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2023.5.30.

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National Assembly Futures Institute

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# 2022 NAFI Annual Report



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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
FUTURES INSTITUTE



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National Assembly Futures Institute

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# 2022 NAFI Annual Report



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
FUTURES INSTITUTE

## 2022 NAFI Annual Report

# President's Message



As the sole research institute of the National Assembly, the National Assembly Futures Institute is conducting research to contribute to the strengthening of policy capabilities and the development of the nation by forecasting and analyzing changes in the future environment and deriving national mid- to long-term development strategies.

In 2022, the institute planned and implemented national mid- to long-term development strategies centered on the six agendas (inequalities, climate crisis, innovative growth, low birth rate and aging society, national integration, and welfare system) following on from 2021. Additionally, the institute strengthened proactive research planning to focus on research that aligns with the purpose of its establishment and extended performance expansion activities, including the participation of experts inside and outside the National Assembly and the establishment of research networks by field.

At the same time, by founding the Center for International Strategies to establish the mid- to long-term parliamentary diplomacy strategies and define the role of the parliament, the institute comprehensively analyzed changes in the international order from the viewpoint of the legislature, and carried out research on the diplomatic role of the National Assembly.

The institute also increased the use of data for the promotion of future research. It facilitated the use of data in the process of policy design by systematically accumulating research and analysis data on preferred scenarios for the future and the happiness of the public. It also deposited the data to the Korea Social Science Data Archive of Seoul National University and built the groundwork for performance diffusion, allowing ordinary citizens to easily access the data and utilize research results.

May 2023

**Kim Hyeon Kon** President,

National Assembly Futures Institute

김현곤

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# I Research Projects

## **1. Characteristics of Research Projects**

## **2. Research Reports**

## **3. Brief Reports**

- (1) National Future Strategic Insight
- (2) International Strategic Foresight
- (3) Futures Brief

## **4. Directions for Research Projects in 2023**





# 1. Characteristics of Research Projects

## ▣ Performance Direction

- Strengthen proactive research planning to be able to focus on research that matches the purpose of our establishment
- Participation of experts inside and outside of the National Assembly, establishment of research networks by professional field, and extension of performance expansion activities

## ▣ Major Progressions

- Publication of Future Prospects Report that represents the Republic of Korea
- Planning of national mid- to long-term development strategies consisting of six agendas (innovative growth, low birth rate and aging society, welfare system, inequalities, climate change, and national integration) following on from 2021
- Foundation of the Global Strategy Research Center to comprehensively research the future international order from a mid- to long-term perspective and support the diplomatic efforts of the parliament

## ▣ List of Research Projects in 2022

Field	Project	Research Tasks	P.I.
Core Research	Foresight and Analysis	A Forecasting Research on the Futures of Korea	Park Seong-won
		Operation of the National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee and Strategy for Future Agenda Institutionalization	Park Sang-hoon
		Strategies to Transition to a Learning Circulation Society for Innovative Growth	Sung Moon-ju
		Future of the youth, youth in the future	Lee, Sang-Jic
	National Mid- to Long-term Development Strategies	The Welfare System in the Age of Low Growth without Employment and the Advent of a Super-Aged Society	Min Bo-gyeong Lee Chae-jeong
		Mid- to Long-term Real Estate Strategies to Secure Resident Stability and Improving Asset Inequalities	Lee Sunhwa
		A Study on the Mid- to Long-term Strategies to Transition to a Carbon Neutral Society	Jeong Hoon
		Future Effects of Circular Economy and National Strategies	Kim Eun-Ah
		A Study on National Assembly Politics for National Integration	Park Hyeon-Seok



Field	Project	Research Tasks	P.I.
Core Research	Global Strategies	Mid- to Long-term Global Strategies	Cha Jung-mi
Fundamental Research	Accumulating Data on Future Research	A Study on the Happiness and Values of the Korean	Heo, Jongho
		A Study on the Policy of the Future and People's Preference	Park Seong-won
		A Study on the Indices to Respond to the Future Society and Their Monitoring	Min Bo-gyeong
	Exploratory Research	Investigation on Green Transition Environmental Conflict	Kim Eun-Ah
		The Future of Peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula and Women	Kim Tae-Kyung
		Regional Development Policy Issues in the Era of Great Transformation	Min Bo-gyeong
		Geopolitical Implications of Economic Sanctions against Russia	Park, Sung Jun
		Perceptions about the future and policy preferences: A survey of Legislators in the Second Half of the 21st National Assembly	Park Hyeon-Seok
		The Future of Care Relationships: Focusing on the Review of Deinstitutionalization Policies of the Disabled	Lee, Sang-Jic
		Investigation on the Legislation Methodology for Elderly Employment and Labor Policies	Jung, Hae-Yoon
		A Study on the Revival of Conflicts Among World Powers and the Future of Developing Countries: The Future of the International Order and China's Diplomacy Towards Developing Countries	Cha Jung-mi
Outcome Diffusion	Outcome Diffusion	Plan and support research	Yoo Hee-Soo
		Disseminate research outcomes	Kim Byoung-Soo



## 2. Research Reports

Research  
Report  
22-01

### A Forecasting Research on the Futures of Korea 2050

P.I Park Seong-won

The Future of Korea is a research initiative undertaken by the National Assembly Futures Institute, which aims to forecast the future of 2050, identify the goals that our society needs to achieve, and present various pathways to reach them. In 2021, the National Assembly Futures Institute proposed a national vision of “Going beyond a growth society to a mature society.” This vision defines a mature society as one that avoids state-led growth in favor of individual-led growth, moves beyond centralized governance to strengthen autonomous governance of local communities, and prioritizes the needs of socially underprivileged and marginalized groups above all else.

To forecast the future in collaboration with the public and identify ways to realize this vision of a mature society, the National Assembly Futures Institute forecasts the future in six areas: social relations, residential environment, education, economy, politics, and international relations. The Institute develops mid- to long-term strategies and policies for each field and presents common tasks that combine top-priority policies and fields.

During this process, 52 internal and external experts analyzed trends to date, forecasted the long-term future through forecast modeling, and participated in discussions to present strategies and policies necessary for our society based on the forecast results. The following are the preferred futures presented for each of the six areas: “A society of free and non-isolated individuals” in the field of social relations, “A safe and healthy life wherever you live” in the residential environment, “Expanding opportunities to rise up the social ladder anywhere” in the field of education, “A harmony between people, mother nature, and technology” in the field of economy, “Decentralized governance for the coexistence and development of diverse communities” in the field of politics, and “Smart Power Korea based on competence and trust” and “Coexistence mutually recognized by the two Koreas” in the field of international relations.

While this future may be considered utopian compared to the present reality, the effort to move step by step toward this goal is crucial. By sharing and spreading the idea of incremental progress, the future gradually becomes a tangible reality. It is hoped that the results of this study will contribute to presenting a small but practical hope to our society.

# Operation of the National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee and Strategy for Future Agenda Institutionalization

P.I Park Sang-hoon

In the year 2021, the National Assembly established and implemented the National Mid-to-Long-term Agenda Committee, which operates under the direct oversight of the National Assembly Speaker. This represents a significant opportunity for the National Assembly to assume a proactive role in the planning and execution of state affairs, as well as identifying and addressing mid-to-long-term tasks at the national level. One notable outcome of the committee's efforts is the publication of "Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth- Oriented to Matured Society which aims to address structural and persistent societal issues in Korea by examining the past, present, and future of the country. The concept of a mature society is posited as a national value, however, it has been noted that there may be limitations in effectively communicating the meaning of such a society due to the diversity of interpretations associated with the term "maturity." This may further complicate the process of formulating policies aimed at realizing a mature society.

This study delves into the concept of a mature society by examining various policies and theories on growth. The study presents various state administration philosophies, such as shared growth, balanced development, and green growth, that were introduced when the new government was launched. Additionally, the study examines the perspectives of prominent political philosophers, such as Rawls, Sen, Nussbaum, Douglas Lummis, Ivan Illich, and Gilbert Liszt, on growth and competence. Based on these perspectives, the study constructs a theoretical foundation for a mature society. This theoretical foundation is then used to conduct a comparative analysis of the policies of major political parties in the presidential election, specifically focusing on the 120 national tasks of the Yoon Seok-yeol administration and how they align with the conception of a mature society. The study also maps the 120 national tasks to the 4 key goals and 12 agendas presented in the Future Vision 2037 report, which are identified as elements of the conception of a mature society: fairness and justice, equality in relationships, rights of nature, growth, and transformation. Through this analysis, the study aims to emphasize the importance of a balanced pursuit of values, competence, individual free will, and the guarantee of social function choice in the realization of a mature society, by highlighting common points and differences.

The key agendas that were identified underwent a collaborative examination with esteemed professionals within the relevant domain. While a significant portion of the agendas had a substantial number of institutional deliberation, facilitating the understanding of associated concerns, there

were limitations in determining a strategic course of action for specific regulatory frameworks and institutionalization. Further research is deemed necessary to address these areas and supplement the current findings.

The agendas of societal progress often entail a plethora of conflicting interests and contentious debates. In order to actualize the aspiration of a fully developed society, it is imperative that politics plays a crucial role in adeptly navigating these conflicts and fostering a consensus toward a shared vision of the future. In this study, we shall delve into the rationale behind why the National Assembly should assume such a responsibility, utilizing various political theories as a lens of analysis. Furthermore, we propose the creation of a 'Future Governance Select Committee' which aims to bring the aforementioned vision to fruition. Through this committee, the National Assembly will be able to formulate and implement long-term strategic plans and policies at a national level, representing a departure from its traditional role.

# The Development of Learning Support Indicators for Improving Innovation Capabilities

P.I Sung Moon-ju

The heightened emphasis on innovation, driven by global competitiveness, the advent of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and governmental strategies centered on innovative growth, has elicited a growing interest in the development of diagnostic indicators that can assess the provision of learning support for employees and college students. This study endeavors to create such indicators, with a focus on the critical role of learning in enhancing individual innovation capabilities, and to continuously monitor governmental policies aimed at improving learning support.

This study followed a step-by-step approach, proceeding in a cyclical and non-linear manner.

Initially, to conceptualize learning that can enhance individuals' innovation capabilities, modes of learning that foster such capabilities were identified through the examination of expert consultation outcomes and a thorough review of relevant literature. This study considers learning that encourages experimentation through trial-and-error methods as being paramount in fostering individuals' innovation capabilities. This study posits that a focus on informal learning, self-directed learning, experiential learning, learning through mistakes, and collaborative learning is crucial in enhancing the innovation capabilities of both employees and college students.

Following this, this study conducted a comprehensive review of the literature to identify the key determinants of innovation capability and developed a conceptual framework for learning support. It differentiated the factors affecting learning for innovation into personal characteristics, such as resilience, and environmental elements, such as a culture that embraces learning through failure and experimentation. The researchers utilized a combination of literature review and brainstorming to arrive at a set of learning enablers and disablers that impact the development of innovation capabilities.

The objective of this study was to design learning support indicators and a classification system. The indicators were derived from the results of research meetings and a review of prior studies, with the aim of aligning them with statistical data and indicators collected by government agencies, research institutes, and public organizations. The study developed a framework that categorizes indicators into environmental and personal factors, in accordance with the literature review for this study and based on Amabile's (1988) componential model of organizational innovation. The environmental dimension was further divided into system and culture sub-dimensions, while the personal dimension was split into cognitive and non-cognitive competencies. The study synthesized influencing factors from

relevant theories, models, and previous studies and utilized it as a guide in creating the learning support components and indicators.

The study concluded with the administration of two Delphi surveys. These surveys sought to validate learning support indicators, framework, and learning modes aimed at enhancing innovation capabilities. To this end, 20 experts participated in the validation process. The initial Delphi survey was based on a draft of the learning support indicators, which were designed for both employees and college students. Based on the feedback received from the first survey, the research team made revisions to the learning modes, indicator classification system, and the names and definitions of the indicators. Subsequently, a second Delphi survey was conducted, utilizing the revised learning support indicators. The results of this survey were analyzed and used to finalize the learning modes, learning support indicators, and the classification system. The final version of the indicators comprised a total of 25 indicators, with separate sets for employees and college students.

# Research on Strategic Tasks for Transition to a Creative Learning Society to Accelerate the Transformation of the Innovation Paradigm

P.I Yeo Yeong-jun

Korea achieved rapid economic growth by effectively learning and adopting advanced technologies and knowledge. However, the limitations of the catch-up growth model are becoming more apparent as the country aims to transition to an innovative economy. To achieve this goal, it is crucial that individuals across different sectors engage in a variety of learning activities, instead of relying solely on specific industries or companies. Additionally, it is important to expand the positive effects of learning to support the adaptability of the workforce. Despite this need, there are concerns that current innovation policy in Korea does not sufficiently support the development of a culture of self-directed learning and lifelong learning, which is necessary for the reinforcement of adaptability through the design of career plans based on individual self-learning and participation in learning activities throughout the life cycle.

With this context in mind, the current study aims to analyze the main institutional limitations and policy issues present within Korea's innovation system, specifically with regards to fostering diverse creative learning and building a learning society. Furthermore, this study aims to propose concrete policy solutions to address these issues and support the transition to a society where creative learning is embraced. To achieve this, the study intends to conduct a comprehensive analysis of policy alternatives and leverage points within various institutions, including Technical and Vocational Education, Workplace-based Learning, Higher Education Institutions, Middle-aged People, Local Communities, and others, from a systemic perspective. Through these efforts, the study aims to identify key policy tasks and long-term visions to support the successful transition of the innovation system, with the ultimate goal of providing guidance for creating a national, forward-looking innovation strategy.

Research  
Report  
22-05

## Future of the youth, youth in the future

P.I Lee, Sang-Jic

This study endeavors to critically analyze the youth problem in Korea by investigating the social conditions that influence their lives and thoughts. The research focuses the interplay between the societal structures that regulate the lives of young people and the roles and perceptions that the youth hold in the society in order to gain a comprehensive understanding of the youth experience in Korea.

This study is an attempt to understand the nature of the current situations surrounding the youth of Korea from a historical and comparative perspective. We tried to identify the social conditions that define the lives of today's youth in Korea, as well as the characteristics of their lives. In other words, we attempted to examine the structure and system that regulate the life of young people on one hand and the roles and perceptions of young people on the other hand.

Chapter 1 places the context in which the current situation of young people emerged in the context of the formation and change of the modern life course. Chapter 2 traces how the concept of youth was formed and changed in Korea through the analysis of newspaper articles. Chapter 3 captures the structure of discourse on young people since the 2000s. In Korean society, the concept of youth has changed from a 'social' phenomenon to a 'cultural' phenomenon, to an 'economic' phenomenon. Chapter 4 checks how general changes in the modern life course are revealed in the context of Korea. The characteristics of Korea are also confirmed in a comparative study on the structure of youth employment (chapter 5). Korea is an example of 'jobless growth'. This transitional context seems to be reflected in the role structure and perception structure of young people. Chapter 6 compares the roles and thoughts of young people in 7 countries during the transition to adulthood. Chapter 7 historically examines the flow of the young population movement. Although the total population movement decreased, the movement of young people from the region to the metropolitan area increased. In Chapters 8 and 9, aspects of subjective perception, such as the perception of inequality and happiness among young people, were reviewed. Chapter 10 reviews policy on young people. Many of the policies focus on employment. The case analysis in Chapter 11 shows that policies need to consider the wider context.

