Press Release

Ministry of Planning and Budget

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2027 BUDGET PROPOSAL

I. 2027 Budget Proposal Directions

The 2027 budget proposal mainly focuses on ❶realizing a structural rebound in potential growth, ❷alleviating K-shaped polarization, and ❸overhauling the fiscal management paradigm, including intensive spending restructuring.

Key features

(Total revenue) The total government revenue is projected to be 880.8 trillion won (up 205.6 trillion won), an increase by 30.4% year-on-year, mainly boosted by the national tax revenue surge from corporate and income taxes driven by the semiconductor boom.

(Total expenditure) The total government expenditure for 2027 is set at 820.9 trillion won (up 93 trillion won), a 12.8% increase compared to the previous year. The total expenditure was significantly increased (727.9 in 2026 → 820.9 trillion won in 2027) with an aim to enhance the potential growth rate and alleviate polarization.

(*trillion, %*)

	2026 Budget		2027 Budget Proposal (B)	Changes	
	Original (A)	Supplementary		B-A	B-A(%)
Total Government Revenue	675.2	700.6	880.8	+205.6	30.4
Total Government Expenditure	727.9	753.0	820.9	+93.0	12.8

(Shift in Fiscal Management Paradigm)

The government aims to overhaul the fiscal system based on the principles of “future, regional autonomy, fairness, and performance”, in response to fundamental condition changes such as increased tax revenue volatility and the emphasis on the active role of public finance.

Notably, the government will focus on newly establishing the Future Fund and carrying out expenditure restructuring.

(The Future Fund)

The Future Fund works as a strategic investment platform that utilizes additional tax revenues for productive expenditures rather than single-year consumption spending, combined with a fiscal stabilization mechanism to bolster fiscal capacity when necessary.

The 2027 Revenue Plan is set at 162.3 trillion won, mainly generated from setting aside additional tax revenue that exceeds the 10-year domestic tax trend line(2015-2025, 6.2%) and from separately accumulating the financial resources, that fall below the recent 10-year trend line of internal revenue among the savings resulting from the reform of the Education Grant, in the Education and Talent Account.

The 2027 Expenditure Plan is set at 45.4 trillion won, centering on projects aligning with the NEXT[1] Principles across 4 key areas; youth, growth engines, regions, and education & talent.

The government bond issuance for 2027 was scaled back at 12.5 trillion won.

Surplus Funds for 2027 is set at approximately 104.4 trillion won, and flexible response will be possible through fund revisions without a supplementary budget if policy needs arise.

(Expenditure Restructuring)

Through comprehensive spending reviews, underperforming and inefficient projects will be boldly reduced or reorganized for reinvestment in key national agenda items.

(Discretionary Spending) The government achieved the 15% reduction target by cutting a record-high 38.6 trillion won, closing down over 2,100 projects which is more than 10% of the total.

(Mandatory Spending) The government exceeded the target 10% by cutting 69 trillion won through fundamental structural reform. As for the Education Grant, the national tax-linked structure was reformed for the first time in 55 years, enabling reinvestment in talent cultivation. The job-seeking benefits system was also reformed, including the exclusion of unpaid days (7 → 6 days a week), to strengthen job incentives and reinvest the savings in low birth rate countermeasures.

In addition, the government will concentrate on improving the system by converting tax expenditures into fiscal spending in order to enhance income redistribution and public perception, and ensuring that the benefits of fiscal support flow back to the public.

(Fiscal Balance / Government Debt)

Managed Fiscal Balance improved by 3.8%p of GDP compared to the previous year, narrowing the deficit to -0.1%.

Government debt decreased by 3.3%p compared to the previous year to 48.3% of GDP.

[1] New-Capital, Enterprising, fleXible, Timely

(*trillion, %*)

	2026 Budget		2027 Budget Proposal (B)
	Original (A)	Supplementary	
Consolidated Fiscal Balance (% to GDP)	-52.7 (-1.9)	-52.5 (-1.9)	+59.9 (+1.9)
Managed Fiscal Balance (% to GDP)	-107.8 (-3.9)	-107.6 (-3.8)	-3.1 (-0.1)
Government Debt (% to GDP)	1,413.8 (51.6)	1,412.8 (50.6)	1,519.8 (48.3)

(Mid-term fiscal management plan) The total expenditure growth rate was revised upward compared to the original plan(2025-2029). The government aims to maintain the Managed Fiscal Balance at around a deficit of 3% of GDP, securing fiscal room for active investment to drive a structural rebound in potential growth. Government debt will be managed at the upper 40% range of GDP by 2030, with an aim to see an improvement of over 10%p compared to the original forecast trend.

