision making, and strategy and tactics with a two-year curriculum, including a master's degree option in national security studies for military officers and government civilians

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Military exercises

Collective training at unit and formation level takes place on a regular basis, encompassing cold weather and all-arms exercises with significant training undertaken with US forces.

Missile exercise: On 5 July 2017 RoK and US military personnel responded to North Korea's first test launch of an ICBM a day earlier by conducting a joint missile drill aimed at demonstrating the alliance's precision-firing capabilities. According to a statement by USFK, the exercise utilised the Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) and the RoK's Hyeonmu-2 missile, which fired missiles into territorial waters of South Korea along its east coast.

Exercises 'Ulchi' and 'Freedom Guardian': 'Ulchi' is a command post exercise (CPX), which has taken place annually since 1976. During the exercise, the RoK government's crisis management and RoK-US combined crisis management processes during the early stages of war are depicted through various situations from each operational phase. 'Ulchi' exercises are held in conjunction with computer-simulated 'Freedom Guardian' exercises. The 2017 iteration ran for 10 days from 21 August 2017 and involved more than 50,000 RoK troops and around 17,500 US service members, including 3,000 from overseas bases. Seven other member states of the UN Command – Australia, Britain, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, New Zealand, and the Netherlands – also took part in it. In July 2018 Seoul announced the suspension of the 'Ulchi' mobilisation exercise for that year. This followed the suspension of the 'Freedom Guardian' combined drill with the United States in June 2018.

Exercises 'Key Resolve' and 'Foal Eagle': On 2 March 2019 the United States and the RoK announced the scrapping of long-running exercises 'Key Resolve' and 'Foal Eagle' as the two countries pursue efforts to ease tensions with North Korea. They also "reaffirmed their commitment to ensuring the continued combined defence posture of US-RoK combined forces to meet any security challenge, and agreed to maintain firm military readiness through newly designed command post exercises and revised field training programmes". Two days later US and RoK forces commenced a week-long CPX called 'Dong Maeng' ('alliance') to replace 'Foal Eagle'.

Exercise 'Amnokgang': An annual RoK CPX under the command of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) conducted every May, with the JCS and the operational commands playing central roles. The JCS and operational commands participate as the supervisory body while other units and organisations are grouped into either a response team or an execution team.

Exercise 'Hoguk' ('Guarding the Nation'): Conducted under the command of the RoK JCS since 1996, a large-scale annual joint exercise to test operational plans along coastal and inland axes of movement. The 'Hoguk' field training exercise took place in tandem with 'Taeguk' CPX in

October 2018.

Exercise 'Khaan Quest': Since August 2009 the RoKA has been participating in this annual US-Mongolia joint military exercise at the Five Hills Peacekeeping Operations Training Centre of Ulaanbaatar. The latest iteration of the series took place in June 2018, and involved the participation of 200 US personnel, 1,134 personnel from the Mongolian Armed Forces, as well as 212 personnel from 16 other nations that included Australia, Bhutan, Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nepal, the Philippines, Qatar, the RoK, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

2020-01-09

Core assets and procurement initiatives

The RoKA is in the midst of acquiring an array of new tracked and wheeled armoured vehicles, field artillery systems, and combat helicopters to bolster combined arms manoeuvre warfare capabilities, intended to defeat much less mobile North Korean forces that employ dated Soviet-era equipment and possess limited fuel stocks. Therefore, RoKA's top five procurement priorities are: attack helicopters; MBTs; IFVs; artillery systems; and the C4ISR systems required to C2 mobile forces and permit precision targeting.

2020-01-09

Armour

K2 (Black Panther) MBT

The second batch of 100 Hyundai Rotem K2 (Black Panther) MBTs on order for the RoKA is slated for delivery 2019 through 2020, featuring a locally developed engine and a foreign-made transmission system.

In late 2011 a contract was signed between local manufacturer Hyundai Rotem and the South Korean government for a first batch of 100 K2 MBTs fitted as an interim measure with the German MTU 883 V12 common rail diesel engine developing 1,500 hp, coupled to a Renk fully automatic transmission with five forward and three reverse gears. Deliveries of the first tranche commenced in 2014.

The second batch of K2 MBTs is fitted with the new Doosan DV27K powerpack developed by South Korean company Doosan Infracore. The engine is a V-12 twin turbocharged and intercooled common rail diesel system with electric start that develops 1,500 hp, giving the new K2 version a maximum road speed of 70 km/h and a cruising range of 450 km.

The engine also features a dry sump oil supply, enabling the K2 to operate in steep gradients, and an air filtration system with a cyclone separator for use in high ambient temperatures. For starting in the low temperatures common to Korean winters, the engine is fitted with a pre-heating system.

Hyundai Rotem expects RoKA K2 orders to eventually reach 600, with a programme value of more than USD2.5 billion.

The K2 offers a number of improvements over the K1A1, the RoKA's existing front-line MBT, such as a 120 mm L/55 smoothbore gun as opposed to the 120 mm L/44 installed on the K1A1. The new main gun has a longer effective range and features an autoloader, which increases rate of fire and reduces the number of tank crew from four to three.

