



Overseas Travel Procedure Guidebook for Conscription Candidates 2015

Military Manpower Administration



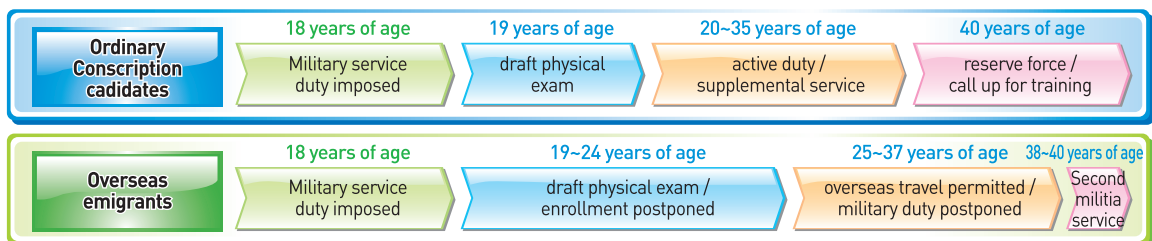
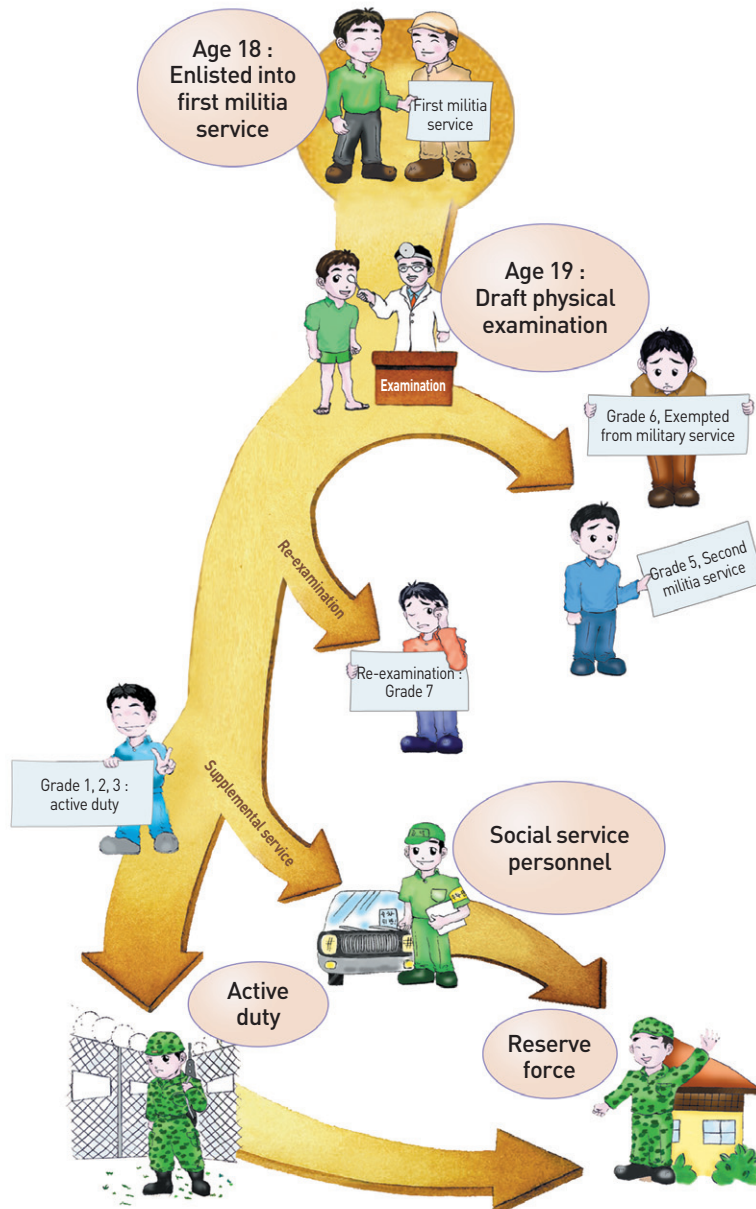
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for Conscription Candidates 2015

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| Military Service Process |



- ※ Since January 2007, overseas travel permit has been no longer required for those 24 years or younger
- ※ Exemption of enrollment duty, etc.: 38 years of age (starting from January 1 2011)

01 _ Overseas Travel Permit



> Permit-Required Conscription Candidates

Overseas Travel Permit (period extension) is required for all conscription candidates between age of 25 and 37 who have not yet completed their military service duty and wish to travel or stay overseas. The overseas travel (period extension) permit is approved by the Commissioner of the Military Manpower Administration (MMA).

- ※ However, people who are 24 years and under must receive overseas travel permit if they are currently in supplemental service. For the people who departed abroad before they turned 25, they must receive overseas travel (period extension) permit by January 15 of the year they turn 25.

> Required Documents

- One copy of overseas travel (period extension) permit application
- One copy of document that proves the purpose of travel (e.g., admission letter) - not required for short-term travel

> Where to Apply (Get Permit)

• Overseas Travel Permit

All regional MMA offices. However, people serving their military duty as professional research personnel (skilled industrial personnel) or social service personnel has to apply at the regional MMA offices or the branches that are in charge of their military status.