The implications of the study indicate that there is a need to critically re-evaluate the way in which Korean society perceives and understands youth. Traditionally, the societal focus on youth has been centered on the notions of 'preparing young people for employment and marriage', which is based on the assumptions of those who view these events as natural life experiences. This perspective is instrumental in nature and may not be adequate in light of the current societal changes. The implication



of this recognition is that adolescence should no longer be viewed as a transitional stage, an immature stage, but rather as a life stage that is worthy of recognition in its own right. This shift in perspective calls for a move away from the notion of “doing something for young people” and instead, providing them with channels and opportunities for participating, voicing and decision-making.

Research  
Report  
22-06

# The Welfare System in the Age of Low Growth without Employment and the Advent of a Super-Aged Society

P.I Min Bo-gyeong, Lee Chae-jeong

Now is the time to discuss a sustainable welfare system in an economy in continued low growth without increased employment that meets the needs of an emerging super-aged society. This study examines how the welfare system is changing through the lens of international comparison, and examines the case of Korea specifically, to derive policy implications for the design of a welfare system that can flexibly respond to an era of low growth without employment and a society that is super-aged.

From 1990 until recently, changes in the welfare system have been analyzed using country-specific statistics provided by the OECD. As a result, OECD countries are seeking changes in their methods of financing and distributing social expenditures in response to the deterioration of government fiscal soundness and the increasing demand for social benefits. OECD member countries have shown a tendency to decrease the share of social security contributions from tax sources. The proportion of social expenditures for cash benefits for the elderly has increased, as has the share of in-kind policy support for families.

The United Kingdom, France, and Finland were examined to investigate changes in the welfare system by type of welfare state. In the UK, the average share of social security contributions has been maintained at 20–30%, while the share of personal income tax, value added tax, and capital gains tax has increased. Finland's welfare resources consist of national and local taxes, employment funds, and pension contributions. In France, social security contributions have gradually decreased, and the share of general social contributions has gradually increased. As low growth without employment has continued, the French government has recognized the limitations of the existing social insurance method and has sought a diversification of tax sources.

This study examined the major policy areas of Korean society: the labor market, income security, health care, and housing. Amid low growth without employment, the labor market needs income security and employment promotion policies, and it is necessary to improve the combination of active labor market policies by considering the effect on employment rate by policy type. It is necessary to continuously invest resources into income security due to the increase in the number of recipients of such policies brought on by a super-aging society. In the health and medical fields, it is necessary to reorganize the health care system in consideration of demographic changes due to low birth rates and an aging population, the emergence of new infectious diseases, and the sustainability of the health insurance

system. Regarding housing policy, it is necessary to ensure a continuous supply of public rental housing, expand housing benefits, support suitable housing options for various income and asset levels, and utilize and improve old and vacant houses.

Korea's existing welfare policy was not composed of one package; recent attempts to expand the social safety net have also been carried out by sector, and efforts for systemic transformation are sound. Systemic transition beyond sectoral policies is possible through national consensus and social deliberation on what kind of welfare state Korea will pursue beyond an analysis of the current system.

Research  
Report  
22-07

## Conflict issues and legislative measures in the coal phase-out process

P.I Jeong Hoon

The increasing frequency of extreme climate events globally serves as a stark reminder of the urgent need for carbon neutrality. This necessitates a transition away from fossil fuels, which have been the primary driver of human progress, towards more sustainable energy sources. Of particular importance is the phasing out of coal-fired power generation, which is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Developed nations are at the forefront of this effort, taking steps to phase out coal-fired power plants in order to achieve carbon neutrality.

Despite the acknowledged environmental drawbacks, coal-fired power plants have played a significant role in catalyzing the modernization, industrialization, and economic growth of nations globally since the advent of the Industrial Revolution. As nations look to phase-out coal usage, it is anticipated that various challenges and expenses will arise, including the decline of associated industries, loss of employment for workers, and ramifications on local economies. To address these social issues, developed nations and international entities are prioritizing a “just transition” as a means of mitigating these challenges.

Korea has pledged to the international community to undertake a comprehensive coal phase-out by 2050 at the COP26 summit in 2021. However, in order to effectively implement such a plan, it will be crucial to establish practical policies and regulations that take into account the significant dependence of the country on coal-fired energy, as well as the potential social and economic consequences of transitioning away from this energy source. In particular, given that a majority of the nation's 57 power plants are concentrated in a few key regions, it is likely that the negative impacts of plant closures will disproportionately affect certain communities, including workers and local residents. Furthermore, the potential for stranded assets and legal disputes arising from the construction of new coal power plants must also be considered and addressed through a comprehensive and inclusive societal dialogue. Without sufficiently addressing these issues, the pursuit of a carbon-neutral policy and coal phase-out may become hindered, potentially leading to increased societal conflicts and polarization.

The National Assembly Futures Institute (NAFI) conducted a comprehensive examination of the potential social ramifications and conflicts that may arise during the domestic coal phase-out process. Through the analysis of international case studies and consultation with key stakeholders, particularly those who may be impacted and disadvantaged by the closure of coal-fired power plants, NAFI sought to proactively identify and propose policy and legislative measures aimed at mitigating these conflicts and ensuring a just transition.

# A Study on Carbon Neutral Implementation Paths and Social Costs & Benefits in the Power Sector

P.I Jeong Hoon

The key to transitioning towards a carbon-neutral society in the face of the pressing climate crisis is the decarbonization of the energy sector. This process must begin with the phase-out of coal-based power generation, which remains the world's largest energy source and the primary contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. The international community has acknowledged the urgency of this issue through the COP26 summit held in 2021, where agreements were made to phase out unabated coal power plants and to gradually eliminate subsidies for fossil fuels.

In order to align with the global movement towards carbon neutrality, the Republic of Korea has pledged to the international community to fully phase out coal-fired power plants by 2050 through participation in COP26. It is imperative that we now take concrete steps to implement a comprehensive plan for coal phase-out and devise practical policy measures to meet the commitments made to the international community.

The utilization of coal-fired power plants has been a seminal driving force behind the modernization and industrialization of nations globally, dating back to the Industrial Revolution. However, as the world progresses towards phasing out coal as a primary energy source, a number of challenges and costs are anticipated to arise, including a decline in related industries, job losses, and the potential impact on local economies. Despite this, the transition away from coal also presents a host of benefits, such as a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, an improvement in air quality and the overall environment, as well as the emergence of new job opportunities within the energy new industries. Thus, in order to effectively realize a carbon-neutral trajectory within the power industry, it is imperative to take into account both the potential socio-economic burdens and benefits.

In this perspective, the National Assembly Futures Institute(NAFI) tried to analyze the paths to net zero in the power sector and the paths to exiting coal power plants prior to establishing a full-fledged coal phase-out implementation plan. From a methodological standpoint, power system model was employed in order to analyze the paths and assess the feasibility of the net zero scenarios within the power sector. The primary objectives of this study were to evaluate the various costs and benefits associated with the domestic decarbonization of the power sector, as well as the potential impact on the economy and society as a whole.

Research  
Report  
22-09

## Future scenarios and impacts of circular economy: key industrial sectors and plastic recycling in Korea

P.I Kim Eun-Ah

This study analyzed the impact of the circular economy on Korean industry, and the analysis was largely divided into two parts. The first segment entailed identifying six key industries that are projected to experience significant social, economic, and environmental ramifications as a result of transitioning to a circular economy. A scenario framework was then developed, comprising a set of high-priority strategies, in order to construct a 2050 circular economy strategy scenario. Based on this scenario framework, the impacts of transitioning the aforementioned six key industries to a circular economy on the overall Korean industrial sector were analyzed. In the second part, an examination of domestic and foreign policy as well as technology pertaining to the plastic circular economy, which has been widely acknowledged as a pressing area of intervention, was conducted. The status of Korea's plastic circular economy was diagnosed based on the comparative policy and technology analysis, as well as a material flow analysis throughout the entire life cycle of plastics. Additionally, a comparative life cycle assessment was performed to analyze the environmental impacts of plastic recycling utilizing the currently available technologies with respect to two business-as-usual scenarios. Overall, the transition to a circular economy in key industries is expected to bring about economic and environmental benefits in the mid-to-long-term, however, technological innovation is still required to fully capitalize on these benefits.

# Technological and institutional strategies on circular economy for competitiveness of future industries

P.I Kim Eun-Ah

This study endeavors to provide a comprehensive examination of the current state of circular economy technology development and investment strategies in the context of enhancing the competitiveness of future Korean industries. This study utilizes the results of an analysis of the weaknesses and opportunities arising from the transition to a circular economy in six major industries. The study identifies areas of relative technological inadequacy in the field of circular economy in Korea based on the comparative analysis of the current technology development. New industrial areas were discovered in relation to technological advancement. This comparative analysis also led to the discovery of new industrial domains, necessitating a reevaluation of the inter-industry table and the reorganization of the entire industrial structure. Furthermore, the study examines the existing laws and regulations related to the circular economy, as well as those currently under legislative consideration, in order to identify potential amendments or enactments that could catalyze Korea's transition to a circular economy. In addition, the study proposes a legislative agenda and investment strategies to promote the transition of the six major industries.



Research  
Report  
22-11

## Korea's Occupational Health Regime: Formation, Structure and Change

P.I Lee, Sang-Jic

This study aims to undertake a comprehensive and historical examination of the structural context and various facets of occupational health problems in Korean society. With the Serious Accidents Punishment Act that came into effect in January 2022, public interest and debates surrounding occupational health have risen, yet the scope of discussion remains limited. Traditionally, occupational health issues have been treated within the framework of engineering, medical, and more recently legal fields, however, this study seeks to shed light on the issue from a social science perspective. It is believed that a proper understanding of the nature of occupational health problems must be accompanied by an understanding of the historical context in which these problems have evolved and changed over time. Additionally, this study stresses the need to analyze the political processes through which occupational health issues are addressed by civil society and parliament. This research emphasizes the importance of expanding the perspective on occupational health, beyond traditional frameworks such as engineering, law, and medicine to include political and sociological perspectives.

What we aim to propose as a comprehensive framework for understanding this issue is the concept of an occupational health regime. This regime refers to the order of phenomena created by the interplay between the legal system, cultural norms, and knowledge that shape the way occupational health issues are addressed by relevant actors. It is a broader concept than any specific form of government. In Korea, the occupational health system has its unique characteristics, as the phenomenon of occupational health, its interpretation, and the practices that result from it are closely interconnected. The phenomenon refers to the current reality and situation of labor safety in Korean society. This phenomenon is always subject to interpretation from a specific point of view. Practice encompasses a wide range of activities, including those of government and parliament, as well as those of various groups in civil society. These practices manifest in laws and policies, as well as in the actions of administrative organizations.

How phenomenon, interpretation, and practice mesh together determines how much the workplace is exposed to the risk of accidents and diseases. Physical and institutional arrangements are put in place to minimize such risks. It determines how much support workers can receive for treatment and rehabilitation when they are injured. From this point of view, we pose questions that this study aims to answer. What are the characteristics of Korea's occupational health regime, and through what process were these characteristics created?

To answer these questions, we sought authors who would reveal the main aspects of the occupational

health system. Based on their presentations and discussions at the seminar, a manuscript was requested, and all research participants gathered and held a discussion on the draft. In the meeting, we discussed what to leave out, what to add, and what to revise in the context of the overall report. The report is largely comprised of 6 parts and 18 chapters. Part 1 examines the current status of occupational health problems in Korea (Chapters 1-3). Part 2 examines the context and process in which occupational health issues are raised as the social agenda (Chapters 4-6). Part 3 examines the organizational activities of the labor and business worlds, which are parties to occupational health issues and major actors in the political process related to occupational health (Chapters 7-9). Part 4 deals with laws and administration related to occupational health (Chapters 10-12). Part 5 reviews in detail the process of enacting the Severe Disaster Punishment Act and its main contents (Chapters 13-14). Part 6 explores perspectives and methodologies for improving occupational health problems (Chapters 15-18).

Our approach considers occupational health issue as a system in relation to its historical and social context, including key actors and decision-making processes, as well as laws and regulations. Our analysis also examines recent developments and changes in this field. Through this holistic approach, we aim to highlight the interplay between various factors that shape our understanding and approach to occupational health and its impact on workers and society as a whole.

Research  
Report  
22-12

## The Future of the World Order in 2050 - Probable vs Preferred

P.I Cha Jung-mi

The end of the Cold War in 1990s brought about the era of US-led liberal international order with its robust economic integration and globalization. However, the great power politics and geopolitical tensions have been revived and intensified three decades after the Cold War. In the environment of intensifying the great power competition between the US and China, the war in Ukraine has dramatically undermined the post-Cold War order which was already being derailed away from the globalizing and liberal political economic trends. The rise of geopolitical tension and dramatic decline of globalization have brought about various discussions on where the post-Cold War era order is heading. The US national security strategy of 2022 declared that the post-Cold War era is definitively over. Then what will be next the international order in the post-post-Cold War era?

The Center for International Strategies of NAFI (National Assembly Futures Institute of ROK) has been studying the various issues of international affairs in collaboration with global scholars. The theme of this 2022 global collaborative research is 'The Future of the World Order in 2050: Probable vs. Preferred\*'. With intensifying great power rivalry and war in Ukraine, the gap between the probable future and the preferred future seems to be getting bigger. Therefore, this global collaborative research discussing and forecasting what is the most likely and what is the most preferable future for the coming international order is very important and a timely issue while we are facing with the numerous changes in the international power structure and global system. We invited 13 scholars from different countries and regions to share and discuss their views on the future of world and region. The 12 countries and regions selected are South Korea, US, China, Japan, India, Brazil, Germany, Indonesia, Turkey, Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa.

The main issues which the authors of this research address are the three following; the future of US and China competition, the future of power structure (bipolar vs. multipolar) and the future of their own states and regions. The final task all the authors describe is to offer suggestions for making the future international order more preferable. With these four questions, each author presents their views and strategies on probable future and preferred future. The 13 scholars from 12 countries presents their own views on the issues. This research compiles their views and presents some key takeaways from their views.

The art of prediction is usually deeply linked to accuracy, but the predictions of this research do not focus on accuracy but on understanding the diverse views on the probable and preferred future of international order they perceive. Based on the mutual and comprehensive understandings on their

different views, we want to take some important suggestions for a better future and suggest some solutions to enhance global cooperation for building a better future. This study includes the diverse ambitions and preferences which global states have. We believe that the future will be shaped by a confluence of different forces. The most important point is that we need to figure out how to resolve conflict and make cooperation possible even when we have different views and ways to imagine the future of international order.

Even though this report's title references the future of the international order, this report does not aim to predict the future accurately, but instead shares the diverse views of possible futures and preferred futures and provides some meaningful implications for the studies and policies regarding the future of the international order. The pieces which the 13 scholars from different countries around the world contributed for this research reflect their personal perspectives on the future of world order. This report can be regarded as an academic discussion of global scholars on the probable and preferred futures of the world order and the regions in order to share diverse views and navigate the major cognitive trends on that what is the most likely future and what is the most preferable future. We hope this study provides a good starting point to have open and constructive discussions on how to narrow the gap between the probable future and the preferred future for all.

\* This report does not reflect the views of any governments and organizations which the authors belong to. All of content included here are personal opinions. Indeed, the 14 authors of this report do not totally agree on each state's and region's perspectives on the future of world order described in this report. This report's intention is to show the diverse and different attitudes and perspectives on the changes of the current international order between the scholars from all over the world and to understand the complicated picture of future world order each scholar has and to navigate the most preferable future of international order from the diverse discussions. By sharing the diverse views on the probable and preferred future of international order and discussing the way to cooperate for building the preferable future, we hope we can make the future world head in a more preferable direction.