Budgets by Sector

(*trillion*)

	2026 Original Budget (A)	2027 Budget Proposal (B)	Changes	
			B-A	B-A (%)
Total Expenditures	727.9	820.9	+93.0	12.8
1. Health, Welfare, Employment (old criteria)	264.4 (269.1)	289.0 (293.9)	+24.6 (+24.8)	9.3 (9.2)
2. Education (excluding grants)	99.9 (28.3)	110.7 (31.9)	+10.8 (+3.6)	10.8 (12.8)
3. Culture, Sports, Tourism	9.6	11.6	+2.0	20.4
4. Environment	13.9	14.6	+0.7	5.2
5. R&D	35.5	39.5	+4.0	11.2
6. Industry, SME, Energy	31.8	41.2	+9.4	29.7
7. SOC	27.7	28.9	+1.2	4.0
8. Agriculture & Forestry, Fishery, Food	28.0	30.7	+2.7	9.5
9. National defense* (old criteria)	67.7 (65.9)	73.3 (71.8)	+5.6 (+5.9)	8.2 (9.0)
10. Diplomacy, Reunification	7.0	7.1	+0.1	1.1

11. Social order, Safety	27.3	28.8	+1.5	5.3
12. Public administration, Local governments (excluding grant revenue)	121.4 (52.0)	149.0 (71.8)	+27.6 (+19.8)	22.8 (38.1)

* To improve statistical consistency, the Military Pension Fund is transferred from the health, welfare, and employment sector to the defense sector, and defense expenditures are restructured from the general account gross total to a total expenditure basis

II. The five pillars of the 2027 budget proposal

1. Securing full support for 3 Mega-projects and AI technology
2. Generating future growth engines
3. Building comprehensive lifecycle-based support for the youth
4. Countering K-shaped polarization and ensuring growth for all
5. Ensuring public safety and national security

1. Maximizing full support for 3 Mega-projects and AI technology

The government plans to invest 21.3 trillion won in 3 Mega-projects as well as AI technology in 2027, a significant increase from the previous year's budget of 10.8 trillion won.

1) Take proactive measures to position Korea as the number-one semiconductor powerhouse (3.4 trillion won)

- Allocate 2 trillion won to establish a secure investment infrastructure through semiconductor special account; accelerate the construction of semiconductor production bases in the Seoul metropolitan area and the Southwest regions, and provide full support for the rapid commencement of the Southwest Cluster construction.
- Invest 1.3 trillion won for a full lifecycle support in securing original technology and raising talent in these sectors; advance domestic AI semiconductors and secure a super-gap technology edge, and establish an step-by-step support system by growth stage and region.

2) Take a leap towards become a leading nation in Physical AI (3.1 trillion won)

- Support Physical AI demonstration projects spanning eight key industrial and public sectors, including autonomous manufacturing, smart factory, national defense, construction, logistics, agriculture & food, care services, and ports.
- Secure core Physical AI technology by backing AI solution utilizing tacit knowledge, full-stack AI factory, and advancing the robot ecosystem.
- Build training centers and data factories focusing on producing training data for Physical AI, and utilizing such facilities as data libraries.

3) Foster an industrial ecosystem centering on sovereign AI Data Centers (500 billion won)

- Establish Test Labs for performance testing of core components of AIDC, and support

commercialization of promising enterprises by providing export information and consultations.
- Promote new R&D investment in technology development and performance enhancement for materials, parts, and equipment, as well as for cloud technology.

4) Provide full support for Power, Water, and Industrial Complex infrastructures (2.1 trillion won)

- Inject 88.1 billion won in strengthening the national power grid infrastructure in order to support surging energy demands from semiconductor industry complexes, expand renewable energy grid connections and surplus power storage and utilization, as well as reinforce funding for power grid investment.
- Invest 610.8 billion won in active support for grid stabilization, such as deploying Energy Storage Systems(ESS), to expand renewable energy grid integration and enhance surplus power storage and utilization; and 350 billion won in funding new capital into KEPCO and providing new electrical welfare discount support for vulnerable groups.
- Allocate 400 billion won in supplying water for industrial complexes in the Southwest and Chungcheong regions, as well as investing capital into K-Water to boost investment capacity.
- Invest 200 billion won for building high-tech industrial infrastructure in Saemangeum Industrial Complex, thereby building shared logistics centers and improving accessibility through constructing inter-regional connecting roads and railways.

