

Appendix





Exhibition of Taegukgi in the Independence Hall of Korea at the 12th Ground Forces Festival (October 2014)

Special Appendix

1. Adjustment of the Korea Air Defense Identification Zone	242
2. Seoul Defense Dialogue	247
3. Repatriation of Chinese Soldiers' Remains	254

Appendix

1. Status of Neighboring Countries' Military Strength	258
2. Comparison of Major Countries' Defense Budgets	260
3. Comparison of the Military Strength of the Two Koreas	261
4. Comparison of the Economic Indicators of the Two Koreas	262
5. Status of the North Korean Nuclear Issue	262
6. Status of North Korea's Missile Development and Specifications	263
7. Chronicle of Inter-Korean Military Relations	264
8. Chronicle of North Korea's Infiltrations and Local Provocations against the ROK	276
9. Status of Combined and Joint Exercises and Training	282
10. Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60 th Anniversary of the Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America	284
11. Joint Communiqué of the 45 th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting	286
12. Joint Communiqué of the 46 th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting	290
13. Major International Arms Control Agreements and Organizations	294
14. Status of Overseas Deployment of ROK Forces	296
15. Budget for ROK Military Units Deployed Overseas	297
16. Annual Defense Budgets	298
17. Status of Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements with Other Countries	299
18. Status of Salary Increases for Enlisted Service Members	300
19. Changes in Mandatory Military Service Period	301
20. Status of Alternatives to Military Service by Type	302
21. National Defense Organizations	304
22. Modification of Laws and Regulations under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense	306
23. Composition and Major Activities of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly	318

Adjustment of the Korea Air Defense Identification Zone

1. What is the Air Defense Identification Zone?

The Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) refers to a specified airspace over land and water that requires the identification, location confirmation and control of aircraft for the purpose of national security.¹ The ADIZ was established for the first time in 1950 by the United States, which recognized the seriousness of threats to national security by unidentified flying objects.

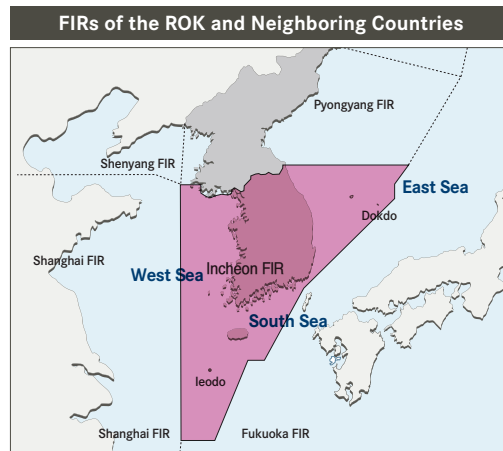
Since the ADIZ is not clearly specified in international law in terms of its meaning and authority, it differs from the concept of airspace where the exclusive sovereignty of the nation of jurisdiction exercises influence. It is difficult, therefore, to apply exclusive jurisdiction over an ADIZ. However, approximately 30 nations, including the United States, UK and Japan, have established and operate ADIZs, thus presently making it a part of international practices.

The ROK government set forth the legal grounds for establishing an ADIZ in Article 9 of the Act on the Operation, etc. of Military Aircraft, enacted in 2007, which states that “the Minister of National Defense shall establish and administer air defense identification zones.”

2. Background of Establishment and Adjustment of the KADIZ

The Korea Air Defense Identification Zone (KADIZ) was set up on March 22, 1951 by the U.S. Pacific Air Forces during the Korean War to prepare against air strikes from the Chinese People’s Volunteers (CPV). At the time of its establishment, the KADIZ did not cover Jeodo as it was established down to only 6.5 NM south of Marado Island considering the air operation capabilities of the Korean People’s Army (KPA) and CPV.

The Flight Information Region (FIR) refers to the airspace described by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to divide the skies throughout the world and mandate the relevant nations to provide information for safe and efficient flights of aircraft and for aircraft search and rescue activities. The Incheon Flight Information Region (Incheon FIR)² under the control of the ROK government was set up in May 1963 and covers an area reaching down 451 km south of Jeju Island (255 km to the south of Jeodo).



1 Article 2 of the Act on the Operation, etc. of Military Aircraft.

2 The Incheon FIR was previously named the “Daegu Flight Information Region.” In September 2002, when the Air Traffic Center (ATC) of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation in Incheon took charge of air traffic control after the Incheon Airport began its operation, it was renamed to the current name without any changes in the region.


■ Comparison between FIR and ADIZ

Category	FIR	ADIZ
Set by	ICAO (UN specialized agency)	Relevant countries
Purpose	Provision of necessary information for safe and efficient flights of aircraft and for search and rescue activities in distress situations	Easy identification, location and control of aircraft
International Legal Ground	ICAO Agreement (Chicago, 1944)	Unclear

In September 1969, Japan established the Japan Air Defense Identification Zone (JADIZ),³ which modeled the previous ADIZ set by the U.S. military in the past. The west boundary of the JADIZ included the waters off Ieodo. This raised a problem for the ROK because it meant that the ROK had to go through prior consultation with Japan to conduct search and rescue activities when disasters occurred in the ROK's FIR outside of the KADIZ, although such activities would take place within the ROK's FIR.

In addition, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which took effect in 1994, extended the range of territorial waters from 3 NM to 12 NM, which made part of the ROK's airspace to the south of Marado and Hongdo Islands become included in the JADIZ. To rectify the problems, the ROK government continued discussions with its counterparts in the United States and Japan to have the KADIZ correspond with the Incheon FIR.

However, in the course of negotiations between the ROK and the United States, and between the ROK and Japan, the United States insisted that such issues involving the KADIZ and JADIZ should be resolved solely between the ROK and Japan. However, Japan practically rejected even the consultation itself, thus preventing the negotiations from moving forward.

KADIZ and JADIZ in the Past		Progress of the KADIZ	
		March 22, 1951	U.S. Pacific Air Forces established the KADIZ.
		1969	Japanese government announced the JADIZ, which includes Ieodo.
		1994	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea took effect. The scope of territorial waters was adjusted to 12 NM from the previous 3 NM, causing part of the airspace south of Marado and Hongdo Islands to be included in the JADIZ.
		2008	ROK government announced the KADIZ after completing legal grounds in domestic laws.

Without prior consultation with the ROK government, on November 23, 2013, the Chinese government declared the “East China Sea ADIZ,” which overlapped with the KADIZ and included part of the airspace over the waters off Ieodo. It prompted the ROK government to review the issue of adjusting the KADIZ at the government level.

3 Article 84 of the Self-Defense Forces Act.

3. Progress of the KADIZ Adjustment

The Park Geun-hye administration adjusted the KADIZ in a way that complies with international norms and practices while enhancing mutual trust and cooperation with neighboring countries.

Immediately after November 23, 2013, when China declared the East China Sea ADIZ, the ROK government held a national security policy steering meeting to discuss the way ahead. The ROK government expressed its regret that part of the East China Sea ADIZ overlapped with the KADIZ and made it clear that the ROK's jurisdiction over the waters off leodo would never be affected and that the nations concerned must strive to enhance mutual trust.

On November 27, the ROK government decided to adjust the KADIZ and officially delivered its position to China on the following day at the ROK-China Defense Strategic Dialogue. After that, the Ministry of National Defense took the initiative by having close consultations with relevant ministries and preparing the government's plan for the adjustment of the KADIZ at the national security policy steering meeting on December 1.

■ ROK Government's Position during the ROK-China Defense Strategic Dialogue

- (1) Considering the trust between the ROK and China, it is truly regrettable that prior consultations did not take place regarding China's ADIZ, which even overlaps with the KADIZ in some parts and includes leodo. This is unacceptable from the ROK side.
- (2) Regardless of the establishment of ADIZs by neighboring countries, the ROK's jurisdiction over leodo and surrounding waters will not be affected.
- (3) We demand that China adjust the areas overlapping with the KADIZ. We also consider expanding the KADIZ to protect our national interests.
- (4) We are concerned about the potential build-up of military tensions due to measures taken by China. It is necessary to have discussions among the nations concerned to enhance trust and alleviate tensions.



ROK-China Defense Strategic Dialogue (November 2013)

Based on the applicable laws related to ADIZs, the ROK government set the range of the new KADIZ after reviewing the uniqueness of military air operations, the range of FIR in accordance with the Aviation Act, international practices, etc. The adjustment of the KADIZ was made in a way that complies with the international aviation order and international norms and neither restricts civil flights nor infringes on either the airspace or interests of neighboring countries. Also, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs exerted joint efforts to explain and have discussions with neighboring countries to build mutual trust.

The government held the national security policy steering meeting on December 6 and finalized the adjustment of the KADIZ, which

Notification No. 2013-449 of the Ministry of National Defense

The Korea Air Defense Identification Zone (KADIZ) is amended and announced as follows in accordance with Article 2(2) of the Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Operation, etc. of Military Aircraft.

December 12, 2013

Minister of National Defense

1. The range of the KADIZ is as follows:

- a. Zone: 39° 00' N. Latitude, 123° 30' E. Longitude - 39° 00' N. Latitude, 133° 30' E. Longitude
- 37° 17' N. Latitude, 133° 00' E. Longitude - 36° 00' N. Latitude, 130° 30' E. Longitude
- 35° 13' N. Latitude, 129° 48' E. Longitude - 34° 43' N. Latitude, 129° 09' E. Longitude
- 34° 17' N. Latitude, 128° 52' E. Longitude - 39° 00' N. Latitude, 127° 30' E. Longitude
- 32° 30' N. Latitude, 126° 50' E. Longitude - 39° 00' N. Latitude, 125° 25' E. Longitude
- 30° 00' N. Latitude, 124° 00' E. Longitude - 39° 00' N. Latitude, 124° 00' E. Longitude
- Start Point
- b. Altitude: From the surface of the earth to infinity

Addendum <No. 2013-449, December 12, 2013>

Article 1 (Enforcement Date) This Notification takes effect as of 14:00 on December 15, 2013.

was formally announced on December 8.

The Ministry of National Defense made a notification on the new KADIZ by issuing Notification No. 2013-449 in the Notice to Airman on December 10 and in the official gazette on December 12. The new KADIZ went into effect at 14:00 on December 15 after seven days of preparation. It was the first adjustment of the KADIZ in 62 years since its establishment by the U.S. Air Force in 1951.

■ Statement to the Press Conference about the KADIZ Adjustment

The ROK government decided to adjust the range of the Korea Air Defense Identification Zone (KADIZ) as of December 8, 2013, based on the applicable laws related to Air Defense Identification Zones, after reviewing the uniqueness of military air operations, the range of the Flight Information Region (FIR) in accordance with the Aviation Act, international practices, etc.

The new KADIZ is now adjusted in such a way that the southern part of the KADIZ corresponds to the Incheon FIR, which is internationally accepted and does not overlap with neighboring countries. This adjusted zone includes the airspace above the waters off Jeodo and the airspace of the southern part of Marado and Hongdo Islands, both of which belong to our territory.

The new KADIZ will be notified in such a way that it can take effect as of December 15, after seven days of preparation, in consideration of the required time for notification and dissemination through the official gazette and the Notice to Airman.

The adjustment of the KADIZ at this time is in compliance with the existing international aviation order and international norms, and does not pose any restrictions on civil flights or infringe on the airspace and interests of neighboring countries.

The ROK government made sufficient explanation to the nations concerned prior to today's announcement.

The ROK government will continue to consult with neighboring countries regarding necessary measures to prevent any accidental military collisions from occurring within the newly adjusted KADIZ and secure the safety of aircraft.

The ROK government will continue to make efforts to build mutual trust and enhance cooperation with relevant nations by enhancing the safety of flights in the region.



Official announcement of the KADIZ adjustment (December 2013)



4. Significance of the KADIZ Adjustment

The adjustment of the KADIZ for the first time in 62 years carries significance in the following three aspects:

First, the adjusted KADIZ includes part of the airspace over Marado and Hongdo Islands, both of which are ROK territories, and the airspace above the waters off Jeodo, which is under the ROK's jurisdiction. With the adjustment, the ROK's control over the territory, territorial waters and jurisdictional waters to the south of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) was strengthened, which can ensure such activities conducive to the ROK's national interests.

Second, with the adjustment of the KADIZ, an air defense buffer zone is now secured to defend the

airspace in the southern area off Jeju Island and protect the southern sea lines of communication and navigation routes.



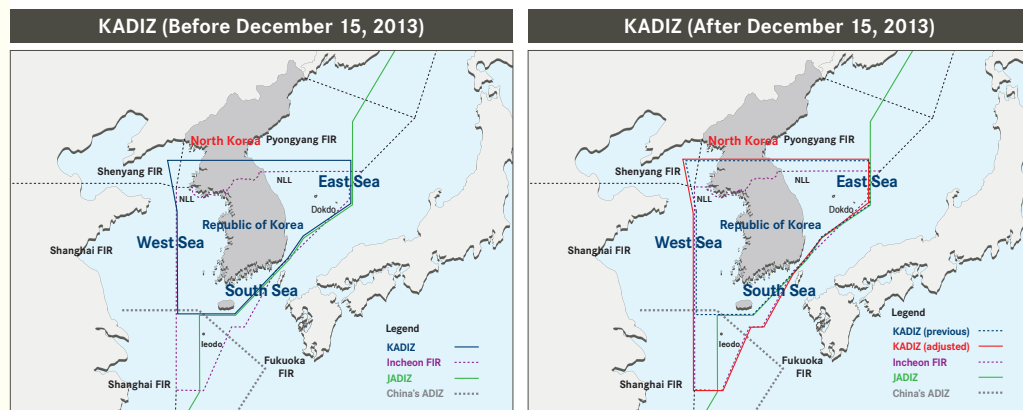
Formation of E-737 AEW&Cs and F-15K fighters flying patrol over the southern part of Jeju Island



Navy P-3C flying patrol above Jeju Island

Third, the rearrangement of the southern boundary of the KADIZ to correspond with the Incheon FIR ensured the international aviation order and safety of civil flights while enhancing trust with neighboring countries.

The ROK government has overcome the unexpected security crisis situation in such a way as to defend national interests and improve the nation's stature on the world stage based on a firm resolve and sense of responsibility. It could also secure the support and trust of the people toward the principle and vision of the security policy the ROK government upholds. At the same time the ROK government contributed to improving its sovereignty and establishing trust with neighboring countries by settling sensitive national security issues in a calm and thorough manner.



Seoul Defense Dialogue

The ROK MND has hosted the Seoul Defense Dialogue (SDD), a vice defense minister-level multilateral defense dialogue among the nations of the Asia-Pacific region, since 2012. The SDD has been improved and developed, building on the “Inter-Korean Arms Control Seminar” that began in 1991. The SDD has established a reputation for itself as a venue for the highest-level multilateral defense dialogue in Northeast Asia that deals with substantial security issues in the Asia-Pacific region and explores ways for combined responses, and is continuing to expand its roles.

Discussions about creating a multilateral defense dialogue similar to the SDD have continued since the end of the 1980s as transnational and non-military security threats surfaced with the end of the Cold War. The ROK, for its part, proposed the Northeast Asia Peace Council at a UN conference in 1988, followed by another proposal for the NorthEast Security Dialogue (NEASeD) at the ASEAN Regional Forum in 1994. Presently, multilateral defense dialogues in the Asia-Pacific region take place in various forms, including the ASEAN Regional Forum, the Asia Security Summit (ASS), the Jakarta International Defense Dialogue (JIDD), the Halifax International Security Forum (HISF) in Canada, the International Security Forum in Russia, and the Xiangshan Forum in China.

1. Overview

| Background | With the increase of transnational threats that cannot be dealt with at the level of individual nations, multilateral defense dialogues are on the rise to improve the security environment and build military confidence in the Asia-Pacific region, including the Korean Peninsula.

In 1991, the ROK MND established the Arms Control Office to build inter-Korean military confidence and prepare for arms control. It also hosted a total of 17 Inter-Korean Arms Control Seminars from 1991 to 2007. In 2008, the seminar was expanded into the International Arms Control Seminar, in which civilian experts from home and abroad participated, and began to be pursued as part of the national policy agenda. However, because the International Arms Control Seminar was operated at the level of academic exchanges, it failed to develop into a dialogue forum where effective policy alternatives could be discussed among the nations in the region. As a result, in 2012, the seminar was reorganized into a 1.5-track SDD, in which vice defense minister-level officials and civilian security experts participate.

| Purpose | First, the SDD aims to promote dialogue and cooperation in relation to common military interests and issues among the Asia-Pacific nations. Although the Asia-Pacific region is emerging as the center of the world economy, there has not been any earnest dialogue on resolving the discord among the nations due to conflicting interests. Accordingly, there was a growing need for a body for dialogue among the nations in the region to conduct constructive dialogue and cooperation toward common interests. Second, the SDD aims to improve the intra-regional security environment and build multilateral defense cooperation and mutual trust, which can contribute to the creation of peace not just on the Korean Peninsula, but for the world. The Asia Pacific is a region where various security issues arise, including not just the North Korean threats of nuclear weapons and missiles, but also perceptions of past history, territorial disputes and arms races among the nations in the region. In this situation, efforts toward

building multilateral security cooperation and trust are sure to lay the groundwork for bringing about a stable peace in the world.

| Features | There are many dialogues held throughout the Asia-Pacific region in which minister-level officials participate. However, the SDD is truly the first of its kind in which vice defense minister-level officials participate. Most of the dialogue venues are for minister level officials, with some dialogue forums being director general level or below. To promote dialogue and exchanges among defense officials at various levels, the SDD has developed into a venue participated in by vice minister-level defense officials. It evaluates the security environment of individual nations and introduces their defense policies so that the participants are offered opportunities to understand each other’s policies and build trust among the participating officials. The SDD, in particular, has developed into a meaningful venue where participants explore ways to eliminate regional security threats and find policy alternatives and strategies for denuclearization, a peace regime, arms control and unification on the Korean Peninsula.

2. Progress to Date

The SDD has been held three times from its inaugural session in 2012 until 2014. Its slogan is “Cooperation for Security and Peace.” The emblem of the SDD shows the letter “S” embracing the earth.