Research  
Report  
22-13

## Changing World Order and Grand Strategies of Great Powers

P.I Cha Jung-mi

The post-Cold War international order, which has been in place for the past three decades following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, is currently undergoing a fundamental and transformative shift. However, the nature and characteristics of the impending international order remain uncertain. The ongoing competition for leadership in emerging technologies between the United States and China has led to a reversal of the globalization trend, with an increasing emphasis on protectionism and nationalism. The escalating great power competition, as exemplified by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine, has further accelerated these changes and rendered the future of the world order increasingly uncertain.

Scholars and policymakers alike are keen to predict the future trajectory of the international order. Various analytical approaches have been adopted in this endeavor, with this study placing a particular emphasis on the grand strategies of great powers in light of the shifting power dynamics in the international arena. It also examines the potential for power transition between the United States and China, as well as between developed and developing nations. Through a comparative analysis of the grand strategies of major powers, including the US, China, Russia, the EU, and Japan, this study seeks to understand how the actions of these powers will shape the future world order. The findings of this analysis are intended to inform and guide South Korea's mid-to-long-term diplomatic strategy.

# Long-Term Strategy for Future Consociational Governance on the Korean Peninsula

P.I Kim Tae-Kyung

The potential for permanent peace and integration on the Korean Peninsula is an issue of paramount importance. This study presents a comprehensive strategy for confederal governance as a means of achieving this goal, with a focus on a 15-year long-term perspective. It defines confederal governance as the institutionalization of peace, which goes hand in hand with consociative governance involving citizens' participation on the Korean Peninsula. We first bring forward the future forecast for joint prosperity on the Korean Peninsula 30 years later, and then the results of our Focus Group Interviews on the future preferences of the future generation 15 years later. Based on the "possible futures" and the "preferable futures," we propose mid- to long-term strategies and short-term priority goals that contribute to realizing the future preferences of the youth generation and preventing the "aversive or fearful futures" that residents of the Korean Peninsula want to avoid.

The EU's long-term, multi-layered confederal governance serves as a model for this study, with a particular emphasis on the "differentiated integration" process that accommodates varying timings, levels, and scopes of integration across policy areas. As key results, this study highlights that the precondition for confederal governance on the Korean Peninsula is the institutionalization of peace, which is necessary to avoid military tension in the short-term future (2022-2027). This study also prioritizes policy areas in high demand for integration, including linguistic and cultural cooperation, climate change action, and border cooperation. Furthermore, it stresses the "community of people," which is the key to the construction of a common identity, proposing that, in the process of consociative governance, where the National Assembly has a significant part and encompasses civil society, new narratives and identity should develop.

Research  
Report  
22-15

## Descriptive Analytic Research on 2022 Koreans' Happiness Survey (2nd Wave)

P.I Heo, Jongho

Despite undergoing high economic development, Korea is known for having relatively low levels of happiness. However, research on happiness in Korea is limited due to a lack of data. To address this, we conducted the “Korean Happiness Survey” to ① track happiness levels and inequality among Koreans, ② predict various social phenomena, ③ and clarify various determinants that influence levels of happiness and inequality, and ④ increase overall happiness in the country. In 2022, a second wave survey was conducted targeting approximately 7,500 households, and 17,000 citizens aged 15 or older. The average levels of happiness scored for Koreans in 2022 was 6.53 points out of 10. Considering the rate of single-person households, the score dropped to 6.46. We also found lower happiness scores among vulnerable groups, highlighting the significant issue of inequality in happiness. To address this problem, it is important to implement policies that can improve the quality of life and therefore increase happiness for these disadvantaged groups.



# Three-year Trend Analytic Research on Koreans' Happiness Survey (2020-2022)

P.I Heo, Jongho

This report examines the trends in overall happiness scores over the past three years. The data reveals a persistent decline in scores, from 6.83 in the 20th year to 6.56 in the 21st year and 6.53 in the 22nd year. In addition to this overall trend, the research found that happiness in all areas - including subjective well-being and Eudemonia - has significantly decreased over the past three years. The gap in happiness between socio-economically vulnerable groups and others seems to be widening, suggesting an increase in happiness inequality. It is clear that further research and policy interventions are needed to enhance the average happiness of Koreans and narrow the happiness gap.

Research  
Report  
22-17

## A Study on the Policy of the Future and People's Preference

P.I Park Seong-won

The National Assembly Futures Institute has been undertaking a research project that prioritizes the participation of the public in the identification of preferred futures and their accompanying policies. This approach is based on the belief that forecasting should be inclusive, involving the input of a diverse range of individuals and taking into account the daily realities of citizens, rather than being the exclusive domain of experts or government officials. This year, the study engaged 120 diverse participants, including residents of the DMZ border area in Gangwon-do, multicultural immigrant women in Daejeon and Sejong, performing artists in Daegu, young farmers in Cheonbuk, elderly people with disabilities and care workers in Kwangju and Jeonnam, and haenyeo (woman divers) in Jeju Island. The research aimed to elicit their hopes for the future and the policies necessary to realize them. Participants expressed a desire for more opportunities to participate in future forecasting.

Moreover, the study sought the perspectives of experts and social activists working on issues such as adoption, disability, poverty, livestock slaughter, and death, to gain insight into the kind of future society that should be pursued for the benefit of marginalized and vulnerable groups. Additionally, young people who were struggling to shape and pursue their own futures were also consulted. The study also heard from young North Korean defectors and learned about their aspirations while settling in South Korea. These efforts contributed to the preferred future presented by the National Assembly Futures Institute in 2021 and were critical in the pursuit of a “mature society that prioritizes the needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups.”

The study analyzed the current and future problems discussed by diverse participants, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, and young people, and examined whether they could be addressed through the application of science and technology. In this process, close collaboration was made with the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute, and as a result, science and technology solutions were proposed to enhance the feasibility of the preferred future. The Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute also co-hosted the “Future Photo Exhibition,” in which citizens submitted photographs that they felt represented signs of the future, which were displayed at the National Assembly Members' Hall.

The study referred to marginalized and vulnerable groups, who will become the majority in the future, as “emerging citizens.” The problems they currently face are likely to become more widespread in society, and their actions offer a glimpse into alternative futures. The study argues that policies that address their needs should be a priority for discussion. It is essential that the dialogue with citizens continues.

It is hoped that the results of this study will serve as useful foundational data for promoting alternative futures for society.

## Future strategies based on indicators

P.I Min Bo-gyeong

Today, the need for mid- to long-term strategy research is increasing due to the expansion of uncertainty and rapid environmental changes at home and abroad. In response to social challenges that arise in such a complex environment, strategies are needed to achieve a desirable future. This study aims to analyze time-series data using future society response indicators derived in 2021 and use them as basic data to establish a strategy. This study derived future scenarios and discovered indicators to measure desirable future visions and strategies. Desirable visions of the future included three aspects: a smart growth society, a sustainable safe society, and a cooperative society that respects diversity.

A smart growth society is a society that develops both the economy and society through technological and institutional innovation, leading to prosperity. To this end, strategies such as the transition to a technology innovation economy, responses to digital transformation, and the mitigation of polarization through social innovation are needed. As a result of examining R&D expenditures, research manpower, the proportion of technology-based start-ups, and the number of workers in the science and technology field, the overall trend was increasing. As a result of examining inequality through the Gini coefficient, there is a trend of improvement, but inequality is still high compared to OECD countries.

A sustainable and secure society is a safe society that is free of confusion, even in the face of unprecedented changes in population, climate, and technology. Strategies such as establishing a social environment for giving birth and raising children, building a healthy and humane aging society, responding to the climate crisis and transitioning to a carbon-neutral society, and forming a safe living environment and sustainable local communities are needed. The indicators demonstrated a gradual improvement trend in the elderly poverty rate, but this remains at the highest level among OECD countries. Greenhouse gas emissions showed a decreasing trend but were also high compared to OECD countries.

A cooperative society that respects diversity means a society that recognizes differences and coexists based on mutual cooperation. Strategies such as establishing a coexistent social system for resolving social conflicts, establishing a customized learning and flexible education system, and developing democracy and social integration are needed. The indicator analysis demonstrated that the degree of inclusiveness of foreign immigrants and workers is improving, but the degree of inclusiveness is low when compared internationally. The Corruption Perceptions Index of South Korea ranked 32 out of 180 countries, which is relatively good, and it can be seen that it has greatly improved over the past

five years.

An examination of future society response indicators shows overall improvement, but some indicators such as the relative poverty rate, the elderly poverty rate, the female economic participation rate, and the share of renewable energy generation are low when compared internationally. More active efforts are needed to respond to future social changes.

# Changing International Order and Economic Security

P.I Park, Sung Jun

The concept of economic security has taken on paramount importance in the current geopolitical landscape, characterized by the US-China strategic competition, the widespread disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the ongoing conflict in the Russia-Ukraine War. These developments have destabilized the global supply chain, leading nations to fiercely compete for technological superiority in a bid to safeguard their national interests. The vulnerability of the supply chain, whether due to inherent weaknesses or through intentional manipulation by states, has far-reaching implications that can impact any given country in profound ways.

This study aims to achieve two objectives. Firstly, it aims to assess the fragility of the Korean economy's supply chain through a meticulous analysis of trade data at the HS (Harmonized System) 6-digit level. The analysis seeks to categorize goods that are heavily reliant on a single source country and undertake a comprehensive examination of their intrinsic characteristics. Secondly, the study engages in an exhaustive evaluation of the economic security policies of four prominent nations, namely the United States, China, Germany, and Japan, with a view to extrapolating implications for the Korean economy's industrial policy and supply chain resilience.

Research  
Report  
22-20

## Climate Change Response and Its Implications for Supply Chain

P.I Park, Sung Jun

In light of increasing cognizance regarding the impacts of climate change, nations are exploring methods to both reduce its severity and adapt to its consequences. One innovative solution is the implementation of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). As leading economies strive to fortify their supply chains against future disruptions brought on by a changing climate, these developments are likely to have far-reaching implications for the Korean economy as well.

This study endeavors to assess the ramifications of the implementation of CBAM on international trade and the Korean economy, and to thoroughly examine the pivotal technologies deemed crucial in mitigating the adverse effects of climate change through reduced carbon emissions. The examination commences by analyzing the international trade and embodied carbon emissions pertaining to the products associated with CBAM. Subsequently, the study employs the Caliendo and Parro (2015) multi-country, multi-sector Ricardian model to quantify the impact of CBAM. Furthermore, the study evaluates the influence of cutting-edge technologies aimed at reducing carbon emissions on the outcome of the analysis. Finally, the study delves into five categories of climate-change mitigating technologies and formulates strategies to advance and enhance the competitiveness of Korean industries in these areas.

# Housing Supply and Rental Market Strategies for the Housing stabilization

P.I Lee Sunhwa

Korea's housing policy exhibits a certain limitation in that it tends to adopt a reactive approach, characterized by regulatory and deregulatory measures that respond to market fluctuations. Existing research on housing policy has failed to offer a comprehensive, systemic perspective that accounts for the complex interrelationships between the state and the market, as they affect the supply and occupancy of housing. Instead, these studies have largely focused on individual policies aimed at supporting single homeowners and expanding public guarantees for lease contracts. Such policies, however, are unlikely to effectively stabilize the housing supply and residential markets.

To address these limitations, this study aims to analyze the housing supply and lease market problems through the lens of the "Housing Regime." Rather than simply copying and adapting foreign policies to address specific issues, this study takes a more holistic approach by examining the path-dependent nature of the housing regime's development and identifying its inherent vulnerabilities. By doing so, it seeks to derive alternative strategies that are tailored to the unique challenges of the Korean housing market.

The Housing Regime theory, comprising of the housing supply and occupation regimes, provides a compelling perspective to examine Korea's housing policy history, which can be broadly categorized into three distinct periods. The first period marks a significant shift towards industrialization and urbanization, during which the "state-led model" promptly and extensively catered to the housing demand. Subsequently, the emergence of the "development alliance-led model" characterized the second period, which is also classified as a 'Fordist' period. In contrast, the third period witnesses a transition towards a 'post-Fordist' approach, albeit with weak supply structures for both public and private housing to accommodate the evolving demographic, industrial, and urban structures.

The study has derived policy recommendations for the housing supply and rental sector aimed at stabilizing the national housing market. To begin with, a fundamental aspect is to explore alternative housing systems and improve the supply structure. The existing supply model is based on continuous urbanization, population growth, and a loan-based financial structure. However, during times of low growth and population decline, it is crucial to adopt a long-term, low-cost supplier financial structure that is not solely dependent on a consumer-centered loan-based financial structure that relies on capital gains. To this end, the study recommends various supply models such as permanent rental projects, land-lease housing for installment sale, and equity-sharing housing. To effectuate a shift in the occupancy landscape, it is imperative to augment the rental housing supply chain and revamp the associated institutions. The Housing Lease 3 Acts' implementation lacked adequate public rental



inventory, resulting in the suboptimal achievement of legislative aims, including but not limited to the tenant's contractual renewal right and rent cap regulations. To enhance the transparency of the rental market, a policy to cultivate social renters through a third sector, neither entirely public nor private, should be contemplated. Additionally, it is crucial to improve the current rental housing management system, particularly with regard to legal provisions, such as broadening the scope of the Special Act on Private Rental Housing.

# A Study on the Restructuring of Capital Gains Tax on Housing

P.I Lee Sunhwa

Housing-related taxes in Korea are a sub-sector of housing policy. That is, stabilizing the housing market has been prioritized over the goals and principles of the entire taxation principles. Housing-related taxes are constantly revised due to overheating and cooling of the housing market. Accordingly, the purpose of the tax has been undermined, and the predictability and stability of the tax have been reduced. In particular, the current capital gains tax has been reduced as a means of stabilizing the housing market and supporting single homeowners, losing the efficiency and equity of taxes. This study aims to evaluate the effect of the housing tax system on housing prices and the market and to present an effective direction for reforming the capital gains tax in terms of the income tax system.

Most of the previous literature on capital gains tax has proposed a tax reform plan that focuses solely on the level of the tax burden while maintaining the big framework of preferential policies for one home-owning household and tweezers taxation for multiple homeowners. In this study, a more efficient and equitable capital gains tax reform plan was proposed based on the basic principle of income tax that imposes the same tax burden on the same income regardless of the source of occurrence. In other words, the main purpose of this study was to design a capital gains tax reform plan that realizes the consistency of the entire income tax, rather than a sub-sector tool of housing policy. For this purpose, this study presents the concept of Haig-Simons income as a basic principle of restructuring capital gains tax on housing. According to the Haig-Simons concept, income is a change in all economic capabilities that can lead to individual consumption and savings. Thus, it should be treated the same as a subject of taxation, regardless of the source. In this study, the capital gains tax system proposed maintains the Haig-Simons concept of income while accepting taxation at the time of realization.

Initially, an innovative taxation strategy was introduced, dubbed as "the annual tax multiplied years method". This approach involves dividing the realized capital gains by the duration of holding, aggregating the resulting figures with the yearly comprehensive income, establishing a novel tax basis, and subsequently computing the applicable tax amount. However, supplementary measures are necessary, such as the elimination of tax exemption advantages for households owning a solitary residence and the special deduction for extended ownership. Moreover, acknowledging the escalation in asset prices in parallel with the inflation rate as the fundamental deduction for capital gains is vital. Moreover, we may recognize the increase in asset prices equal to the rate of inflation as a basic deduction for capital gains. Second, in order to mitigate the locked-in effect and ensure the freedom of residence, a tax deferral system for residential housing is introduced. Third, the time limit of tax deferral is when inheritance or gift occurs. Therefore, the deferred capital gains tax is levied at the time of inheritance or gift.