5) Build sovereign independent AI models and establish an AI for All foundation (12.2 trillion won)

- Invest a total of 5.2 trillion won, over a twofold increase from the previous year's 2.2 trillion won budget; 4.7 trillion won in securing 10,000 GPUs, data, and talent in order to develop independent AI models, thereby providing technological self-sufficiency and competitive edge against global giants; and 70 billion won in developing quality AI security models in order to tackle AI-based cyber security threats.
- Expand investment from 1.4 trillion won to 2.4 trillion won to provide independent AI model-based AI for All services to the general public, and implement tailored education and training for populations including students, job seekers, workers, and the general public on strengthening of basic AI skills.

2. Generating future growth engines

1) Foster advanced strategic industries to become a super-gap industrial power (41.4 trillion won)

- Nurture 10 next-generation(NEXT) strategic technologies including AI, advanced biotechnology, quantum technology, semiconductors and more, to grow them into super-gap industries.
- Invest 39.5 trillion won in; strengthening research foundations and securing next-generation core technologies including 7 SEED (Strategic Emerging Engines for Disruptive innovation) sectors[2], which will drive national competitiveness and become Korea's new growth engine; implementing innovative investment-driven R&D based on local industry-academia-research

[2] SMR(Small Modular Reactors), Nuclear Fusion, Renewable Energy, Quantum Technology, Space and Aviation, Advanced Bio, Critical Supply Chain

cooperation; as well as advancing the research ecosystem by establishing a stable research foundation and investing in talent cultivation.

2) Achieve a great energy transition (6.6 trillion won)

- Invest 2.8 trillion won in expanding renewable energy through solar panel installation and building solar income villages (700 → 2,200), creating a new Solar Income Cooperative Guarantee (24.9 billion won) to reduce the burden of energy transition investment on the private sector, and expanding the Customized Maritime Wind Power Guarantee (40 → 60 billion won).
- Inject 3.8 trillion won in accelerating zero-emission vehicle transitions and drastically expand electric vehicle subsidies to cover 430,000 vehicles, scaling up heat pump deployment fivefold to single-family homes and welfare facilities, and expanding investment in green finance aimed at providing loans, guarantees, and funds to green enterprises that contribute to greenhouse gas reduction and the commercialization of environmental technologies.

3) Enable an open startup innovation ecosystem (4.5 trillion won)

- Invest 3.5 trillion won to link fragmented startup ecosystems and support aspiring founders; promote the Startup for All program, which includes expanding the selection quota (15,000 → 20,000) and increasing commercialization funding (2 million → 5 million won); expand non-metropolitan startup hubs (4 → 10 cities) and provide intensive support to regional startup packages and Regional Growth Funds; as well as expand investment in startup funds (240 billion → 480 billion won) and support loans for startups (1.3 trillion → 1.7 trillion won), while operating a regulatory reform support systems for startups.
- Allocate a total of 1 trillion won in providing a second chance for aspiring founders; establish 19 new 'Second-chance schools nationwide, diagnose failure causes for 500 second-chance entrepreneurs, as well as provide tailored housing and business incubation support; strengthen the re-start growth ladder for re-starting businesses by expanding the Re-start Success package and provide new support for partnerships between large and small-medium businesses.

4) Take a leap towards becoming a cultural powerhouse (3.7 trillion won)

- Build a safety net for creative activities; invest 900 billion won in improving the living conditions of artists through expansion of livelihood stability loans, and establishing aspiring local artists.
- Boost global competitiveness through revitalizing local tourism; invest 2.8 billion won in providing tailored financial support (1.5 → 2.2 trillion won) for content creation as well as its commercialization, distribution, and global expansion, and building major tourism districts targeted at encouraging regional tourism by foreign visitors.
- Invest 152.3 billion won in establishing new special loans and interest subsidies to support the construction of 5-star hotels in regions currently lacking them.