• Overseas Travel Period Extension Permit

Diplomatic establishments that have jurisdiction in your place of stay, regional MMA offices and branches in charge of your military status

- ※ You may apply for overseas travel (period extension) permit online.

However, you have to apply extension permit at diplomatic establishment in person if you are overseas emigrant or overseas employment. It requires confirmation from the head of diplomatic establishment.

> Permitted Period by Purpose of Travel

• Permitted Period by Purpose of Travel

Purpose	Applicants	Permitted Period	Required Documents
Overseas study	Candidates for Draft physical examination, active duty, or social service personnel	Up to the school age limit (except for high school students) stipulated by Military Service Law, from six months prior to admission date to three months following the graduation date.	Admission letter (certificate of enrolment)
Overseas emigration	All conscription candidates except military resident doctor, public health physician, public veterinarian, public service advocate, international, cooperation doctor, doctor in exclusive charge of draft physical examination	Until 37 years of age	Certificate of overseas emigration

Purpose	Applicants	Permitted Period	Required Documents
Short-term travel	Candidates for draft physical examination, active duty, or social service personnel	Up to one year, until the age of 27 (until the age of 28 for the undergraduate/graduate/doctoral student in Medical school, dentistry, oriental medicine, or veterinary program)	None
Training and education	Candidates for draft physical examination, active duty, or social service personnel	Up to two years, until the age of 27 (until the age of 28 for the undergraduate/graduate/doctoral student in Medical school, dentistry, oriental medicine, or veterinary program)	Educational (training) plan of the institution

• Permitted Period by Purpose of Travel

Purpose of Extension	Candidates	Permitted Period	Required Documents
Short-Term Overseas Travel	All candidates for first militia service and social service personnel. However, the following are not included : Medical/judicial/religious/veterinary cadet officer. Enlistment candidates for basic branch officer. Public health physician, doctor in exclusive charge of draft physical examination, international cooperation doctor, public veterinarian, public service advocate, skilled industrial personnel, technical research personnel, social service personnel.	For those who departed for short-term overseas travel; Up to one year including the permitted period before extension, until 27 years of age. For others; one extension up to one year, until 27 years of age. In accordance with art.124, clause1, para.4 of the Enforcement Decree, those allowed to extend their stay until the age of 28 may extend their stay up to the permitted period.	None
Study	All candidates for first militia service and social service personnel.	Up to one extra year to your school age limit (high school students not included) as defined by the Enforcement Decree art.124, starting from six months prior to scheduled date of admission until three months following scheduled date of graduation	【When submitting to Head of Korean diplomatic establishment】 1. Certification of enrollment, Admission permit 2. Enrollment Confirmation Letter issued by the Head of Korean diplomatic establishment <Annex 9>
	Those who can graduate from college before 25 years of age or receive masters degree before 27 years of age that plan to move on to higher education	Up to one extra year to your school age limit (high school students not included) as defined by the Enforcement Decree art.124, until six months following scheduled date of graduation	
	Graduate school in excess of two years, college of medicine, dentistry, graduate school of oriental medicine, medicine, dentistry	Until the age of 29	【When submitting to Head of Regional MMA Office】 1. Certification of enrollment, Admission permit 2. Enrollment (admission) statement
	Graduate school doctorate course	Until the age of 29. Until June 30 of the year the candidate turns 30 if the candidate can obtain his doctorate degree before June of the year he turns 30.	
	Admitted students who did not receive their admission permits due to difference in semesters, etc.	Up to one year not exceeding the school age limit of the school the candidate is to enter	1. Certificate of (expectant) graduation 2. Enrollment (admission) statement
Training and education	All candidates for first militia service and social service personnel. Not applied to those who have received travel permit for two years or more for study purposes that are taking a language program in the same country	Up to two years until the age of 27. In this case, the extension cannot exceed two years, including the permitted period before extension However, in accordance with art.124, clause1, para.4 of the Enforcement Decree, those allowed to extend their stay until the age of 28 may extend their stay up to the permitted period.	Training (education) plan of the host institute or admission permit (certification of enrollment), enrollment (admission) statement (when submitting to Head of Regional MMA Office)
New acquisition of Permanent Resident Card	People who have lived in a nation for less than three years with permanent residence permit (including special permanent resident and permanent resident of Japan, an indefinite residence permit or long-term residence permit of five or more years in a country without permanent residence permit) The following cases will not be accepted as acquisition of permanent residence permit a. Those who acquired permanent residence permit in a nation to which travel is not permitted b. Those who departed for the purpose of overseas travel, then acquired permanent residence permit and resided overseas for an uninterrupted period of less than one year	Up to three years (once)	Certificate of family residence 1 Copy of residence status (permit)

Purpose of Extension	Candidates	Permitted Period	Required Documents
Conditional (Temporary) Permanent Resident Card	Those who acquired conditional permanent resident card or temporary resident card and is living in that country	Up to six months after the conditional permanent resident card or temporary resident card expires	Certificate of family residence 1 Copy of residence status (permit)
Residence in Japan	Spouse of Japanese National, etc., Spouse of Japanese Residence, etc., or persons with a status of long term residence	Up to six months after expiration of permitted period of stay of the certificate of registered items in the foreign resident registration	1 Certificate of family residence 1 Copy of certificate of registered items in the foreign resident registration

Q1

I took my draft physical exam last year. This year, I need to leave the country for a language program. Do I need permission from the MMA?