Emblem of the SDD

Table 1. Seoul Defense Dialogues

	First SDD	Second SDD	Third SDD
Period	November 14-16, 2012	November 11-13, 2013	October 29-31, 2014
Place	The Shilla Hotel, Seoul	The Westin Chosun Hotel, Seoul	The Westin Chosun Hotel, Seoul
Participant Countries	15 countries, 2 international organizations	20 countries, 3 international organizations	24 countries, 3 international organizations
Main Theme	Cooperation for a More Secure Asia-Pacific Region: Issues and Solutions	A New Search for Greater Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region	From Conflict to Cooperation: Measures for Trust-building among Asia-Pacific Countries
Session Agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Security Challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region and WMD Proliferation: Responses and Cooperation Options • Current Status of Cyber Threats and Responses • Enhancing Efficiency of Defense Management: Successful Cases and Alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Peace and Cooperation in Northeast Asia & Comprehensive Security in the Asia-Pacific Region • Global Nonproliferation and the Role of the International Community • The Role of the Military within the Governance of the National Cyber Security • Directions for Advancing the International Rule of Cyber Security • Defense Planning in a Time of Budgetary Constraint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary Session 1: From Conflict to Cooperation (Keynote speech) • Plenary Session 2: Trust-building in the Asia-Pacific and the Korean Unification • Session 1: Military CBMs and Conflict Prevention • Session 2: HA/DR and Defense Cooperation • Session 3: Maritime Security and Defense Cooperation • Session 4: Cyber-security Cooperation and International Norm

| The First SDD | The first SDD was held from November 14 to 16 in 2012, with 15 Asia Pacific nations holding bilateral defense strategic dialogues and defense policy meetings, and two international organizations participating. The opening ceremony began with a speech delivered by the Minister of National Defense, followed by congratulatory speeches by Yoo Seong-min, the Chair of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly, and Prime Minister Kim Hwang-sik.

Table 2. Participant Countries in the First SDD

Vice Minister Level (3)	Assistant Vice Minister Level (6)	Director General and Deputy Director General Level (5)	Military Attachés (3)
ROK, the Philippines, European Union	Malaysia, U.S., Canada, Thailand, Australia, NATO	New Zealand, Vietnam, Singapore, Indonesia, Japan	Russia, India, China

The first SDD chose as its main theme “Cooperation for a More Secure Asia Pacific Region: Challenges and Solutions,” with several specific agenda items, including “Common Security challenges in the Asia-Pacific Region and WMD Proliferation: Responses and Cooperation Options,” “Current Status of Cyber Threats and Responses,” and “Enhancing Efficiency of Defense Management: Successful Cases and Alternatives.”

The first SDD was convened in a very difficult international environment. Many nations, including the ROK, were engaged in general elections or presidential elections, which made it difficult for the respective nations to remain focused on any international conferences. There were also the fourth Halifax International Security Forum and the sixth East Asia Summit¹ taking place close to when the SDD took place, causing confusion in terms of which nation was participating in which venue.

Nevertheless, senior defense officials from 15 nations and two international organizations (the EU and NATO) attended the dialogue, laying the ground for the SDD to become an authoritative annual multilateral defense dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region.

In addition, the SDD contributed greatly in enhancing the ROK’s soft power, which corresponds to the growth of the ROK’s national power. By laying the groundwork for stability on the Korean Peninsula and the construction of military confidence among regional nations, it successfully established itself as a senior-level multilateral defense dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region. Above all, the first dialogue provided the stage for the participating nations to form a consensus on the necessity to create a cyber working group.



First SDD (November 2012)

| The Second SDD | The second SDD was held from November 11 to 13, 2013. Twenty nations from the Asia-Pacific region and Europe and three international organizations participated in the dialogue, and the number of nations sending vice minister-level officials increased sharply to 12 from three in 2012.

¹ Eighteen countries were present, including 10 ASEAN nations, the ROK, China, Japan, Australia, India, New Zealand, the United States and Russia. The summit was held in Bali, Indonesia from November 19.

Table 3. Participant Countries in the Second SDD

Vice Minister Level (12)	Assistant Vice Minister Level (5)	Director General and Deputy Director General Level (3)	Military Attachés (3)
ROK, Mongolia, Vietnam, Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Singapore, Cambodia, Thailand, the Philippines, EU, UN	Malaysia, U.S., Myanmar, Canada, Australia	New Zealand, India, NATO	Russia, UK, China

The opening ceremony of the second SDD was presided over by Prime Minister Chung Hong-won, and President Park Geun-hye sent a congratulatory message. Lamberto Zannier, the Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), delivered the keynote speech. Kim Jang-soo, the Director of National Security at the Blue House, and Ahn Hong-joon, the Chair of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the National Assembly, hosted a luncheon. Civilian defense experts and representatives from nations discussed future directions for the development of the SDD during breakfast meetings. The ROK government explained its defense policies, including the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative, and solidified the foundation for support towards its policies.

With the main theme of “A New Search for Greater Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region,” the second SDD provided a venue for discussion on common security issues in the Asia-Pacific region, cyber security, and efficiency in defense management. Cyber security is the topic that defines the SDD, and was pursued as such with the goal of the ROK taking on the leading role in this area in the Asia-Pacific region. There were also cyber working group preparatory meetings, participated in by working-level staffs from the cyber security sectors of each nation, which effectively contributed to the creation of international norms to prevent military tension and conflicts in cyberspace.

The second SDD held significance in that it confirmed the possibility of success in cooperating for peace in the region based on trustpolitik and that it provided the justification for the dialogue to grow into a multilateral security council suited to the characteristics of the Asia-Pacific region. Also, it provided an opportunity for the participants to realize that the trust that started from “dialogue” based on mutual understanding among nations needs to be backed up by “action.”



Welcome speech by Prime Minister Chung Hong-won (November 2013) Keynote speech by the Secretary General of the OSCE (November 2013)

It was also meaningful in that a consensus was formed on North Korea’s denuclearization and the abolishment of North Korea’s weapons of mass destruction at a venue where representatives from major nations in the Asia-Pacific region participated. It should be noted that the second SDD also delivered a message stating that North Korean provocations will be met with retaliation as well as a message urging

North Korea to open its doors and become normalized.

| The Third SDD | The third SDD was held from October 29 to 31, 2014. The dialogue invited 24 nations from the Asia-Pacific region, three from Europe, and three international organizations. The invitees included Turkey, Colombia, Peru and Chile, which were invited additionally, leading to total participants from 24 nations and three international organizations.

Table 4. Participant Countries in the Third SDD

Vice Minister Level (13)	Assistant Vice Minister Level (3)	Director General and Deputy Director General Level (8)	Military Attachés (3)
ROK, Malaysia, Myanmar, Japan, Chile, Cambodia, Canada, Turkey, the Philippines, Peru, NATO, EU, UN	Laos, U.S., Thailand	New Zealand, Mongolia, Vietnam, Brunei, Singapore, China, Colombia, Australia	Russia, UK, India

The opening ceremony of the third SDD was presided over by Prime Minister Chung Hong-won, and President Park Geun-hye sent a video message.

The main theme of the third SDD was “From Conflict to Cooperation: Measures for Trust-building among Asia-Pacific Countries,” reflecting the conflicts inherent in the Asia-Pacific region, Northeast Asia in particular. Specific agenda items included the unification of the Korean Peninsula, prevention of conflicts, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and maritime and cyber security, which constituted the major security issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

The third SDD was most meaningful in that it provided opportunities for vice minister-level defense officials to share their views on peace and cooperation and work together to understand each other. For the vice minister-level defense officials of major nations the gathering itself marked meaningful progress in the course of building trust.

In particular, it was a great achievement to enhance the level of understanding among participants about the security vision and defense policy of the ROK, the host of the event.

ROK government officials and experts utilized every opportunity to introduce the trust-building process on the Korean Peninsula, the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative, and the vision of unification of the Korean Peninsula. They also listened to critiques and advice from experts from various nations based on their respective experiences. Jörg Schönbohm, the former First Commander of the Bundeswehr Eastern Command and Vice Defense Minister of Germany in the course of the German reunification, stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation with neighboring countries and won much appreciation from the audience.



Opening speech by the Minister of National Defense at the third SDD (October 2014)



Session 4 at the 2014 SDD



Visit to the JSA (October 2014)

Another achievement the SDD made was that it opened a discussion on cyber security. The ROK government has brought the issue of cyber security, which began to emerge at a global level, to people's attention since the first meeting in 2012 and received favorable responses. It is now bringing the discussion at the SDD up to a different class of defense dialogue by coordinating meta-discourses among the cyber security experts in the world with specific working-level policies.

The bilateral and multilateral dialogues among participants have laid the groundwork to strengthen political and military confidence among them in the future. Also, the friendship built among the participant nations will play a key role in opening the door toward peace and cooperation in the cases where conflicts or crises occur among them.

The third SDD was participated in by a nine-member delegation from China led by a major general-level official, marking the first participation in the SDD by China, and eight delegates from Japan led by the Vice Defense Minister, emphasizing the increased attention among neighboring countries. The dialogue contributed to securing support from the international community and forming a consensus in connection with the ROK government's unification policy, including the trust-building process on the Korean Peninsula and the Northeast Asia Peace and Cooperation Initiative. It also enabled defense industrial diplomacy in bilateral discussions and created a favorable environment for defense industrial exports by allowing the participants to get the opportunity to take a look around defense companies. The SDD also served as an opportunity to confirm the potential of the cyber working group as a new form of dialogue in the cyber area in national defense. Representatives of the participant nations visited the Joint Security Area (JSA) to see the security environment of the Korean Peninsula. The dialogue also served as an opportunity to introduce Korean culture to the participants by offering them programs to have cultural experiences in such places as Gyeongbokgung Palace and Insa-dong.

| Way Ahead | It is planned to extend the participant nations to include those in Central Asia, along with Mexico, Sri Lanka and so forth. The SDD bases itself on Asia-Pacific countries. The first SDD sent out invitations mostly to those with close defense strategic dialogues or military exchanges and cooperation with the ROK, in an effort to solidify the base of the dialogue. The scope of invitations has been gradually expanded to strengthen military exchanges and cooperation.

The SDD will expand its coverage to include various global issues going beyond Northeast Asia, while specializing in cyber security to differentiate itself from other security forums. A wide range of agenda items will be addressed, from issues related to the Korean Peninsula and security in Northeast Asia to various global issues. Cyber security is being classified as the topic that defines the SDD. The ROK MND plans to develop an agenda that can obtain a consensus from many participant nations and effectively

address the issue of cyber security at the SDD, while incorporating cyber security sessions and the cyber working group meetings in the dialogue in an appropriate manner.

Periodic gatherings will also be arranged for meetings of representatives and Northeast Asia sub-multilateral meetings, with more active bilateral discussions, to pursue diversified defense diplomacy and cooperation. It has become necessary to have meetings among the officials of respective authorities to produce substantial results. As such, it is necessary for the heads of delegations to meet separately to maximize outcomes, and convene Northeast Asia sub-multilateral meetings so that the dialogue can develop into a venue where Northeast Asian security issues can be addressed in depth. The SDD will take the opportunity of having senior defense officials in one place to vitalize discussions that are crucial in bilateral military areas and pursue military exchanges and cooperation in the future.

The ROK government plans to incorporate information and communications technology (ICT) into the meetings in order to consolidate the status of the ROK, which is already well advanced in ICT. ICT will be used for such procedures as questions and answers, proceedings by the host and access security to project an advanced image of the ROK with strong ICT and contribute to the development of the technology.

Repatriation of Chinese Soldiers' Remains

1. Historical Background

On July 27, 1953, the United Nations Command (UNC) and the communist armed forces signed an Armistice Agreement in which they agreed to “recover and evacuate the bodies of deceased military personnel of the other side found in the territory under the control of the other side.”¹ To fulfill the agreement, both sides signed the “Understanding on Administrative Details for the Delivery and Reception of Bodies of Military Personnel of Both Sides” at the plenary session of the 47th Military Armistice Commission in August 1954. From September to the end of October 1954, the UNC returned more than 13,500 bodies of the communist armed forces and received over 4,000 bodies of ROK and UN military personnel in return.

An additional 43 sets of Chinese soldiers' remains that were excavated thereafter during the period from 1981 to January 1997 were returned to China through Panmunjom in five separate rounds in accordance with the Armistice Agreement. In September 2000, however, the repatriation of the remains of Chinese soldiers came to a halt when North Korea refused to accept the demand from the UNC to take over a Chinese soldier's remains, stating that the case was not the concern of North Korea.²

2. Background of Repatriation

During a state visit to China in June 2013, President Park Geun-hye proposed to Liu Yandong, the Vice Premier of China that the ROK would repatriate the remains of Chinese soldiers who died during the Korean War in an effort to solve the issue of Chinese soldiers' remains that were not repatriated since 1997 in a humanitarian spirit. The proposal received a positive response from China. The Chinese government notified the ROK government of its intention to discuss the issue of repatriation in November 2013, which resulted in full-scale bilateral working-level meetings.

3. Progress

The working-level cooperation team for the repatriation of remains from China, led by Li Guiguang, the Deputy Director of the Special Care and Settlement Bureau of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of China, came to the ROK on December 4, 2013 for the first working-level meeting for the repatriation of remains. Brigadier General Moon Sang-gyun, the Deputy Director General for Arms Control of the ROK Ministry of National Defense, met with Li Guiguang to discuss the issue in a friendly environment. The meeting led to an agreement which stated that Chinese soldiers' remains would be returned before the Chinese Qingming

1 Article 13(f) of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

2 On September 9, 2000, in response to a request from the UNC for North Korea to take over the remains of one Chinese soldier during the third secretary-level meeting, North Korea responded by saying that “The remains of Chinese soldiers are not the concern of North Korea, accordingly it is desirable that the case should be addressed at the Chinese Embassy or the UNC.”

Festival on April 5.

The ROK-China working-level cooperation team met for the second time in Beijing, China, on January 21, 2014 to discuss the details of the “ROK-China Working-level Agreement” such as the timing and method of repatriation and the transfer ceremony for the remains.

The two sides agreed to hold a transfer ceremony jointly hosted by the ROK and China at Incheon International Airport on March 28, 2014.

■ Content of the Working-level Agreement on the Repatriation of Chinese Soldiers' Remains in Korea

- Transfer of remains and related artifacts to China at the end of March 2014
 - The place of transfer shall be Incheon International Airport, and the date of transfer shall be determined later after consultation.
 - The transfer document shall be prepared for exchange at the time of the transfer of remains and artifacts of the deceased.
- All necessary preparations for repatriation shall be made by the ROK
 - During excavation and casketing, Chinese officials shall be in attendance at the site and shall conduct commemorative activities.
 - Caskets will be prepared and provided by China for the remains of the deceased.
- China shall be responsible for the remaining process of repatriation after the transfer of the remains and the ROK shall provide administrative procedures such as customs with regard to the remains and artifacts.
- Chinese soldiers' remains to be exhumed thereafter shall be handled in accordance with this procedure and discussion.



First ROK-China working-level meeting for the repatriation of Chinese soldiers' remains (December 2013)

4. Preparation for Repatriation

Actual preparations for the repatriation of remains began with a digging ceremony for the excavation of Chinese soldiers' remains at the KPA-CPV cemetery located in Paju on December 19, 2013, with the attendance of Chinese officials. From December 19 through 24, a total of 14,000 man-days of work were carried out with excavation experts from the MND Agency for KIA Recovery and Identification (MAKRI) and support troops from the 25th Division. They made dedicated efforts for the excavation in bitter cold weather and moved the remains of Chinese soldiers to a temporary identification laboratory nearby.

The exhumed remains were washed, dried, identified with precision, and matched to artifacts and records by identification experts from the MND MAKRI to prepare for repatriation.

The casketing ceremony was held at the 25th Division temporary identification laboratory located in Paju, Gyeonggi-do on March 17, with attendance by representatives from China. The 437 sets of Chinese soldiers' remains were placed in traditional caskets provided by China in accordance with Chinese traditions. The casketed remains were temporarily enshrined before their transportation to Incheon International Airport by 437 service members of the 25th Division one day prior to the transfer ceremony, and were laid in a Chinese commercial aircraft.

Procedure of Preparation for Repatriation



5. Transfer Ceremony

On March 28, 2014, a joint transfer ceremony for the remains was hosted by Baek Seung-joo, the Vice Minister of the ROK MND, and Zhou Ming, a Bureau Director of the Ministry of Civil Affairs of China, at Incheon International Airport in the presence of key figures from both nations and officials from the UNC. The participants intuitively sensed that the very moment of the transfer of the remains from the Korean soldiers to their Chinese counterparts would mark a new milestone in ROK-China relations. Vice Minister of National Defense Baek Seung-joo stated in his speech for the repatriation, “As the spring rain in the season of resuscitation of all living beings changes everything into green, we have no doubt that this repatriation of Chinese soldiers’ remains will become a spring rain and grow into a long river that will contribute to ROK-China relations and peace in Northeast Asia.” The representative of the Chinese government responded, “The repatriation of remains is sure to make bilateral relations advance further.”

After the ceremony in Incheon International Airport, the 437 sets of Chinese soldiers’ remains were moved to Shenyang Airport in China and laid to rest in the Shenyang Martyrs Cemetery in a separately prepared area.



Transfer ceremony of the Chinese soldiers' remains (March 2014)

6. Achievement and Significance

The repatriation of the 437 sets of Chinese soldiers' remains, unprecedented in history, brought a continuous flow of emotional and appreciative messages to the ROK government. Senior Chinese officials, including President Xi Jinping, made an official announcement of appreciation for the ROK government's efforts toward the successful repatriation of Chinese soldiers' remains. The 1.3 billion Chinese nationals were also unsparing in their appreciation for the repatriation of the remains after 60 years, saying "We are touched by the careful management of the tombs and orderly ceremony of hand-over, although China fought against the ROK in the past." The massive repatriation of 437 Chinese soldiers' remains, proposed by President Park Geun-hye and agreed to by President Xi Jinping, prompted a profound change from deep in the hearts of the Chinese people.

The repatriation of Chinese soldiers' remains was pursued based on close cooperation between the ROK and China and is expected to provide an opportunity to make bilateral relations advance further. Furthermore, both the ROK and China agreed that Chinese soldiers' remains retrieved during the process of excavation would be repatriated to China annually, which is expected to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries. This could also mark the beginning of inter-Korean humanitarian cooperation, including a joint excavation of remains with North Korea, and will contribute to the promotion of peace and cooperation in Northeast Asia.