The K2 also has an explosive reactive armour installed on the turret roof, while its active defensive aids suite includes laser warning receivers, radar warning receivers fitted to the frontal arc, and a battlefield identification friend-or-foe (IFF) system. The IFF system uses encrypted codes that change automatically to ensure network security as well as survivability.

K2 development was launched in 2003 to replace older K1 vehicles and US-built M48 tanks.

K1

RoKA has a number of K1 variants in service, the programme was launched in 1980 and the K2 is steadily replacing older K1 MBTs. Defence Acquisition Programme Administration (DAPA) has announced that all K1s in service will be upgraded to K1E1 (Enhanced) standard by 2026. According Hyundai Rotem this upgrade includes a thermal periscope system for the driver, front and rear surveillance cameras, air conditioning, auxiliary power supplies, upgraded vehicle electronics, a digital battlefield management system, as well as the ability to share real-time information between combat vehicles. I include front and rear surveillance cameras upgraded vehicle electronics and an identification device. In December 2019, Hyundai Rotem announced that it had been awarded a contract worth KRW68.7 billion to upgrade K1 MBTs – the third such contract awarded so far. The first K1E1s under this contract are set to be handed over to the RoKA in 2022.

K21 IFV

The K21 IFV is in quantity production and is entering service to meet requirements for roughly 500 tanks. Doosan DST officials said that buoyancy problems that resulted in the K21 amphibious IFV sinking in midstream have been resolved, noting that the K21 had “passed final army tests” after modifications that were retrofitted to in-service vehicles. These included reducing the trim vane height to give better weight distribution.

Doosan Infracore and 10 other domestic defence companies required USD96 million and took seven years to initially develop the K21, which is equipped with a mounted, stabilised 40 mm L/70 Bofors automatic gun, a 7.62 mm MG, and a launcher for ATGMs. It has an advanced river crossing capability, can carry three crew members and a squad of nine soldiers, and travels at up to 70 km/h on land and 7.8 km/h in water. The K21 is the RoKA's first indigenously produced IFV and will be priced at around USD3.5 million – USD1 million cheaper than the M2 Bradley fighting vehicle.

US-based company L3 Technologies was awarded a USD17.3 million contract to supply 800 hp rated transmission kits for the K21 IFV and light recovery vehicle programmes, with deliveries to be completed by the end of 2019.

K800 IFV

Hyundai Rotem began series production its K806 and K808 wheeled armoured combat vehicles in 2018 after completing a series of RoKA field tests, based on a 2017 contract award. The RoKA has projected requirements for some 100 16-tonne 6×6 K806 vehicles and 500 20-tonne 8×8 K808s. Hyundai Rotem is thought to have capacity to build around 100 vehicles a year, outfitted with a one-person protected weapon station armed with an M2HB heavy machine gun (HMG). The vehicles are powered by a 420 hp Hyundai Motor Company diesel engine, providing a maximum road speed of 100 km/h via a seven-speed automatic transmission. They have a two-person crew with accommodation for up to nine fully equipped troops.

The K806 is aimed at performing rear echelon roles such as the defence of civilian and military facilities and logistics convoy protection while the K808 is positioned to conduct high-intensity combat operations alongside the K1A1 and K2 MBTs. Some 806 variants will be armed with 30 mm cannons. Armoured command post and ambulance variants are anticipated.

K600 combat engineer vehicle

The RoKA debuted its K600 combat engineer vehicle (CEV) in September 2018. Developed and manufactured by Hyundai Rotem to meet specific requirements of the RoKA, the K600 – also known as Korean Combat Engineer Vehicle (KCEV) – is based on a similar chassis found on the in-service K1 armoured recovery vehicle, which supports the K1 and K2 MBTs. The K600 CEV passed RoKA qualification trials in mid-2018. In December 2019, Hyundai Rotem issued a statement that it had been awarded a contract for the K600 CEV worth KRW174.3 billion (USD149.9 million), with delivery of the first mass-produced units expected to begin in 2020.

The K600 CEV is designed for a wide range of battlefield construction and demolition tasks, including clearing battlefield obstacles and mines, conducting breaching operations, and preparing positions for artillery and combat vehicles. Based on the K1A1 MBT chassis, with a combat weight of approximately 62 tonnes, it is powered by a 1,200 hp diesel engine, enabling maximum road speeds of up to 60 km/h. The vehicle is operated by a two-person crew seated in a protected cabin at the front left side of the vehicle, with the driver positioned at the front and the commander to the immediate rear.

It is equipped with Pearson Engineering's Full Width Mine Plough (FWMP) that can clear mines to a maximum depth of 0.3 m. It is also fitted with the company's Magnetic Signature Duplicator (MSD), which is designed to neutralise anti-tank mines fitted with advanced fuzes, as well as with the Obstacle Marking System (OMS), which dispenses rods to mark a safe path for friendly troops and vehicles. A hydraulic arm is mounted on the right side of the hull and can be fitted with different attachments – such as an auger, gripper, or bucket – depending on the mission, although it can also accommodate a crane with a maximum lifting capacity of up to 2.5 tonnes.