A1

Under the previous system, those aged from 18 to 37 who did not fulfill their military duties needed overseas travel permission from the MMA Commissioner to traveling abroad.

However, starting from January 1, 2007 people 24 or under are no longer required to receive overseas travel permit until the end of December of the year they turn 24. However, social service personnel or others in alternative service must receive overseas travel permit, even if they are 24 or under.

If you need to stay overseas until after you turn 25, you need to submit documents regarding the purpose of your travel by January 15 of the year you turn 25 and receive overseas travel period extension permit from the MMA commissioner.

Q2

How long can I study overseas as an international student with the overseas travel permit for study purposes?

A2

You are allowed to study overseas until the age of 29 at most. The age limit varies depends on the school you are attending. However, if you cannot graduate or obtain your degree before the permitted age limit, you can apply for overseas travel period extension permit to extend one extra year to finish the school.

▶ School age limit (age in parentheses)

- Undergraduates: Four year program (24), five year program (25), six year program (26, school of medicine, oriental medicine, or veterinary : 27)
- Graduates : two year program (26), over two years program (27, school of medicine, oriental medicine, or veterinary : 28)
- ※ Doctoral program: Can be extended to 30 years and six months of age, only if degree can be obtained.

Q3

To apply for overseas travel period extension permit, I have to visit a diplomatic establishment, which is far away. Is there a more convenient way?

A3

To relieve the inconvenience of conscription candidates staying abroad having to visit a diplomatic establishment to apply for an extension permit, we improved the system so that someone like you could use the Civil Affairs section of our MMA website to apply for the permit. However, you still have to apply directly to the head of diplomatic establishment for overseas emigration that requires confirmation from the head of diplomatic establishment, or overseas employment.

02 _ Overseas Emigration Travel Period Extension Permit



➤ Permitted Period by Purpose of Stay, etc.

Category	Candidates	Permitted Period	Required Documents
Permanent Residents	People who have lived in a nation for three years or more with permanent residence permit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent residence permit (including special permanent resident and permanent resident of Japan) • Long-term residence permit of five or more years (including indefinite residence permit) Not applied to holders of conditional permanent resident card or temporary resident card	Until the age of 37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of family residence • Copy of residence status (permit)
People whose parent has permanent residence permit	People who live with parents, one of whom has permanent residence permit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent residence permit (including special permanent resident and permanent resident of Japan) • Long-term residence permit of five or more years (including indefinite residence permit) Not applied to those whose parent holds conditional permanent resident card or temporary resident card		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of family residence • Copy of residence status (permit) • Copy of the parent's residence permit
Living with parents for five or more years	People who have been living overseas with their parents for five or more years (not included if either parent is a public official dispatched overseas or a resident worker)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of family residence • Copy of residence status (permit)
Multiple Citizenship	People who live overseas with a parent who has permanent residence permit or citizenship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document to prove foreign citizenship • Certificate of family residence
	People who have been living overseas with their parents since before they turned 24		
Those who emigrated before the age of 24	People who have been constantly living overseas for 10 or more years, except those whose parents live in Korea		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certificate of overseas emigration report

※ Where to find the request form : MMA website ⇒ Requests Forum ⇒ Submit/Inquire Request ⇒ Requests Form

➤ Where to Apply

- Diplomatic establishments that have jurisdiction in your place of stay. (embassy, consulate)

➤ Overseas Travel Period Extension is Not Permitted to the Following Candidates

- People who have evaded or are evading draft physical examination, conscription, or call-up
- People who are seceding from service (e.g., military service or social service personnel etc.)
- Violators of overseas travel permit duty
- Permanent residents and other overseas emigrants whose military service exemption (postponement) was cancelled due to reasons such as for-profit activities in Korea (excluding those who returned to Korea permanently)
- People who have done physical harm or deceived in order to evade or reduce their military service duty

Q1

I am 26 and I have foreign citizenship because I was born overseas. I also live with my parents abroad and so my draft physical exam was postponed until the age of 37. I applied for a passport at a Korean diplomatic establishment but they told me they couldn't issue one for me because I didn't have the permission from the MMA Commissioner. Do I need to apply for an overseas travel period extension permit?

A1

If you are 24 or under, you may stay overseas without the permission of MMA Commissioner until the age of 24. If you wish to stay overseas until after you turn 25, you need to apply for overseas travel permit at a Korean diplomatic establishment in the year you turn 25 (by January 15 that year) with documents (emigration certificate, permanent resident card, etc.) that prove the purpose of your stay. Even if you had your draft physical examination postponed as "dual citizen who lives with his parents abroad", if you have not received the MMA Commissioner's overseas travel permit, you must visit a Korean diplomatic establishment abroad with documents that prove your right to stay such as citizenship or permanent resident card and receive overseas travel permit.

Q2

What is the procedure to obtain an overseas travel period extension permit for emigrants who have emigrated before they turned 25 or who were born overseas and have been living there since?

A2

People who have emigrated overseas before they turned 25 or who were born overseas and have been living there since need to prepare and submit documents that prove why they reside overseas along with overseas travel period extension permit application form to the diplomatic establishment that has jurisdiction in their place of stay by January 15 of the year they turn 25.

Q3

Is it possible for People who have been living overseas with their parents for five or more years to receive overseas travel permit that lasts until the age of 37?