Next, we conducted a detailed tax burden simulation using the ‘2019 National Survey of Tax and Benefits’ to evaluate the policy effects of restructured capital gains tax. According to the tax burden simulation, the main change in the tax burden following the introduction of the new capital gains tax system occurred from the abolition of tax exemption benefits for a single home-owning household while the increase mainly concentrated on properties worth more than 900 million won. As the special deduction for long-term ownership was replaced with the annual tax multiplied years method over comprehensive income, the tax burden of most households decreased slightly, while that of the high asset-high income group increased.

In summary, the crux of tax reform, with regard to the burden of tax, lies in eliminating tax exemption benefits for households that own single homes. An analysis reveals that the annual tax multiplied years approach, when applied to comprehensive income, has only a marginal impact on the average tax burden. However, the effect of this approach on the tax burden differs depending on the income quintile of taxpayers.

# The Change and Continuity in Public Policy Agendas

P.I Park Hyeon-Seok

Our aim is to conduct an analysis of the legislative process surrounding major public policies in order to discern the factors that impact the evolution and continuity of public policy agendas. Two dominant approaches have been used to characterize Korean politics: the imperial presidency and political grid lock under a divided government. According to these approaches, legislative agendas are driven either by a powerful president or by conflicts between the president and the majority party in a divided government, both of which assume a high degree of party discipline and unity. However, counter examples reveal that a president may fail to implement their agenda due to cleavages within the governing party that holds a majority in the legislature.

Through examination of three case studies on public policy agendas -(1) news media legislation, (2) economic democracy, and (3) increasing admission quotas at medical schools to strengthen public health in provinces - we have determined that major parties are more likely to be divided when facing opposition from stake-holders of the policy agendas. Additionally, powerful business groups have been unable to prevent legislative changes to corporate governance structure when internally divided and not represented by the conservative party. These case studies indicate that the bargaining process within the legislature plays a significant role in the formation of public policies, differing from the claims of an imperial presidency.

In order to ensure that a variety of interests are represented in the legislative process, stake-holders must be able to access the aggregation and mediation process of conflicting interests within political parties.

Series  
Report  
22-01

## Monitoring the government's future response policy

P.I Min Bo-gyeong

This study presents criteria for evaluating the government's mid- to long-term strategy and society's ability to respond to future events. Moreover, a future response monitoring method based on empirical data is suggested.

The political importance of a social safety net will increase further as the future policy environment changes as a result of, for example, deepening inequality due to technological development and a greater income gap and polarization due to industrial structure transformation. Based on an analysis of income distribution and employment indicators to examine Korea's social safety net, Korea's disposable income inequality was found to be high due to low public social welfare expenditure, despite relatively low market income inequality. Income-centered national social insurance could thus become a new social safety net paradigm that responds to changes in the policy environment.

Demographic changes due to super-aging represent beneficial progress in terms of health but can act as a risk factor that threatens the sustainability of Korean society. An analysis of indicators such as healthy life expectancy, unmet medical care rates, and healthcare expenditure per capita confirmed that better integration of prevention and treatment is necessary to ensure the sustainability of healthcare finance.

As the number of foreign residents, such as workers and marriage migrants, increases, Korean society faces a multicultural era, so the importance of social integration needs to be emphasized. An examination of foreign immigrants, changes in worker inclusion, multicultural acceptability, and the migrant hospitality index revealed that the level of inclusiveness in Korea is low compared to international statistics, and the integrated index is lower than global average.

To further specify the monitoring plan, a future society response indicator system derived from the National Assembly Futures Institute was linked to the mid- to long-term plan evaluation, and a national-level future response monitoring plan was developed. This in turn led to a future vision, mid- to long-term plans, and related programs aimed at achieving a desirable image of the future Korean society. Through this, policies in the field of the government-provided childcare were examined. As women's participation in the labor market increased, the existing family care function at home was weakened and the demand for formal care increased; however, the socialization of childcare was evaluated as insufficient. Indices that can respond to the socialization of childcare in the future society are the acceptance rates of national and public daycare centers and the rate of use of infant care and early childhood education services. Monitoring was possible by linking the social response indicators to the mid- to long-term plans in the field of the socialization of childcare.

As future case study, a more balanced development policy should be monitored to assess the spatial inequality that is excessively concentrated in the Seoul metropolitan area and large cities. The current future society response index simply looks at the data by dividing it into metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. It is therefore necessary to investigate more diverse types of data, such as small and medium-sized cities, rural areas, and fishing villages, and to establish and implement future strategies that are suitable for these regions.

Working  
Paper  
22-01

## Preliminary Study on Green Transition and Environmental Conflict

P.I Kim Eun-Ah

This study endeavors to diagnose the trajectory and performance of South Korea's green transition in comparison to those of other developed nations, and to propose scenarios for resolving the environmental conflicts that impede this transition process. The concept of green transition is defined, and a set of "green transition indicators" are derived from the OECD's green growth indicator system, with suggestions for enhancing the indicator system. Utilizing these indicators, the status and direction of green transition in several key countries were analyzed. Despite the increase in natural and environmental productivity brought about by South Korea's high economic growth rate, the country's overall green transition performance is found to be negatively impacted by rapid warming and deteriorating air quality. Environmental conflicts that arise during the green transition process are classified into three categories: conflicts in regulatory policy transition, location conflicts, and international conflicts, with the characteristics of each type summarized. Four scenarios for resolving these conflicts are presented, based on the presence of relevant international/ domestic policies, the availability of conflict resolution methods other than negotiation, and the possibility of written agreements through negotiation. This study also proposes an integrative conceptual model linking green transition and environmental conflict resolution scenarios, as a foundation for devising a strategy to improve South Korea's green transition performance. Finally, future research topics were discovered, and a mid-to-long-term research framework is suggested based on the findings of this study.

# Women and Futures of Peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula

P.I Kim Tae-Kyung

The objective of this study is to examine and anticipate the evolution of sustainable peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula, with a particular focus on the perspective of women. By delving into the perspectives and aspirations of women in relation to peacebuilding from a mid-to-long-term standpoint, we aim to promote changes in the current peace process on the Korean Peninsula, where the participation and representation of women remain inadequate. This study employs a qualitative research methodology through the utilization of Focus Group Interviews (FGI) with a sample population of women who possess an inclination toward issues of peace and security. Through the examination of the perspectives and experiences of these participants, this study aims to provide insight into the gendered dimensions of security and peace discourse and how they reflect the sociocultural context in which individuals internalize gender-specific attitudes, values, practices, and norms. The study is guided by the UN Women, Peace, Security (WPS) agenda and comprises three distinct sub-topics: the intersection of women and daily safety, the relationship between women and their workplace and home environments, and the broader implications of these issues for women as a whole. The findings of our Focused Group Interview (FGI) study, which surveyed a sample of five groups of 25 women, ranging in age from their 20s to 60s and residing in the city of Seoul, indicate that women perceive peace as a multifaceted concept encompassing elements such as personal safety, quality of life, equality, and fairness. Our FGI participants consistently highlighted that South Korea is not a safe society for women and that gender inequality persists in workplaces and families, despite the absence of legal discrimination. Regarding peace on the Korean Peninsula, the participants expressed a diverse array of perceptions of threats and offered a wide range of suggestions for achieving future peace and integration. Our results on women's preferences for safety in daily life, the assurance of quality of life, and the attainment of equality and justice suggest that peace should be comprehensively defined in terms of women's human security and human rights for sustainable peacebuilding. Furthermore, the study highlights the need for peacebuilding efforts aimed at achieving "positive peace" to be implemented in conjunction with traditional "negative peace" efforts in the peace process on the Korean Peninsula.



Working  
Paper  
22-03

## Regional Development Policy Issues in the Era of Great Transformation

P.I Min Bo-gyeong

As Korea faces an era of population decline, it is necessary to change its existing regional development strategy based on the quantitative growth of the population.

Regional development policies should be established in a way that responds to macroscopic future environmental changes; thus, it is necessary to seek future-oriented development plans from an integrated perspective with a dynamic approach that considers both such environmental changes as well as future demographic changes.

First, since current trends such as the continuing low birth rate and the decrease in marriage rate inevitably accompany a decrease in population, it is necessary to establish a future strategy by viewing the current trend of population decline as a constant. However, it is also necessary to make parallel efforts to slow the pace of change so that the social system can respond. While regional development strategies so far have focused on maintaining the local population size and promoting a population influx to maintain the existing socio-economic system, measures to change the existing system in line with changes in the demographic structure must also be prepared.

Second, an efficient spatial strategy to respond to population decline is compact network development. In particular, in rural areas where the population is declining, it is necessary to make the utmost effort not to decrease the quality of public services used by residents in the region, and it is desirable to create hubs focused on living infrastructure.

Third, regional development should be led by the local government and supported by the central government. Under the centralized system of the past, the logic of the Seoul metropolitan area and the national government were first applied to regional development strategies, but this is now shifting to decentralization, civic engagement, and diversification, requiring a customized regional development strategy.

Finally, strategies are needed to improve residents' quality of life so that they can be satisfied wherever they live. Efforts are needed to improve the overall quality of life in the region, rather than focusing only on the quantity of population, such as the number of births and population inflow. To prevent population outflow in the region, it is desirable to build high-quality settlement conditions, such as jobs, housing, education, transportation, medical care, and culture.

# Geopolitical Implications of Economic Sanctions against Russia

P.I Park, Sung Jun

The international community, represented by major economies such as the United States and European Union, has imposed stringent economic sanctions against Russia in response to its invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. These sanctions include a comprehensive ban on high-tech exports, exclusion of Russian banks from the SWIFT network, and prohibition of access to foreign exchange reserves held abroad by the Russian central bank. Additionally, imports of Russian oil have been suspended. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the resultant sanctions are expected to have profound geopolitical implications for the global arena.

The current examination aims to examine the complex economic and geopolitical implications of the sanctions levied against Russia. The study begins by offering a comprehensive examination of the sanctions, including a thorough analysis of their consequences. This is followed by an in-depth exploration of the concept of weaponized interdependence, with a focus on its relationship to the ongoing energy crisis in Europe.

Subsequently, the geopolitical implications of the sanctions are analyzed, with a particular focus on the intricate relationships between nations in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the resulting sanctions. The study also examines the global financial system, with a focus on the role of the United States and its impact on the existing system, as well as the potential offered by the alternative financial system proposed by China.

Working  
Paper  
22-05

## Deinstitutionalization Policy for the Disabled in Korea: History, Current Status, and Challenges

P.I Lee, Sang-Jic

The study aims to examine the current status of the deinstitutionalization policy for the disabled in Korea, in the context of changes in the care system. The study notes that with the need for an alternative care relationship neither provided by family members nor the state, the demands and practices of deinstitutionalization led by disabled individuals currently in facilities raise fundamental questions about the existing, facility-oriented social welfare system. The report explores the history of the deinstitutionalization movement and the societal response to it. The study suggests that the meaning of deinstitutionalization needs to be more fully understood, and practical methods for achieving it should be actively and flexibly explored. Finally, the study emphasizes the need for a comprehensive review of the structural characteristics of the Korean social welfare system, as well as a closer examination of experimental deinstitutionalization practices as future research tasks.

# Policy process of the retirement age system - Analysis of Comparative Cases in Korea and Japan

P.I Jung, Hae-Yoon

Korea is rapidly becoming an aging society, and by 2026, it will become a super-aged society, with 65-year-olds accounting for 20% of the population. There have been many discussions about the need to improve the employment system in general, including the retirement system, and various overseas-related systems have been introduced.

However, compared to research on the system itself, comparative research on systems from other countries on the process of creating policies for the elderly has been rare.

Although the social conditions differ from country to country, it is difficult to expect the same effect if only similar laws and systems are introduced. Furthermore, the system of extending the employment period of the elderly may cause conflicts of interest in various situations between companies and workers, between elderly workers and young workers, and between regular and non-regular workers. If the foundations of high-level coordination and compromise between actors are weak, the system will be difficult to sustain and the desired effects will not occur.

This research compares and analyzes the institutionalization process of the retirement system for those over 60 years old enforced in Korea with the case of Japan. Japan is a good example because it has experienced a declining birthrate and aging population before South Korea, and the conditions of the employment system are similar.

I will examine the differences in the process of discussion and decision by the Diet and corporatism such as the process of passing bills, and the speed of enforcement through Japanese cases and make comparisons to our system. Based on the results of the analysis, the alternatives of the decision process of Korea's retirement policy are suggested at the level of the National Assembly.

Working  
Paper  
22-07

## China's Diplomacy toward the Developing states and its Implication for the Future of US-China Strategic Competition

P.I Cha Jung-mi

As the strategic competition between the United States and China intensifies, various factors have emerged as crucial components in determining the outcome. While traditional considerations such as technology, military prowess, and diplomacy remain important, the cultivation and strengthening of solidarity groups based on national narrative and identity have increasingly come to the fore as decisive factors in this competition. In response to China's growing influence, the United States has made it a key strategy to form alliances with nations that share similar values and perspectives, known as "like-minded countries." This strategy involves emphasizing the distinctions between democratic and authoritarian governance, and utilizing this dichotomy to mobilize and organize friendly nations in opposition to China's rise. In this way, the United States aims to build a coalition of nations united by shared democratic ideals in order to counter China's expansion in the strategic arena. In response to the West's strategy of positioning China as a separate entity and aligning with countries that share similar perspectives, China has focused on strengthening diplomatic relations with nations in the global southern hemisphere, such as the BRICS and Group of 77. This serves as a countermeasure to the West's attempts to isolate China and expand the country's network of allies. Under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, the strategic competition between China and the United States has intensified, with the West continuing to impose checks on China and raise concerns about human rights issues. To counteract this, China has placed a greater emphasis on solidarity and cooperation with developing countries. By positioning itself as a member of the developing world and defining its support for these nations as "South-South cooperation," China aims to assist other developing countries in their own development. The Belt and Road Initiative has been particularly emphasized as a key platform for this new form of south-south cooperation, serving as a framework for grouping together friendly developing countries that support China's rise.

This study examines China's diplomacy towards developing countries and its strategy of South-South cooperation, with a focus on the formation of an in-group alliance that supports China's ascent. The analysis centers on the One Belt One Road initiative and the concept of a "community of shared future for mankind" during the Xi Jinping era and explores how China positions itself as a developing country within the framework of South-South cooperation. The study delves into the dynamics of US-China strategic competition, in the context of othering and self-grouping, particularly in terms of authoritarianism versus democracy and developed versus developing countries. Additionally, the study

examines how China employs self-categorization and strategic mobilization in its diplomacy with developing countries, particularly during times of political and diplomatic crises. Lastly, the study concludes by analyzing the implications of China's diplomacy towards the developing states for the future of US-China relations, and the future of the Korean Peninsula.

Working  
Paper  
22-08

## Perceptions about the future and policy preferences: A survey of Legislators in the 21st National Assembly

P.I Park Hyeon-Seok

Our study endeavors to explore potential avenues for cross-party collaboration within the National Assembly by examining policy preferences among legislators from different parties, identifying both areas of convergence and divergence. Our survey results reveal that a significant proportion of legislators from the two major parties share concerns over the pressing issues of rising inequality and political polarization. However, the Democratic Party of Korea and the People Power Party exhibit sharp partisan differences in their approaches to tackling these challenges. While both parties recognize the need for the National Assembly to address demographic change and an aging society, the Democratic Party of Korea leans towards supporting the expansion of immigration as a solution to population decline, while opinions within the People Power Party are divided. Furthermore, the Democratic Party of Korea prioritizes the energy transition and climate change as critical policy areas, whereas the People Power Party views deregulation as a means to advance science and technology.