Equipment fit includes a roof-mounted 12.7 mm K6 or M2HB HMG, electrically operated grenade launchers, an air conditioning system, and an auxiliary power unit (APU) that enables continued use of its mission systems with the main diesel engine switched off.

2020-01-09

Artillery

K9 Thunder

The MND has obtained additional Samsung Techwin 155 mm/52-calibre K9 Thunder SPHs since 2012, amounting to more than 500 K9s and an equal number of associated K10 armoured ammunition vehicles. The RoKA ultimately has requirements for around 1,000 K9/K10 systems. South Korea regards the K9 as a key platform to offset North Korea's numerical tube artillery advantage and for providing fire support to mobile combined arms formations.

In June 2016 DAPA officials that it is examining ways of improving the responsiveness and battlefield efficiency of the present 155 mm artillery systems through automation. At the core of the concept is a new fully automatic projectile-and-charge loading system designed to be retrofitted aboard RoKA's in-service K9 Thunder 155 mm/52-calibre SPH or in remotely controlled fixed gun installations which likewise use the K9 ordnance system.

105 mm wheeled self-propelled howitzer

In June 2017 DAPA confirmed that final trials of the Hanwha Techwin 105 mm wheeled self-propelled howitzer (SPH) had been completed. Mass production of the system began in 2018. According to DAPA, the system will be operated by the "front line" of RoKA, although it is not known how many systems have been ordered.

The system, known as the EVO-105, consists of a standard KIA KM500 (6×6) 5-tonne truck chassis with the rear cargo area modified to accept the upper firing components of the proven M101 105 mm towed howitzer. The system features a modified version of the fire-control system (FCS) from Hanwha Techwin's 155 mm/52-calibre K9 Thunder tracked SPH. With a range of 11.3 km, the system will serve in an infantry fire support role, complementing the longer-range 155 mm K9. Sustained rate of fire is typically three rounds a minute with a crew of five. The RoKA plans to acquire about 800 systems.

K55A1 self-propelled howitzer

In December 2019, Hanwha Defense announced that it had been awarded a KRW137.4 billion (USD119 million) contract for the production of the fifth batch of K55A1 155 mm tracked SPH for the RoKA. The contract is expected to be completed by 30 October 2022.

The tracked K55A1 is the upgraded version of the K55 SPH, which is the South Korean variant of the US M109A2. According to Hanwha, the K55A1 SPH weighs 27 tonnes, has a maximum firing range of 32 km, a rate of fire of 4 rounds per minute, features semi-automatic loading, and can carry up to 36 rounds. It features the same fire-control and navigation systems as the locally designed K9 SPH, according to Hanwha. South Korea has built about 1,040 units of the K55 family of SPHs since the 1980s.

M270 multiple launch rocket system

In 2003 Hanwha obtained the license to locally produce the Lockheed Martin 227 mm M270 MLRS and is now producing MLRS rockets worth KRW600 billion (USD520 million) each year, amounting to some 4,000 missiles annually since 2005. The launchers can also fire 300 km range ATACMSs purchased directly from the United States. Extended-range MLRSs have taken over the vital counter-battery role previously assigned to US Army MLRS units. ATACMS enables the RoKA to strike most ground targets in the operational area of North Korea behind the DMZ.

Long-range multiple rocket systems

In early 2018 it was reported that RoKA planned to establish a new tactical missile unit in October 2018 capable of destroying North Korean long-range artillery sites. The brigade was to be equipped with tactical surface-to-surface missile (SSM) systems with a range of more than 150 km and capable of firing four missiles salvos from a single launcher.

The weapon system involved is probably the Korea Tactical Surface-to-Surface Missile-I (KTSSM-I), developed by Hanwha. KTSSM-I is thought to comprise a semi-fixed (relocatable) four-round missile launcher, along with semi-fixed targeting and launch support systems. The missile is similar in appearance and dimensions to the US ATACMS series, which has included the MGM-140, MGM-164, and MGM-168 series of missiles. The KTSSM-I features a payload section believed to carry a small diameter penetrator warhead filled with a high-blast, or thermobaric explosive, intended to attack protected, underground artillery emplacements.

The mobile KTSSM-II is thought to be comprised of two blocks of missiles: the Block I, which is the same as that used by the KTSSM-I system; and the Block-II, which is fitted with a blast/fragmentation warhead suitable for attacking artillery or short-range ballistic missile systems in the open.

Meanwhile, the RoKA has begun deploying the Hanwha Chun-Mu long-range multiple rocket system (LRMRS). Also developed by Hanwa, the Chun-Mu LRMRS is intended to supplement and eventually replace the Doosan K136 Kooryong 130 mm 36-round unguided rocket system. The Chun-Mu LRMRS comprises two pods of six 239 mm solid-propellant rockets fitted with high-explosive warheads and a GPS/inertial navigation system.