A3

Under the previous system, if you had been living with your parents (who had residence passports) for five or more years in a nation with neither permanent residence system nor long-term residence permit of five or more years, you were eligible for permit valid until you were 37. If you had been living with your parents for five or more years but you did not have a permanent residence permit, you were allowed to get a permit every five years until the age of 37.

As of December 10, 2009 if you have been living overseas with your parents for five or more years, you are allowed an overseas travel permit which lasts until the age of 37 even if your parents do not have permanent residence permit. In this case, if you stay in Korea for a total of six or more months or pursue for-profit activities in Korea such as employment after you receive your permit, you could have your travel permit cancelled and military duties may be imposed.

Q4

My father is not yet a permanent resident and I live with my mother who is a permanent resident. Am I eligible for overseas travel period extension permit even if only one of my parents is a permanent resident?

A4

Under the previous system, if you or your parents had permanent residence permit and lived abroad, you were allowed to extend your overseas travel period until the age of 37. However, if only one of your parents you lived with had permanent residence permit, you could get a two-year permit, which was extendible until you were 37 years old.

As of December 10, 2009 if you live abroad with your parents, one of whom has permanent residence permit, you can receive overseas travel permit that lasts until the age of 37. In this case, if you stay in Korea for a total of six or more months or pursue for-profit activities in Korea such as employment after you receive your permit, you could have your travel permit cancelled and military duties may be imposed.

Q5

I obtained a conditional permanent resident card during my studies overseas. Am I eligible to postpone my military services?

A5

If you have conditional permanent resident card, you can receive a permit that lasts up to six months after your card expires. If you later obtain a Green Card, you may then receive overseas travel period extension permit that lasts until the age of 37.

03 Overseas Travel Permit Cancellation



➤ Overseas Travel Permit Cancellation

Those who postponed military service for reasons of overseas emigration could have their overseas travel permit cancelled and military duties imposed if they...

- Have declared permanent return in accordance with 「Overseas Emigration Law」 regulations
- Have been living in Korea for a total of six months or more in a period of one year
- Are studying at an education institute in Korea and during their learning, their parent or spouse has been staying in Korea for a total of six months or more in a period of one year
- Have been engaged in for-profit activities such as employment in Korea
- People who live overseas with a parent who is a permanent resident, people who have been living with their parents overseas for five or more years, people who live overseas with parents who are dual citizens or citizens of the country they live in, or other people who received permission on the grounds of living overseas with their parents but whose parent who made the permission possible has been staying in Korea for a total of six months or longer out of a period of one year.

However, if the conscription candidate obtained permanent residence permit during the permitted period, he is eligible for another overseas travel permit. If you have received permission on the grounds of having obtained permanent residence permit yourself, your military duties will be no longer relevant to whether your parent stays in Korea or not.

※ How to Calculate the Period of Stay in Korea

- “In a period of one year” means the one year period from the date in question and counting back.
Ex). January 10 2008 (date in question) → January 11 2007 (the date that marks one year, counting back from the date in question)
- “A total of six months or more” means you have stayed in Korea for a total of 183 days or more, regardless of how many times you entered the country within “a period of one year.”
Ex-1). You came to Korea on January 10 2008 and stayed continuously until the 183rd day.
Ex-2). The total number of days you stayed in Korea from January 11 2007 to January 10 2008 is 183 days or more.

Q1

I obtained permanent residence permit and received overseas travel permit which is valid until I am 37 and my military duties have been postponed. At the time I received the overseas travel permit, I was living with my parents. However, last year, my parents returned to Korea permanently. In this case, will the overseas travel permit be cancelled because my parents have stayed in Korea for more than a certain period of time?

A1

If you received overseas travel permit valid until you are 37 because you obtained permanent residence permit yourself, your military duties are no longer imposed in relevance to your parents' stay in Korea or their permanent return. In other words, the legal clause which stipulates that overseas travel permit will be cancelled and military duties will be applied when the conscription candidate's parent stays in Korea for a long period of time is not applicable to those who received travel permit because they themselves obtained permanent residence permit.

Q2

I received overseas travel permit valid until I am 37 because I have been living overseas with my parents for five years or more. My parents plan to return to Korea permanently so as to spend the rest of their lives in their motherland. In this case, what happens to my military duties?

A2

If you received permission on the grounds of living overseas with your parents but one of your parents stays in Korea for a total of six months or longer out of a period of one year, your overseas travel permit will be cancelled and thus you must return to Korea and carry out your military duties. If you do not return to Korea, you will be charged as illegal sojourner who violated the Military Service Act and your overseas travel will be restricted and you will be banned from leaving the country.

However, if you received permit on the grounds of living overseas with your parents for five years or more and afterwards became a permanent resident yourself, you are eligible for another travel permit on the grounds of having obtained permanent residence permit and in this case your overseas travel permit will not be cancelled with regards to your parents' stay in Korea.

Q3

My military service was postponed until the age of 37 because I obtained permanent residence permit. However, because I stayed in South Korea for more than six months within a year in total, my postponement has been canceled and I will be conscripted into active duty. Am I allowed to travel overseas before conscription?