7. Way Ahead

The MND MAKRI conducted an excavation project from April to the end of November 2014 in 27 areas, including Inje, Yanggu and Cheolwon in Gangwon-do and Paju and Pocheon in Gyeonggi-do. The project resulted in the recovery of 1,173 sets of remains, of which 68 were identified as Chinese soldiers. The remains of Chinese soldiers were temporarily enshrined in a shrine located at the eighth district in Hoengseong, Gangwon-do, after the procedure of identification.

The MND plans to repatriate the remains of Chinese soldiers excavated in the ROK to China before the Chinese Qingming Festival on April 5, 2015, in accordance with the agreement made at the ROK-China working-level meeting in January 2014. To do so, another bilateral working-level meeting is to be held between January and February 2015 to discuss the specific repatriation date and procedures.

Appendix 1

Status of Neighboring Countries' Military Strength

Number of Troops

Unit: Persons

Category	U.S.	Japan	China	Russia
Total	1,492,200	247,150	2,333,000	845,000
Army	586,700	151,050	1,600,000	250,000
Navy	327,700	45,500	235,000	130,000
Air Force	337,250	47,100	398,000	150,000
Others	Marine Corps 199,350 Coast Guard 41,200	Joint Staff Office 3,500	2 nd Artillery Force 100,000	Airborne 35,000 Strategic 80,000 Command and Support 200,000

Army

Category	U.S.	Japan	China	Russia
Divisions	10	9 divisions 6 brigades	30	8 (86 brigades)
Tanks	5,838	777	6,840	20,550
Light tanks	-	-	750	-
Infantry combat vehicles	6,559	68	3,450	15,860
Reconnaissance vehicles	1,928	152	200	2,200
Armored vehicles	25,209	803	4,350	15,700
Towed artillery	1,242	422	6,140	12,765
Self-propelled guns	1,469	167	2,180	5,870
Multiple launch rocket systems	1,205	99	1,842	4,026
Mortar	2,483	1,085	2,586	3,500
Anti-tank guided weapons	SP 1,512	SP 30 Portable 1,610	SP 400	-
Ground-to-air missiles	1,296	700	278	1,570
Helicopters	4,250	427	763	1,278
Aircraft	226	12	8	-

Navy

Category		U.S.	Japan	China	Russia
	Submarines	58	18	66	53
	Strategic nuclear submarines	14	-	4	11
	Aircraft carriers	10	-	1	1
	Cruisers	22	-	-	5
	Destroyers	62	36	15	18
	Frigates	13	11	54	9
	Patrol and coastal combatants	55	6	216	82
	Mine sweepers	13	30	53	53
	Amphibious ships	30	4	85	20
	Landing craft	245	20	152	19
	Support and auxiliary ships	71	80	212	636
	Fighters	823	-	264	41
	Helicopters	670	134	103	212
Marine Corps	Marine division	3	-	2 brigades	3 brigades
	Tanks	447	-	73	200
	Reconnaissance vehicles	252	-	-	60
	Amphibious assault APC	1,311	-	-	300
	Personnel transport APC	2,225	-	152	800
	Cannons	2,071	-	40	365
	Anti-tank missiles	2,299	-	-	72
	UAVs	100	-	-	-
	Aircraft	470	-	-	-
	Helicopters	546	-	-	-

Air Force

Category	U.S.	U.S.	China	Russia
Strategic bombers	143	-	-	141
Bombers	-	-	90	-
Reconnaissance aircraft	350	17	55	114
Command and control aircraft	4	-	5	6
Fighters	1,258	340	1,505	1,138
Transport aircraft	431	65	327	390
Tankers	226	5	10	20
AWACS	33	17	8	23
Trainers	1,130	248	950	220
Helicopters	143	56	50	1,042
Civil Reserve Air Fleet	1,413	-	-	-
EW aircraft	14	3	13	-

* Source: Relevant materials, including *The Military Balance 2014* (International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2014) and *Defense of Japan (Annual White Paper)* (August 2014)

Appendix 2

Comparison of Major Countries' Defense Budgets

As of 2013

Country	GDP (USD billions)	Defense Budget (USD billions)	Defense Budget- GDP Ratio (%)	Troops (thousands)	Per-capita Defense Budget (USD)
ROK	1,260	30.5	2.42	630	596
U.S.	16,200	600.4	3.7	1,492	1,896
Japan	5,150	51.0	0.99	247	401
China	9,020	112.2	1.24	2,333	83
Russia	2,210	68.2	3.08	845	478
Taiwan	495	10.3	2.08	290	443
UK	2,420	57.0	2.35	169	900
France	2,740	52.4	1.91	222	794
Germany	3,600	44.2	1.23	186	545
Israel	254	15.2	5.98	177	1,967
Egypt	265	5.3	1.99	439	62
Saudi Arabia	746	59.6	7.99	234	2,211
Australia	1,590	26.0	1.63	56	1,166
Turkey	852	10.7	1.26	511	133
Malaysia	328	5.0	1.52	109	169
Thailand	425	6.2	1.46	361	92
Singapore	287	9.9	3.44	73	1,807
Canada	1,840	16.4	0.89	66	474

* Source: Relevant materials, including *The Military Balance 2014* (International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2014)

* Troops: As of 2014

Appendix 3

Comparison of the Military Strength of the Two Koreas

As of October 2014

Category			South Korea	North Korea	
Troops (in peacetime)	Army		495,000	1,020,000	
	Navy		70,000 (including 29,000 Marine Corps troops)	60,000	
	Air Force		65,000	120,000	
	Total		630,000	1,200,000	
Major Forces	Army	Units	Corps (level)	12 (including Special Warfare Command)	15
			Divisions	44 (including Marine Corps)	81
			Maneuver brigades	14 (including Marine Corps)	74 (Reserve Military Training Brigade not included)
		Equipment	Tanks	2,400 (including Marine Corps)	4,300
			Armored vehicles	2,700 (including Marine Corps)	2,500
			Cannons	5,600 (including Marine Corps)	8,600
			MLRS/MRLs	200	5,500
			Ground-to-ground missiles	60 (launchers)	100 (launchers)
		Navy	Surface vessels	Combatants	110
	Amphibious ships			10	260
	Mine warfare vessels			10	20
	Support and auxiliary vessels			20	40
	Submarines		10	70	
	Air Force	Combat aircraft	400	820	
		Surveillance & Control aircraft	60 (including those belonging to the Navy)	30	
		Transport aircraft	50	330	
		Trainers	160	170	
	Helicopters (Army/Navy/Air Force)		690	300	
	Reserve Troops			3,100,000 (including officer candidates, wartime labor call, and switchover and alternative service personnel)	7,700,000 (including Reserve Military Training Unit, Worker-Peasant Red Guards, and Red Youth Guard)

* Units and equipment of the Marine Corps are included in the number of units and equipment of the Army to compare military strength between the two Koreas.

* North Korean cannon numbers do not include 76.2 mm guns that are infantry regiment-level artillery.

* The table above is a result of quantitative comparisons for public discretion, as qualitative assessments are limited.

Appendix 4

Comparison of the Economic Indicators of the Two Koreas

Category	South Korea		North Korea		Comparison (South Korea / North Korea)	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Nominal GNI (KRW billions)	1,391,596	1,441,064	33,479	33,844	41.6	42.6
Per-capita GNI (KRW thousands)	27,830	28,700	1,370	1,380	20.3	20.8
Economic Growth Rate (%)	2.3	3	1.3	1.1	-	-
Trade Volume (USD billions)	1,067.5	1,075.2	6.81	7.34	156.7	146.5
Total Population (millions)	50.00	50.22	24.43	24.55	2.0	2.0

* Source: Bank of Korea

* GNI (Gross National Income): Since 1993, major countries and international organizations such as the UN and IMF have replaced GNP with GNI. (GNI=GNP)

Appendix 5

Status of the North Korean Nuclear Issue

(November 4, 2012 - November 30, 2014)

Date	Major Developments
December 12, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea successfully launches a long-range missile - Missile launched from the Tongchang-ri launch site towards the south, with the debris falling into the West Sea
January 23, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Security Council Resolution 2087 - Denouncement of North Korea's long-range missile launch; expansion of the scope and items of sanctions against North Korea; and addition of clause specifying automatic intervention
February 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's third nuclear test
March 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Security Council Resolution 2094 - Compulsory enforcement of existing sanctions; explicit listing of luxury goods; and addition of the subjects of sanctions (including surveillance of illegal actions by North Korean diplomats)
March 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announcement by a spokesperson for the North Korean Foreign Ministry - North Korea will perpetuate its status as a nuclear power and satellite launch state
April 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Announcement on the reactivation of the Yongbyon nuclear facility" by the General Bureau of Atomic Energy
August 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of the second reactor in Yongbyon starts
March 30, 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement by the Foreign Ministry of North Korea - Threats on carrying out nuclear tests; mentioning of new forms of nuclear tests

Date	Major Developments
April 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Announcement by a spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry of North Korea North Korea's nuclear development is a just deterrence for self-defense
May 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting through private channels between North Korea and the United States in Mongolia North Korea insists that its nuclear development is a just deterrence for self-defense
May 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs passes the "North Korea Sanctions Bill" Economic sanctions against North Korea and containment of financial transactions
July 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement issued by the UN Security Council to "denounce North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles" Statement says that North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles violates Security Council resolutions.
July 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operator of the North Korean ship <i>Chong Chon Gang</i> (Ocean Maritime Management Company, OMM) is included on the UN sanctions list
September 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IAEA adopts a "resolution to denounce North Korea's nuclear program" Denouncement of North Korea's nuclear development, including the reactivation of reactors in Yongbyon

Appendix 6

Status of North Korea's Missile Development and Specifications

Development Progress (November 4, 2012 - November 30, 2014)

Date	Major Developments
December 12, 2012	Long-range missile (improved version of Taepodong-2) launched (North Korea insists that it is a satellite)
February 27, 2014	Two SCUD missiles test-launched toward the East Sea (probable)
March 3, 2014	Two SCUD missiles launched toward the East Sea
March 26, 2014	Two Nodong missiles launched toward the East Sea
June 29, 2014	Two SCUD missiles launched toward the East Sea
July 9, 2014	Two SCUD missiles launched toward the East Sea
July 13, 2014	Two SCUD missiles launched toward the East Sea
July 26, 2014	One SCUD missile launched toward the East Sea

Specifications

Category	SCUD-B	SCUD-C	Nodong	Musudan	Taepodong-1	Taepodong-2	New Missile
Range (km)	300	500	1,300	Over 3,000	2,500	10,000	Unidentified
Warhead weight (kg)	1,000	700	700	650	500	650-1,000 (probable)	Unidentified
Note	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Test launch	Under development	Under development

Chronicle of Inter-Korean Military Relations

(November 4, 2012 - November 30, 2014)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) calls the shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island “a deserved punishment” with reference to the second anniversary event for the shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island	November 17, 2012	
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the Southwest Frontline Command threatens that “Yeonpyeongdo Island will suffer from the second sea of fire”	November 21	
	November 23	Second anniversary memorial ceremony for the shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island * “North Korean provocation will be thoroughly punished” (Prime Minister Kim Hwang-sik)
	November 27	ROK Armed Forces Key Leaders Conference * “North Korea could carry out a more severe provocation than the attack against the ROK Ship <i>Cheonan</i> or shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island” (Minister of National Defense Kim Kwan-jin)
Statement by a spokesperson for the Korean Committee of Space Technology (KCST) announces that “the Kwangmyongsong 3-2 satellite is to be launched between December 1 and 22”	December 1	A spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade expresses serious concerns over North Korea’s long-range missile launch
	December 4	ROK-U.S.-Japan senior-level meeting (Washington, D.C.) to discuss North Korea’s long-range missile launch test
	December 6	ROK-U.S. raises WATCHCON level from 3 to 2
	December 7	Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs issues an order for ships to detour in relation to North Korea’s long-range missile launch
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the KCST says, “The issue of adjusting the launch time of the Kwangmyongsong 3-2 satellite will be prudently reviewed due to various circumstances”	December 8	
A spokesperson for the KCST announces that “the satellite launch will be postponed to December 29” * “Technical defects are detected in the first-phase rocket”	December 10	
Long-range missile launched (09:49) * “09:59 entry into orbit. Instructions by the late Kim Jong-il are executed” (Korean Central News Agency)	December 12	National Security Council (NSC) convenes; Government statement issued; Resolution denouncing North Korea adopted by the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly
Reports on Kim Jong-un visiting the launch site	December 14	
	December 19	Park Geun-hye elected as the 18 th President
About 100 scientists and technicians, including Choe Chun-sik, awarded with the title “hero of the DPRK”	December 22	Lighting of the Aegibong light tower (until January 2, 2013)
	December 26	West Sea maritime fire training

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Kim Jong-un mentions "the dissolution of the inter-Korean confrontation" through his New Year's address	January 1, 2013	
National Defense Commission (NDC) demands "a choice between dialogue and confrontation" through an announcement	January 2	
Statement by the CPRF threatens that "destruction will be inevitable"	January 3	
Memorandum by the Foreign Ministry urges "the dissolution of the United Nations Command (UNC)"	January 14	
	January 22	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 2087 * Condemns missile launch; Expands and strengthens sanctions against North Korea
Statement by the Foreign Ministry threatens "physical responses, including nuclear deterrence"	January 23	
Statement by the NDC threatens that "a full-scale confrontation has begun" and it "will carry out senior-level nuclear tests"	January 24	Government statement says that it is "immensely regretful of the North Korean statement on nuclear tests"
Statement by the CPRF declares "total nullification and complete cancellation of the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula"	January 25	
	February 4	ROK-U.S. combined maritime training (East Sea, until February 6)
Third nuclear test conducted (Punggye-ri) Announcement by the Foreign Ministry threatens that "second and third measures will follow"	February 12	NSC emergency meeting convenes; Government statement "denounces North Korea's third nuclear test"
	February 14	Ministry of National Defense (MND) makes public a video of a cruise missile National Assembly adopts a resolution denouncing North Korea's nuclear test
	February 19	ROK-U.S. combined anti-submarine training (East Sea, until February 24)
Representative of the Korean People's Army (KPA) Panmunjom Mission issues a fax to the Commander of the U.S. Forces Korea criticizing the KR exercise and FE training	February 23	
	February 25	Inauguration of President Park Geun-hye
Statement by the Supreme Command announces "total nullification of the Armistice Agreement and immediate suspension of operations of the KPA Panmunjom Mission"	March 5	
	March 6	Military announces its position on North Korean military threats * "Will punish even the commanding forces of North Korea in case of any provocation"
Statement by the Foreign Ministry threatens to "use the right of preemptive nuclear strike"	March 7	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 2094 on sanctions against North Korea * Calls for an end to nuclear tests and further provocations, including the enrichment of uranium; Reconfirms the decision to abolish all nuclear programs
Statement by the CPRF threatens to "nullify all previous inter-Korean non-aggression agreements"	March 8	Government statement says that it is "very regretful of the actions raising tensions"