5) Support growth, scale-up, export of small and medium-sized businesses (6.6 trillion won)

- To bolster the corporate growth ladder, invest a total of 5.4 trillion won; in inter-ministerial selection of 300 businesses in emerging sectors and establish growth management programs that provide tailored support for its targets; and in expansion and reform of the Jump-up program which help promising small and medium-sized businesses expand and grow into new markets.
- Back the overseas expansion of small and medium-sized and mid-sized businesses; allocate 1.2 trillion won in drastically expanding Export Voucher Program (40.2 → 73.4 billion won) and K-Export Star 500[3] (7,000 → 10,000), and strengthen the export of K-consumer goods.

3. Building comprehensive lifecycle-based support for the youth

1) Nurture high-tech talent and boost AI capabilities (8.0 trillion won)
   - Expand the number of participants in Advanced AI Industry Talent Development Bootcamp; invest 7.3 trillion won in providing education opportunities for the youth by seeking a twofold increase in bootcamp applicants, implementing problem-solving workshops targeting university students, and expanding basic AI education in order to equip university students with AI capabilities.
   - Provide career opportunities and enhance AI capabilities of the youth; allocate 700 million won in internships for university students thereby providing them with work experiences before graduation, and establishment of AI-focused universities as well as Regional Lifelong Education Support programs.

2) Support 720,000 young people through job experience and training (5.1 trillion won)

   - Increase job training in high-tech sectors by twofold; invest 2.1 trillion won in training the youth in sectors such as semiconductor, future mobility, AI-based digital training, and more, and expanding job opportunities (40,000 →110,000) through domestic and overseas internship programs and others.
   - Strengthen employment connections through customized job seeking support; inject 1.8 trillion won in providing expanded support through Youth Employment Leap Grant, and newly establishing Youth First Job Support Program.
   - Establish startup insurance and offer premium subsidies that cover up to 60-80% to provide a safety net for young micro-business owners; allocate 1.3 trillion won in providing premium subsidies for young early-stage startup founders, and expand the Youth-exclusive Startup Financing (200 → 400 billion won) and the Youth Startup Fund (20 → 40 billion won).

3) Provide full support for lifecycle-based asset formation (4.2 trillion won)

   - Inject 2.3 trillion won in Our Child Independence Fund, which provides annual support of up to 1.2 million won from a child’s birth to age 18.
   - Allocate 500 billion won in Youth Opportunity Fund which provides unemployed youth with interest-free loans of up to 20 million won until they find a job or start a business, after which the loan is repaid at a low interest rate of 2-4%.
   - Invest 1.9 trillion won in expanding and restructuring the Youth Future Savings Account to

[3] Goal to develop 500 promising small and mid-sized enterprises into major exporters with at least $10 million in annual sales by 2030.

support young adults entering society in building stable seed money and participating in the asset market, as well as in supporting stable investment programs to help young people who have saved up seed money share in the fruits of economic growth.

4) Alleviate housing cost burdens through expanding housing for the youth (18.5 trillion won)

- Allocate 18.1 trillion won in supplying 106,000 public rental housing units for the youth, providing a total of over 450,000 housing units until 2030; provide 20,000 housing units in station-adjacent locations and 10,000 affordable housing units especially for the youth.
- Reinforcing the housing ladder; (monthly rent) relax the income requirements for Youth Monthly Rent Support to benefit more young people, and introduce a new loan product for semi-jeonse[4] deposit to ease financial burdens, (jeonse) expand eligibility for the "jeonse deposit return guarantee fee support" program and raise the deposit and support limits, and (owned house) establish the Youth Future Bogeumjari Loan and expand housing subscription opportunities by easing eligibility criteria for Housing Dream Subscription Savings.

5) Introduce a 3-part package to address the low birth rate (6.1 trillion won)

- Establish a new three-part marriage, childbirth, and childcare package that significantly expands beneficiary benefits by shifting regressive tax expenditures and consolidating complex cash support programs; (marriage) transition the marriage tax credit into a new marriage support subsidy, providing 1 million won to newlyweds who register their marriage, (childbirth) establish a new child endowment by restructuring the tax credit for childbirth and adoption and integrating it with the First Encounter Voucher and parental benefits, which will be paid in 4 quarterly installments over a year, and (childcare) introduce universal child allowance (age 0-12) thereby expanding the reorganizing the existing child allowance, with an additional monthly payment of 300,000 won for children aged 0-1 cared for at home.