A3

The military service postponement (exemption) that you obtained for overseas emigration such as becoming a permanent resident will be cancelled if you stay in South Korea for a total of six or more months within a period of one year or pursue for-profit activities in South Korea such as employment. Once your military service postponement (exemption) is canceled, your overseas travel will be limited. However, you will be eligible to apply for the one time overseas travel permit for up to three month period for the following reasons :

- Decease of family member who resides overseas
 - Treatment of your illness that cannot be treated in South Korea.
 - Arrangement of private affairs for conscription
- ※ Redundant permission is not given for above mentioned reasons.

Q4

Can someone studying in a university-affiliated language institute be eligible for the motherland learning system?

A4

Previously, only those who studied in education institutes stipulated by the Primary and Secondary Education Law and Tertiary Education Law were acknowledged as motherland learners. However, to correspond to the intention of the motherland learning system, now the regulation was changed to include people studying in university-affiliated language institutes and they are also eligible to defer their military service duty.

Q5

I am a motherland learner. Am I allowed for-profit activities in Korea?

A5

If you pursue for-profit activities such as employment during your studies at a Korean education institute as motherland learner, your overseas travel permit can be cancelled and military duties may be imposed.

04 _ Multiple Citizenship & Military Service Duty



> What is multiple citizenship?

When a child born in a country that adheres to the jus soli (right of the soil) principle and his/her parent is a citizen of a country with jus sanguinis (right of blood) principle, the children obtains both citizenship at birth; one from the birthplace and one from his or her parent's nationality. For example, a child whose parents are South Korean born in the US, which adheres to the jus soli principle, has both South Korean nationality and US citizenship by birth and therefore the child becomes a multiple citizen.

※ Family Relations Registration and Nationality

Family relations registration does not establish any substantial effect relating to acquisition or loss of nationality, but only acts as a follow-up report on the acquisition, loss, or any substantial changes to the nationality formed by the Nationality Act.

Therefore, if you have acquired Korean nationality by birth, naturalization, or other ways stipulated by the Nationality Act but did not take actions to register family relations, your substantial status of having acquired the Korean nationality remains intact.

> Military Duties of multiple citizens

- Male nationals of the Republic of Korea have military duties in accordance with the Constitution and Military Service Law.
- Males with multiple citizenship must choose their nationality by the end of March of the year he turns 18. If he fails to do so in time, he will be obligated to serve.
- A conscription candidate may receive overseas travel permit if he...
 - Lives overseas with his parent who has permanent residence permit or citizenship
 - Has lived overseas with his parents since before he turned 24
 - Has lived overseas continuously for 10 years or more yearsThose whose parents live in Korea are not included.

Q1

I emigrated overseas when I was young and obtained citizenship. My parents returned to South Korea permanently last year. 'I wish to return and find a job in South Korea. Is this possible?

A1

When a Korean national who were born in South Korea acquires foreign citizenship, his Korean nationality is lost. In this case, you must prepare documents that prove your foreign citizenship and notify your loss of nationality to the relevant authority. Since you have lost Korean nationality, you are not obligated to serve in the military. But if you wish to find a job in South Korea, you must do so as foreigner not as Korean.

Q2

Is a multiple citizen allowed to enter or depart South Korea with a foreign passport (name) without an overseas travel permit?

A2

Multiple citizens must also receive the overseas travel permit when traveling abroad. Entering or departing only with a foreign passport without the overseas travel permit is violation of overseas travel permit duty. Departure can be restricted for doing so.

Q3

I am a multiple citizen born abroad and had my military service postponed until the age of 37. I wish to go to South Korea and work in a branch office of an international company. Am I obligated to serve in the military even if I am employed as foreigner?

A3

Your military service has been postponed until the age of 37 as a dual citizen born abroad. However, your military service postponement will be canceled and you will be obligated to serve in the military if you stay in South Korea for six month or more within a period of one year in total, or pursue for-profit activities in South Korea such as employment.

The scope and criteria of for-profit activities are as follows:

- Any paid employment for a total of 60 days or more within a period of one year. Business Operation such as agriculture or industry for a total of 60 days or more within a period of one year.
- Entertainers generating income from TV show appearance or athletes generating income from competing in sports games staying in South Korea for total of 60 days or more within a period of one year. People who earned 10 million won or more for providing other personal services while staying in South Korea for total of 60 days or more within a period of one year.

Q4

I have multiple citizenship and I have been living overseas for more than 10 years. Next year, I turn 25 so I want to apply for overseas travel permit. Am I eligible for a permit that allows me to stay and travel overseas until I'm 37?

A4

To apply for "Overseas Travel Permit for multiple Citizenship", you need to have lived overseas continuously for 10 or more years. If your parents live in Korea, you are not eligible. In other words, even if you have lived overseas for more than 10 years, you won't be allowed an overseas travel permit if your parents live in Korea.

Q5

I am a male who holds multiple citizenship, one of which is U.S. I fulfilled my military services while holding U.S. citizenship. Am I allowed to main tain multiple citizenship, since I've served in the military in Korea with multiple citizen ship?

A5

According to the previous Nationality Act Article 12, multiple citizenship holders that have fulfilled military obligations had to choose one nationality within two years from the day they fulfilled or was exempted from the military service. If they did not choose within the said time frame, they automatically lost their Korean nationality.