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Statement by the Foreign Ministry claims "perpetuation of the status as a nuclear power and a satellite launch state"	March 9	
	March 11	KR exercise and FE training begin (until April 30)
Statement by the CPRF says, "The United States and South Korea will be responsible for all results"	March 12	
Announcement by the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces (MPAF) threatens that "there will be only ruthless revenge"	March 13	
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry says, "The Armistice Agreement will be automatically nullified if either party does not observe it"	March 14	
Kim Jong-un observes training of ultra-precision unmanned strike aircraft	March 20	Computer networks in the private sector become paralyzed (KBS, MBC, YTN, Shinhan Bank, Nonghyup Bank and Jeju Bank)
Statement by the Supreme Command calls for "getting prepared for the combat duty posture No. 1" Statement by the Foreign Ministry gives "a public notice to the UN Security Council that the conditions for a nuclear war have been shaped on the Korean Peninsula"	March 26	K-net and YTN website become paralyzed; Connection errors occur in Daily NK and Free North Korea Radio
Representative of the Inter-Korean General Officer-Level Military Talks sends a message saying "inter-Korean military communication lines will be cut off"	March 27	Government statement calls for "retraction of North Korea's plan to cut off the military communication lines"
Kim Jong-un convenes an emergency operation meeting for the Strategic Rocket Forces * "Final ratification of the firepower strike plan"	March 29	
Special statement by the government, party and organizations threatens "inter-Korean relations have entered into a war situation" Announcement by the Central Special Zone Development Guidance General Bureau says, "The Kaesong Industrial Complex (KIC) will be blocked and closed if our dignity is damaged"	March 30	Minister of National Defense announces "even the U.S. forces in the continental United States will be mobilized to subdue provocations by North Korea"
Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the KWP adopts "a new strategic line on building nuclear armed forces and carrying out economic construction simultaneously"	March 31	
Seventh session of the 12 th Supreme People's Assembly adopts an act to "further consolidate the status as a nuclear power for self-defense"	April 1	President says, "North Korean provocations will be met with firm responses, without any political considerations" * At the reporting session by the MND
Spokesperson of the General Bureau of Atomic Energy says, "The Yongbyon nuclear facility will be reactivated"	April 2	President calls an urgent Foreign Affairs and Security Ministers' Meeting * "It is important to maintain a strong diplomatic and military deterrence so that North Korea would not think of committing a provocation"
Central Special Zone Development Guidance General Bureau blocks entry into the KIC	April 3	Minister of National Defense states, "with regard to the KIC, all measures including military measures are in place"
Announcement by the General Staff Department threatens "we formally notify that final ratification is completed for advanced nuclear strike operations"	April 4	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Kim Yang-gon announces "important measures relating to the KIC" (1) Withdrawal of all North Korean employees (2) Tentative suspension of the operation of the KIC and review of the possibility of shutdown	April 8	Government statement says that it is "regretful that North Korea announces the suspension of the KIC and withdrawal of all employees" and "North Korea shall be held responsible"
Announcement by the Asia-Pacific Peace Committee threatens that "foreign organizations, companies and people in South Korea need to devise advance evacuation and removal plans"	April 9	
	April 11	Statement by the Minister of Unification, "Regretful that North Korea threatens to provoke...normalization of the KIC must be made through dialogue"
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the General Staff Department "denies hacking on March 20" and criticizes "the fuss of confrontation against North Korea"	April 12	
Ultimatum by the Supreme Command regarding a performance by ROK conservative groups, "South Korea needs to apologize for all hostile actions if it wants a dialogue"	April 16	
Announcement by the CPRF says that "there will be no inter-Korean dialogue if hostile actions continue" Statement by the Policy Bureau of the NDC calls for "suspension of provocations and a full apology"	April 18	37 th ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting * ROK-U.S. JCS state "Any North Korean provocations will be met with decisive responses"
	April 25	Government proposes inter-Korean working-level meeting on the KIC issue * "Significant measures will follow in the absence of a response"
Announcement by the Policy Bureau of the NDC threatens that it will "take ultimate, decisive and significant measures in advance depending on the attitude of South Korea"	April 26	Government statement mentions "decision to withdraw all of remaining personnel from the KIC"
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the Central Special Zone Development Guidance General Bureau says, "South Korea will be held responsible for the complete shutdown of the KIC"	April 27	
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the Policy Bureau of the NDC says, "Normalization of the KIC presupposes suspension of hostile actions"	May 5	
	May 6	ROK-U.S. combined anti-submarine training (West Sea, until May 10)
Southwest Frontline Command threatens that "the West Sea will turn into a sea of fire" in relation to the ROK-U.S. combined training	May 7	"Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60 th Anniversary of the ROK-U.S. Alliance" adopted at the ROK-U.S. summit * "North Korean provocation will be met with a decisive response, but the door to dialogue is open"
	May 13	ROK-U.S. combined anti-submarine training (East Sea, until May 14)
Launches six new MRLs toward the East Sea Report by the Secretariat of the CPRF states that "the rocket launch training is a part of normal military training"	May 18-20	
Choe Ryong-hae visits China as a special envoy and expresses "desire for dialogue and negotiation to resume"	May 22	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Announcement by the Policy Bureau of the NDC criticizes the ROK President by name for the first time	May 25	
	May 27	Government statement says that it is “regretful of the criticism against President Park” and demands for “an immediate stop”
	June 7	ROK Armed Forces Key Leaders Conference
	June 9	Working-level talk for an inter-Korean ministerial-level meeting * Adopts statements, including “the agreement on holding Inter-Korean Authorities Talks (Seoul, June 12-13)”
Notifies that it has “deferred the sending of delegation to the Inter-Korean Authorities Talks” * Raises an issue on the level of the chief delegate of South Korea	June 11	
Sin Son-ho, North Korean ambassador to the UN, holds a press conference calling for “dissolution of the UNC and replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement”	June 21	
	June 25	Hacking attacks occur in government organizations, including the Blue House and the Office for Government Policy Coordination, parties, news media, etc.
Proposes “resumption of Mt. Kumgang tourism and reunion of separated families”	July 10	Government accommodates the meeting on the reunion of separated families * Meetings on resuming Mt. Kumgang tourism deferred
Notifies “deferral of all meetings on reunion of separated families and Mt. Kumgang tourism” * Under the pretext of “concentrating on resolving the KIC issue”	July 11	
	July 16	Government announces “the cyber-attack on June 25 was committed by North Korea”
Representative of the working-level meeting on the KIC issue makes an unexpected appearance in the pressroom, threatening that “military camps will be restored if the KIC ends up with failure”	July 25	Statement by the Ministry of Unification mentions that “a significant decision will be made if North Korea does not show its sincerity about the KIC”
Kim Jong-un attends a military parade and mass demonstration by Pyongyang residents celebrating the 60 th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement	July 27	President urges “abandonment of North Korea’s nuclear development program” * “The DMZ World Peace Park is the starting point of peace and unification”
	August 10	UNC Military Armistice Commission notifies North Korea of the UFG exercise
	August 14	Inter-Korean working-level meeting on the KIC issue agrees on normalization of the KIC
	August 15	President calls for “a reunion of separated families around Chuseok (Korean Thanksgiving Day) and creation of the DMZ World Peace Park” in a congratulatory speech at a National Liberation Day commemoration ceremony
	August 19	UFG exercise begins (until August 30)
Announcement by the CPRF criticizes the UFG exercise	August 20	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	August 23	Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level talk (Peace House at Panmunjom) agrees on "the reunion of separated families from September 25 through 30"
Announcement by the Policy Bureau of the NDC criticizes the UFG exercise	August 29	
	September 5	Meeting of the KIC subcommittee for crossing, communication and customs (KIC) * Agrees on "reactivating the western corridor military communication lines"
	September 6	Western corridor military communication lines reactivated
	September 13	Second meeting of the KIC subcommittee for crossing, communication and customs (KIC)
	September 16	Resumption of the KIC operations
	October 2	45 th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (Seoul) * Joint communiqué issued on 13 items, including the approval of the "Tailored Deterrence Strategy"
Statement by the Policy Bureau of the NDC criticizes the ROK President by name * "Face the general trend directly and must not act rashly"	October 4	
Announcement by the CPRF criticizes "the ROK-U.S. Alliance and the Tailored Deterrence Strategy"	October 7	
Announcement by the General Staff Department criticizes the ROK-U.S.-Japan combined maritime training	October 8	ROK-U.S.-Japan combined maritime training (South Sea, until October 10)
Announcement by the Foreign Ministry threatens that "nuclear deterrence will be strengthened"	October 23	
	November 29	Third meeting of the KIC subcommittee for crossing, communication and customs * Agreement on the construction of an electronic access control system (RFID)
Jang Song-thaek dismissed from all positions, deprived of all titles and expelled from the KWP	December 8	
Jang Song-thaek executed on charges of plotting to overthrow the state	December 12	
	December 17	Emergency ROK Armed Forces Key Leaders Conference * "Review the system to check to respond decisively against North Korean provocations"
Open inquiry by the Secretariat of the CPRF calling for the ROK to "choose between trust and confrontation"	December 25	
Kim Jong-un expresses his intention to improve inter-Korean relations in his New Year's address	January 1, 2014	
	January 6	Government proposes a Red Cross working-level meeting on the reunion of separated families * On January 10 at Panmunjom
The CPRF rejects a Red Cross working-level meeting	January 9	
Announcement by the CPRF criticizes the KR exercise and FE training	January 15	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
NDC announces “a significant proposal to the South Korean authorities” * Proposes suspension of mutual slandering and mudslinging, a total ban on hostile military actions, and practical measures for denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula	January 16	Government says, “Inter-Korean relations shall proceed with a successful reunion event of separated families being the first step”
NDC announces “an open letter to the authorities, parties, social groups, and people in all sectors in South Korea” Suggests a reunion event of separated families * “South Korea may determine the convenient timing after Lunar New Year’s holiday”	January 24	
Suggests an inter-Korean senior-level talk	February 8	
	February 9	UNC notifies North Korea of the plan for the KR exercise and FE training
	February 12	Inter-Korean senior-level talk (Peace House at Panmunjom)
	February 14	Joint communiqué announced after the inter-Korean senior-level talk * Issues include the reunion event of separated families and suspension of mutual slandering and mudslinging
	February 20	Reunion event of separated families (Mt. Kumgang, until February 25)
Launches four new MRLs toward the East Sea	February 21	
One patrol boat violates the NLL in the West Sea	February 24	KR exercise and FE training begin (until April 18)
Launches two SCUD series missiles (probable) toward the East Sea	February 27	
Launches two SCUD series missiles (probable) toward the East Sea	March 3	
Launches seven new MRLs toward the East Sea	March 4	
Announcement by the Strategic Force insists that “rocket launch training according to the normal training schedule was carried out successfully”	March 5	
13 th election to elect representatives for the Supreme People’s Assembly * Kim Jong-un elected from the 333 rd district	March 9	
Launches 25 Frog rockets toward the East Sea	March 16	
Launches 30 Frog rockets toward the East Sea	March 22	
Launches 16 Frog rockets toward the East Sea	March 23	
	March 24	Crashed small UAV is found in Paju
Launches two Nodong series missiles toward the East Sea Memorandum of the Inspection Group of the NDC denies the attack against the ROK Ship <i>Cheonan</i>	March 26	ROK-U.S.-Japan summit (Hague Nuclear Security Summit)
During a press interview, a spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry threatens that “war deterrent power will be further strengthened in the face of provocations”	March 28	President announces “the Dresden Initiative” UN Security Council issues the Chair’s verbal statement “denouncing North Korea’s missile launch”
Statement by the Foreign Ministry threatens “new forms of nuclear tests”	March 30	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Notifies its West Sea maritime fire training plan and starts firing * Some of the shells land in waters south of the NLL	March 31	Military launches counter-fire Crashed small UAV found in Baengnyeongdo Island
Deputy ambassador to the UN threatens "new forms of nuclear tests"	April 4	Military announces a successful test launch of a ballistic missile with a range of 500 km
	April 6	Crashed small UAV is found in Samcheok
Statement by the National Academy of Defense Sciences criticizes South Korea's test launch of a ballistic missile with a range of 500 km	April 7	ROK Armed Forces Key Leaders Conference on the UAV issue
Kim Jong-un reselected as the First Chairman of the NDC at the first session of the 13 th Supreme People's Assembly	April 9	
Announcement by the Policy Bureau of the NDC criticizes South Korea's test launch of a ballistic missile with a range of 500 km	April 11	Interim announcement on the joint investigation of the crashed UAVs * Identifies much circumstantial evidence indicating North Korea's involvement
Announcement by a spokesperson for the NDC criticizes the "Dresden Declaration"	April 12	
Open letter of truth by the Inspection Group of the NDC says that "attribution of the UAVs to North Korea is a duplicate of the ROK Ship <i>Cheonan</i> incident"	April 14	
CPRF announces an open inquiry * The future of inter-Korean relations is totally dependent on the attitude of XXX	April 23	
Notifies its West Sea maritime fire training plan and starts firing Announcement by the Foreign Ministry says that "there are no time limits for the new forms of nuclear tests"	April 29	
Deputy ambassador to the UN threatens "annual nuclear tests"	May 8	MND announces "North Korea sent the small UAVs"
	May 9	Statement by the JCS warns against "North Korean provocations using small UAVs"
Announcement by the Inspection Group of the NDC denies the attribution of the UAVs to North Korea	May 11	
Announcement by the KPA Panmunjom Mission criticizes the United States for siding with South Korea in relation to the UAVs	May 12	Spokesperson for the MND says, "North Korea is a country that should disappear"
Significant report by the NDC and a statement by a spokesperson for the CPRF criticize the ROK MND spokesperson	May 13	
Patrol and guard boats violate the NLL in the West Sea	May 20	Military issues warning communications and conducts warning fire
Public report by the Southwest Frontline Command threatens retaliation against the ROK's warning fire	May 21	Cardinal Yeom Soo-jung visits the KIC
Provokes with artillery firing toward ROK vessels in the West Sea	May 22	Fax message of warning sent in the name of the representative of general-level military talks

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Report by the Southwest Frontline Command denies its artillery firing provocation Officially announces that it will participate in the Incheon Asian Games	May 23	President calls a Foreign Affairs and Security Ministers' Meeting MND issues an announcement criticizing North Korea's artillery firing provocation
Announcement by a spokesperson for the CPRF criticizes Minister of National Defense Kim Kwan-jin	May 29	
Launches three new MRLs toward the East Sea	June 26	
Launches two SCUD series missiles toward the East Sea	June 29	
Special proposal by the NDC calls for "fulfillment of all inter-Korean agreements, suspension of slandering and mudslinging, and suspension of all hostile military actions"	June 30	
Launches two new MRLs toward the East Sea	July 2	
	July 3	Chinese President Xi Jinping visits the ROK (until July 4)
Statement by the DPRK government * Total ban of war exercises to invade North Korea, adherence to and fulfillment of inter-Korean agreements, etc.	July 7	
Launches two SCUD series missiles toward the East Sea	July 9	
Launches two SCUD series missiles toward the East Sea	July 13	
Launches more than 150 MRLs and coastal artillery toward the East Sea Agrees to have a working-level meeting for the Incheon Asian Games on July 17	July 14	Statement by the MND says that it will "ruthlessly retaliate against North Korea if it fires south of the NLL"
	July 16	ROK-U.S. combined exercise (until July 21)
	July 17	Inter-Korean working-level talk on participation in the Incheon Asian Games UN Security Council issues a press statement "denouncing North Korea's short-range missile launch"
Statement by the Foreign Ministry criticizes the UN Security Council's press statement	July 19	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the Policy Bureau of the NDC insists that "missile launch is a sovereign right"	July 21	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the CPRF urges improvement of inter-Korean relations	July 23	
Launches one SCUD series missile toward the East Sea	July 26	
Launches four new MRLs toward the East Sea	July 30	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the National Peace Committee Korea threatens that "the Blue House and the White House will be the strike targets if UFG is conducted"	July 31	
	August 7	First general meeting of the Presidential Committee for Unification Preparation
	August 11	Government suggests a second inter-Korean senior-level talk * On August 19 in the North Korean part of Panmunjom
One fishing boat violates the NLL in the West Sea	August 12	Military issues warning communications and conducts warning fire

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Statement by the CPRF urges a change of policies toward North Korea Launches five new short-range missiles toward the East Sea	August 14	
	August 15	President delivers congratulatory speech at a National Liberation Day commemoration ceremony * Suggests exchanges in the areas of the environment, people's lives and culture
Statement by the General Staff Department criticizes the UFG exercise	August 17	Statement by the JCS expresses "grave regrets"
Announcement by the Foreign Ministry criticizes the UFG exercise	August 18	UFG exercise begins (until August 28)
Announcement by the Policy Bureau of the NDC criticizes the UFG exercise	August 20	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the CPRF criticizes the UFG exercise * "Any efforts for a dialogue or improvement of relations are meaningless as long as war exercises to invade North Korea continue"	August 29	
Launches one new short-range missile toward the East Sea	September 1	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the Disarmament and Peace Research Institute of the Foreign Ministry insists on withdrawal of the U.S. Forces Korea	September 5	
Launches three new short-range missiles toward the East Sea	September 6	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the CPRF insists on withdrawal of the U.S. Forces Korea	September 7	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the senior-level talks criticizes sending leaflets to North Korea	September 13	
	September 15	Body of a small UAV found near Baengnyeongdo Island
One guard boat violates the NLL	September 19	Opening of the Incheon Asian Games (until October 4) Military issues warning communications and conducts warning fire
Announcement by a spokesperson for the CPRF criticizes sending leaflets to North Korea	September 22	
	September 24	Small UAV found near Baengnyeongdo Island (September 15) is identified as a North Korean UAV President makes a keynote speech at the 69 th UN General Assembly * Raises the issues of North Korea's nuclear program and human rights
Statement by the CPRF criticizes President Park's speech at the UN General Assembly	September 26	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the Policy Bureau of the NDC criticizes President Park's speech at the UN General Assembly	September 27	
Announcement by a spokesperson for the Disarmament and Peace Research Institute of the Foreign Ministry insists on the Federation-based Unification Plan	October 1	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Statement by the CPRF urges fulfillment of the "October 4 Declaration"	October 2	
Senior-level delegation attends the closing ceremony of the Incheon Asian Games * Hwang Pyong-so, the Director of the General Political Bureau; Choe Ryong-hae and Kim Yang-gon, the Secretaries of the KWP	October 4	Senior officials and North Korean senior-level delegation have a luncheon meeting * Agrees to have a second senior-level talk between late October and early November
One patrol boat violates the NLL and provokes with counter-fire	October 7	After issuing warning communications, conducts warning fire and counter-fire
Provokes with firing against the leaflets sent by civic groups in the Yeoncheon area * Some of North Korea's bullets landed in ROK territory	October 10	After issuing warning announcements, conducts counter-fire Fax message of warning sent in the name of the chief representative of general-level military talks
Announcement by a spokesperson for the senior-level talks criticizes sending leaflets to North Korea	October 12	
	October 13	Second general meeting of the Presidential Committee for Unification Preparation * President says, "May 24 measures, etc. needs to be resolved through dialogue in an inter-Korean meeting"
Rodong Sinmun reports on Kim Jong-un for the first time in 40 days * Kim Jong-un did not appear in the media for 40 days since an appearance at the Moranbong Band performance on September 4	October 14	
Senior-level inter-Korean military talk (Peace House at Panmunjom) * Raises the issues of prevention of clashes in the West Sea and sending leaflets	October 15	Senior-level inter-Korean military talk (Peace House at Panmunjom) * Emphasizes respect for and adherence to the NLL and government's position that it cannot control civil groups and the media
Public report by the KCNA provides distorted views on the details of the senior-level inter-Korean military talk	October 16	Government statement says that it is "regretful for the distorted public report and hopeful to have a second senior-level talk as agreed"
Troops approach the MDL in the DMZ in Cheolwon	October 18	Issues warning announcements and conducts warning fire
Troops approach the MDL in the DMZ in Paju and provoke with counter-fire	October 19	After issuing warning communications, conducts warning fire and counter-fire
Fax sent in the name of the head of general-level military talks * Insists that the action was legitimate patrol in the DMZ and threatens retaliation	October 20	Fax sent in the name of the chief representative of general-level military talks * Expresses grave regrets about North Korea's shifting of responsibilities
Statement by a spokesperson for the senior-level talks says, "There is no reason not to have a second senior-level talk if South Korea takes responsible measures"	October 22	
	October 24	46 th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (Washington, D.C.) * Wartime OPCON Transition postponed
	October 25	Conservative civil groups release balloons at Imjingak Pavilion * Event stopped by local residents and civil organizations. Balloons released at night from Gimpo