The Chun-Mu LRMRS has a range of more than 80 km and is launched from a Doosan DST 8×8 cross-country platform. The pods are fitted to a launcher with hydraulically powered elevation and traverse on the back of the Doosan DST 8×8 cross-country platform. A self-loading system (SLS) is carried on a similar 8×8 protected vehicle. The Defence Agency for Technology and Quality (DTaQ) statement added that the system can also fire unguided 227 mm and 130 mm projectiles; versions have been shown at defence exhibitions fitted with pods holding 36-round K136 Kooryong 130 mm rockets.

2020-01-09

Air defence weapons

Man-portable air defence weapons

The Chiron (also known as the KP-SAM or Shin-gung) man-portable air defence (MANPAD) system was developed in 2003 as part of the French Mistral offset programmes and replaced much of the older MANPAD systems used by the RoK armed forces, including the Mistral missiles. An estimated 2,000 have entered service with the army since 2005.

Self-propelled air defence missile system

While the RoKAF operating the Korean medium-range surface-to-air missile (KM-SAM or M-SAM) provides some defence against North Korean ballistic missiles at longer ranges, South Korea had a requirement for a modern, mobile, medium- to short-range defence system to provide capability between the M-SAM and short-range Chun Ma SAM system. To this end, in late December 2013 DAPA announced that a locally developed air defence missile system would commence production. The development of the new system was led by Doosan DST under a contract awarded to the company in 2010. The system integrates Doosan DST's K30 Biho self-propelled cannon, which has been in operation since the 1990s, with Lig Nex1's Chiron (Shin-gung) MANPAD system, which has been in service since 2005. Hanwha Defence is thought to have developed the C2 system.

The system was believed to be in full-rate production by October 2015 and in November 2016, RoKA successfully test-fired an upgraded K30 Biho self-propelled air defence system with the addition of four Chiron MANPADs.

Self-propelled gun and missile defence system

The 26.5-tonne Hybrid Biho 1 in service with the RoKA, is based on a tracked K200 APC chassis, modified with an additional road wheel on each side for increased surface contact, lowering the vehicle's ground pressure and delivering improved traction. The K200's original 350 hp Doosan Infracore D2848T diesel engine was replaced with a more powerful 520 hp D2840L.

The Hybrid Biho is armed with two 30 mm Oerlikon Contraves KCB-B cannons with a range of 3 km, with each gun firing at a cyclic rate of fire of 600 rds/min and a total magazine capacity of 600 rounds. The platform also has two missile pods, each containing a pair of LIG Nex1 Chiron (Shin-gung) short-range air defence missiles designed to engage fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft, UAVs, and cruise missiles out to a range of 7 km. Missile integration was completed in 2014, and the system entered series production from October 2015.

It is also equipped with the LIG Nex1 X-band (8–12.5 GHz) TPS-830K surveillance and fire-control radar with a range of 21 km, the Korean Electro-Optical Tracking System (KEOTS), a digital FCS, a panoramic periscope, a forward-looking infrared (FLIR) system, laser rangefinder (LRF), and daylight/thermal sights.

In September 2018 Hanwha Corporation revealed plans for a new and improved export-version of its Hybrid Biho (Flying Tiger) self-propelled gun and missile defence system, the Biho 2, to be based on a new 8×8 chassis derived from the 6×6 Tigon APC.

2020-01-09

Infantry

Anti-tank

In December 2016 DAPA signed a KRW32.7 billion contract with aerospace and defence manufacturer LIG Nex1 for the initial production of the company's Raybolt (Hyeongung) man-portable anti-tank missile (ATM) system.

In June 2017 DAPA sanctioned the start of serial production of the Raybolt man-portable ATM system developed by LIG Nex1. According to DAPA, the Raybolt ATM passed "quality certification" trials held in late May and that LIG Nex1 will begin "full-scale mass production" of the system. The trials were carried out by the then Ministry of Science, ICT, and Future Planning, DAPA, and DTaQ. DAPA has stated that the Raybolt is the country's first indigenously developed ATM system, and claimed that it is "lighter and more powerful" than rival systems made by foreign manufacturers and is being positioned for exports.

RoKA began taking delivery of the first Raybolt ATM systems in late 2017, with production scheduled to last seven years. DAPA has not disclosed how many Raybolts will be produced. In service with the RoKA, the Raybolt will replace older versions of the army's US-manufactured BGM-71 tube-launched, optically-tracked, wireless-guided (TOW), heavy anti-tank weapon (HAW) systems. The system is also expected to be operated by the RoKMC.

According to LIG Nex1 website, Raybolt is a next-generation, medium-range infantry missile designed to counter threats posed by tanks and other armoured vehicles. The fire-and-forget homing missile has been designed "to resolve the limitations of the existing old and worn-out anti-tank weapons being used and to deal more effectively with advanced tank attacks of the enemy". The missile is essentially in the same class and is similar in operation to the FMG-148 Block 0 Javelin.