As a multiple citizenship holder, if you finished your military services in 2001, you had to choose one nationality by renouncing either your U.S. citizenship or your Korean nationality. If you have not done so, you have automatically lost your Korean nationality, in accordance with the previous Nationality Act.

However, if you wish to hold Korean nationality, you may apply for re-acquisition as stipulated in Clause 1 Article 2 of the Annex Law revised and proclaimed on May 4, 2010. In this case, you may maintain multiple citizenship after making an oath not to exert foreign nationality, if you have fulfilled your military obligations and have not given birth overseas.

In addition, the revised Nationality Act allows you to maintain multiple citizenship if you have finished your active duty, full-time reserve, or supplemental service and, within two years since finishing your military service, you make an oath not to exert foreign nationality.

For example, if someone born in the U.S. is given U.S. citizenship and Korean nationality by birth, fulfilled his/her active duty service, and did not give birth overseas, he/she may maintain multiple citizenship by choosing Korean nationality and making the oath not to exert foreign nationality, within two years since he/she finished serving in the military.

Q6

If a Korean national acquires foreign nationality or citizenship but does not update his/her family relations register after acquiring the nationality, is this person regarded as a multiple citizenship holder?

A6

According to the Nationality Act of Korea, if a Korean national is voluntarily naturalized as a foreign national or citizen, that person automatically loses Korean nationality.

Even if you acquire foreign nationality or citizenship, the government of the country of your new nationality does not notify the Korean government that you've acquired their nationality. As such, if you do not report to the authorities in charge of nationality or family relations register affairs, your family relations register will not be updated. Nevertheless, that does not mean you maintain your Korean nationality.

In short, your family relations register simply remains as it was before your acquisition of the foreign nationality (citizenship), as you and your family have not made the necessary updates following your loss of Korean nationality.

Even after having acquired foreign nationality (citizenship) and having been issued a passport of that country, some people continue to use their Korean passport to enter or depart Korea. This is a violation of the Immigration Act and is subject to penal punishment, fines, or penalty.



05 _ Second-Generation South Koreans & Military Service Duty



> Who are second-generation South Koreans?

Second-generation South Koreans are people who were born overseas (including people who emigrated overseas before they turned 6), and lived overseas continuously until the age of 17 (according to Article 2 of Primary and Secondary Education Law, people who studied in a school(s) in South Korea for a total of three years and under are considered to have lived overseas continuously), and their parents and themselves acquired foreign nationality, citizenship, or permanent residence from foreign government, or acquired indefinite residence permit (including long-term residence permit of five or more years) in a country without permanent residence system, and got confirmation as second-generation South Korean.

※ If you have stayed in Korea for a total of 90 days or more in a period of one year between the age of 7 and 17, you are not regarded as Second-Generation South Korean.

> Where to Get Confirmation

- Registration of documents : Diplomatic establishments that have jurisdiction in your place of stay
- Confirmation : Regional MMA office or branch office in charge of your military status

> Required Documents

- Copy of residence permit (e.g., permanent residence, citizenship) of you and your parents
- Copy of Resident Passport of you and your parents
- Certificate of Family Relations

> Obligation Imposed

- You are obligated to serve in military if you have reported permanent return
- Staying in Korea for a total of more than three years after turning 18
 - ↳ In this case, you are not regarded as Second-Generation South Korean. Even if your status as Second-Generation South Korean had been confirmed earlier, you lose that status and military obligations will be imposed for long-term stay or for-profit activities in Korea(applicable to those born after January 1, 1994).

Q1

My parents have recently returned to and have been living in Korea. In this case, do I qualify as a “second-generation Korean”?

A1

Our policies only apply if your parents are living overseas. If your parent lives in Korea, you are not considered a Second-generation South Korean.

Q2

What is the difference between “second-generation Korean” and “overseas emigrant”?

A2

“Second-generation South Koreans” as defined by the Military Service Law are people who were born overseas (including people who emigrated overseas before they turned 6), lived overseas continuously, and whose parents and themselves acquired from a foreign government permanent residence(or citizenship), etc. and have residence passports. “Overseas emigrants” refer to those who have had their military service postponed until the age of 37 for reasons such as acquiring permanent residence permit.

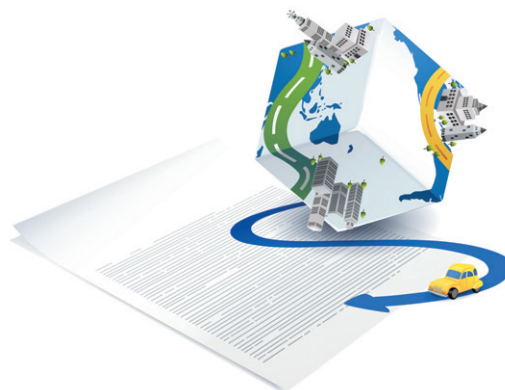
If you are staying in Korea for a total of more than three years after turning 18, you are not regarded as a Second-generation South Korean. Even if your status as a Second-generation South Korean had been earlier, you lose that status and military obligations will be imposed for long term stay or for profit activities in Korea (applicable to those born after January 1, 1994)

Q3

When “second-generation South Koreans” are obligated to serve?

A3

According to the Overseas Emigration Law, “second-generation South Koreans” are obligated to serve when they have reported permanent return. Therefore, if you emigrated overseas before you were six years old but you renounced your permanent residence and reported permanent return to South Korea, your military service duty will be reinstated.