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Fax sent in the name of the Secretariat of the NDC criticizing sending leaflets * "South Korea needs to think whether the scheduled inter-Korean senior-level talk can be held as scheduled in this kind of atmosphere"	October 26	
	October 27	Fax sent in the name of the National Security Office of the Blue House * Urges acceptance of October 30 senior-level talk
Fax sent in the name of the Secretariat of the NDC * Demands a choice between the senior-level talk and sending leaflets	October 29	Comment by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Unification expresses that the ROK "will not hold talks while accommodating unjust demands"
Statement by the CPRF refuses to have a senior-level talk * "There will not be any inter-Korean dialogue or any improvement in inter-Korean relations as long as sending leaflets damaging the supreme dignity continues"	November 1	
Troops approach the MDL in the DMZ in Paju	November 10	Issues warning announcements and conducts warning fire Hoguk Training begins (until November 21)
Report by the Frontline Command threatens that "continuation of military provocations on all front lines will result in the grave cost of blood" Statement by a spokesperson for the Policy Bureau of the NDC says, "No dialogue or talk can be expected as long as the fuss of confrontation against North Korea continues"	November 15	
Choe Ryong-hae visits Russia (until November 24) * Meets with President Putin and delivers a letter from Kim Jong-un (November 19)	November 17	
	November 18	Third Committee of the UN General Assembly adopts a resolution on human rights in North Korea * Recommends to refer top North Korean officials to the International Criminal Court (ICC)
Statement by a spokesperson for the Foreign Ministry criticizes the UN resolution on human rights in North Korea * "They make a situation in which new nuclear tests cannot be restrained. We will strengthen our war deterrent forces without limits"	November 20	Comment by a spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs warns that "North Korea will face a decisive response from the international community"
Report by the Southwest Frontline Command says, "The puppet military war-mongers should not forget the lesson of defeat during the shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island"	November 21	
Statement by the NDC issues a statement criticizes the UN resolution on human rights in North Korea * "We will enter into an unprecedented, super-hardline counterattack"	November 23	

Chronicle of North Korea's Infiltrations and Local Provocations against the ROK

Status of Infiltrations and Local Provocations by Year

Category	Total	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	3,040	405	1,340	409	228	231	292	10	22	26	32	45
Infiltrations	1,968	386	1,011	313	167	63	16	0	4	5	3	0
Local Provocations	1,072	19	329	96	61	168	276	10	18	21	29	45

* 2014: Until November 30

Chronicle of Infiltrations and Local Provocations (November 4, 2012 - November 30, 2014)

Date	Descriptions
December 11, 2012	One fishing boat violates the NLL 27 miles at 38 miles north of Ulleungdo Island due to engine failure
December 12	One long-range missile is launched toward the East Sea from Cholsan, Pyonganbuk-do
December 13	One fishing boat (manned) violates the NLL 23 miles at 48 miles northeast of Ulleungdo Island due to engine failure One fishing boat (unmanned) violates the NLL 23 miles at 48 miles northeast of Ulleungdo Island due to engine failure
December 26	One fishing boat violates the NLL 7 miles at 60 miles east of Geojin due to engine failure and fuel exhaustion
December 30	One fishing boat violates the NLL 13 miles at 49 miles north of Ulleungdo Island due to engine failure
Undisclosed	A spy operative disguised as a defector is arrested (undisclosed)
January 2, 2013	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.2 mile at 14.5 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
January 13	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.4 mile at 6.3 miles northwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
February 12	A nuclear test is carried out in a tunnel located west of Punggye-ri, Kijju-gun, Hamgyongbuk-do * Third nuclear test following previous two on October 9, 2006 and May 25, 2009
February 25	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.2 mile at 7 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
March 4	XXX, a female spy operative belonging to the Reconnaissance General Bureau of North Korea, disguised as a defector, is arrested on charges of spying. She was ordered to find out the whereabouts of XXX, a North Korean spy already arrested * Arrested while being interrogated at the Joint Interrogation Center (current Center for North Korean Refugees Protection) by the National Intelligence Service (NIS)
April 5	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 0.3 mile at 10.4 miles northeast of Socheongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
May 25	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.3 mile at 9.8 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north

Date	Descriptions
May 26	One North Korean high-speed guide boat violates the NLL 1.1 miles at 2.6 miles northeast of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
May 31	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.1 mile at 7.5 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
June 1	One North Korean high-speed guide boat violates the NLL 0.3 mile at 6.9 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
June 2	Two North Korean fishing boats violate the NLL 0.1 mile at 8 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
June 9	One North Korean high-speed guide boat violates the NLL 1 mile at 5.7 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
June 9	One North Korean patrol boat violates the NLL 0.1 mile at 7.7 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
June 25	Seven agents, including XXX, a female spy operative belonging to the Military Security Command of North Korea, disguised as defectors are arrested on charges of spying. They were ordered to monitor the status of XXX, a North Korean defector in South Korea, and lure NIS agents to China * Arrested by the NIS on charges of violation of the National Security Act
June 25	One North Korean high-speed guide boat violates the NLL 1 mile at 3.9 miles northeast of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
June 29	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 1 mile at 5.9 miles northeast of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
July 9	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 8 miles at 30.7 miles west of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out from the west of Daecheongdo Island
July 15	XXX, an agent belonging to the State Security Department of North Korea, disguised as a defector, is arrested on charges of spying. He was ordered to lure and return by force the families of North Korean defectors in China * Arrested by the NIS on charges of violation of the National Security Act
July 26	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 5.9 miles at 20.4 miles southwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north
July 26	Two North Korean patrol boats violate the NLL 0.5 mile at 6 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island - Judged to have violated the NLL to control the above fishing boat * Warning issued, forced to return north
August 1	One North Korean fishing boat violates the MDL-X 0.4 mile northeast of Jejin in the East Sea * Warning issued, forced to return north
August 3	One high-speed guide boat violates the NLL 0.2 mile at 7.6 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
August 16	One North Korean patrol boat violates the NLL 1 mile at 14.4 miles north of Socheongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
September 8	One North Korean high-speed guide boat violates the NLL 0.3 mile at 10.5 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
September 27	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 0.2 mile at 11 miles east of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
October 18	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 0.2 mile at 5 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
October 22	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 11.2 miles at 39 miles west of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out from the west of Baengnyeongdo Island
October 31	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 3.9 miles at 37 miles west of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out from the west of Baengnyeongdo Island

Date	Descriptions
December 7	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 2.4 miles at 39 miles west of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out from the west of Baengnyeongdo Island
December 19	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.1 mile at 40 miles west of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out from the west of Baengnyeongdo Island
December 30	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 2.5 miles at 1.6 miles northwest of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out from the west of Daecheongdo Island
February 24, 2014	One North Korean patrol boat violates the NLL 2.2 miles at 13.4 miles northwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
February 27	Two short-range missiles are launched toward the East Sea from the area around Songjon-ri, Gangwon-do
March 3	Two short-range missiles are launched toward the East Sea from Bopdong and the Hodo Peninsula of the East Sea
March 6	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 1.7 miles at 33.7 miles northwest of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out
March 24	One North Korean small UAV crashes in Jori-eup, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do on its way back to North Korea after filming the Blue House, etc. * First case of infiltration of the ROK airspace by a North Korean small UAV
March 25	One North Korean high-speed guide boat violates the NLL 0.3 mile at 15 miles southwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
March 26	Two Nodong missiles (probable) are launched toward the East Sea from the area around Sukchon north of Pyongyang * First launch crossing the inland area from the west of North Korea to the east
March 27	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 1 mile at 3 miles east of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, towed and verified unwillingness to defect, transferred to the North Korean authority on the sea
March 27-28	Three North Korean patrol boats and one coastal patrol boat violate the NLL maximum 1.2 miles at 11 miles northeast of Baengnyeongdo Island - Judged to have violated the NLL in relation to the repatriation of the above fishing boat * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north
March 31	Maritime firing in seven pre-selected maritime firing areas near the NLL in the West Sea - More than 100 of 500 shots landed in waters south of the NLL * First case of shots landing in waters south of the NLL after the shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island on November 23, 2010
March 31	One North Korean small UAV crashes onto a road near a church on Sagot Beach, Baengnyeongdo Island, on its way back to North Korea after filming Baengnyeongdo Island, Daecheongdo and Socheongdo Islands, etc.
April 6	One North Korean small UAV crashes and is found later on Cheongoksan Mountain, Samcheok-si, Gangwon-do, on its way back to North Korea after filming military facilities in the coastal area of the East Sea
April 16	One North Korean coastal patrol boat violates the NLL 1.4 miles at 7.1 miles east of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north
April 20	One North Korean patrol boat violates the NLL 0.1 mile at 6.5 miles northwest of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
April 20	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.7 mile at 33 miles northwest of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to move out
April 25	Two North Korean high-speed guard boats violate the NLL 1 mile at 18 miles east of Socheongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
May 20	One North Korean guard boat violates the NLL 0.6 mile at 12.4 miles southwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
May 20	Two North Korean patrol boats violate the NLL maximum 0.7 mile at 12.4 miles southwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north

Date	Descriptions
May 22	Two artillery shells fired from North Korea land in waters southwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island (near 10 km south of the NLL)
June 12	Armed North Korean soldiers violate the MDL around Geumseongcheon Stream in the DMZ in Hwacheon, Gangwon-do * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north
June 19	An armed North Korean soldier steals a sign to guide defectors installed in the DMZ in Paju, Gyeonggi-do and returns to North Korea
June 21	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 0.1 mile at 5.7 miles east of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
June 29	Two short-range missiles are launched toward the East Sea from near Wonsan, Gangwon-do
July 1	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 2.4 miles at 65 miles north of Ulleungdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
July 2	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 0.4 mile at 68 miles northwest of Ulleungdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north
July 9	Two short-range missiles are launched toward the East Sea from the Pyeongsan area, Hwanghaenam-do
July 13	Two short-range missiles are launched toward the East Sea from the area north of Kaesong
July 26	One short-range missile is launched toward the East Sea from Jangsangot Cape of the West Sea
August 12	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL 0.5 mile at 11.4 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north
August 25	Two North Korean fishing boats violate the NLL 0.1 mile at 10 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
August 26	One North Korean guard boat violates the NLL 0.3 mile at 8.9 miles northwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
August 30	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL maximum 1.5 miles at 41.5 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
August 31	Two North Korean fishing boats violate the NLL 0.1 mile at 9.5 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
September 1	Two North Korean fishing boats violate the NLL 0.05 mile at 9.3 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
September 15	Body of a UAV is found by a fisherman in the sea to the west of Baengnyeongdo Island * Identified as the same type as North Korean small UAVs found in Paju and Samcheok
September 18	One North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL 0.1 mile northwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
September 19	One North Korean guard boat violates the NLL 0.5 mile at 7.6 miles north of Baengnyeongdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, forced to return north
September 20	Three North Korean fishing boats violate the NLL 300 yards at 5.8 miles northwest of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
September 25	Two North Korean fishing boats violate the NLL 0.2 mile at 4.8 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, forced to return north
October 7	One North Korean patrol boat violates the NLL 0.7 mile at 8.5 miles west of Yeonpyeongdo Island * Warning issued, warning fire, North Korean patrol boat's counter-fire, forced to return north
October 10	Aimed fire shots towards balloons released by civilians near Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do * First case of identification of aimed shots at balloons released by ROK civil groups
October 18	North Korean soldiers cross the MDL while patrolling within the DMZ in Cheolwon, Gangwon-do * Warning issued, warning fire

Date	Descriptions
October 19	North Korean GP conducts fires provocation against ROK GP with two shots in response to the ROK's warning fire while patrolling within the DMZ in Paju, Gyeonggi-do
November 10	North Korean soldiers cross the MDL while patrolling within the DMZ in Paju, Gyeonggi-do * Warning issued, warning fire

Detailed Status of Infiltrations and Local Provocations by Year and Type

Category	Total	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	3,040	405	1,340	409	228	231	292	10	22	26	32	45
Infiltrations	Ground	530	45	380	93	7	5	0	0	0	0	0
	River	230	44	138	37	7	4	0	0	0	0	0
	Sea	1,001	292	472	172	24	41	0	0	0	0	0
	Infiltrations through overseas routes	153	0	0	0	126	13	14	0	0	0	0
	Disguised as defectors	15	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	5	3
	South Korean military defected to North Korea and sent as spy agents	14	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	South Korean fishermen abducted to North Korea and sent as spy agents	25	3	9	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	1,968	386	1,011	313	167	63	16	0	4	5	3
Local Provocations	Crossing the MDL	29	0	4	3	1	8	10	0	0	0	4
	Rifle and artillery firing on the ground	94	0	8	18	35	17	12	2	0	0	2
	Attack and kidnapping (ground)	79	5	66	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Provocations against U.S. military in the Panmunjom area	300	2	222	23	8	25	20	0	0	0	0
	North Korean patrol (guard) boats violating the NLL	273	0	0	22	11	101	110	2	5	2	9
	North Korean fishing boats (commercial vessels) violating the NLL	186	0	0	3	0	3	115	2	12	17	19
	Naval artillery firing and small-scale skirmishes	40	1	18	2	0	11	2	3	1	0	0

Local Provocations	Attack and kidnapping (sea)	8	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Airspace infiltrations	22	2	1	11	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
	Air attacks	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Firing and shooting down by missiles and anti-air artillery	15	5	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Skyjacking and blasting	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	17	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	2	1	7
	Subtotal	1,072	19	329	96	61	168	276	10	18	21	29	45

Status of Combined and Joint Exercises and Training

ROK-U.S. Combined Exercises

Name	Type	Purpose	Descriptions
Ulchi Freedom Guardian (UFG)	Military command post and government exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise theater operations command and warfighting procedures under the current combined defense system • Develop the ROK JCS and USFK's theater operations command and execution capabilities in preparation for the wartime OPCON transition • Gain proficiency with execution procedures of the Chungmu Plan and the warfighting SOP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis management exercise • Wartime transition procedure exercise • Operational plan execution procedure exercise • Senior Leaders Seminar • Military Coordination Elements operating exercise
Key Resolve / Foal Eagle (KR/FE)	Command post exercise and field training exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the current combined defense system and gain proficiency in warfighting procedures • Increase capabilities for ROK-U.S. combined operations and rear area defense operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis management exercise • Wartime transition procedure exercise • Operational plan execution procedure exercise • Gain proficiency in reception, staging, onward movement and integration procedures within combined operational areas • ROK-U.S. combined field training exercise

ROK Armed Forces Joint Exercises and Training

Name	Type	Purpose	Descriptions
Taegeuk Exercise	Theater-level command post exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possess theater operations execution capability of the ROK JCS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise operations execution procedures to prepare for various threats • Establish operations execution system and enhance related capabilities to prepare for the wartime OPCON transition in the future
Hoguk Training	Theater- and operational command-level large-scale unit joint exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance operations execution capability focused on jointness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground-naval-air forces joint exercise conducted under the wartime and peacetime operational plans • Gain proficiency in key training that requires jointness of the operations commands
Comprehensive Rear Area Training (Hwarang Training)	Integrated civil-government-military-police defense training by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gain proficiency in wartime and peacetime operational plan execution procedures • Enhance local residents' security awareness • Check the integrated civil-government-military-police defense posture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations to prepare for infiltrations and local provocations • Wartime transition • Operations to prepare for a full-scale war

Other Major Combined Exercises

Name	Time	Participating Countries	Descriptions
Air Component Command Combat Readiness Exercise (PenORE)	Twice a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined Large Force Exercise (CLFE) • Airborne Alert Interdiction (XINT) • Close air support operations • Counter-fire operations
Aerial Refueling Exercise	Two or three times a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for acquisition and maintenance of pilot qualification for aerial refueling tankers
West Pacific Submarine Evacuation and Rescue Exercise (Pacific Reach)	Triennially	ROK, U.S., Australia, Japan, Singapore, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submarine crew escape and rescue exercises
Buddy Wing	Eight times a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air combat training • XINT training
Combined Large-scale Aerial Campaign Exercise (Max Thunder)	Twice a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defensive counter-air training • Combined Large Force Exercise (CLFE) • XINT and counter-fire operations training • Airlift, search and rescue training
Combined Anti-Submarine Warfare Exercise (ASWEX)	Twice a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submarine tracking and attack, and torpedo launch (simulation training) • Anti-submarine free offensive and defensive combat training
Combined Anti-terrorism Exercise (Vector Balance Knife)	Once a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rappelling and climbing training • Counter-terrorism and sniper firing • Path-finding and inside-clearing • Operations by type (buildings, airplanes)
Combined Unconventional Warfare Training (Balance Knife)	Three times a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurture ROK-U.S. unconventional warfare operations execution capabilities • Develop unconventional warfare doctrine
Combined Amphibious Operations Exercise (Ssangyong Exercise)	Once a year	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loading and shaping operations • Decisive actions (maritime and air charges, ground operations) • Operating combined command posts
Cobra Gold Exercise	Once a year	ROK, U.S., Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combined amphibious training, maritime maneuver training • Special warfare training • Humanitarian civil activities • Humanitarian operations command post exercise
Pacific Air Forces Combined Tactical Training (Red Flag-Alaska)	Once a year (fighters), Biennially (transport aircraft)	ROK, Japan, Australia, UK, Singapore, Thailand, France, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defensive counter-air training • Combined Large Force Exercise (CLFE) • Low-altitude infiltration and cargo airdrop training
ROK-U.S. Submarine Warfare Exercise (Silent Shark)	Biennially	ROK, U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submarine versus submarine training • Offensive mine laying training
ROK-Japan Search and Rescue Exercise (SAREX)	Biennially	ROK, Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search and rescue training for aircraft and ships in distress
Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC)	Biennially	ROK, U.S., Australia, Chile, UK, Japan, Canada, Peru, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime offensive and defensive combats • Protect sea lines of communications • Maritime interdiction and air assault • Naval firing training • Guided missile and torpedo launch • Amphibious training and special warfare training

Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America

For six decades, the U.S.-ROK Alliance has served as an anchor for stability, security, and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, in the Asia-Pacific region, and increasingly around the world. President Barack Obama of the United States of America and President Park Geun-hye of the Republic of Korea, meeting in Washington, D.C. on May 7, 2013, present this Joint Declaration in celebration of sixty years of bilateral partnership and shared prosperity. The two leaders affirm that the Alliance is well-placed to address the opportunities and challenges of the future.

The U.S.-ROK Alliance, forged in the Korean War and founded on the 1953 United States-Republic of Korea Mutual Defense Treaty, has evolved into a comprehensive strategic alliance with deep cooperation extending beyond security to also encompass the political, economic, cultural, and people-to-people realms. The freedom, friendship, and shared prosperity we enjoy today rest upon our shared values of liberty, democracy, and a market economy.

Building on the past sixty years of stability on the Korean Peninsula, we continue to strengthen and adapt our Alliance to serve as a linchpin of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific and to meet the security challenges of the 21st century. The United States remains firmly committed to the defense of the Republic of Korea, including through extended deterrence and the full range of U.S. military capabilities, both conventional and nuclear.