## 3. Brief Reports

### (1) National Future Strategic Insight

No. 36

#### Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society

**Writer** Kim You-bean

This report points out that Korea has displayed unprecedented rapid economic growth, but on the other hand, individuals and societies suffer from inequality, polarization, antagonism and confrontation, thereby envisioning “Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society”, emphasizing the need for transition to a society where individuals and communities are not sacrificed for the national development goal but design the future together as equal subjects, and value quality rather than quantitative expansion. The researchers present “autonomy and decentralization”, “diversity”, “priority to the socially vulnerable” as values we have to direct towards, with 12 specific mid- to long-term agendas under four goals “individual capacity and quality of life”, “harmonized community”, “paradigm shift and sustainable growth” and “mediation and cooperation against domestic/international conflicts”.

The report is intended to focus on mid- to long-term agendas that three governments should continue to push forward, considering that a new government will be launched in 2022. By analyzing the issues of consensus, potential conflict, and fierce confrontation by each agenda from various perspectives, the report presents a topic for expanding social conversation in the future.

This report has been prepared to display the key points of “Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society” of the National Mid-to-Long-Term Agenda Committee (“Committee”), which is an advisory body under the Speaker of the National Assembly established at the end of November 2020 to discover national tasks and future issues required to be continuously discussed beyond the five-year term of the administration.

Future Vision 2037 Report is the outcome of Committee-supported research conducted over the past year by forming a joint research team led by NAFI, other government-funded research institutes under the jurisdiction of the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities and Social Sciences (NRC) and the National Research Council of Science & Technology (NST), and 60 experts from major universities.



No. 37

## 20 Years of the Post Disability Movement and 20 Years Since Disability Rights Legislation: From “Right to Move” to “Deinstitutionalization”

**Writer** Lee, Sang-Jic

This report examines the societal changes in South Korea over the past 40 years or 20 years from the perspective of the disability rights movement, and urges the collective effort to shape the future of Korean society in the next 20 years. Noting that the impact of the disability rights movement has materialized in the form of disability rights legislation, the report describes their relationship in major phases. The report highlights that the Disabilities Rights Act and the Amendment Bill on Welfare of the Disabled proposed by the 21st National Assembly mark a new phase in the 20- to 40-year history of disability rights legislation, and predicts that the next 20 years of Korean society will be determined by how these bills are passed and implemented.

No. 38

## Findings of Korean’s Happiness Survey, 2021

**Writer** Heo, Jongho

According to Koreans’ Happiness Survey, 2021, the average overall happiness score of all Koreans was 6.56 (response range: 0-10), a slight but statistically significant decrease from 6.83 in 2020. The decrease in overall happiness can be attributed to the negative effects of the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic (decreased income, reduced social relationships, etc.).

In particular, vulnerable groups with low levels of happiness, such as the elderly, low-educated people, those with low economic status, precarious workers, single-person households, those living in unstable housing conditions, basic livelihood recipients, and multicultural families, experienced larger declines in happiness levels compared to the previous year, demonstrating a widening of happiness inequality.

This indicates the need for in-depth research on ways to increase the happiness levels of vulnerable groups in the future, and to seek political and legislative solutions based on the research.

## The Future of the Republic of Korea and Education: 10 Education Agendas

**Writer** Kim Hyeon Kon

This report examines the past, present, and future of education in Korea and suggests 10 education agendas for a better future: (1) Transition of educational paradigm, (2) Establishment of an educational vision, (3) Enactment of the National Charter of Education and Learning, (4) Creation of a national education learning fund, (5) Comprehensive expansion of creative education, (6) Decentralization of educational authority and responsibility with enhanced autonomy, (7) Individualized education, (8) Lifelong education system, (9) Health and sports education, and (10) Education for socially disadvantaged individuals. It highlights that education is the greatest driving force behind the development of resource-scarce Korea and will continue to be the most important engine that determines Korea's future growth and development and the future of individuals.

## Politics of Compromise and Conflict Management: Analysis of the Decision Process of Corporate Tax Rate in Korea

**Writer** Park Hyeon-Seok

This report traces the political conflicts and aspects of compromise surrounding the determination of the highest corporate tax rate in Korea since democratization. It discovered that in the domain of policy decision-making through legislation, decision-making has been achieved through compromise between the president and the assembly, as well as between the ruling party and the opposition party rather than through unilateral politics by an authoritarian president. There is widespread concern that under a presidential system, if a multiparty system is established through a mixed proportional representation system, the ruling party may not be able to secure a majority of seats. As a result, the National Assembly will be brought to a stalemate, leading to continued political turmoil. However, examining the case of the determination process of corporate tax rates reveals that despite the structural constraints of Korean politics that make inter-party cooperation difficult, political parties have been mutually cooperative. It is anticipated that if institutional conditions mature through constitutional amendments and reforms in the electoral system, the future planning function of politics, where multiple parties can engage in discussions, cooperation, and conflict management, and propose mid- and long-term policies, will be strengthened.

No. 41

## Post-COVID-19 Paradigm Shift in the U.S. Economic Policy and Implications

**Writer** Lee Sunhwa

This report introduces key discussions behind the recent shift in the United States' economic policy direction and identifies implications for Korea's economic management.

The supply-side theory, which explains the long-term growth stagnation in the U.S., assumes that potential output is determined solely by technological and demographic factors, focusing on the decline in the growth of potential output. On the other hand, Lawrence Summers proposed the secular stagnation theory, suggesting that the stagnation in the U.S. economy since the 2000s is rooted in structural deficiencies in aggregate demand. Based on a new discussion on economic growth, there is an ongoing shift in policy consensus towards supporting the government's aggressive fiscal policy and the business adjustment function of fiscal policy from a focus on monetary policy. While it remains uncertain whether this new policy paradigm will be successful, the shift in the U.S. economic paradigm carries significant implications as a key signal for policy transitions in advanced capitalist countries, including the Republic of Korea.

No. 42

## Mid- to Long-term Prospects and Implications for Changes in the Korean Economic Society by Digital Transformation Scenario

**Writer** Yeo Yeong-jun

This report focuses on the potential opportunities and risks underlying rapid digital transformation and technological changes and potential issues that may arise from the gap between technological changes and the socio-economic system. As a strategic future forecast study, the report identified the mid- to long-term socio-economic impacts of environmental changes in the future digital transformation era and provided policy implications for responding to the digital transformation era.

The analysis has revealed that if the institutional and political environments do not evolve in line with the pace of technological change, potential side effects resulting from the bias of technological change in the era of digital transformation can be amplified, leading to polarization in the labor market and worsening income inequality. As a future vision for the digital transformation era, it proposes a "creative learning" innovative system that promotes interaction between the supply and demand of jobs (skills) in the race between digital transformation technology and learning.

## Five major impact areas of climate change and legislative agenda for adaptation

Writer Kim Eun-Ah

This study examines the impacts of climate change that are likely to have large social impacts through network and topic analysis of climate change impacts covered in the IPCC Assessment Reports 1-6, which are considered the most authoritative literature for predicting the impacts of climate change. The analysis identified five major impact areas with great ripple effects: water resources management, conservation of marine environment, climate and health, natural disaster response, and food supply.

The report assessed the legislative activities focused on the five major impact areas of climate change, and analyzed the status of bill proposals. Additionally, to supplement the analysis of the rationale and key contents of the proposed bills, the existing major laws related to areas where significant impacts are expected but have limited or no bill proposals (climate and health, food supply, and natural disaster response) were examined.

Considering the reality that climate change is difficult to become a major agenda in all policy areas, the report suggested it may be worth considering the enactment of climate change adaptation laws to ensure stable implementation of key policies to enhance climate change resilience, and proposed a legislative agenda for the high-impact areas of climate change.

## The National Assembly Should Reduce the Frequency of Using the Words “Nation” and “People”

Writer Park Sang-hoon

If there are terms or concepts that are frequently used in the National Assembly that have been overused in a way that do not correspond to the values of democracy, they are “nation” and “the people.” This report critically analyzes this practice of using political language in the National Assembly and highlights the importance of a language environment in which political language containing pluralistic values such as government, society, community, civil society, members of society, and citizens naturally coexist with each other and diverse voices of our society can be expressed through parliamentary politics.

No. 45

## Future Outlook Framework and Improvement Agenda

**Writer** Park Seong-won

This report presents a new framework and process for future outlook by addressing the questions of “what should be the goal of future outlook, what process should it take, and ultimately, what should it propose?” The key points include the need to specify the value-oriented goals of future outlook, verify the rigor and validity of forecasting methodology, provide various content of future outlook, and propose strategies and action plans for future outlook.

Based on a new approach to future outlook, the National Assembly Futures Institute aims to forecast the future of diverse citizens and individuals and project future society from an integrated perspective rather than sector-specific perspective. The institute is seeking to discover emerging citizens, who are currently a minority but may become the majority in the future, and project their lives in light of the changing future environment.

No. 46

## Lifelong Learning Policy Recommendations to Improve Social Mobility of Vulnerable Groups in the Labor Market

**Writer** Sung Moon-ju

This study analyzed the experiences of lifelong learning participation among vulnerable groups in the labor market, who are greatly influenced by economic and industrial structural changes and labor market volatility, and their perceptions of social mobility. The analysis revealed that the common motivation for engaging in lifelong learning among vulnerable workers was to improve their income levels through employment, reemployment, and skill enhancement. The study also revealed that the types of lifelong learning that are most effective for vulnerable workers varied depending on their occupations, and it was found that sustained participation in lifelong learning, accumulation of learning outcomes, and acquisition of learning outcomes recognized by the labor market could be linked to increased social mobility.

Based on these findings, the study highlighted that in order for lifelong learning to contribute to enhancing social mobility, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive learning counseling service system to promote participation in lifelong learning among vulnerable groups in the labor market, improve the systematic nature of lifelong learning to facilitate skill improvement in substance, and establish a social recognition system for lifelong learning outcomes.

**No. 47**

## **Analysis of Social Risks by Life Cycle: Focusing on the Difference Based on Income Level and Poverty**

**Writer** Lee Chae-jeong

This report categorizes the social risks (mental health, physical health, and unemployment) experienced by individuals across the life cycle and analyzed how the impact of these risks varies according to existing inequality factors (monetary poverty and material deprivation).

The report has empirically analyzed that poverty is associated with a range of life cycle risks, and that material deprivation, which implies direct experiences of poverty, is linked to a wide range of areas, from physical and mental health to unemployment.

Based on this, the report emphasized that the various life cycle crises triggered by experiences of poverty are sequential and overlapping, and therefore, there is a need for a systematic view of the patterns of risks according to the life cycle and to develop a detailed policy design that takes into account the relationship with experiences of poverty.

No. 48

## Analysis of Happiness in Single-person Households

**Writer** Min Bo-gyeong

This study examines the current status of the rapidly increasing number of single-person households using data from the Koreans' Happiness Survey, 2021 and draws policy implications for future society by analyzing their happiness.

The analysis revealed that both single-person households and multi-person households tended to have significantly higher levels of happiness, when they have higher levels of satisfaction with living standards, satisfaction with health, satisfaction with future security, satisfaction with work, and trust in others. Examining the factors influencing happiness among three groups: young single-person households under 30, middle-aged single-person households between 40 to 50, and elderly single-person households above 60, distinct features were observed by age group.

By establishing the role of local communities and the government as complementary to the existing family system, this study suggests the need for tailored strategies that reflect the characteristics of diverse single-person households, which vary by region, age, and income, allowing the local communities and the government to take on many functions previously performed by families.

No. 49

## Alternative Strategies for the Korean Welfare System

**Writer** Lee Sunhwa

Based on the perspective of welfare capitalism, this study proposes a new alternative welfare system that responds to the uniqueness of the Korean socio-economic system. The Korean welfare system is characterized by "regressive selectivity," in which welfare benefits intended to respond to social risks such as unemployment, illness, and old age are concentrated among those with relatively stable employment and income. In the face of a slowdown in Korea's potential growth rate and jobless growth, this welfare system is expected to be unsustainable.

Three alternative strategies to overcome the contradictions in the current system were proposed: reorganizing the national employment insurance into an income-based social insurance, expanding the minimum income guarantee for those excluded from social insurance coverage, and establishing an industrial structure and increasing human capital to provide universal social services.

## Koreans' Perceptions of Allocation: Implications for the "Meritocracy" Debate

**Writer** Lee, Sang-Jic

This report examines the meaning of "meritocracy" by analyzing the perception of "resource allocation criteria" among Koreans based on the Koreans' Happiness Survey, 2021.

Pointing out that the ambiguous performance-oriented system, also referred as "ideally effort-based, but practically performance-based" system, may be what Koreans think of as meritocracy today, the report highlights the need to thoroughly examine the bright and dark sides of "meritocracy" as a criterion for resource allocation.

## The Main Conflict Issues and Stakeholder Analysis of the Coal Phase-out Process in Korea

**Writer** Jeong Hoon

The phase-out of coal is the most fundamental and crucial prerequisite for the transition to a carbon-neutral society, and major countries, including Korea, are pursuing coal phase-out policies. Coal power generation has been a key energy source driving global industrial and economic development, and the transition away from coal is expected to result in various conflicts and costs for related industries, workers, and local communities. Korea has set a target of coal phase-out by 2050. Before fully implementing this policy, it is necessary to identify potential social conflicts that may arise during the transition process and develop policy measures to resolve them.

In this study, expert focus group interviews were conducted to identify possible conflict issues during the coal phase-out process considering the domestic situation, and the key points of these conflict issues and the involved stakeholders were analyzed. As a result, the study drew implications including establishing social dialogue governance such as a coal phase-out committee, enacting legal grounds for coal phase-out, and developing compensation measures for power generators in order to minimize social conflicts and costs arising from the coal phase-out process and promote stable coal phase-out policies.



No. 52

## Changes in Future Demographics and Old-age Income Security

**Writer** Yoo Hee-Soo

This report presents the demographic changes that Korean society has experienced in recent years and the resulting phenomena of population aging and changes in population structure. It also examines how the old-age income security system has emerged and expanded during the process of modernization and the potential impact of future demographic changes on the system.

The researchers identified three policy tasks for the future operation of the old-age income security system: (1) Establishing an adequate level of old-age income security to ensure long-term financial stability while effectively alleviating poverty in later life, (2) Considering the introduction of automatic adjustment mechanisms to cope more flexibly with future demographic changes, and (3) the need for additional measures such as extending the working life and investing in human resources for women and older workers.

No. 53

## Understanding and Utilizing the Emerging Issue Search Platform

**Writer** Kim You-bean

Picking up signs and coming up with measures have become increasingly challenging as emerging issues are not easy to predict, although they have the potential to shift existing paradigms and trends. As the existing insight-based methods that heavily rely on experts are showing their limitations, a method that utilizes mass data (research papers) to quickly find patterns that meet the definition of emerging issues with algorithms has been proposed. The National Assembly Futures Institute has developed a methodology for searching for emerging issues using “novelty”, “growth”, and “impact” as indicators through related research since 2020. Also, the institute has implemented this methodology in the form of an online platform, allowing researchers analyzing emerging issues to freely utilize and access the developed algorithms, thereby enhancing its usability. In particular, this report introduces the functions and ways to utilize the finalized online platform, aiming to contribute to the promotion of research on emerging issues and expansion of related social discussions.