06 _ Voluntary Enrolment of Permanent Residents



> “What is voluntary enrollment of permanent residents system”?

If people who received overseas travel permit for reasons of obtaining permanent residence permit or living overseas wish to serve in the military, they may choose the date and place of the draft physical exam as well as the enrolment date and serve at the timing of their preference. They are also guaranteed of one entry and departure a year during regular leave - roundtrip flight paid for by the government - in order to maintain their permanent resident status during their military service.

However, permanent residents who must visit the country of their residence every six months because the country limits their permanent residents' stay in a third country to six months are allowed two overseas trips a year to the country of their residence. In this case, the conscription candidate himself must submit necessary documents such as the relevant legislation of the country of their residence, to prove why he needs to visit his country of residence every six months.

> Who is eligible?

- Permanent residents who wish to serve in the military (Permanent residence includes indefinite residence permit and long-term residence permit of five or more years in a country without permanent residence)
- A person who resides overseas with his parents who are listed as Overseas Koreans and;
 - who hold multiple citizenship
 - who has resided overseas for five years or longer with his parents
 - whose either parent has earned permanent residence or citizenship

> Registration and required documents

- Registration : MMA website Regional MMA office, Civil Affairs Division, military affairs office in airport.

※ Voluntary Enrollment of Permanent Residents, etc. Online Application at MMA Website

- MMA website → Overseas Travel/Stay Requests → Voluntary Enrollment of Permanent Residents, etc. → type in birth day(year, month, day), name → choose date of enrolment and draft physical exam

- Required documents : Permanent resident military service enrollment application, Copy of residence permit. When visiting Regional MMA Offices for draft physical examination, you must submit documents that prove your overseas residence status.

Military Adaptation Program Enrolment Dates for 2015

March 9, May 4, August 10, October 5 (All Mondays)

- ※ You may enroll on an enrolment date of your choosing, other than the dates listed above

Military Service Duty

- Applicant chooses desired date for draft physical examination and enrollment.
- Assignment and placement will be decided based on applicant's aptitudes, skills, and preferences
- Additional points for Active Duty Recruitment Applicants
 - ※ After enrolment, "military adaptation program" is provided for one week to educate the South Korean culture and military courtesy.
- After entering the training center, desired areas of duty (first to third desired areas) will be reviewed before assignment
 - first desired area: Seoul, Incheon, Daejeon, Daegu, Busan, Ulsan, Gwangju
 - second desired area : Goyang, Uijeongbu, Dongducheon, Yangju, Chuncheon, Wonju, Gangneung, Seongnam, Anyang, Suwon, Yongin, Jeonju, Changwon
 - third desired area : others

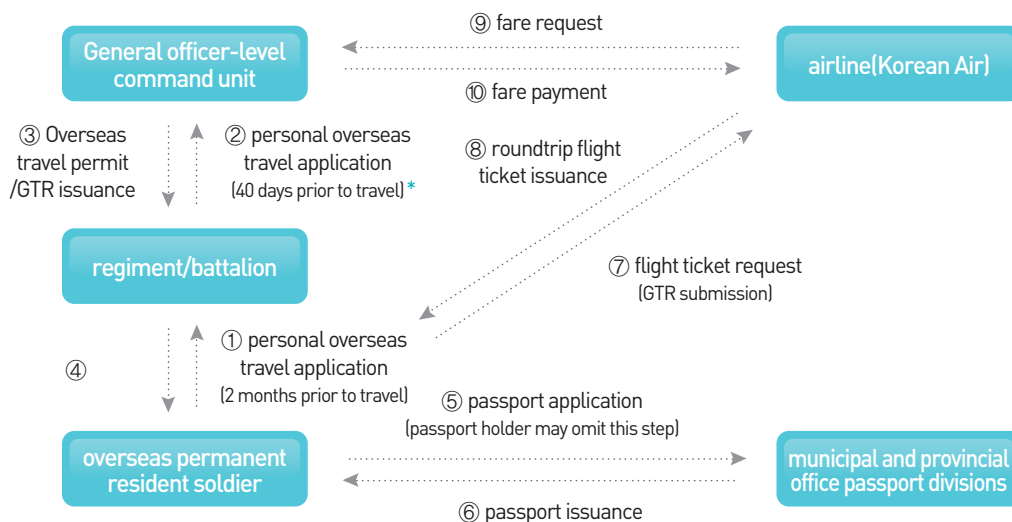
Overseas Travel Guarantee and Travel Expense Coverage for Leaves

- For active service, you are guaranteed overseas trip during regular leave period and your roundtrip flight to the country of emigration and domestic travel expenses in Korea will be covered by the government (one-way flight covered upon discharge).
- For social service personnel, flight expenses will be covered once a year for overseas travel to maintain their permanent resident status.

Cancellation of Military Service Application

If you wish to cancel your military service application, you can submit a cancellation form to the head of regional MMA office before the date of enrolment.