Body armour

DAPA selected Netherlands-based DSM Dyneema to supply lightweight ballistic protection equipment for the RoKA's multipurpose body armour programme, the company announced in August 2014. The multipurpose body armour programme is part of RoKA's ongoing efforts to modernise its equipment, and is aimed at equipping its troops with new lightweight armour that provides greater protection than its existing protective equipment. DSM Dyneema claims that its ultra-high molecular weight polyethylene (UHMWPE) fibre technology is capable of protecting wearers against multiple direct impacts from AK-47 7.62×39 mm mild steel core and NATO 7.62×51 mm ball ammunition, as well as grenade fragments. It also claims that the weight of its

UHMWPE inserts is up to 25% lighter than comparable steel products, while offering the same level of protection.

2020-01-09

C4ISR

Radars

Artillery hunting radar

Saab signed a contract in September 2018 with DAPA regarding support for the Arthur Weapon Locating System. The performance-based logistics (PBL) contract includes spare parts supply and support for the RoKA and RoKMC, with a value of approximately SEK500 million (USD53 million) through 2023.

Saab first delivered six Arthur systems to South Korea in 2009. The weapon-locating radar systems detect incoming enemy artillery, providing a 90-second warning of incoming fire. Arthur can rapidly detect incoming fire and calculate the firing site and point of impact, enabling effective counter-fire.

Indigenous radar

In April 2017 DAPA announced that South Korea had successfully developed a radar system to boost national defence. The programme, led by LIG Nex1 in partnership with DAPA's Agency for Defence Development (ADD), started in late 2011 and cost KRW54 billion. The system has been declared "battle ready" following final acceptance trials and evaluations. According to DAPA, the new radar has been developed with a "localisation rate of about 95%" and is expected to augment the existing Arthur systems. According to statements by DAPA in July 2017, the new system is a 3D active phased-array radar, which has a better detection range than a conventional radar and has been specially developed to detect small North Korean UAVs. The radar, which can also detect other aerial targets such as enemy aircraft and missiles, does not need a separate power supply component when mounted on a vehicle, thus enabling a quick deployment. Mass production of the system is believed to have begun in 2018, although official confirmation has not been forthcoming.

Ground penetrating radar

Reports indicate that South Korea has acquired a ground penetrating radar (GPR) system for trials on an experimental mine detection UGV under development by the ADD. US-based company Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology (NIITEK), a subsidiary of Chemring Group, announced on 25 February 2014 that it had secured a USD765,000 deal in January 2014 to supply its Visor GPR system as well as training and support services to Hyundai Rotem, which will be responsible for integrating it into the UGV. The Visor GPR is a family of ultra-wideband, resistive vee dipole directive-beam radars designed to detect buried metallic and non-metallic hazards such as landmines and IEDs. The system can be mounted on manned and unmanned vehicles. According to NIITEK, it is capable of distinguishing hazards from ground clutter with high accuracy with its proprietary algorithms. Juan Hernandez, vice-president of business development at NIITEK, told

Jane's that the company will be supplying South Korea with a compact GPR system based on its vehicle-mounted Visor 2500 GPR, which is equipped on more than 250 Husky Mine Detection Systems (HMDSs) deployed by Australia, Canada, Spain, Turkey, and the United States. Hernandez said that the company had sold Hyundai Rotem a single-panel 1.6 m array with approximately 24 channels as opposed to the larger four-panel, 3.2 m array mounted on HMDS vehicles. Although ADD officials have not commented on the nature of the UGV programme, *Jane's* understands that it is a proof of concept demonstrator created to determine future capabilities for the military.

Communications system

South Korea is investing in the development of Republic of Korea Armed Forces' Tactical Information Communication Network (TICN) since 2007. The TCIN is an all-internet protocol (IP) solution with links to the army, navy, and air force, is thought to have commenced around 2007. For the development and production of the network, the Ministry of National Defense in Seoul has allocated a total of about KRW5.3 trillion. The high-speed TICN is designed to expand on and replace the RoKA's MSC-500K Tactical Communications System (also known as Spider), which was developed by South Korean company Huneed Technologies and has been in place since the mid-1990s.

In December 2019, Hanwha Systems that it had been awarded a KRW468.6 billion (USD403 million) contract to supply additional equipment for the TCIN. The contract, signed with South Korea's Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA), is for the third batch of TICN systems for the country's military, following a successful initial production run, which concluded in December 2016, and the completion of delivery of the second batch in 2019, which featured upgrades to the network's combat radios. Delivery of the third batch of TICN-related equipment is expected to be completed by the end of 2022.

2020-01-09

Army aviation

Light armed helicopter

Korean Aerospace Industries (KAI) has rolled out the prototype Light Attack Helicopter (LAH) under development for the RoKA on 18 December 2018. Based on the Airbus Helicopters H155 twin-engine platform, the LAH features a 20 mm gun under its nose, rocket pods mounted under stub wings, a nose-mounted electro-optical/infrared (EO/IR) sensor, missile warning receivers, and upwards-directed exhausts for a reduced IR signature. The RoKA requires 214 LAH helicopters, with entry into service slated for 2022. In conjunction, Airbus Helicopters plans to move H155 assembly from Marignane, France, to South Korea in 2020, with production set to run through to 2050.