## The Past, Present, and Future of the Presidential System

**Writer** Park Sang-hoon

This report aims to demonstrate that “there can be no good constitutional amendment without good politics” based on discussions on the institutional origins of the presidential system of government, its adaptation in Korea, and democratic reflections.

Given that the presidential system is not only a result of the democratization in 1987 but also ingrained in Korea’s political culture, attempting to change it may be unrealistic. In this sense, it is more valuable to make political improvements by aligning the way the presidency is fulfilled with democratic values, rather than pursuing constitutional amendments to change the presidential system itself. Only then can the formation of public opinion and political consensus necessary for constitutional amendments be realized.

## Japan’s Age-limit Retirement Policy: A Comparative Perspective with Korea

**Writer** Jung, Hae-Yoon

This report examines the characteristics and effects of the implementation process of the Japanese age-limit system to reflect on the Korean system. While the legal and institutional aspects may appear similar between the two countries, the processes of policy formation, adjustment, and decision-making differ, leading to variations in outcomes. In Japan, laws and policies serve as inherent and ultimate functions for coordinating social actions, whereas in Korea, they are perceived as external and constraining yet do not function as regulations for actors. The age-limit system is a challenge that our society needs to address, but limiting the discussion to specific legal frameworks can narrow the scope of the issue. The report highlights the need for more comprehensive policy discussions as various possibilities may be excluded and the outcomes may differ from expectations.

No. 56

## **Future Policies and Resilient Innovation Strategies in the Post-COVID-19 Era**

**Writer** Yeo Yeong-jun

In this study, in order to propose mid- to long-term policy tasks for strengthening resilience in the post-COVID-19 era, key patterns of social change unfolding globally after COVID-19 were examined and scenario-based policy tasks were proposed. The study examines the main considerations for future-oriented innovation policies to strengthen the resilience of the national innovation system in response to the extensive impacts brought about by COVID-19. It also identifies the key drivers characterizing the environmental changes in the COVID-19 era and explores various possibilities for environmental changes in the COVID-19 era based on their interactions. Additionally, based on the key approaches and analysis results, the study proposes the “3A (Anticipation, Alliancing, and Adaptation)” strategy for transitioning to a resilient innovative system.

No. 57

## **Implications of a Just Transition Policy through Opinions from Key Stakeholders over Coal Phase-out Conflict: Focus on Workers and Local Residents**

**Writer** Jeong Hoon

This study aimed to draw implications for a just transition policy by collecting opinions of workers and local residents, who are key stakeholders involved in the major conflict issues related to coal phase-out. The survey participants were selected on a small scale, taking into consideration their understanding of coal phase-out policy and the representativeness of their opinions as stakeholders. The survey questionnaire was designed to inquire about their awareness of the climate crisis and coal phase-out policy, the major conflict issues surrounding coal phase-out, and the direction of the just transition policy. According to the survey results, both the workers and local residents, who are the main victims of coal phase-out policy, showed a high level of awareness regarding the climate crisis and coal phase-out policy. However, opinions differed on conflict issues and the direction of the just transition policy by

each stakeholder group according to their positions and situations. Based on these findings, several implications were drawn, including the need for active involvement of the National Assembly in establishing and implementing a just transition policy in relation to coal phase-out, to lay a foundation for achieving carbon neutrality favorably.

No. 58

## Where Do Young People Live and Where Do They Move To?

**Writer** Min Bo-gyeong

Recent outmigration of young people from rural areas is a major cause of population decline and economic downturn in those areas, particularly the outmigration to metropolitan areas exacerbates regional imbalance. This study seeks to find answers to where and why young people are moving and to draw political implications for improving the quality of youths' lives and establish future strategies for the areas.

Looking at the changes in interregional population migration patterns, there is an overall decrease in the scale of interregional migration. However, youth population migration is relatively active, with a tendency towards moving to the metropolitan areas. Since the main reasons for youth migration are "employment" and "housing" this study suggests the need for regional strategies targeting the youth, including the creation of decent job opportunities and housing support policies in line with their preferences.

## **Improvement Directions of University Education for Enhancing Innovative Capabilities of Talented People: Learning Support and the Development of Diagnostic Indicators**

**Writer** Sung Moon-ju

Changes in university education are required to strengthen innovation capabilities for the sustainable development of the nation economy through innovation in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. Also, policy discussions and support for effective learning support are needed to enhance the innovative capabilities of university students who are in the stage of preparing for entry into the labor market. However, there are relatively less policy discussions on changes in teaching method in specific educational settings compared to discussions on changing the content and curriculum of university education.

The study aims to explore directions and strategies for enhancing the effectiveness of learning support in relation to the changing direction of university education to strengthen the innovation capabilities of talented people. Thus, it presented the “diagnostic indicator for learning support to enhance innovative capabilities of university students” developed based on learning paradigms, learning types, and learning support strategies that should be emphasized in the new environment, as well as implications and ways of utilization.

## (2) International Strategic Foresight

No. 7

### **Global Perceptions of the U.S.-China Competition for Technological Hegemony, Implications for South Korean Diplomacy, and the Role of the Assembly**

**Writer** Cha Jung-mi

The escalation of the U.S.-China battle for technological hegemony is not only affecting the two countries, but also countries around the world. Countries around the world are closely observing the impact and contemplating their own strategic directions and responses. Analyzing the mid- to long-term effects of the U.S.-China fight for technological hegemony and considering strategies is not only a challenge for Korea, but shared by countries globally.

Starting from these concerns, this study analyzed global perceptions and strategies in the era of the U.S.-China competition for technological hegemony and provided suggestions for the direction of Korea's diplomatic strategies and the role of the assembly. The study highlighted that as a "global innovation leader," Korea should take the lead in core technologies and drive global cooperation, while the assembly should support this by enacting legislation and allocating budgets based on open technology sovereignty.

No. 8

## The Change in the International Order and the Geopolitical Implications of the Ukraine crisis

**Writer** Park, Sung Jun

As the U.S.-China competition for technological hegemony intensifies, there is a growing trend of the reshuffling (decoupling) of the supply chain between the U.S. and China, especially in high-tech industries. Additionally, the diplomatic strategies of the U.S. and China are leading to the consolidation and confrontation of democratic and authoritarian camps. The recent Russian invasion of Ukraine and the subsequent economic sanctions against Russia further highlights such dynamics.

This report analyzes such trend in the international order and examines the geopolitical implications of the Ukraine crisis as an extension of the U.S.-China rivalry. The possibility of bloc formation in the global economy, an alternative global financial system centered around the authoritarian camp, the potential conflicts between energy transitions and energy security, and the intensification of confrontation between the democratic and authoritarian camps are examined. Based on these discussions, the report derives implications for economic security and the international strategic landscape.

No. 9

## "Green Détente": Exploring the Future of Peacebuilding through Environmental Cooperation

**Write** Kim Tae-Kyung

This report was initiated to study the issue of the need to fully examine the various possibilities of how to link the issues of environment and peace in order to transform the "Green Détente," proposed as a commitment for peace on the Korean Peninsula by the Yoon administration, into a feasible policy for the future.

By examining the theoretical discussions in peacebuilding related to the nature of "Green Détente," the report looked into what efforts should logically precede the realization of "Green Détente" as a viable policy vision. The report also explored the theoretical concepts involved in the transition to "Green," representing environmental cooperation, to "Détente," which signifies a structural transformation of Cold War-like conflicts towards peacebuilding, and the necessary preconditions, stages, and mechanisms for achieving peacebuilding through environmental cooperation.

## U.S.-China Technological Rivalry and Restructuring of Global Supply Chains

**Writer** Park, Sung Jun

This report analyzes the U.S.-China competition for technological hegemony and the resulting restructuring of global supply chains, and derives implications for South Korea from the analysis. More specifically, it analyzes the vulnerabilities and restructuring landscape of global supply chains due to changes in the competitiveness of the U.S. and China in high-tech, major U.S. legislative cases related to high-tech, and geopolitical factors.

Based on these findings, the report suggests that we should inspect the stability of our supply chain, actively participate in the restructuring of the global supply chain and the international economic order, and secure a position in the global supply chain by strengthening technological competitiveness. The report also highlights the need for institutional measures to protect advanced technologies.

## U.S.-China Strategic Competition and the Rise of Science and Technology Diplomacy

**Writer** Cha Jung-mi

This study focuses on the strategic competition between the U.S. and China the intensifying science and technology diplomacy competition, and analyzed the specific aspects of science and technology diplomacy competition pursued by both countries in order to secure the technological and diplomatic advantage. In particular, the study analyzed the science and technology diplomacy competition between the U.S. and China from the perspectives of “diplomacy for science,” which leverages diplomacy to secure an advantage in key emerging technology competition, and “science and technology for diplomacy,” which utilizes the elements of science and technology to expand national influence and strengthen solidarity within a bloc. The study highlighted that Korea’s science and technology diplomacy should be established as an integrated strategy that links national interests with global aspirations and needs, and aligns the science and technology environment with diplomatic goals.



No. 12

## **Korean Diaspora and Peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula**

**Writer** Kim Tae-Kyung

This report explores the existential position of the Korean diaspora between their home country and host country, as well as the practical implications of the Korean diaspora for peacebuilding in the context of the historical conflicts and enduring division on the Korean Peninsula. The report examined examples of the Korean diaspora's role in peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula, including the third identity of Koreans in Japan, the peace movement of Korean-American women, and the North and South Korean defector community in the UK. By looking into these cases, the report provided reflections on how to prepare for the integration of people and the structural and cultural transformation that peacebuilding implies in the mid- to long-term.

No. 13

## **Mid- to Long-term Future Strategy for the Korean Peninsula: Unified Governance on the Korean Peninsula**

**Writer** Kim Tae-Kyung

The mid- to long-term future of peace and shared prosperity on the Korean Peninsula fundamentally depends on the question of whether it is possible to establish a new unit for a unified Korean Peninsula that transcends the multilayered rifts and division between the two Koreas. The report defined “collective governance,” which facilitates sustainable peacebuilding on a unified Korean Peninsula, as a concept that embraces the realization of collective institutionalization, as well as the civil society as a “community of people.” The report proposed a differentiated methodology for integration that emerged from the long-term and gradual integration process of the European Union while presenting the collective governance of the Korean Peninsula as a mid- to long-term future strategy.

## (3) Futures Brief

No. 5

### Assessment of Future Impact of Science and Technology: European Parliament 2021 Report “Our Response to Unprecedented Issues”

Writer Park Seong-won

The brief is based on a report containing a parliamentary evaluation for science and technology to respond to COVID-19 by the European Parliament Technology Assessment Network (EPTA). NAFI participates in the EPTA as an associate member. For rapidly addressing social and economic impacts of COVID-19 on the vulnerable groups, parliaments of each country have urged scientific and technological efforts such as provision of COVID-19 response information using advanced IT and the development of vaccines and therapeutics, and also jointly made efforts to respond to the crisis by establishing committees and social channels in which the government, experts, and citizens participate together.

In 2021 report, EPTA evaluated that they were impressed by Korea's efforts to track confirmed cases using advanced IT, to share data such as medical resources, and to gather experts and citizens for discussion on future prospects and countermeasures via the National Assembly.

No. 6

### Environmental conflict trends in Northeast Asia and sustainable conflict resolution strategies

Writer Kim Eun-Ah

The report suggested response strategies for environmental conflicts in Northeast Asia by analyzing the trends of international environmental conflict issues already existing in Northeast Asia and comparing the conditions for resolving the pollutant transfer issue between countries in the past and

the conditions for environmental conflicts in Northeast Asia existing today.

Exposure to hazardous substances is a significant threat to human health, and the risk of pollutants flowing from Northeast Asian countries and into Korea is expected to continue or even increase. Therefore, there is a need to draw up a joint response strategy among Northeast Asian countries to reduce pollutant emissions and strengthen safety management standards to protect public health.

When deriving a joint response strategy for Northeast Asian countries, it is necessary to shift the perspective towards promising collecting efforts to reduce risks in the future beyond simply addressing ongoing issues. The report proposed strengthening transparent information exchange and expanding the scope of cooperation comprehensively, encompassing cooperation content and regions.

## No. 7

# Window of Opportunity to Identify Emerging Issues: Top 10 Emerging Issues Related to Conflict and Their Implications

**Writer** Park Seong-won, Kim You-bean

Emerging issues were not clearly evident and rarely garnered policymakers' attention until they started to shift into trends and exerted significant influence on society. This study developed a method to identify issues that are likely to become trends in the future, and to prevent researcher bias in issue identification, by using an automated algorithm to filter through a large amount of literature, identified emerging keywords, and formed them into emerging issues.

Using our internally developed emerging issue detection algorithm based on the WoS (Web of Science) database over the past five years and focusing on "conflict" cases, we derived the top 30 keywords that meet the criteria of novelty, scalability, and impact.

## The Nine Emerging Issues Derived through “Unprecedented” Keywords

**Writer** Park Seong-won, Kim You-bean

In this study, English literature from the past five years was searched through by using the keyword “unprecedented” in the WoS (Web of Science) database. Then, nine emerging issues from politics, economics, and international aspects that constitute the external environment, and social relationships, living environment, and technology that constitute the internal environment were analyzed.

A response system that focuses on the correlation between fields of issues is needed. The study proposed that in order for the government to politically respond to the multi-layered and complex nature of emerging issues, it should hold regular meetings with related departments to discover emerging issues and come up with a solution.

## The Rise of Emerging Citizens and the Social Landscape: Future Dialogues with Citizens from Six Regions

**Writer** Park Seong-won

In this study, emerging citizens who experience deepening social problems such as climate crisis, South-North conflict, unbalanced development, residential insecurity, family dissolution, technological disparity, and environmental destruction were discovered, and we engaged in future dialogues with them.

Emerging citizens pointed out several social issues, including government policies that drive citizens away if they fail to quickly achieve their dreams, policies that invest in external appearances and neglect accumulation of cultural assets, ongoing conflict between economic growth and environmental preservation and the lack of solutions, a culture that discriminates against minorities and vulnerable groups when society feels insecure, the dissolution of families and communities along with the weakening of social care, and a government that destroys the future generations and the future environment, and stressed that the government should address these problems to ensure that more citizens do not experience feelings of insecurity and discouragement.