This year also marks another milestone for our two nations - the first anniversary of the entry into force of the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS FTA). This agreement embodies the positive evolution of our partnership and demonstrates how deeply the United States and the Republic of Korea are committed to a shared future of growth and prosperity. We are pleased to note the positive results of the KORUS FTA, including increased trade and investment between our two countries, and recognize its potential for expanding bilateral cooperation and business opportunities, including in the energy sector. Our two countries will fully implement the KORUS FTA to ensure that the agreement serves as an economic growth engine in both our countries.

We are pleased with the significant progress made in realizing the 2009 Joint Vision for the Alliance of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea, which lays out a blueprint for the future development of our strategic Alliance. We pledge to continue to build a better and more secure future for all Korean people, working on the basis of the Joint Vision to foster enduring peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification based on the principles of denuclearization, democracy and a free market economy. In this context, the United States and the Republic of Korea will continue to work through the Alliance to bring North Korea in to compliance with its international obligations and promote peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula, including through the trust-building process initiated by President Park.

We share the deep concern that North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missiles programs and its repeated provocations pose grave threats to the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. Both the United States and the Republic of Korea are determined to achieve the peaceful denuclearization of North Korea and are working with other Six-Party Talks partners and the international community to insist that North Korea adheres to its international obligations and commitments. While we invite North Korea to take the path that leads out of isolation and to join the community of nations as a responsible member, we are

resolved to continue to defend our citizens against North Korea's provocations by strengthening our comprehensive, interoperable, and combined defense capabilities, to include shared efforts to counter the missile threat posed by North Korea and integrated intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance systems. Because both the United States and the Republic of Korea share a deep concern for the well-being of the North Korean people, we encourage North Korea to invest in, and improve, the conditions for its citizens and to respect their basic human rights.

The peace and prosperity of both our nations are inextricably linked to regional and global security and economic growth. Based on the solid U.S.-ROK Alliance, we are prepared to address our common challenges and seek ways to build an era of peace and cooperation in Northeast Asia. The U.S.-ROK Alliance is an increasingly global partnership, and the United States welcomes the Republic of Korea's leadership and active engagement on the world stage, including in international fora. We will strengthen our efforts to address global challenges such as climate change and to promote clean energy, energy security, human rights, humanitarian assistance, development assistance cooperation, counter-terrorism, peaceful uses of nuclear energy, nuclear safety, non-proliferation, cybersecurity, and counter-piracy.

Our sixty years of partnership and shared prosperity have demonstrated that the strength of our Alliance stems from the close relationships between our peoples. The large Korean-American community in the United States not only serves as a significant link between our two countries, but also makes countless contributions to the strength and vitality of American society. We pledge to continue programs and efforts to build even closer ties between our societies, including cooperation among business, civic, academic, and other institutions.

As allies and Asia-Pacific nations, we look forward to shaping together the future of Asia for generations to come.

Joint Communiqué of the 45th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting

October 2, 2013, Seoul

In commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Republic of Korea–United States (ROK-U.S.) Alliance, the ROK Minister of National Defense Kim, Kwan Jin and the U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel expressed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance is stronger than ever before, and they committed to further advancing the Alliance into the future based on the experiences and lessons of the past 60 years.

Forged during the Korean War and founded on the 1953 ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, the ROK-U.S. Alliance has successfully deterred North Korean aggression and provocation, and played a critical role in the development of free democracy and economic prosperity in the Republic of Korea. Today, based on robust security cooperation, the Alliance continues to serve as a linchpin of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and is evolving into a global partnership that contributes to the peace on the Korean Peninsula and across the globe.

1. The 45th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Seoul on October 2, 2013. Minister Kim and Secretary Hagel led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. Before the SCM, the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jung, Seung Jo and the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin E. Dempsey presided over the 38th ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) on September 30, 2013.
2. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the commitment of the ROK and U.S. Presidents to continue to build a comprehensive strategic Alliance of bilateral, regional, and global scope based on common values and mutual trust, as set forth in the June 2009 “Joint Vision for the Alliance of the Republic of Korea and the United States of America” and reiterated in the May 2013 “Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.” They also reaffirmed that the scope and level of Alliance cooperation should continue to broaden and deepen by strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula and enhancing cooperation for regional and global security in the 21st century, as reflected in the “ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation Guidelines” signed at the 42nd SCM in 2010. Against this backdrop, the Minister and the Secretary noted that the efforts of the “Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD)” significantly advance Alliance objectives by providing high-level political oversight and coordinating and integrating various defense consultation mechanisms between the ROK and the United States, including the Security Policy Initiative, Extended Deterrence Policy Committee, Strategic Alliance Working Group, and Counter-Missile Capabilities Committee. Consequently, they decided to pursue more active bilateral security consultation centered around the KIDD in the future. Furthermore, reflecting on the 60th anniversary of the ROK-U.S. Alliance, the Minister and the Secretary requested that a study on the defense vision for the future of the ROK-U.S. Alliance be completed by 2014.
3. The Minister and the Secretary reiterated the firm view of the Republic of Korea and the United States that North Korea’s policies and provocations, including its nuclear and ballistic missile programs and proliferation activities, pose a serious threat to regional stability and global security, as well as to the integrity of the global nonproliferation regime. The Minister and the Secretary strongly condemned North Korea’s December 12, 2012 long-range missile launch and its February 2013 nuclear test, which constituted serious violations of numerous United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions. The Minister and the Secretary also reaffirmed that North Korea should fulfill its commitments under the September 19,

2005 Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks and abide by its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions 1718, 1874, 2087, and 2094. They also urged North Korea to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner and to cease all activities related to its nuclear programs immediately, including its nuclear activities at Yongbyon, uranium enrichment, and construction of a light water reactor. The Minister and the Secretary also reaffirmed that the Republic of Korea and the United States would continue to cooperate closely to implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions concerning North Korea.

4. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the two nations' mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the Alliance to defend the Republic of Korea through a robust combined defense posture, as well as to the enhancement of mutual security based on the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the need to continue to conduct combined exercises on the Peninsula to demonstrate Alliance readiness, particularly given the security environment since the sinking of the ROK warship CHEONAN and the artillery shelling of Yeon-pyeong Island in 2010, the North Korean long-range missile launches in April and December 2012, and the third nuclear test in February 2013. The Minister expressed his appreciation for the participation of U.S. strategic assets in the KEY RESOLVE and FOAL EAGLE exercises in March 2013. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that any North Korean aggression or military provocation is not to be tolerated and that the Republic of Korea and the United States would work shoulder-to-shoulder to demonstrate our combined resolve. They also reaffirmed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance remains vital to the future interests of both nations in securing peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and stressed their determination to ensure sufficient capabilities of the combined forces for the security of the Republic of Korea. The Secretary reiterated the firm and unwavering U.S. commitment to the defense of the ROK using capabilities postured on the Korean Peninsula and globally available U.S. forces and capabilities. The Secretary also reiterated the commitment to maintain the current level of U.S. military personnel in the Republic of Korea and to enhance combat readiness.
5. The Minister and the Secretary noted that the two militaries have made substantial progress in the development of military preparation plans related to a range of situations on the Korean Peninsula and that these military plans are to ensure an effective Alliance response to potential crises. In particular, the Minister and the Secretary praised the two militaries for completing the "ROK-U.S. Counter-Provocation Plan" in March 2013, which enables the two countries to respond jointly and effectively to North Korean provocations, and reaffirmed that the plan would be crucial in enabling the Alliance to respond firmly to any North Korean provocation. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the need to continue promoting combined exercises and training events and to enhance combined capabilities in order to be prepared for any North Korean provocation in the vicinity of the Northwest Islands and the Northern Limit Line (NLL). Moreover, noting that the NLL has been an effective means of separating the ROK and North Korean military forces and preventing military tension for nearly 60 years, the Minister and the Secretary urged North Korea to accept the practical value of and abide by the NLL. Additionally, the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that the Armistice Agreement and the United Nations Command remain crucial instruments in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.
6. The Secretary reaffirmed the continued U.S. commitment to provide and strengthen extended deterrence for the ROK using the full range of military capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. To enhance effective deterrence options against North Korean nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats, the Minister and the Secretary formally endorsed a bilateral "Tailored Deterrence Strategy Against North Korean Nuclear and other WMD Threats." This strategy establishes a strategic Alliance framework for tailoring deterrence against key North Korean nuclear threat scenarios across armistice and wartime, and strengthens the integration of Alliance capabilities to maximize their deterrent effects. The ROK and the United States are committed to maintaining close consultation on deterrence matters to ensure that extended deterrence for the ROK remains credible, capable, and enduring.

7. The Minister and the Secretary decided to continue developing a comprehensive Alliance counter-missile strategy to detect, defend, disrupt, and destroy missile threats and reaffirmed their commitment to develop further the Alliance's deterrent capability for the defense of the Korean Peninsula. The Minister reaffirmed that the ROK would continue to build reliable interoperable response capabilities and to develop the Korean Air and Missile Defense (KAMD) system. To this end, the Minister and the Secretary also decided to enhance further the interoperability of the Alliance's command and control system. The ROK and the United States are committed to maintaining close consultation to develop comprehensive Alliance capabilities to counter North Korean nuclear, other WMD, and ballistic missile threats.
8. The Minister and the Secretary pledged that the ROK and the United States would continue to enhance close Alliance cooperation to address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including through peacekeeping activities, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief through tri-lateral or multi-lateral cooperation. As expressed in the "Joint Statement on Syria, adopted on September 6, 2013, on the margins of the G20 Leader's Meeting in St. Petersburg, Russia," the Minister and the Secretary shared concerns about the Syrian government's chemical weapons attack on August 21. The Minister and the Secretary also expressed concerns about North Korean chemical weapons. The Secretary expressed appreciation for the ROK's contributions to the reconstruction and stabilization of Afghanistan, including the deployment of a Provincial Reconstruction Team and the Ashena Unit, as well as ROK financial support. The Secretary also praised the ROK's contributions to counter-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden, the UN peace-keeping mission in Lebanon, and reconstruction efforts in the Republic of South Sudan. He also expressed appreciation for the ROK Government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).
9. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the need to strengthen cooperation with respect to the protection of, and access to, the space and cyberspace domains, and to promote the resilience of critical infrastructure, including the security of information and space systems. Since the signing of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for bilateral military space cooperation at the previous SCM, the ROK and the United States have consulted on issues of mutual interest, including enhanced combined exercises and more active information sharing, and are working to continue cooperation on issues such as improving space situational awareness. Taking note of the second ROK-U.S. Cyber Policy Consultations held in Washington D.C. in July 2013, the Minister and the Secretary welcomed the signing of the TOR for the Cyber Cooperation Working Group on September 5, 2013 in Washington D.C. The Cyber Cooperation Working Group endeavors to strengthen cooperation in information sharing, cyber policy, strategy, doctrine, personnel, and exercise to improve our collective readiness against cyber threats.
10. The Minister and the Secretary received a report on the results of the ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting from the Commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), General James D. Thurman, which highlighted that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to "Fight Tonight," and that it is prepared to respond effectively to any provocation, instability, or aggression.
11. The Minister and the Secretary acknowledged their comprehensive strategy to strengthen the Alliance in years to come, including achieving the transition of wartime operational control (OPCON) for the combined warfight to the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff based on Strategic Alliance 2015 (SA 2015). The transition of OPCON should sustain and enhance the Alliance's combined defense posture and capabilities, and support both the Alliance's bilateral defense priorities and its future development. The Minister and the Secretary, paying particular attention to the dynamic security environment on the Korean Peninsula including the intensifying North Korean nuclear and missile threats, decided to regularly assess and review the security situation on the Korean Peninsula in the context of an evaluation of the implementation of SA 2015 at the annual SCM/MCM, and to continue consultations on this issue. In this regard, they further noted the importance of a conditions-based OPCON transition and the OPCON Certification Plan in ensuring that the combined defense posture remains strong and seamless. The Secretary reaffirmed the continuing U.S. commitment to provide specific bridging capabilities until the ROK obtains full self-defense capabilities, and further noted the U.S. commitment to contribute enduring

capabilities for the life of the Alliance. Similarly, the Minister reaffirmed that the Republic of Korea is committed to developing or acquiring the critical military capabilities necessary to assume the lead of the combined defense. Furthermore, the Minister and the Secretary decided to continue to refine the future command structure to maximize the military effectiveness of the Alliance after the transition of OPCON.

12. The Minister and the Secretary acknowledged the importance of U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) base relocation and camp returns, and committed to work closely together to complete these efforts successfully. The Minister and the Secretary pledged to minimize challenges and strive for completion, as planned, of the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP). The two also concurred to make continuous efforts to closely consult on camp return issues through the Joint Environmental Assessment Procedure (JEAP).
13. Secretary Hagel expressed sincere appreciation to Minister Kim for the courtesy and hospitality extended to him and his delegation by the ROK Government, and for the excellent arrangements that contributed to the success of the meeting. The Minister and the Secretary affirmed that the discussions during the 45th SCM and 38th MCM contributed substantively to strengthening the ROK-U.S. Alliance and further enhanced the development of the bilateral defense relationship into a comprehensive strategic Alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 46th SCM in Washington D.C., U.S. at a mutually convenient time in 2014.

Joint Communiqué of the 46th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting

October 23, 2014, Washington D.C.

1. The 46th United States–Republic of Korea (U.S.–ROK) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Washington D.C. on October 23, 2014. U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel and ROK Minister of National Defense Han Minkoo led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. Before the SCM, the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin E. Dempsey, and the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Choi Yoon-hee, presided over the 39th U.S.–ROK Military Committee Meeting (MCM) on October 22, 2014.
2. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the commitment of the U.S. and ROK Presidents to continue to build a comprehensive strategic Alliance of bilateral, regional, and global scope based on common values and mutual trust, as set forth in the June 2009 “Joint Vision for the Alliance of the Republic of Korea and the United States of America” and reiterated in the May 2013 “Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America.” They also reaffirmed that the scope and level of Alliance cooperation should continue to broaden and deepen by strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula and enhancing cooperation for regional and global security in the 21st century, as reflected in the “ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation Guidelines” signed at the 42nd SCM in 2010. Against this backdrop, the Minister and the Secretary noted that the efforts of the “Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD)” significantly advance Alliance objectives by providing high-level political oversight and coordinating and integrating various defense consultation mechanisms between the ROK and the United States, including the Security Policy Initiative, Extended Deterrence Policy Committee, Strategic Alliance Working Group, and Counter-Missile Capabilities Committee. Consequently, they decided to pursue more active bilateral security consultation centered around the KIDD in the future.
3. The Secretary and the Minister reiterated the firm view of the United States and the Republic of Korea that North Korea’s policies and provocations, including its nuclear and ballistic missile programs and proliferation activities, pose a serious threat to regional stability and global security, as well as to the integrity of the global nonproliferation regime. The Secretary and the Minister strongly condemned North Korea’s recent ballistic missile launches, which constituted serious violations of numerous United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions, and expressed grave concern over North Korea’s March 30, 2014 statement announcing that it would consider conducting a “new form of nuclear test”. The Secretary and the Minister also reaffirmed that North Korea should fulfill its commitments under the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks and abide by its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions 1718, 1874, 2087, and 2094. They also urged North Korea to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner and to cease all activities related to its nuclear programs immediately, including its nuclear activities at Yongbyon such as the restart of the 5MW graphite moderated reactor, uranium enrichment, and construction of a light water reactor. The Secretary and the Minister also reaffirmed that the United States and the Republic of Korea would continue to cooperate closely to implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions concerning North Korea.
4. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the two nations’ mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the Alliance to defend the Republic of Korea through a robust combined defense posture, as well as to the enhancement of mutual security based on the U.S.–ROK Mutual Defense Treaty. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the need to continue to conduct combined exercises on the Peninsula to demonstrate

Alliance readiness, particularly given the security environment since the sinking of the ROK warship CHEONAN and the artillery shelling of Yeon-pyeong Island in 2010, the North Korean long-range missile launches in April and December 2012, and the third nuclear test in February 2013. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that any North Korean aggression or military provocation is not to be tolerated and that the United States and the Republic of Korea would work shoulder to shoulder to demonstrate our combined resolve. They also reaffirmed that the U.S.-ROK Alliance remains vital to the future interests of both nations in securing peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and stressed their determination to ensure sufficient capabilities of the combined forces for the security of the Republic of Korea. The Secretary reiterated the firm and unwavering U.S. commitment to the defense of the ROK using capabilities postured on the Korean Peninsula and globally available U.S. forces and capabilities. In particular, the Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that the rotational deployments of the U.S. forces with complete combat capabilities demonstrate the U.S. defense commitment to the security of the Republic of Korea and also contribute to enhancing the U.S.-ROK combined defense posture on the Peninsula. The Secretary also reiterated the commitment to maintain the current level of U.S. military personnel in the Republic of Korea and to enhance combat readiness. The Secretary and the Minister noted that the two militaries have decided to organize a U.S.-ROK Combined Division in wartime with a functioning combined staff during armistice and shared an understanding that the Combined Division would serve to enhance the combined combat posture at the tactical level. In order to respond more effectively to the intensifying North Korean long range artillery threat, the Secretary and the Minister decided that U.S. counter-fires forces will remain in their current location north of the Han River until the ROK forces' counter-fires reinforcement plan is completed and certified, upon which the U.S. counter-fires forces will relocate to Camp Humphreys. The Minister committed to completing by around the year 2020 the reinforcement of ROK counter-fire forces capable of executing the mission during the early phases of war.