In October 2015 DAPA selected three domestic companies, Hanwha, LIG Nex 1, and Poongsan, to develop guided air-to-surface missiles for the LAH. The programme, valued at KRW162 billion, will have the three corporations collaborate on various components and systems, including fuses, warhead, propulsion, and navigation. Development of the missiles is expected to be complete by

2022, with serial production in 2023.

AH-64E Apache

The RoKA reportedly plans to procure up to 40 additional AH-64E Apache Guardian heavy attack helicopters. The army now operates two Apache battalions equipped with 36 AH-64Es. In November 2017 they conducted Hellfire air-to-surface missile live fire, along with rocket and MG firing as part of final operational tests before declaration full operational capability (FOC) deployment. A Stinger missile exercise was subsequently held in December 2017.

The 2013 order for 36 AH-64Es was part of a USD1.6 billion contract under the US Foreign Military Sales (FMS) programme. The AH-64E was originally scheduled to enter service in 2018 to replace the Bell AH-1 Cobra, but introduction was advanced in response increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

AH-64E capabilities include 16 hellfire missiles, a 30 mm gun, and a sophisticated Longbow fire-control radar that can manage up to 256 targets simultaneously within 50 km. Other weapons include the Chun-Mu LRMRS with an 80 km range.

In late March 2015 Raytheon was awarded a USD35 million contract to supply the air-to-air variant of its FIM-92 Stinger missile to arm RoKA's AH-64E Apache attack helicopters. The Apache deal already includes 400 AGM-114R1 Hellfire missiles and a USD223 million FMS contract to supply modernised target acquisition designations/sight pilot night-vision sensors (M-TADs/PNVs).

KUH-1 Surion

The RoKA resumed flight operations of its KUH-1 Surion multirole medium helicopters in December 2018, after a fleet grounding following the crash of a RoKMC MUH-1 Marineon helicopter in July. Resumption of flight operations followed test flights and detailed inspections of rotor masts. A team of civilian, government, and military experts cited defects in the rotor mast of the MHU-1 helicopter involved in the crash.

As of mid-2018 RoK army aviation had more than 76 Surions in service. More than 200 are slated for delivery by the early 2020s, replacing UH-1H helicopters and, eventually, UH-60P Black Hawks. With a crew of 2 pilots and 2 gunners, the standard Surion can carry 11 fully equipped troops.

In January 2016 KAI introduced the KUH-1 Surion medevac variant, part of a KRW200 billion contract to acquire about 24 for delivery from 2020. The medevac Surion can carry six litter patients and is equipped with a hoist, additional communications, a removable auxiliary fuel tank for extended range, and a medical suite that includes patient monitors, a defibrillator, and a respirator. In February 2016 Rockwell Collins delivered the first RTA-4100 multiscan weather radar to KAI for the medevac variant. To cover the gap until the medevac aircraft enter service, six

standard Surion tactical helicopters were equipped with emergency medical services kits.

Israel's Elbit Systems is supplying advanced helmet-mounted display systems to KAI for integration into the Surion. The Aviator's night-vision/head-up display is an advanced EO system that combines the imagery from night-vision goggles with computer-generated graphic and digital symbology, communicating crucial information to the pilot's line-of-sight (LoS). The display integrates information the helicopter pilot needs: horizontal and vertical attitude; air data; navigation data; and warnings.

CH-47D Chinook

Korean Air, South Korea's oldest airliner, is partnering with Boeing to upgrade RoKA CH-47 Chinook helicopters. Under the October 2017 MOU, the two companies are expected to jointly bid to upgrade the US-made helicopters operated by the RoK armed army and air force. Korean Air operates and extensive maintenance, repair, and overhaul (MRO) facility for military aircraft.

In January 2017 DAPA announced planned upgrades for Boeing CH-47D Chinook helicopters operated by the RoKAF, with modernisation taking place from 2018 to 2028. The work will focus on upgrading the cockpit, engines, autopilot systems, and survivability systems. According to DAPA, the contract is worth about KRW890 billion.

In December 2013 RoKA Aviation obtained 14 surplus Boeing CH-47D Chinook heavy-lift transport helicopters for USD151 million. They were transferred from US Army inventories in South Korea as D-models were replaced by new CH-47F models. The deal includes support equipment, parts, training, and logistical support. Specific items include more powerful T55-GA-714A turbine engines as fitted to the CH-47F, new radios and other communications equipment, navigation systems, altimeters, and compasses. These bring the total number of Chinooks in the RoKA to 38.

TH-X

South Korea faces pricing obstacles with the long-running TH-X training helicopter procurement programme for the army and navy. Bell (formerly Bell Helicopter) and Leonardo Helicopters are eager to close on a projected USD155 million procurement of 41 training helicopters. DAPA originally issued an RFP for TH-X in November 2015, with selection anticipated in late 2018, which has now slipped into 2019.