## ■ Brief Report in 2022

Classification	No.	Brief Reports	Writer	Date
National Future Strategic Insight	36	Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society	Kim You-bean	2022.01.10
	37	20 Years of the Post Disability Movement and 20 Years Since Disability Rights Legislation: From "Right to Move" to "Deinstitutionalization"	Lee, Sang-Jic	2022.01.24
	38	Key Findings of Korean's Happiness Survey, 2021	Heo, Jongho	2022.02.07
	39	The Future of the Republic of Korea and Education: 10 Education Agendas	Kim Hyeon Kon	2022.02.21
	40	Politics of Compromise and Conflict Management: Analysis of the Decision Process of Corporate Tax Rate in Korea	Park Hyeon-Seok	2022.03.07
	41	Post-COVID-19 Paradigm Shift in the U.S. Economic Policy and Implications	Lee Sunhwa	2022.03.21
	42	Mid- to Long-term Prospects and Implications for Changes in the Korean Economic Society by Digital Transformation Scenario	Yeo Yeong-jun	2022.04.04
	43	The Five Areas of Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Legislative Agenda	Kim Eun-Ah	2022.04.18
	44	The National Assembly Should Reduce the Frequency of Using the Words "Nation" and "People"	Park Sang-hoon	2022.05.02
	45	Future Outlook Framework and Improvement Agenda	Park Seong-won	2022.05.16
	46	Lifelong Learning Policy Recommendations to Improve Social Mobility of Vulnerable Groups in the Labor Market	Sung Moon-ju	2022.05.30
	47	Analysis of Social Risks by Life Cycle: Focusing on the Difference Based on Income Level and Poverty	Lee Chae-jeong	2022.06.13
	48	Analysis of Happiness in Single-person Households	Min Bo-gyeong	2022.07.11
	49	Alternative Strategies for the Korean Welfare System	Lee Sunhwa	2022.07.25
	50	Koreans' Perceptions of Allocation: Implications for the "Meritocracy" Debate	Lee, Sang-Jic	2022.08.08
	51	The Main Conflict Issues and Stakeholder Analysis of the Coal Phase-out Process in Korea	Jeong Hoon	2022.08.22
	52	Changes in Future Demographics and Old-age Income Security	Yoo Hee-Soo	2022.09.05
	53	Understanding and Utilizing the Emerging Issue Search Platform	Kim You-bean	2022.09.19
	54	The Past, Present, and Future of the Presidential System	Park Sang-hoon	2022.10.17
	55	Japan's Age-limit Retirement Policy: A Comparative Perspective with Korea	Jung, Hae-Yoon	2022.10.24
	56	Future Policies and Resilient Innovation Strategies in the Post-COVID-19 Era	Yeo Yeong-jun	2022.10.31
	57	Implications of a Just Transition Policy through Opinions from Key Stakeholders over Coal Phase-out Conflict: Focus on Workers and Local Residents	Jeong Hoon	2022.11.14

Classification	No.	Brief Reports	Writer	Date
National Future Strategic Insight	58	Where Do Young People Live and Where Do They Move To?	Min Bo-gyeong	2022.11.28
	59	Improvement Directions of University Education for Enhancing Innovative Capabilities of Talented People: Learning Support and the Development of Diagnostic Indicators	Sung Moon-ju	2022.12.12
International Strategic Foresight	7	Global Perceptions and Strategies of the U.S.-China Competition for Technological Hegemony, Implications for South Korean Diplomacy, and the Role of the Assembly	Cha Jung-mi	2022.02.14
	8	The Change in the International Order and the Geopolitical Implications of the Ukraine crisis	Park, Sung Jun	2022.04.25
	9	"Green Détente": Exploring the Future of Peacebuilding through Environmental Cooperation	Kim Tae-Kyung	2022.06.20
	10	U.S.-China Technological Rivalry and Restructuring of Global Supply Chains	Park, Sung Jun	2022.07.04
	11	U.S.-China Strategic Competition and the Rise of Science and Technology Diplomacy	Cha Jung-mi	2022.08.16
	12	Korean Diaspora and Peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula	Kim Tae-Kyung	2022.11.07
	13	Mid- to Long-term Future Strategy for the Korean Peninsula: Unified Governance on the Korean Peninsula	Kim Tae-Kyung	2022.12.19
Futures Brief	5	Assessment of Future Impact of Science and Technology: European Parliament 2021 Report "Our Response to Unprecedented Issues"	Park Seong-won	2022.01.17
	6	Environmental Conflicts in Northeast Asia and Response Strategies	Kim Eun-Ah	2022.02.28
	7	Window of Opportunity to Identify Emerging Issues: Top 10 Emerging Issues Related to Conflict and Their Implications	Park Seong-won, Kim You-bean	2022.07.18
	8	The Nine Emerging Issues Derived through "Unprecedented" Keywords	Park Seong-won, Kim You-bean	2022.10.04
	9	The Rise of Emerging Citizens and the Social Landscape: Future Dialogues with Citizens from Six Regions	Park Seong-won	2022.12.05

## 4. Directions for Research Projects in 2023

### ▣ Directions for Research Projects

- Focusing on research that aligns with the purpose of the establishment to fulfill the role as a think tank of the National Assembly
- Promote agenda-based research derived from expert groups to propose mid- to long-term development strategies and international strategies at the national level
- Share and spread major research achievements to policy customers, including members of the National Assembly, to enhance the reflection in actual policies and ultimately contribute to improving the future literacy of the people

### ▣ Key initiatives

#### • Foresight and Analysis

- Provide comprehensive research findings on future prospects to the National Assembly and the people every year as a representative report of the National Assembly Futures Institute
- A representative institute of the Republic of Korea that gathers the views of experts in diverse fields on future prospects based on data and provides research findings on future prospects using know-how in analyzing future prospects and strategies

#### • National Mid-to Long-term Development Strategies

- Carry forward research tasks focused on the 12 agendas proposed in the “Future Vision 2037” report in collaboration with multiple research teams
- A small group of people, yet consists of researchers in various fields. This unique characteristic enables the institute to conduct multidisciplinary future researches and distinguishes the National Assembly Futures Institute from other research institutes, including government-funded institutes

#### • Support for the Future Agenda of the National Assembly

- Discover and analyze future agenda to directly support the legislative activities of members of the National Assembly and provide research findings at the right time by frequently carrying out tasks, including short-term tasks, in response to the demand for future research
- Provide all the research findings in the form of brief reports to enhance readability and policy applicability for policy customers

#### • Accumulate Data on Future Research

- Use the data gathered from the Koreans’ Happiness Survey to actively promote performance dissemination activities and conduct a national survey on preferred future scenarios following the 2019 survey

## • Outcome Diffusion

- Enhance communication with policy customers, including the National Assembly, government, and people, and promote, as well as spread research performance through media diversification

## ▣ List of Research Tasks

Field	Project	Research Tasks	P.I.
Core Research	Foresight and Analysis	A Forecasting Research on the Futures of Korea	Yeo Yeong-jun
		Future strategies for regions in response to population risks	Min Bo-gyeong
		Mid- to long-term strategy in the housing sector to ensure housing stability and mitigate asset inequality	Lee Sunhwa
	National Mid- to Long-term Development Strategies	The future of labor and the role of the National Assembly: Analysis of the decision-making process and impact of the labor market and Labor-Management Relations Act system	Jung Hae-Yoon
		The reality of political polarization and solutions	Park Hyeon-Seok
		National mid- to long-term strategy for the circular economy	Kim Eun-Ah
		Research on renewable energy strategies for the transition to a carbon-neutral society	Jeong Hoon
		Mid- to long-term international strategy and parliamentary diplomacy	Cha Jung-mi
	Support for the National Assembly Future Agenda	Analysis of key future agendas by the National Assembly standing committees	Yoo Hee-Soo
		Frequent research on future agendas of the National Assembly	Yoo Hee-Soo
Fundamental Research	Accumulating Data on Future Research	Research on the happiness and values of Koreans	Heo, Jongho
		Research on future policies and public preferences	Park Seong-won
		Research on an indicator system in response to future society and monitoring	Min Bo-sgyeong
Outcome Diffusion	Outcome Diffusion	Plan and support research	Yoo Hee-Soo
		Disseminate research outcomes	Kim Byoung-Soo



# II Major Activities

1. Major Events

2. Future Contributions





# 1. Major Events

## Business agreement by National Assembly Futures Institute and Korea Social Science Data Archive and Korea Social Science Library of Seoul National University

On January 18, the NAFI signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Korea Social Science Data Archive (KOSSDA) and the Korea Social Science Library of Seoul National University and held a data deposit ceremony for the Koreans' Happiness Survey produced by the Quality of Life Data Center.

The NAFI has deposited the data of the Koreans' Happiness Survey (preliminary survey) produced in 2020 and 2021 to KOSSDA and the National Library of Korea, and shared the data with researchers and the public. The three organizations will explore ways to cooperate in utilizing the data and sharing the results of the happiness survey so that data-driven happiness research and policy-making can be actively promoted in the future.



**I Date** Jan 18, 2022

## Collaboration meeting between NAFI and UN DPPA

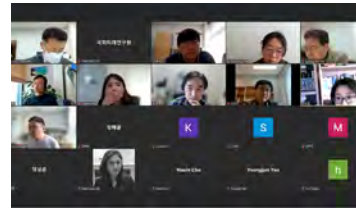
The NAFI and the UN Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UN DPPA) held a collaborative meeting. The Innovation Research Institute of the UN DPPA is promoting the "Futuring Peace in Northeast Asia" project. The NAFI has been participating in the project since 2021. During collaboration meetings, the two organizations discussed formal research collaboration and plan to strengthen global convergence research exchanges and cooperation, discover future leading research projects, and enhance research capabilities by establishing an international research network.



**I Date** Feb 10, 2022

## Briefing session for 2022 research projects

The NAFI held an online report on the launch of its 2022 research projects. Researcher Park Seong-won opened up the session on his research on Korea's future prospects, followed by a presentation by researcher Kim You-bean on his study on the operation of the National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee and strategies for institutionalizing the future system. Each researcher presented the main content of 1 of the 13 research projects and participated in a Q&A session.



**I Date** Feb. 22, 2022

## NAFI and NATV's special dialogue on "From a Growing Society to a Mature Society"

The NAFI collaborated with the National Assembly Television and aired their special dialogue about "From a Growing Society to a Mature Society," on Friday, February 25. The dialogue was designed to address key pillars of the report, including the background of the "Future Vision 2037: Transition from a Growing Society to a Mature Society" report which was published by the National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee (hereinafter the Committee), an advisory body directly under the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the process and results of proposing a new vision and future core agenda.



**I Date** Feb 25, 2022

## MOU signed by NAFI and Korea Research Institute for Local Administration

The NAFI has signed a MOU with the Korea Research Institute for Local Administration (KRILA). The two organizations will conduct joint research on decentralization, local government innovation, and other regional development issues. They will collectively establish a system for utilizing a database of information materials, such as academic information and publications. Moreover, they will jointly plan and hold joint academic events such as seminars, forums, and debates.



**I Date** March 21, 2022

## The 4<sup>th</sup> National Assembly Futures Forum

The NAFI in collaboration with the Korea Institute of International Politics and the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee, hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> National Assembly Futures Forum under the theme of the future international order and Korea's mid- to long-term foreign policy strategy. The forum brought leading scholars from the NAFI the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee, and the Korea Institute of International Politics together to explore the prospects for the future international order and Korea's foreign policy strategy direction.



I Date March 31, 2022

## Public report on the 「Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society」

The National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee, the NAFI and the National Assembly Library jointly organized a public briefing on 「Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society」 at the National Assembly Busan Library and via live streaming on YouTube. More than 60 experts joined the research from major universities, including government-funded research institutions such as the NAFI the Economic and Humanities Research Council, and the National Research Council for Science and Technology to introduce the results of “Future Vision 2037: Transition from a Growing Society to a Mature Society” to the public and to build social consensus.



I Date April 5, 2022



## Research Advisory Committee meeting

The NAFI invited experts from various fields and held a Research Advisory Committee meeting to forecast and analyze changes in the future environment and derive national mid- to long-term development strategies, which are the purposes of its establishment.

The NAFI plans to actively reflect the diverse opinions of experts in each field recommended by the National Assembly Standing Committees in setting its mid- to long-term research direction and establishing a research plan.



I Date April 6, 2022

## The 4<sup>th</sup> anniversary ceremony

On May 19, the NAFI held a ceremony to celebrate its 4th anniversary.

The ceremony was held as an internal event, attended by Chairman Park Myung-kwang, President Kim Hyeon Kon and others from the institute. At the commemorative event, the institute rewarded employees based on their achievements. Chairman Park praised the institute's success in establishing its identity over the past four years and asked it to show differentiated research achievements as a research institute of the legislature in the future.



I Date May 19, 2022

## MOU by NAFI and National Assembly Library

The NAFI and the National Assembly Library have signed an MOU to establish a national strategic information platform that can preemptively present national strategies and agendas. The establishment of a national strategic information platform establishment is expected to enable data collection and analysis, not to mention effectiveness analysis and future forecasting, and providing a place for the parliament to lead and for members of society to share the direction and standards of the country in the mid- to long-term at the turning point of becoming a developed country.



I Date May 23, 2022

## The 5<sup>th</sup> National Assembly Futures Forum

In collaboration with the Office of Representative Lee Hackyoung, the Office of Representative Park Daechul, and the Embassy of the Netherlands in Korea, NAFI organized the 5<sup>th</sup> National Assembly Futures Forum on “Circular Economy and Future Industries.” The forum presented green transformation strategies and mid- to long-term development plans that can bring new growth engines while wisely utilizing limited resources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in a time of great transition.



**I Date** June 9, 2022

## Youth Future Committee inauguration ceremony

The NAFI organized the Youth Future Committee following Future Creator and held the inauguration ceremony. The inauguration ceremony included activities for young people to express their opinions on future issues and create content to promote the organization.



**I Date** June 28, 2022

## Mid-year report on 2022 research projects

The NAFI held an mid-year report meeting to share and diagnose the progress of research projects in 2022 and to derive quality research products. Researchers in charge of each research project shared their progress and future plans, and opinions were freely expressed and discussed during the meeting.



**I Date** July 5, 22

## The 4<sup>th</sup> Conference on Futures and Strategy of Korea

"The 4<sup>th</sup> Conference on Futures and Strategy of Korea – Competition, Cooperation and Innovation" was organized by the NAFI the Ministry of Strategy and Finance, and the Korea Development Institute. Kim Hyeon Kon, President of the NAFI delivered a welcome speech at the event, and Cha Jung-mi, Director of the Center for International Strategies at the NAFI joined as a panelist. The conference featured presentations and discussions on the topics of "Korea's Response Strategy in the Era of Competition for Technological Supremacy" and "How to Strengthen and Collaborate with East Asian Innovation Ecosystems."



**I Date** Sept 7, 2022

## Asia Pacific Futures Network Online Conference

The NAFI co-hosted the "Asia Pacific Futures Network" with leaders, policymakers, and futurologists from around the world. On September 28, at the conference, Kim Hyeon Kon, President of NAFI, delivered a congratulatory speech, and Kim Tae-kyung, associate research fellow at NAFI, delivered a keynote speech. Presentations were given by Park Seong-won, research fellow at NAFI, Kim So Yoon, professor at Yonsei University, Jeon June, professor at Chungnam National University, Lee Sang-jic, associate research fellow at NAFI, and Lee Seung-hwan, head of the Technology Planning and Strategy Division at the Korea Electronics and Telecommunication Research Institute.



**I Date** Sept 28, 2022



## The 6<sup>th</sup> National Assembly Futures Forum

The NAFI collaborated with the National Assembly Research Organization (National Assembly 2040 Youth Diversity and National Integration Forum) and the Korea Youth Policy Research Institute to hold the 6<sup>th</sup> National Assembly Futures Forum on the theme of “The Future of Youth, Youth of the Future.” The forum was centered around the key aspects of various youth issues and discussed imminent and important issues that are directly linked to young people’s lives.



**I Date** Sept 29, 2022

## Final Reporting Meeting for 2022 Research Projects

The NAFI held a final reporting meeting to share the achievements of the 2022 research plan and future research plans. At the meeting researchers in charge of their own research field shared their research achievements and future plans. Researchers’ opinions were freely shared and discussed.



**I Date** Dec 5, 2022

## Youth Future Committee completion ceremony

The NAFI held a completion ceremony for the selected Youth Future Committee. The ceremony was attended by Kim Hyeon Kon, President of NAFI, Kim Eun-ah, Head of the Innovative Growth Group, Min Bo-gyeong, Head of the Quality of Life Group, and Park Hyeon-seok, Head of the Governance Group. From June to December, six months in total, the Youth Future Committee worked with researchers based on the Korea Future Study and produced various content that reflected the opinions and perspectives of the youth in the future study.