5. The Secretary and the Minister noted that the two militaries have made substantial progress in the development of military preparation plans related to a range of situations on the Korean Peninsula and that these military plans are to ensure an effective Alliance response to potential crises. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the need to continue promoting combined exercises and training events and to enhance combined capabilities in order to be prepared for any North Korean provocation in the vicinity of the Northwest Islands and the Northern Limit Line (NLL). Moreover, noting that the NLL has been an effective means of separating the ROK and North Korean military forces and preventing military tension for more than 60 years, the Secretary and the Minister urged North Korea to accept the practical value of and abide by the NLL. Additionally, the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that the Armistice Agreement and the United Nations Command remain crucial instruments in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.
6. The Secretary reaffirmed the continued U.S. commitment to provide and strengthen extended deterrence for the ROK using the full range of military capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. To ensure that extended deterrence for the ROK remains credible, capable, and enduring, the Secretary and the Minister decided to periodically review the implementation progress of the bilateral "Tailored Deterrence Strategy Against North Korean Nuclear and Other WMD Threats." In addition, the Secretary and the Minister noted that the Tailored Deterrence Strategy TTX contributed to enhancing the Alliance's understanding of the Tailored Deterrence Strategy and to preparing political and military response procedures for various situations. The United States and the ROK are committed to maintaining close consultation on deterrence matters to achieve tailored deterrence against key North Korean threats and to maximize its deterrent effects.
7. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed their commitment to reinforce the Alliance's deterrence and response capabilities against North Korean missile threats through the establishment of "Concepts and Principles of ROK-U.S. Alliance Comprehensive Counter-missile Operations" to detect, defend, disrupt, and destroy missile threats including nuclear and biochemical warheads. The Minister reaffirmed that the ROK will seek to develop by the mid-2020s its own Kill-Chain and Korean Air and Missile Defense (KAMD)

systems, which will be critical military capabilities for responding to the North Korean nuclear and missile threat as well as interoperable with Alliance systems. To this end, the Secretary and the Minister also decided to enhance information sharing on North Korean missile threats. The U.S. and the ROK are committed to maintaining close consultation to develop comprehensive Alliance capabilities to counter North Korean nuclear, other WMD, and ballistic missile threats.

8. The Secretary and the Minister pledged that the ROK and the United States would continue to enhance close Alliance cooperation to address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including through peacekeeping activities, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief. In addition, the Secretary and the Minister emphasized that the Alliance's joint response capabilities against various biological threats including disease and terrorism have been continuously enhanced through the Able Response Exercise (AR) and decided to pursue even more active bilateral cooperation on this issue. The Secretary praised the ROK's contributions to counter-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden, UN peace-keeping mission in Lebanon, and reconstruction efforts in the Republic of South Sudan. Moreover, the Secretary expressed appreciation for the ROK government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).
9. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the need to strengthen cooperation with respect to the protection of, and access to, the space and cyberspace domains, and to promote the resilience of critical infrastructure, including the security of information and space systems. The U.S. and the ROK have consulted on issues of mutual interest, including enhanced combined exercises and more active information sharing, and decided to jointly respond to the increasing threat of space debris by concluding the "Memorandum of Understanding Between the Department of Defense of the United States of America and the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea Concerning Sharing Space Situational Awareness Services and Information" this year. The Cyber Cooperation Working Group endeavors to strengthen cooperation in information sharing, cyber policy, strategy, doctrine, personnel, and exercise to improve our collective readiness against cyber threats.
10. The Secretary and the Minister received a report on the results of the U.S.-ROK Military Committee Meeting from the Commander of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command (CFC), General Curtis M. Scaparrotti, which highlighted that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to "Fight Tonight," and that it is prepared to respond effectively to any provocation, instability, or aggression.
11. In light of the evolving security environment in the region, including the enduring North Korean nuclear and missile threat, and the need to maintain a strong U.S.-ROK combined defense posture, the Secretary and the Minister decided to implement the ROK-proposed conditions-based approach to the transition of wartime operational control (OPCON) from the U.S. forces-led Combined Forces Command (CFC) to a new ROK forces-led combined defense command. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the commitment of both sides to a stable OPCON transition at an appropriate date and noted that the conditions-based approach ensures that the ROK will assume wartime OPCON when critical ROK and Alliance military capabilities are secured and the security environment on the Korean Peninsula and in the region is conducive to a stable OPCON transition. Based on the SCM's recommendation, the National Authorities of the United States and the ROK will make a determination on the appropriate timing for wartime OPCON transition. The Secretary and the Minister decided that CFC and its headquarters, including minimum necessary personnel and facilities, will remain at its current Yongsan Garrison location until OPCON transition takes place. The Secretary and the Minister also decided to replace the current Strategic Alliance 2015 Base Plan with a new base plan by the 47th SCM.
12. The Secretary and the Minister acknowledged the importance of U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) base relocation and camp returns, and reaffirmed their commitment to work closely together to complete these efforts successfully. The Secretary and the Minister pledged to maintain the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP), minimize challenges, and to strive for completion in a timely manner. The two also concurred to make continuous efforts to closely consult on camp return issues

through the Joint Environmental Assessment Procedure (JEAP).

13. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the importance of information sharing on the North Korean nuclear and missile threat between the United States, Republic of Korea (ROK), and Japan. They decided to continue consulting on trilateral information sharing measures as discussed at the Shangri-La Dialogue in May 2014.
14. The Secretary and the Minister welcomed the conclusion of the Special Measures Agreement (SMA) for 2014-2018, and assessed that defense cost-sharing contributes to strengthening combined defense capabilities on the Korean Peninsula. Secretary Hagel offered his appreciation for the ROK's contributions to a stable stationing environment for USFK. Both sides committed to work closely together to implement the recently agreed upon system improvements in order to enhance the transparency and accountability of the SMA implementation.
15. Minister Han expressed sincere appreciation to Secretary Hagel for the courtesy and hospitality extended to him and his delegation by the U.S. Government, and for the excellent arrangements that contributed to the success of the meeting. The Secretary and the Minister affirmed that the discussions during the 46th SCM and 39th MCM contributed substantively to strengthening the U.S.-ROK Alliance and further enhanced the development of the bilateral defense relationship into a comprehensive strategic Alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 47th SCM in Seoul at a mutually convenient time in 2015.

Major International Arms Control Agreements and Organizations

As of September 2014

Category	Number of Member States (year of effectuation or establishment)	Joined by South/ North Korea	Descriptions	
UN Organizations	First Committee of the UN General Assembly	193 (October 1945)	South Korea (September 1991) North Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of six committees of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) to discuss issues concerning disarmament and international security • Recommends 50-60 draft resolutions per year to the UNGA, mostly adopted by the UNGA • Composed of all UN member states
	UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)	193 (January 1952)	South Korea (September 1991) North Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carries out an in-depth review of the three major issues concerning disarmament and non-proliferation and submits a report to the upcoming UNGA • A deliberative body to draw consensus in the international community, directions and principles concerning major issues • Composed of UN member states
	Conference on Disarmament (CD)	65 (March 1962)	South Korea (June 1996) North Korea (June 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The only multilateral disarmament negotiation body in the international community • Majority of key disarmament-related multilateral treaties created through negotiations in the CD • Not a direct organization under the UNGA, it is operated by a regular UN budget and independently decides its agendas and standing rules • Submits an annual report to the UNGA
Nuclear	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	190 (March 1970)	South Korea (April 1975) North Korea (December 1985) * Withdrew in January 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promotes the peaceful use of atomic energy
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	162 (July 1957)	South Korea (August 1957) North Korea (June 1974) * Withdrew in June 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carries out international cooperation initiatives to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy and prevent its transfer for military purposes
	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	182 (Not effectuated yet)	South Korea (September 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All-out prohibition of nuclear tests in all areas, including underground, underwater, air and space to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons
Missiles	Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	137 (November 2002)	South Korea (November 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary international norms to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles (not legally binding as of yet) * Bans support for ballistic missile development plans by states which have the potential to develop or acquire WMD
Biological and Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	171 (March 1975)	South Korea (June 1987) North Korea (March 1987)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons (agents and toxins)

	Category	Number of Member States (year of effectuation or establishment)	Joined by South/ North Korea	Descriptions
Biological and Chemical Weapons	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	190 (April 1997)	South Korea (April 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All-out prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons Stipulates that all member states should destroy all chemical weapons in their possession within 10 years of joining the CWC If inevitable, the deadline could be extended by five additional years
	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	190 (May 1997)	South Korea (April 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An executive body to verify and inspect member states on their implementing CWC obligations
Conventional Weapons	The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	122 (June 2013)	South Korea (June 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to world peace and security by preventing illegal trading of conventional weapons and their appropriation Prescribes matters related to international trading of conventional weapons
	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	118 (December 1983.)	South Korea Protocols I & II (May 2001) Protocol V (January 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full title: Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects - Protocol I: Prohibits the use of fragmentary ammunitions that are non-detectable by X-rays - Protocol II: Prohibits or restricts the use of mines, booby traps, etc. - Protocol III: Prohibits and restricts the use of incendiary weapons - Protocol IV: Prohibits the use of blinding laser weapons - Protocol V: Regulates the explosive remnants of war
	United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNCRA)	193 (December 1991)	South Korea (March 1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All member states should register data on their imports and exports records and possessions of conventional arms at the UN Aims to share information on the transfer of conventional arms and promote transparency in armaments, thereby contributing to confidence building
Prevention of WMD Proliferation	Zangger Committee (ZC)	36 (August 1974)	South Korea (October 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An export control regime to ensure the implementation of Article 3(2) of the NPT, which prohibits the export of nuclear materials and equipment to any non-nuclear powers that do not comply with relevant safety measures Only NPT member states are allowed to join the ZC
	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	48 (January 1978)	South Korea (October 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An export control regime concerning nuclear materials, equipment and technology Non-NPT member states may join the NSG Controls exports to all non-nuclear powers regardless of their NPT membership Controls exports of nuclear power-related dual-use items and technology
	Australia Group (AG)	42 (April 1985)	South Korea (October 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An export control regime to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons-related items and technology on states of concern
	Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	34 (April 1987)	South Korea (March 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A regime to control exports and transfer of rockets that carry WMD, UAVs, and related equipment and technology
	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)	41 (July 1996)	South Korea (July 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An export control regime concerning conventional weapons and dual-use items and technology
Prevention of WMD Proliferation	Prevention of WMD Proliferation	104 (June 2003)	South Korea (May 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International cooperative activities that aim to block the illegal trade of WMD, missiles and related materials by rogue states and terrorist groups, and to prevent the proliferation of such items

Appendix 14

Status of Overseas Deployment of ROK Forces

As of September 2014

Category		Current No. of Personnel	Area	Initial Deployment	Rotation Period		
UN PKO	Unit-based	Dongmyeong Unit in Lebanon	317	Tyre	July 2007	8 months	
		Hanbit Unit in South Sudan	289	Bor	March 2013		
	Individual-based	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	7	Srinagar	November 1994	1 year	
		UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	2	Monrovia	October 2003		
		UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS)	7	Juba	July 2011		
		UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	2	Darfur	June 2009		
		UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	4	Nakura	January 2007		
		UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	2	Abidjan	July 2009		
		UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	4	Laayoune	July 2009		
		UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	2	Port-au-Prince	November 2009		
Subtotal		636					
Peace Operations of Multinational Forces	Unit-based	Cheonghae Unit in the Somali waters	301	Somali waters	March 2009	6 months	
	Individual-based	Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in Bahrain	Staff officers	4	Manama	January 2008	1 year
		Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) in Djibouti	Coordination officers	2	Djibouti	March 2009	
		U.S. Central Command	Coordination group	2	Florida	November 2001	
		Staff officers	1				
Subtotal		310					
Defense Cooperation Activities	Unit-based	Akh Unit in the UAE	150	Al Ain	January 2011	8 months	
		Araw Contingent in the Philippines	297	Tacloban	December 2013	6 months	
	Subtotal		447				
Total		1,393	15 countries				

* Araw Contingent in the Philippines withdraw and returned home on December 22, 2014.

Appendix 15

Budget for ROK Military Units Deployed Overseas

Unit: KRW billions

Category	Dongmyeong Unit, Lebanon	Cheonghae Unit, Somali waters	Ashena Unit, Afghanistan	Akh Unit, UAE	Hanbit Unit, South Sudan	Araw Contingent, Philippines
2007	26.1	-	-	-	-	-
2008	17.2	-	-	-	-	-
2009	22.4	15.6	-	-	-	-
2010	20.8	36.4	16.1	-	-	-
2011	19.3	33.7	22.7	9.3	-	-
2012	18.3	31.8	25.1	10.5	0.5	-
2013	17.5	28.0	51	8.5	31.0	1.8
2014	17.8	35.8	33	8.7	28.6	29.8
Total	159.4	181.3	72.3	37.0	60.1	31.6

* 2007-2013: Executed amounts, 2014: Planned amounts

Annual Defense Budgets

Year	Defense Budget (KRW billions)	Defense Budget-GDP Ratio (%)	Defense Budget- Government Finance Ratio (%)	Defense Budget Increase Rate (%)
1980	2,246.5	5.69	34.7	46.2
1981	2,697.9	5.47	33.6	20.1
1982	3,120.7	5.49	33.5	15.7
1983	3,274.1	4.85	31.4	4.9
1984	3,306.1	4.25	29.6	1.0
1985	3,689.2	4.23	29.4	11.6
1986	4,158.0	4.08	30.1	12.7
1987	4,745.4	3.95	29.6	14.1
1988	5,520.2	3.83	30.0	16.3
1989	6,014.8	3.68	27.3	9.0
1990	6,637.8	3.36	24.2	10.4
1991	7,476.4	3.13	23.8	12.6
1992	8,410.0	3.08	25.1	12.5
1993	9,215.4	2.97	24.2	9.6
1994	10,075.3	2.75	23.3	9.3
1995	11,074.3	2.58	21.4	9.9
1996	12,243.4	2.54	20.8	10.6
1997	13,786.5	2.60	20.7	12.6
1998	13,800.0	2.63	18.3	0.1
1999	13,749.0	2.38	16.4	-0.4
2000	14,477.4	2.28	16.3	5.3
2001	15,388.4	2.24	15.5	6.3
2002	16,364.0	2.15	14.9	6.3
2003	17,514.8	2.16	14.8	7.0
2004	18,941.2	2.16	15.8	8.1
2005	21,102.6	2.29	15.6	11.4
2006	22,512.9	2.33	15.3	6.7
2007	24,497.2	2.35	15.7	8.8
2008	26,649.0	2.41	14.8	8.8
2009	28,980.3	2.52	14.2	8.7
2010	29,562.7	2.34	14.7	2.0
2011	31,403.1	2.36	15.0	6.2
2012	32,957.6	2.39	14.8	5.0
2013	34,497.0	2.42	14.3	4.7
2014	35,705.6	2.38	14.4	3.5

* GDP data is based on the changed national accounts base year (2005—2010) by the Bank of Korea (2012 Defense White Paper with the base year 2005, 2014 Defense White Paper with the base year 2010)

* Based on the revised supplementary budgets

Status of Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements with Other Countries

Countries that Have Concluded International Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements (MOUs) with the ROK: 31 Countries

As of September 2014

Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in
U.S.	June 1988	Indonesia	October 1995	Venezuela	December 1999	Egypt	December 2009
Thailand	April 1991	Canada	May 1996	Vietnam	August 2001	Ecuador	January 2010
Spain	March 1992	Germany	November 1997	Australia	August 2001	Uzbekistan	February 2010
France	March 1992	Russia	November 1997	Bangladesh	January 2004	Peru	June 2010
UK	September 1993	Romania	November 1997	India	September 2005	Norway	September 2010
Philippines	May 1994	New Zealand	November 1998	Pakistan	May 2006	UAE	September 2010
Malaysia	July 1995	Netherlands	June 1999	Ukraine	December 2006	Denmark	May 2011
Israel	August 1995	Turkey	November 1999	Colombia	May 2008		

Status of Other Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements

As of September 2014

Category	Agreements for International Technological Cooperation (10 countries)	Agreements for Quality Assurance (23 countries)	Agreements for Provision of Price Information (4 countries)
Country	U.S., France, UK, Israel, Russia, Turkey, India, Colombia, Norway, Sweden	U.S., UK, France, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Australia, Philippines, Germany, Israel, Turkey, Indonesia, New Zealand, Greece, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Sweden, Peru, Norway	U.S., UK, Germany, Netherlands

Status of Salary Increases for Enlisted Service Members

Unit: KRW

Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First	Private	Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First	Private
1970	900	800	700	600	1993	11,300	10,100	9,000	8,100
1971	1,030	920	800	690	1994	11,700	10,400	9,300	8,400
1972	1,200	1,050	900	800	1995	12,100	10,700	9,600	8,700
1973	Freeze				1996	12,700	11,200	10,100	9,100
1974	1,560	1,370	1,170	1,040	1997	13,300	11,800	10,600	9,600
1975	Freeze				1998	Freeze			
1976	2,260	1,990	1,700	1,510	1999	Freeze			
1977	2,890	2,540	2,170	1,930	2000	13,700	12,200	10,900	9,900
1978	3,460	3,050	2,600	2,320	2001	19,600	17,700	16,000	14,800
1979	3,800	3,300	2,900	2,600	2002	21,900	19,800	17,900	16,500
1980	3,900	3,400	3,000	2,700	2003	23,100	20,900	18,900	17,400
1981	Freeze				2004	34,000	30,700	27,800	25,600
1982	4,200	3,700	3,300	3,000	2005	44,200	39,900	36,100	33,300
1983	4,500	3,900	3,500	3,200	2006	72,000	65,000	58,800	54,300
1984	Freeze				2007	88,600	80,000	72,300	66,800
1985	4,600	4,000	3,600	3,300	2008	97,500	88,000	79,500	73,500
1986	4,900	4,300	3,900	3,500	2009	Freeze			
1987	5,100	4,500	4,000	3,600	2010	Freeze			
1988	7,500	6,500	6,000	5,500	2011	103,800	93,700	84,700	78,300
1989	8,300	7,000	6,500	6,000	2012	108,000	97,500	88,200	81,500
1990	9,400	8,200	7,300	6,600	2013	129,600	117,000	105,800	97,800
1991	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,200	2014	149,000	134,600	121,700	112,500
1992	10,900	9,800	8,700	7,800					