New training helicopters are required to replace older MD 500s serving in the role for more than 30 years. Bell is offering the 505 Jet Ranger, with Leonardo offering the SW-4, produced in Poland by its PZL Swidnik subsidiary.

2020-01-09

Unmanned aerial vehicles

Heron

DAPA selected Israel Aerospace Industries' (IAI's) Heron I UAS for corps-level UAV programme, IAI announced on 17 December 2014. The Night Intruder 300 is the existing corps-level system for the RoKA and is significantly less capable than IAI's Heron I, which will introduce increased payload capacity, range, endurance, and operational ceiling.

The baseline Night Intruder 300 is considered a tactical-level platform. It features an endurance of six hours, can operate at 15,000 ft, has a payload capacity of 45 kg, and is able to operate to a range of 120 km with an LoS datalink and 360 km with ground relay stations. The Heron 1 medium-altitude long-endurance (MALE) system offers (depending on configuration) an endurance of 20–45 hours, a ceiling of 30,000 ft, a payload capacity of 250 kg, and the ability to operate to a range of 350 km with LoS communications and more with a satellite communications system installed. Further features include two proven simultaneous automatic take-off and landing (ATOL) systems.

RemoEye

In 2013 RoKA signed a contract with Foosung Group for its RemoEye 002B UAS. In February 2015 Foosung Group confirmed to *Jane's* that it will commence deliveries to the RoKA in September 2015. A total of 120 systems will be supplied to the army, with each system comprising 4 air vehicles.

The RemoEye 002B is a small fixed-wing UAV that is hand-launched and recovered with an airbag system. The electrically powered aircraft has a high-mounted wing and pusher propeller configuration and is made of composite materials, giving it a maximum take-off weight of 3.4 kg. The aircraft has a 1.8 m wingspan and is 1.44 m long. It has an endurance of 60 minutes and can achieve a top speed of 80 km/h. The control system takes the form of a handheld equipment. It carries a nose-mounted, stabilised EO/IR payload offering pan and tilt scanning. The system is intended to provide close-range intelligence, surveillance, target acquisition, and reconnaissance (ISTAR) and can operate to a range of 10 km.

Tactical UAV – KUS-7

In January 2016 Korean Air officials told *Jane's* that its Korean Air Aerospace Division (KAL-ASD) had secured a contract from the DAPA to manufacture a new tactical UAV system. The contract is valued at KRW400 billion and KAL-ASD will produce 16 shipsets (each comprising 4 UAVs) between 2016 and 2020. Deliveries to the RoKA, which is expected to operate the new system in surveillance and reconnaissance roles, were expected to commence in 2018, although this has not been confirmed. The new system measures 4.2 m in width and 3.4 m in length, has a maximum take-off weight of 150 kg, and is powered by a 38 hp push propeller engine. The system is designed for short take-off and landing procedures, can operate 24-hour missions, has an observation range of 10 km, and is equipped with automatic target tracking capability.

KUS-10

KAL-ASD has progressed development of an unmanned version of the MD 500 Little Bird light attack and observation helicopter known as the KUS-10 Unmanned Vertical Helicopter (KUS-VH). Having already demonstrated its own H-6U Unmanned Little Bird (ULB) to the RoKA, Boeing signed a teaming agreement with KAL-ASD in September 2016 to help with the development of KUS-10, which will be armed with 70 mm rockets and air-to-surface missiles. The RoKA has about 175 manned MD 500 helicopters that could be converted into KUS-10s.

2020-01-09

Equipment in service

System name	Family name	Running gear	Mobility	Role general	Role specific	Total delivered	In service	Year of initial delivery	Notes
M577	M113	Tracked	Self-propelled	C4ISTAR	Command/information	140	140	1973	
Koor yong	Koor yong			Combat/offensive		156	156	unknown	
K30 Bi Ho	K30 Bi Ho	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Air defence	176	176	1985	
40 mm M1	40 mm M1	Wheeled	Towed	Combat/offensive	Air defence	unknown	80	unknown	
M167 Vulcan	VADS	Wheeled	Towed	Combat/offensive	Air defence	150	150	unknown	
12.7 mm M55	12.7 mm M55	Wheeled	Towed	Combat/offensive	Air defence	unknown	Unknown	unknown	These systems are truck-mounted.
Patriot	Patriot			Combat/offensive	Air defence	184	48	2008	

GDF-003	GDF	Wheeled	Towed	Combat/ofensive	Air defence	18	18	unknown
I-HA WK	HA WK			Combat/ofensive	Air defence	110	110	unknown
Chun Ma	Chun Ma			Combat/ofensive	Anti-aircraft	114	100	1999
MIM-14	MIM-14			Combat/ofensive	Anti-aircraft	90	90	1976
KM-900	KM-900	Wheeled	Self-propelled	Combat/ofensive	Armoured personnel carrier	275	200	1977
M113	M113	Tracked Wheeled	Self-propelled	Combat/ofensive	Armoured personnel carrier	420	420	1967
BMP-3	BMP-3	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/ofensive	Armoured personnel carrier, Amphibious assault	70	70	1996
BTR-80A	BTR-80	Wheeled	Self-propelled	Combat/ofensive	Armoured personnel carrier, Amphibious assault	20	20	2000
NHK-2	Nike - Hercules			Combat/ofensive	Fire support	40	40	1975
NHK-1	Nike - Hercules			Combat/ofensive	Fire support	170	12	1975
M107	M107	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/ofensive	Fire support	100	100	1971