**I Date** Dec 09, 2022

## 2. Future Contributions

In terms of predicting the future and building strategies to respond to the future, “Future Thoughts” was shared weekly by the research staff from the National Assembly Futures Institute and News1 to communicate with the public. Also, “Future Column” was planned to introduce the thoughts of opinion leaders from various fields, such as political, academic, and industrial circles, in the form of featured columns from outside experts.

In 2022, there was a total of 52 sessions of “Future Thoughts” and 40 sessions of “Future Column.”

**Future Thoughts in 2022**

No.	Title	Author	Date
1	Moonshot projects to “solve social problems”	Kim You-bean	2022.01.05
2	Searching for the region's future in collaboration	Min Bo-gyeong	2022.01.12
3	Anticipating a data-driven, evidence-based legislature	Heo, Jongho	2022.01.19
4	Structure follows strategy	Lee Chae-jeong	2022.01.26
5	A destined future of demographic change and fiscal reform	Lee Sunhwa	2022.01.27
6	The first step toward carbon neutrality	Jeong Hoon	2022.02.09
7	Excessive “reshuffling” is trouble for democratic politics	Park Sang-hoon	2022.02.16
8	Time for universal career support services linked to lifelong learning	Sung Moon-ju	2022.02.23
9	Vulnerability of the global supply chain and economic security	Park, Sung Jun	2022.03.02
10	Future environmental policy	Kim Eun-Ah	2022.03.08
11	Future regional innovation policies to address regional extinction	Yeo Yeong-jun	2022.03.16
12	Is ruling and opposition cooperation “national” unity?	Park Hyeon-Seok	2022.03.23
13	Formation of the modern life course I : Birth of the people and workers	Lee, Sang-Jic	2022.03.30
14	Whose future of peace will be created?	Kim Tae-Kyung	2022.04.06
15	The rise and fall of Middle Powers and science and technology diplomacy	Cha Jung-mi	2022.04.13
16	National pensions to run out in 2055...time to share the burden with future generations	Yoo Hee-Soo	2022.04.19
17	Hoping for changes in the way we think about technology and labor	Jung, Hae-Yoon	2022.04.27
18	The price of rewarding growth	Park Seong-won	2022.05.03
19	The global all-out-war for securing strategic technology	Kim You-bean	2022.05.11
20	The city of pachinko and migrants	Min Bo-gyeong	2022.05.17
21	Will the era of 8,000 won for a pack of cigarettes begin?	Heo, Jongho	2022.05.24
22	A welfare state of principle	Lee Chae-jeong	2022.05.31

No.	Title	Author	Date
23	New government welfare programs in dire need of reforming the delivery system between the center and localities	Lee Sunhwa	2022.06.07
24	The global energy security crisis and the new government's energy policy	Jeong Hoon	2022.06.14
25	Fandom politics, what is it and why is it a problem?	Park Sang-hoon	2022.06.21
26	Nuri-ho's success, hopefully a chance to spread entrepreneurship	Sung Moon-ju	2022.06.28
27	Time to dwell on how to manage and supervise stablecoins	Park, Sung Jun	2022.07.05
28	The circular economy and future industries	Kim Eun-Ah	2022.07.12
29	Challenges for the successful implementation of the Industrial Digital Transformation Promotion Act	Yeo Yeong-jun	2022.07.20
30	Is new politics good politics?	Park Hyeon-Seok	2022.07.26
31	The shadow and light of unstable patriarchy and the future of gender relations	Lee, Sang-Jic	2022.08.02
32	Future dialogues of diverse identities that cross borders	Kim Tae-Kyung	2022.08.09
33	Conditions for realizing locally driven R&D	Kim You-bean	2022.08.16
34	Pension reform for a better future, what about the basic pension?	Yoo Hee-Soo	2022.08.23
35	Thinking of the role of experts in democracy	Jung, Hae-Yoon	2022.08.30
36	The villains that stand in the way of predicting the future	Park Seong-won	2022.09.07
37	Is the future of economic security safe?	Cha Jung-mi	2022.09.14
38	Conditions of the elderly and young people	Min Bo-gyeong	2022.09.20
39	Need for unified law between the psychology and counseling camps for national mental health	Heo, Jongho	2022.09.27
40	In dire need of starting a social debate to break the welfare double standard	Lee Sunhwa	2022.10.04
41	The need for renewable energy as a response to new trade barriers	Jeong Hoon	2022.10.11
42	Fundamentals of politics	Park Sang-hoon	2022.10.18
43	Anticipating education and a society that can help individuals blossom their flowers of potential	Sung Moon-ju	2022.10.25
44	Geopolitical conflict and high-tech industries in the U.S. and China	Park, Sung Jun	2022.11.01
45	Korea's "green transition" achievements and future challenges	Kim Eun-Ah	2022.11.08
46	Strategies for transitioning to a resilient society in the era of a global complex crisis	Yeo Yeong-jun	2022.11.16
47	Judicialization of politics and political neutrality of prosecutors	Park Hyeon-Seok	2022.11.23
48	For the future of childbirth, how are we welcoming children?	Lee, Sang-Jic	2022.11.30
49	Women and the future of peace on the Korean peninsula	Kim Tae-Kyung	2022.12.07
50	Future wars and the rise of the technopolar order	Cha Jung-mi	2022.12.14
51	Reforming public, private, and military pensions for future generations	Yoo Hee-Soo	2022.12.20
52	Respect for working civic organizations is the starting point for a society where working people are respected.	Jung, Hae-Yoon	2022.12.27

## Future Contributions in 2022

No.	Title	Contributor	Date
1	The Era of Great Transformation: The Need for Future Strategy	Lee Kwang Jae (Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee)	2022.01.12
2	The Era of Metaverse: Beyond the Korean Wave, Leaping Forward to Become a Cultural Powerhouse	Park Jin (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.01.19
3	Civic Virtues in the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and Technological Innovation	Ryu Hojeong (Member of the Justice Party)	2022.01.26
4	Political Crisis Underneath Korea's Crisis	Lee Taekyu (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.01.27
5	Inequality Hidden Underneath the Mythical Growth of the Korean Economy and Future Tasks	Yong Hyein (Floor Leader of the Basic Income Party)	2022.02.09
6	Will Human Be on the Way Out in the Future?	Cho Junghun (Leader of the Transition Korea)	2022.02.16
7	For Sustainable Youth Culture and Arts, "It's Okay to Fail"	Yoo Jungju (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.02.23
8	Demographic Cliff and Deepening "Local Extinction": Prompt Policy Consensus Required	Kim Sanghoon (Vice Chairperson of the Central Committee of the People Power Party)	2022.03.02
9	Enactment of Nursing Laws to Prepare for the Future	Choi Younsuk (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.03.16
10	A Society that Has Lost Its Warmth: A Need for Transformative and Impartial Discussions	Choe Kangwook (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.03.23
11	Dreaming of a Gender-equal Korea Where the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family is No Longer Needed	Kim Sanghee (Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly)	2022.04.06
12	Balanced National Development Is an Urgent Task	Cho Haejin (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.04.13
13	Climate Crisis and a Just Transition	Kang Eunmi (Member of the Justice Party)	2022.04.19
14	Education, Education, and Education	Kang Minjung (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.04.27
15	Establishing a Future Design System for Sustainable Governance	Lee Myongsu (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.05.03
16	Railroad Transportation as a Response to the Climate Change	Lee Eunju (Floor Leader of the Justice Party)	2022.05.11
17	Politics in the Post-COVID-19 Era	Hong Youngpyo (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.05.24
18	Social Innovation: Four-day Workweek to Address Climate Justice and Inequality	Sim Sangjeung (Member of the Justice Party)	2022.05.31
19	The Future of Politics Sought through the Startup Spirit	Kang Hoonsik (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.06.03
20	Korea Faced with a Low Birthrate and Aging: A Great Transformation in Population Policy Is Needed	Song Eonseong (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.06.09

I. Research Projects

II. Major Activities

Appendix

No.	Title	Contributor	Date
21	Our Children in the Era of Education Inequality	Kang Deukgu (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.06.16
22	The Future of Korea Is Determined by Diplomacy	Tae Yongho (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.06.23
23	Regional Extinction: The Future of Korea	Kim Sooheung (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.06.30
24	The Future Blueprint: Babies' Cries Resonating Across Korea	Suh Jungsook (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.07.07
25	Policy Tasks in the Era of AI	Hong Jungmin (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.07.14
26	Path to Becoming A Science and Technology Powerhouse	Kim Yeungshik (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.07.21
27	Self-employed Workers in the Era of Digital Transformation	Lee Dongju (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.07.29
28	A Bright Future for the Nation Can Only Be Realized Through Health "Families"	Lim Byungheon (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.08.04
29	The Culture, Arts, Sports, and Tourism Sectors Should Take the Lead in the Fourth Industrial Revolution	Lim Okyeong (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.08.11
30	Beyond Population Decline and Public Education Challenges	Bae Juneyoung (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.08.18
31	The Future of Our Education Realized Together	Moon Jeongbog (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.08.25
32	From a Cultural and Artistic Powerhouse to a Leading Cultural and Artistic Nation	Lee Yong (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.09.01
33	Diagnosis and Response to Future Complex Disasters	Oh Yeonghwan (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.09.08
34	There is No Future for Korea without Regulatory Reform	Hong Sukjoon (Member of the People Power Party)	2022.09.15
35	Constitutional Amendment; No Room for Procrastination	Park Youngsoon (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.09.22
36	Sharing Leading to Better Lives: Balanced National Development Is the Unavoidable Near Future	Kim Minchul (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.11.17
37	The Need for Advanced Investigation Systems After Tragic Disasters	Shin Hyunyoung (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.12.01
38	A Paradigm Shift in Regulation: Expansion of Punitive Damage and Class Action	Oh Giyoung (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.12.15
39	A Private-led Economy Necessitates the Facilitation of Cooperation Among SMEs	Kim Kyungman (Member of the Democratic Party of Korea)	2022.12.29



# Appendix

1. Establishment Basis
2. Brief History
3. People
4. Vision and Mission







# 1. Establishment Basis

## ▣ National Assembly Futures Institute Act, Article 1

To predict and analyze the changes in the future environment and derive mid- to long-term national development strategies to strengthen the policy competency of the National Assembly and contribute to national development.

# 2. Brief History



2017

12.12 Enactment of the National Assembly Futures Institute Act



2018

01.10. Launch of the Preparatory Committee for the National Assembly Futures Institute  
03.21. Launch of the National Assembly Futures Institute Board of Directors (Chairman of the board: Kim Sun-wook)  
05.21. Passage of the motion regarding the appointment of the 1<sup>st</sup> President of the National Assembly Futures Institute (First President: Park Jin)  
05.28. Opening ceremony of the National Assembly Futures Institute



2020

05.27. Appointment of Kim Hyeon Kon as the 2nd President of the National Assembly Futures Institute  
11.27. Appointment of the National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee (Under direct control of the Chairman of the National Assembly)  
12.24. Launch of the 2nd National Assembly Futures Institute Board of Directors (Chairman of the board: Park Myungkwang)



2021

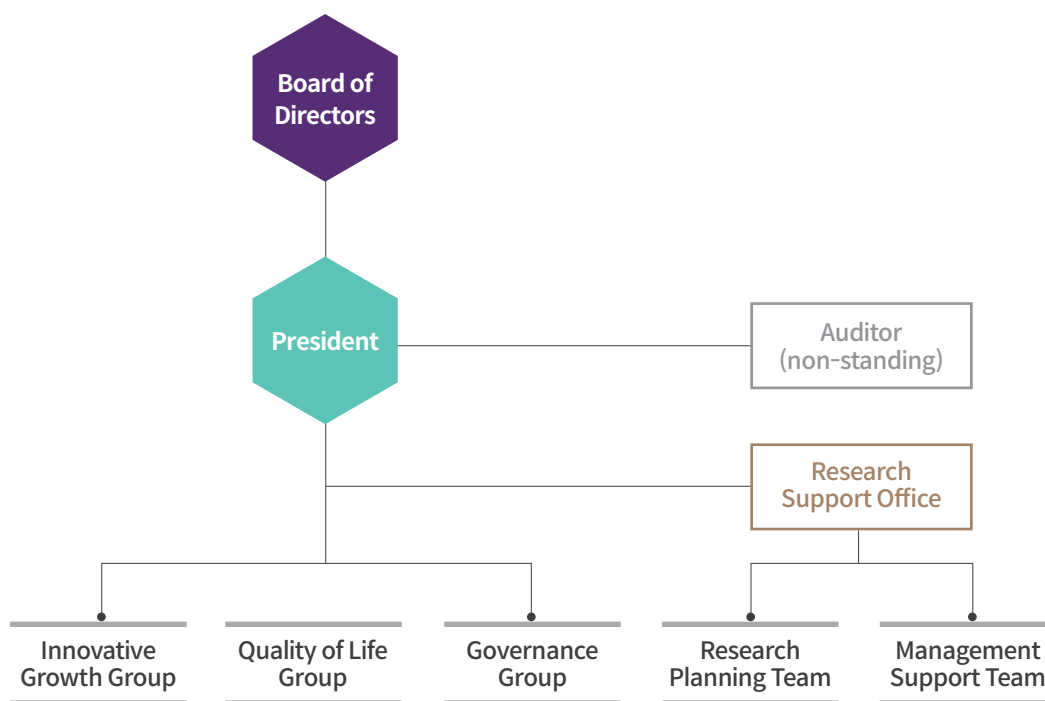
12.08. Publish the National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee's Report 「Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society」

2022

01.08. MOU with Korea Social Science Data Archive and Korea Social Science Library of Seoul National University  
04.05. Public report on the National Mid- to Long-term Agenda Committee's 「Future Vision 2037: Transition from Growth-Oriented to Matured Society」  
04.06. Research Advisory Committee meeting recommended by the National Assembly Standing Committees

# 3. People

## Organization



## Members

President	Research Staff	Administrative Staff	Total
1	17	5	23
1	16	4	21

※ as of May 2023

## 4. Vision and Mission

### ■ Mission · Vision · Goals



### ■ Management Goals · Performance Strategies · Performance Tasks

Management Goals	Performance Strategies	Performance Tasks
1. Suggest national mid- to long-term strategies that all citizens will agree with	Scientifically predict and analyze future changes and suggest ideas regarding the future of the country with citizen participation	① Discover more future agenda based on scientific predictions
	Derive mid- to long-term goals to realize ideas and initiatives regarding the future of the country	② Suggest an ideal future national vision
		③ Develop core mid- to long-term development strategies focusing on the core national agenda
		④ Reinforce mid- to long-term national response to the changes in the global environment
2. Stronger roles as a future research platform and enhance application to policy making activities	Collaborate and cooperate in terms of future research and reinforce the role as a platform	⑤ Enhance synergy with national research networks
	Enhance application to policymaking activities by providing multiple communication channels	⑥ Strengthen cooperation with global professional institutions and experts
		⑦ Strengthen communication with the National Assembly, the government, the citizens, and the consumers of policy making activities
		⑧ Share and disseminate research results via various media outlets

Management Goals	Performance Strategies	Performance Tasks
3. Enhance capabilities of the institute and make advancements to the management system	Strengthen human competency and improve organizational capabilities	⑨ Define the characteristics for the right people for the institution by empowering staff members
		⑩ Increase the number of staff members and create an active human exchange platform
	Create innovation in the research activities system and make advancements in the organization management system	⑪ Innovate research activity systems focused on the institute's missions
		⑫ Make advancements to the organization management system by creating synergistic effects

# 2022 NAFI Annual Report

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