Overseas Travel Procedure



- * two copies of overseas travel permit
- one copy of reference check result (passport holder excluded)
- one copy of leave application/leave plan

Travel Expenses

- Travel expenses will be provided upon regular leave or discharge from military services.
- Regular leave travel expenses are covered for up to twice per annum for those leaving to maintain their permanent resident status and provided upon leaving Korea to the country of permanent residence. For those whose countries of residence do not require them to renew permanent residence or those who reside elsewhere, travel expenses will be covered within the limits of regular leave expenses coverage.
- If your country of residence requires you to make more visits than the number of regular leaves permitted, you need to submit materials such as relevant law to prove your need for additional visits.
- Travel expenses will be provided in the form of GTR (economy class flight fares). If the flight ticket has been purchased personally for reasons of visa issuance by the country of residence, the amount may be reimbursed within the limits of GTR.

Q1

I became a permanent resident of the country I was studying in but my military service was not exempted nor postponed for acquiring permanent residence permit. Am I still eligible for voluntary enrolment of permanent residents?

A1

Even if you have not postponed your service after acquiring permanent residence permit during your overseas stay, you are still eligible for voluntary enrolment of permanent residents if you wish to serve in the military in South Korea.

Q2

**I would like to apply for “voluntary enrollment of permanent residents, etc.”
Can I do this online?**

A2

To improve enrolment conditions for permanent resident card holders overseas, a new system has been up and running since September 1, 2009 to allow on-line enrolment application.

This system provides English services. You can choose the date and place of your draft physical exam as well as your preferred date of active duty enrolment. You can arrange for your draft physical to be done at a time closest to your enrolment in order to minimize the time you need to spend in Korea for enrolment. For your information, you can also apply for enrolment at a Korean diplomatic establishment.

※ MMA website⇒overseas travel/overseas stay requests⇒voluntary enrollment of permanent residents, etc.

Q3

I had to cancel my application after applying for voluntary enrollment of permanent residents, etc. Can I re-apply?

A3

If you have cancelled your application for voluntary enrollment of permanent residents, etc. and wish to resubmit your application, you can do so six months after the date your enrolment application was cancelled. Before then, you can not re-apply.

Q4

I received a “grade 4 - social service personnel” from my draft physical exam and I am a permanent resident card holder. If I visit the country of my residence during my service as social service personnel, will the government pay for my flight as it does for those in active service?

A4

Under the previous system, the government did not cover the flight expenses for social service personnel - unlike those in active duty - who had permanent residence permit that visited their country of residence. Since January 1, 2010, for social service personnel, flight expenses will be covered once a year for overseas travel to maintain their permanent resident status.



07 _ E-Application for Conscription Candidates in Overseas



> What is e-application for conscription candidates in overseas?

E-application allows conscription candidates in overseas to apply online for draft physical examination and military enrolment for them to be able to start their military service in preferred time of the year after returning to Korea.

> Who is eligible?

People staying overseas (on board on a ship) with overseas travel (period extension) permit who wish to take draft physical examination or to enroll.

> Application Available

- Early draft physical examination application
- Overseas enrolment application (active duty/social service personnel)
- Choice of date/unit of active duty enrolment
- Application for date of call-up/organization of social service personnel

> How to Apply

Go to Civil Affairs section of MMA website

> Notification of Results

Notification will be sent by email to overseas applicant, and it will be sent by mail or by phone call to the person in parental authority in South Korea

Q1

**I am staying overseas with overseas travel permit for study purposes.
I wish to finish my studies and enroll early. What do I need to do?**

A1

Under the previous system, people staying overseas with overseas travel permit had to return to South Korea and then apply for enrolment. Because the enrolment application can only be submitted once they enter in South Korea and enrolment processes are time consuming, people couldn't enroll on the preferred time of the year. However, improvements have been made for conscription candidates in overseas to apply online for enrolment from their place of stay. If you apply for enrolment early during overseas stay, you can choose the preferred time of the year for your enrolment and shorten your waiting period for the enrolment.

08 _ Contact Information



> MMA Call Center : 1588-9090

- Counseling by phone available anywhere in South Korea, without area code
- Use touch-tone phone to access the Center, then choose category by voice or by pressing buttons

> Military Manpower Administration (Military Resources Service Division)

- Overseas Travel Permit +82-42-481-2755
- Overseas Emigration Permit +82-42-481-2757
- Homepage www.mma.go.kr

> Regional MMA office (RMMAO)

Office	Work Area	
	Overseas Travel Permit	Overseas Emigrant
Seoul RMMAO	+82-2-820-4381~4	+82-2-820-4331~5
Busan RMMAO	+82-51-667-5256	+82-51-667-5324
Daegu-Gyeongbuk RMMAO	+82-53-607-6351	+82-53-607-6352
Incheon-Gyeonggi RMMAO	+82-32-870-0651	+82-31-240-7239
Gwangju-Jeonnam RMMAO	+82-62-230-4259	+82-62-230-4231
Daejeon-Chungnam RMMAO	+82-42-250-4259	+82-42-250-4236
Gangwon RMMAO	+82-33-240-6285	+82-33-240-6234
Chungbuk RMMAO	+82-43-270-1259	+82-43-270-1232
Jeonbuk RMMAO	+82-63-281-3257	+82-63-281-3293
Jeju RMMAO	+82-64-720-3253	+82-64-720-3234
Gyeongnam Regional MMA Office	+82-55-279-9356	+82-55-279-9232
North Gyeonggi Regional MMA Branch	+82-31-870-0257	+82-31-870-0232
Gangwon Youngdong Regional MMA Branch	+82-33-649-4258	+82-33-649-4233