K9 Thunder	K9 Thunder	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Fire support	500	400	1999	
M101	M101	Wheeled	Towed	Combat/offensive	Fire support	2000	2000	1950	Includes KH178 models produced locally by WIA Corporation.
M270	M270	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Fire support	29	29	1998	
M114	M114	Wheeled	Towed	Combat/offensive	Fire support	unknown	988	1950	
M109A2	M109	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Fire support	982	982	1983	
KH179	KH179	Wheeled	Towed	Combat/offensive	Fire support	860	842	1983	
KIFV	K200	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Infantry fighting vehicle	1850	1850	1999	
M48A5	M48	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Tank	600	600	1966	
T-80	T-80	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Tank	35	35	1996	
K2	K2	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Tank	200	100	2014	

K1A1	K1	Tracked	Self-propelled	Combat/offensive	Tank	1500	1484	1987	
K1 ARV	K1	Tracked	Self-propelled	Logistics/support	Recovery	193	193	1993	
Bv 206	Bv 206	Tracked	Self-propelled	Logistics/support	Tactical/light utility, Over snow	393	393	unknown	Another 93 Bv 206 kits were supplied to licensed-producer Kia Motors by 2005, but have not been confirmed in service.

2019-05-02

Small arms and light weapons***Man-portable air defence systems***

Type	Role
Javelin	Man-portable surface-to-air missile
FIM-92A Stinger	Man-portable surface-to-air missile
Mistral	Man-portable surface-to-air missile
Chiron (Shin-gung)	Man-portable surface-to-air missile

9K310 Igla-1E (SA-16 'Gimlet')	Man-portable surface-to-air missile
9K39 Igla (SA-18 'Grouse')	Man-portable surface-to-air missile
Chun Ma (Pegasus)	Man-portable surface-to-air missile

Infantry support weapons

Type	Role
TOW-2A	Anti-tank guided missile
9K115 Metis (AT-7 'Saxhorn')	Anti-tank guided missile
57 mm M67	Recoilless rifle
75 mm M67	Recoilless rifle
90 mm M65	Recoilless rifle
106 mm M40A2	Recoilless rifle
90 mm M67	Recoilless rifle
66 mm LAW M72	Light anti-tank weapon
90 mm M36 SP	Anti-tank gun
76 mm M18	Anti-tank gun
3.5 in M20	Rocket launcher
60 mm KM19	Mortar
81 mm KM29A1/M29	Mortar
107 mm M30	Mortar

Small arms

Type	Role
0.45 in M1911A1	Pistol

9 mm DP5	Pistol
0.30 in M1	Carbine
0.30 in Garand M1	Rifle
5.56 mm K1A	Carbine ¹
5.56 mm K2	Rifle
5.56 mm M16A1	Assault rifle
9 mm Silenced K7	Sub-machine gun
0.45 in M3A1	Sub-machine gun
9 mm DS9A	Sub-machine gun
5.56 mm K3	Light machine gun
7.62 mm M60	General purpose machine gun
7.62 mm FN MAG	General purpose machine gun
0.30 in Browning M1919A4	Heavy machine gun
0.50 in Browning M2HB	Heavy machine gun
40 mm M79	Grenade launcher
40 mm M203	Grenade launcher
40 mm MK19 (K4)	Grenade launcher

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Army aviation

System name	Family name	Type	Manne d-unman ned	Role general	Role specific	Total delivered	In service	Year of initial delivery	Notes
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500MD/ TOW Defender	MD 500	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Combat/off ensive	Light attack	50	45	1976
AH-1F	Bell 209	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Combat/off ensive	Attack	72	54	1988
AH-64E	AH- 64	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Combat/off ensive	Attack	36	36	2016
MD 500	MD 500	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Utility	145	130	1976
HH-60P	S-70 A	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Search/re scue	4	4	unkn own
BO 105CBS- 5	BO 105	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Utility	12	12	2000
Surion	Suri on	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Transpor t	200	40	2012
CH-47D Internatio nal Chinook	CH- 47	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Transpor t	38	38	1988
UH-60P	S-70 A	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Utility	138	130	1991
UH-1H	Bell 205	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Utility	104	25	1985

AS 332L Super Puma	AS 332	Rota ry- win g	Manne d	Logistics/su pport	Transpor t	4	4	1988
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Missiles

Type	Manufacturer	Role
BGM-71A TOW	Raytheon	Anti-armour
BGM-71E TOW-2A	Raytheon	Anti-armour
AGM-114 Hellfire	Boeing	Anti-armour