6) Improve cultural enjoyment and living conditions of the youth (1.4 trillion won)

- Allocate 800 billion won in expanding the eligibility of the Youth Culture and Arts Pass to all young people and include sports in its allowed uses.
- Alleviate living expense burdens; invest 600 billion won in budget for Everyone's Card to lessen public transit fare burdens, provide quality meals for university students through increased subsidy for the 1,000-won Breakfast program, and actively promote support for youth in crisis, mainly carried out by the Youth Future Center.
- Implement injury insurance for soldiers and post-discharge medical insurance support; inject 10 billion won in group injury insurance for soldiers to compensate for service-related injuries, and full support for Post-discharge Post Office Indemnity Health Insurance premiums for 18 months after discharge to ensure young people can return to society in good health after their mandatory military service.

4. Countering K-shaped polarization and ensuring growth for all

[4] Lump-sum housing deposit

1) Bolster national land transformation through region-led growth (33 trillion won)

- Foster region-led growth through “5 Mega-Region and 3 Special-Province” growth engines; inject 9.8 trillion won in large-scale corporate investment subsidies for growing regional growth engines(900 billion won), region-autonomous R&D projects, and commercialization package support, building a region-led AX innovative ecosystem which connects local industry-based AI development with real-world field testing, and supporting the expansion of local finance for regional industry and infrastructure investment.
- Expand support for essential local medical services; invest 1.3 trillion won in establishing region-led support programs to address healthcare gaps, providing intensive support for national university hospitals in 5 mega-regions and 3 special-provinces to build self-sufficient healthcare systems in these areas, and expanding recruitment support for essential doctors and senior doctors in local areas.
- Boost education and research support for local learning and growth; provide full tuition scholarship for freshmen at 30 regional national universities starting in 2027 (excluding medical, dental, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine program students), provide funding for Future Talent Growth, and establish foundations for science and engineering education and research for private universities as well as research-focused universities.
- Promote community infrastructure and enhance cultural enjoyment; allocate 1.7 trillion won in constructing National Living Convenience Complexes, and expanding high-quality exhibitions and performances in regional areas.

2) Stabilize the livelihoods of small business owners, farmers, fishermen, and vulnerable workers (15.4 trillion won)

- Expand safety nets; provide special debt adjustment of long-term delinquencies of business owners hit by the COVID pandemic, strengthen the safety net through introduction of parenting allowance for those not covered by employment insurance and industrial accident compensation insurance support, and provide win-win delivery app discount coupons as well as expanded issuance of Onnuri gift certificates.
- Expand rural basic income to half of the target areas (69 regions), raise the subsidy rate to ease the local financial burden (200 billion → 1.2 trillion won), introduce a joint-farming package to support agricultural scaling as well as usage of Physical AI, and bring innovation in distribution structures and vitalization of online trading.
- Expand the protection of rights and strengthen the role of exemplary users; invest 200 billion won in protecting rights and improving work conditions for labor providers, bolstering support for foreign workers through education and support centers, and ensuring payment of adequate wages (118% of the minimum wage) and fair allowances to irregular workers.
- Provide K-Livelihood Safeguard Loans of 600 billion won, and expand the supply scale for Sunshine Loan special guarantees to benefit vulnerable borrowers with limited access to institutional finance.

3) Promote active welfare safeguarding people’s everyday life (68.4 trillion won)

- Allocate 62.2 trillion won for robust income support for vulnerable groups; raise the standard median income by a record-high 6.7% to respond to the K-shaped polarization, significantly expanding the four major benefits (22.4 → 27.1 trillion won); expand job opportunities for

seniors as well as expanding the eligibility for the disabled pension to include single grade-3 persons with disabilities.
- Address blind spots in regional and disability care by injecting 5.6 trillion won; increase provision of local integrated care services to a maximum of 1.6 billion won, and improve care services for people with disabilities by expanding support targets for disability activity support (140,000 → 149,000) and daytime/after-school activity services for people with development disabilities (27,000 → 33,000).
- Strengthen detection of vulnerable households and suicide prevention; allocate 600 billion won in identifying households in crisis and providing proactive support to eliminate blind spots, and bolstering management and support for high-risk suicide groups.

4) Foster a Social Solidarity Economy(SSE) ecosystem (300 billion won)

- Back the growth of social solidarity organizations including support for discovering 500 high-performing startup models, commercializing 180 new collaboration packages, and driving AI transformation for 1,000 businesses.
- Provide youth work experience opportunities in social solidarity economy organizations and support talent growth by nurturing young leaders and regional talents.
- Establish social solidarity economy policy research centers and build new integrated platforms.

5. Ensuring public safety and national security

1) Realize self-reliant national defense by fostering a smart and elite military (30 trillion won)

  - Inject 21.3 trillion won in securing essential equipment and weapon system for a seamless wartime operational control(OPCON) transition, and ensuring the seamless introduction of core independent defense capabilities, such as nuclear-powered submarines and the KF-21.
  - Allocate 300 billion won in improving treatment for junior officers and building elite reserve forces; raise the total compensation for junior officers to approximately 3 million won per month to expand the recruitment of technology-intensive non-commissioned officers, introduce a substantial increase in short-term service incentives as well as new savings programs, and actively utilize outsourcing for non-combat missions.
  - Invest 1.2 trillion won in establishment of a manned-unmanned teaming system including AI, robots, and drones; expand investment in transition to intelligent surveillance systems, actively promote the D.AX project optimized for the defense environment and develop military-specific AI models, and significantly expand drone forces and construct watertight anti-drone defense network to prepare for modern warfare.
  - Increase veterans’ honorary allowances and enhance the treatment of people of national merit through; a 5% increase in veterans’ compensation and a 50,000 won increase in veterans’ honorary allowances, provision of tailored medical support through significant expansion of medical expense support for veterans, and elimination of healthcare blind spots.

2) Build a safe society for all (4.3 trillion won)

  - Inject 3.2 trillion won in order to; respond to the climate crisis, expand flood prevention

infrastructure (1.1 → 1.3 trillion won), and introduce advanced equipment including firefighting robots and coastal patrol drones; provide full support for intensive pollution source management and water quality improvement across major river systems.
- Invest 600 billion won to create a safe and healthy work environment; expand specialized support for workplaces vulnerable to fire and explosion, improve high-risk small workplaces, and expand on-site inspections and consulting; strengthen health management and support for high-risk workers, introduce a pre-compensation system for injured workers, and expand return-to-work-support.
- Allocate 130 billion won to establish a lifecycle-based anti-drug response system; prevent drug abuse through strengthened education for specific target groups such as youth, and block overseas influx of drugs by expanding rewards for reporting smuggling; prevent drug recidivism and support social reintegration through expanded treatment infrastructure and follow-up care.

3) Pursue pragmatic diplomacy centered on national interests (1.5 trillion won)

- Inject 1.3 trillion won in expanding the K-initiative through strategic ODA; spread the K-initiative and actively support companies' overseas expansion by expanding strategic projects in key areas such as AI, culture, and tech; actively support follow-up measure for summit diplomacy with Ukraine, India, and Vietnam, while discovering and supporting linked projects to secure supply chains.
- Allocate 200 billion won in; supporting companies' overseas expansion by utilizing overseas diplomatic missions as hubs, thereby actively supporting the global expansion of strategic industries, including defense, culture, and AI; establishing a preemptive prevention and rapid response system for overseas crises and accidents by strengthening the safety net for overseas Koran nationals.

4) Ensure economic security through supply chain stabilization (2.5 trillion won)

- Secure crude oil and critical minerals by establishing a resource security fund; invest 2.1 trillion won in expanding new storage facilities (20 million barrels) and increasing stockpiled volumes (2 million barrels) to strengthen responsiveness to oil supply and demand crises, actively supporting securing critical minerals, and investing in facilities for recycling these materials, while establishing the Resource Security Fund aimed at responding to the supply chain crises and investing in core resource security sectors from a long-term perspective.
- Inject 200 billion won in enhancing overseas supply chain investment through securing local equity and establishing new overseas subsidiaries to prepare for supply chain crises.
- Allocate 200 billion won in launching pilot operations of the Arctic Shipping Route to counter geopolitical risks, supporting the construction of 11 eco-friendly vessels and 2 icebreaking ships, as well as in creating an ecosystem for related industries including policy, technology, manpower, and overseas expansion.

III. Conclusion

The 2027 budget proposal aims to promote economic growth through strategic future investments and long-term fiscal management.

The proposal mainly focuses on realizing a structural rebound in potential growth while alleviating K-shaped polarization by stressing five major pillars, namely AI technology, future growth engines, support for the youth, growth for all, and national security.

In particular, the government will strive to obtain fiscal sustainability by concentrating on the paradigm shift in fiscal management through means including the Future Fund and expenditure restructuring.

With the 2027 budget proposal as a starting point, the government remains committed to rigorous budget evaluations centered on efficiency and results, taking a great leap forward into an Irreplaceable Republic of Korea.