Changes in Mandatory Military Service Period

Year	Mandatory Military Service Period (months)			Reason for Adjustment
	Army and Marine Corps	Navy	Air Force	
Pre-1952	No discharging from active service			Unable to normally execute the Military Service Act normally due to the Korean War
1953	36	36	36	Service members who served for a long time discharged after the Korean War
1959	33	36	36	Alleviate the burden of mandatory military service
1962	30	36	36	Alleviate the burden of mandatory military service
1968	36	39	39	Service period extended following the Blue House Raid incident on January 21, 1968
1977	33	39	39	Relieve surplus resources and support industrial technical labor force
1979	33	35	35	Relieve difficulties in recruiting enlisted service members for the Air Force and Navy
1984	30	35	35	Alleviate the burden of mandatory military service
1990	30	32	35	Relieve difficulties in recruiting enlisted service members for the Navy
1993	26	30	30	Relieve surplus resources due to the abolishment of the short-term military service system
1994	26	28	30	Relieve difficulties in recruiting enlisted service members for the Navy
2003	24	26	28	Alleviate the burden of mandatory military service
2004	24	26	27	Relieve difficulties in recruiting enlisted service members for the Air Force
2008	24→18	26→20	27→21	Service period was to be reduced by six months to alleviate the burden of mandatory military service; actually, however, the initiative was halted after reducing the service period by three months due to the attack against the ROK Ship <i>Cheonan</i> and shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island (December 21, 2010)
2011	24→21	26→23	27→24	Strengthen combat capabilities and relieve shortage of military service resources * Adjustment made from the previous 6-month reduction to 3-month reduction

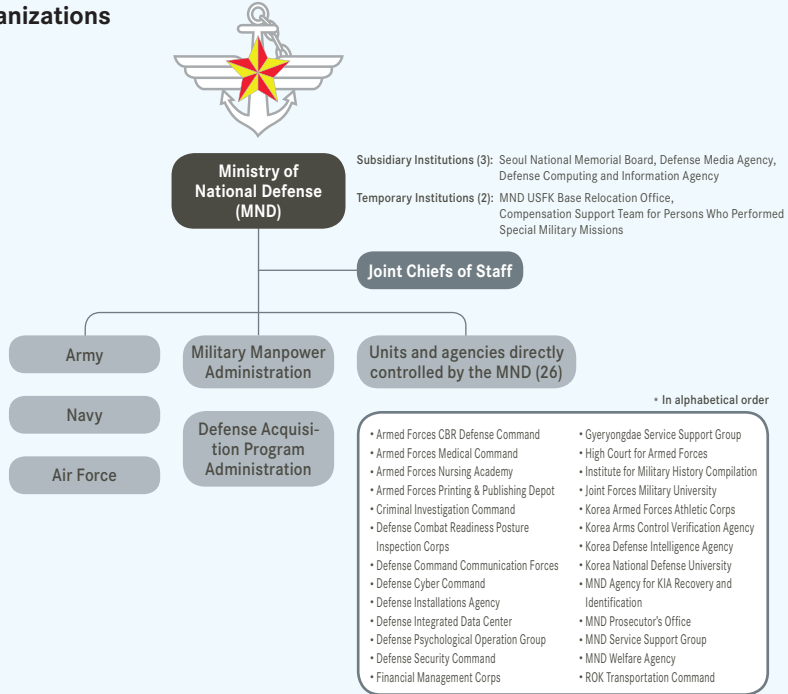
Status of Alternatives to Military Service by Type

Service Type		Service Period	Basic Qualifications	Service Sectors	Workplace	Legal Basis
Social service personnel	Social service - Social welfare - Health and medical service - Education and culture - Environment and safety - Administration support	24 months	Replacement personnel	Support for social welfare facilities; patients relief; support for learning by disabled students; environmental monitoring; etc.	National agencies; local governments; public organizations; social welfare facilities	Military Service Act
	Arts	34 months	Second place or higher at international competitions; first place in domestic competitions (only for sectors where there are no international competitions)	Arts	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Military Service Act
Sports		Third place or higher at Olympics; first place at Asian Games	Sports			
International cooperation personnel		30 months	Recommendation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; selection by the Commissioner of the Military Manpower Administration	International cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International Cooperation Personnel Act
Skilled industrial personnel	Active-duty personnel	34 months	Those holding a technician license suitable for their educational background	Manufacturing; mining; energy; construction; fisheries; marine transportation; agriculture; defense industry	Designated companies; defense industrial companies	Military Service Act
			Third place or higher at the World Skills Competitions			
	Successors for agriculture or fisheries					
Replacement personnel	26 months	No restriction on educational background or skills qualifications				
Technical research personnel	Active-duty personnel	36 months	Those holding a master's degree or higher (for replacement personnel, a bachelor's degree or higher) and working at research institutes designated as military service institutes	Academic and technological research	Research institutes in the natural science sector	Military Service Act
	Replacement personnel				Research institutes in the humanities and social science sectors	
					Defense industrial research institutes	
					University research institutes	

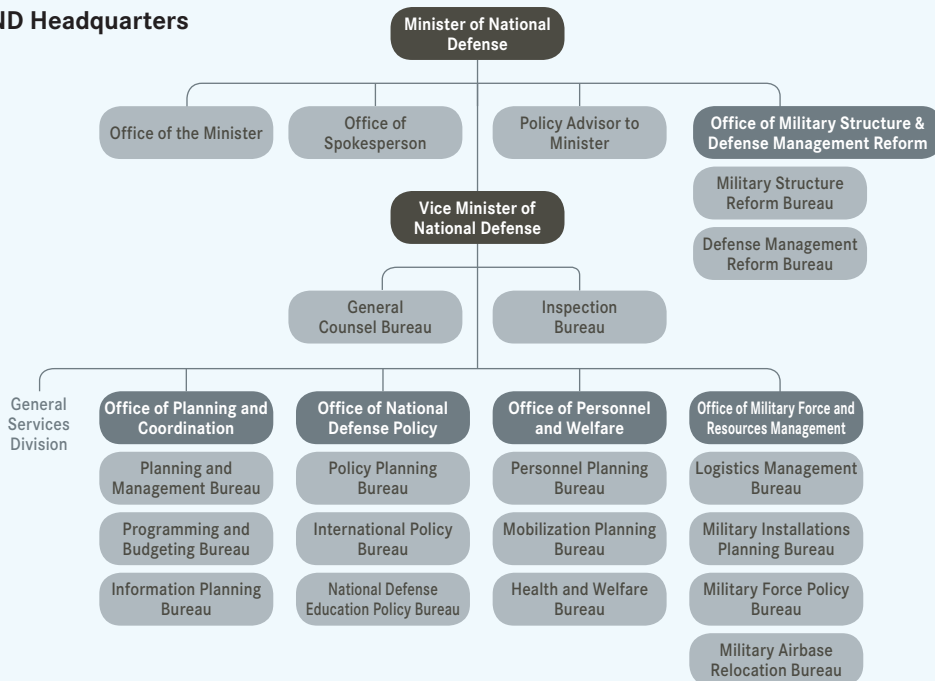
Service Type	Service Period	Basic Qualifications	Service Sectors	Workplace	Legal Basis
Public health doctors	36 months	Medical doctors, dentists, oriental medicine doctors	Medical services in rural areas	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Act on the Special Measures for Public Health and Medical Services in Agricultural and Fishing Villages
Doctors in exclusive charge of draft physical		Medical doctors, dentists	Checkups for conscription of the Military Manpower Administration	Military Manpower Administration	Military Service Act
International cooperation doctors		Medical doctors, dentists, oriental medicine doctors	Medical services in developing countries	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	International Cooperation Personnel Act
Public-service advocates		Lawyers	Legal aid	Ministry of Justice	Public-Service Advocates Act
Public veterinarians		Veterinarians	Livestock quarantine	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	Public Veterinarians Act

National Defense Organizations

National Defense Organizations



MND Headquarters



Assignments and Functions of MND Subsidiary Institution and Temporary Institutions

Category		Assignments and Functions
Subsidiary Institutions	Seoul National Memorial Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and operation of its facilities, graves and surrounding forest • Planning and executing memorial services and rituals • Offering tours to visitors and operating special graves • Planning and executing educational initiatives to honor patriotic martyrs for the country and PR activities on national cemeteries
	Defense Media Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military PR activities and education of service members through <i>The Korea Defense Daily</i> newspaper, Defense TV, Defense FM radio, etc. • Production of defense news and current affairs reports and cyber PR activities • Photograph shooting and record management related to defense events
	Defense Computing and Information Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and maintenance of information systems for management of defense resources • Procurement and operation of communications networks and computing equipment for the MND and its subsidiary institutions • Research, learning, dissemination and management of new information technology • Planning and executing information educational programs
Temporary Institutions	MND USFK Base Relocation Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of execution plans for USFK facility-related projects • Execution, management and supervision of USFK facility-related projects • Support for management and operation of special accounts for relocating USFK bases • Other matters related to pursuit of USFK facility-related projects
	Compensation Support Team for Persons Who Performed Special Military Missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation and support for deliberations of the Compensation Deliberation Committee for Persons Who Performed Special Military Missions and its subcommittees • Budget compilation and execution for compensation payments • Verification and research on applicants' submitted materials • Response to lawsuits and civil complaints concerning compensation in accordance with laws

Assignments and Functions of Public Institutions

Category		Assignments and Functions
Public Institutions	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on security environment and basic defense policies and development of alternatives • Study on military strategies, military strength build-up, and weapon system selection and acquisition policies • Study on defense workforce, resources management, and defense science technology management policies • Study on defense informatization policies, and development support and technical advice on defense informatization-related projects • Collection and analysis of materials related to national defense and information provision
	The War Memorial of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and operation of the War Memorial of Korea and monuments • Collection, preservation, management, exhibition, surveys and research on war and military relics • Research on war history and military relics, search for patriots and honor them and other academic activities • PR activities for and education on commemorative projects and production and distribution of relevant publications

Appendix 22

Modification of Laws and Regulations under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense

Status of Modified Laws and Regulations (October 1, 2012 – October 31, 2014)

Laws	Presidential Decrees	Ministerial Ordinances	Total
52	44	41	137

Laws

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 12791 (October 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalizes monetary penalty
Special Act on Assistance to Mine Victims	Enactment No. 12790 (October 15, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of compensation and medical support funds to the victims of mine accidents
War Commemoration Service Association Act	Partial Amendment No. 12789 (October 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifies the roles of directors in the Act Strengthens the requirements to convene a board meeting
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 12788 (October 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes a divorced spouse in the category of bereaved families if the relevant service member is reunited with the spouse after becoming 61 years old
Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partial Amendment No. 12787 (October 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusts the eligibility for entry to dormitories for the children of service members
Military Mutual Aid Association Act	Partial Amendment No. 12786 (October 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthens auditor's authorities and creates provisions on executives' responsibilities Provides legal grounds for appointment and dismissal of employees
Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 12785 (October 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly adds the grounds for imposing additional money for disciplinary actions Extends the disciplinary prescription from two years to three years Includes the case of probation for sentences of confinement or heavier punishment for rightful resignations
Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 12684 (May 28, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limits the scope of trainee hospitals of doctors in exclusive charge of draft physical to military hospitals and those designated by the Commissioner of the Military Manpower Administration (MMA) Decides to provide travel expenses for the person who applies for recruitment as in the case of conscription Imposes fines in cases where the head of a designated company does not complete the obligation of service management in relation to technical research personnel
Act on the Execution of Criminal Penalties in the Armed Forces and the Treatment of Military Inmates	Partial Amendment No. 12599 (May 20, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister of National Defense directly establishes and operates the military prisons Delegates part of the authorities of correctional administration to the Chief of Staff of each Service

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 12598 (May 20, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly adds reserve force management works to the works of general civilian personnel • Changes the position of civilian personnel in special or contractual services conducting reserve force management works to the position of general civilian personnel • Gradually increases the retirement age of the civilian personnel in special services
Korea Institute for Defense Analyses Act	Partial Amendment No. 12568 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deletes the confinement from criminal punishment to unify the punishment of restricting physical freedom into imprisonment • Rationalizes monetary penalty
Act on Compensation to Persons Who Performed Special Military Missions	Partial Amendment No. 12567 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends the period for application for compensation money by six months for persons who performed special military missions and their bereaved families • Rationalizes monetary penalty
United Defense Act	Partial Amendment No. 12566 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizes monetary penalty
Requisition Act	Partial Amendment No. 12565 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusts excessive statutory punishment
Act on the Regulation of the Use and Transfer of Certain Conventional Weapons, Including Mines	Partial Amendment No. 12564 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizes monetary penalty
Act on the Excavation of the Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 12563 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizes monetary penalty
Act on Assistance to the Military World Games 2015, Mungyeong KOREA	Partial Amendment No. 12562 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizes monetary penalty
Act on the Honor Restoration of and Compensation to Victims Involved in the Samchong Training Camp Incident	Partial Amendment No. 12561 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalizes monetary penalty
Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 12560 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegates part of the wartime military administration works of regional MMAs to the heads of local governments • Provides grounds to purchase insurance for payment of disaster compensation for social service personnel • Expands the range of acknowledged course credits for those in military service • Enables to conduct checkups for conscription for those exempt from military service in cases where the status of disability changes
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 12559 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfers the authority to establish the Mid-term Defense Program in the force improvement area from the Administrator of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA) to the Minister of National Defense • Transfers the authority to decide and amend requirements of weapon systems from the Minister of National Defense to the Chairman of the JCS • Transfers the host of tests and evaluations of weapon systems from the Administrator of the DAPA to the Minister of National Defense

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Act on the Defense Sea Areas to be Protected	Partial Amendment No. 12558 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalizes monetary penalty
Protection of Military Bases and Military Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 12557 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adds "Special Autonomous City" to the air defense cooperation zone designation criteria Rationalizes monetary penalty
Military Secret Protection Act	Partial Amendment No. 12556 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalizes monetary penalty
Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 12555 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalizes monetary penalty
Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 12554 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalizes monetary penalty
Act on Establishment of Infrastructure for Informatization of National Defense and Management of Defense Informational Resources for National Defense	Partial Amendment No. 12553 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusts deviations in statutory punishment
Act on the Agency for Defense Development	Partial Amendment No. 12552 (May 9, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rationalizes monetary penalty
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 12405 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables compensation for accidents that occur during movements for mobilization orders or training
War Commemoration Service Association Act	Partial Amendment No. 12404 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specifies the function of the board of directors of the War Commemoration Service Association
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 12403 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides that the type of basic service branches to be determined by a presidential decree Enables to set the rank of newly appointed pharmacist medical officers to first lieutenant or above Includes the whole period of leave of absence in the calculation of minimum required period for promotion in cases where the relevant person takes leave to look after third child and on
Military Personnel Remuneration Act	Partial Amendment No. 12402 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amends salary payment of service members to be done pursuant to the provisions of a presidential decree Improves to enable salary payment with demand deposits in addition to cash Includes the whole period of leave of absence in the calculation of service period in cases where the relevant person takes leave to look after third child and on
Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partial Amendment No. 12401 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weapons that used to be classified and managed as national properties such as fighters and vessels are re-classified and managed as "military supplies"
Military Secret Protection Act	Partial Amendment No. 12400 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly adds provisions on aggravated punishment for illegal transactions of military secrets Adds foreigners (including foreign groups) to the list of subjects to aggravated punishment for leakage and illegal transactions of military secrets

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 12399 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exempts service members subject to health examination pursuant to the National Health Insurance Act from the obligation to take military health examination • Provides grounds to conduct survey on mental health
Establishment of Air Force Aviation Science High School Act	Partial Amendment No. 12398 (March 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Includes parents and local committee members in the members of the management committee
Military Criminal Act	Partial Amendment No. 12232 (January 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifies the requirements of punishment for service members' participation in politics and strengthens penalty
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 12231 (January 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves the indictment leave system
Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partial Amendment No. 12230 (January 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands the scope of financial resources for welfare projects for service members • Provides grounds to conduct education programs to set up plans for one's old age
Military Court Act	Partial Amendment No. 12199 (January 7, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables anyone to view and copy written judgments and evidence lists for concluded cases • Rationalizes monetary penalty
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 11777 (May 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits external lecturers from supporting or opposing certain political parties or candidates
Act on the Restoration of Honor for Victims of the November 27 th Buddhist Persecution Incident	Partial Amendment No. 11776 (May 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds matters related to the establishment of a memorial hall in the items of deliberation and decision by the deliberation committee • Extends the period of validity of the Act and the victim deliberation period
Military Criminal Act	Partial Amendment No. 11734 (April 5, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends the scope of objects of sexual crimes from "women" to "persons" • Newly adds provisions on punishment for "quasi-rapes" • Deletes the provisions on crimes subject to victim's complaint in connection with sexual crimes
Special Act on Military Airbase Relocation and Support	Enactment No. 11733 (April 5, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a system for assistance in the relocation of military airbases and for residents near the relocation site
Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 11652 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthens protection of Korean POWs and their families from detention areas • Adjusts payment methods of compensation funds for Korean POWs • Provides grounds for employment assistance for the families of POWs from detention areas
Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 11639 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides grounds to recruit for vacancies due to contribution compensatory training for prospective retirees • Extends the scope of appointments of contract civilian personnel in the military service
Act on the Establishment of the Korea Army Academy at Youngcheon	Partial Amendment No. 11638 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables to appoint general subject educators as public officials in special service, rather than service members or civilian personnel in the military service
Act on the Establishment of the National Military Nurse Academy	Partial Amendment No. 11637 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables to appoint general subject educators as public officials in special service, rather than service members or civilian personnel in the military service

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 11636 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns public veterinarians to the reserve force and excludes Korean residents overseas from the reserve force • Makes reports by reservists the single channel of reports in the case where the reasons for postponement of mobilization or training become resolved
United Defense Act	Partial Amendment No. 11635 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns the authority to declare and lift integrated defense situations to Fleet Commanders • Enables establishment of restricted areas when an alert is issued
Military Personnel Remuneration Act	Partial Amendment No. 11634 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes salary payment date determined by a presidential decree • Abolishes the salary scale examination committee
Act on the Establishment of the Korea National Defense University	Partial Amendment No. 11633 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifies the grounds for the guarantee of the status of professors who are not service members or civilian personnel in the military service
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 11632 (March 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the amount of contribution and charges as part of the public pension reform • Makes the base monthly income that is mostly composed of taxable income the salary calculation criteria • Changes the pension payment calculation criteria to the "income during the entire service period"

Presidential Decrees

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Decree on the Korea Arms Verification Agency	Partial Amendment No. 25647 (October 8, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the name of the unit to the Korea Arms Control Verification Agency • Redesigns the mission, function and organization
Regulations on the Payment of Honorary Discharge Allowances for Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 25607 (September 18, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesigns the mission, function and organization
Enforcement Decree of the Military Welfare Fund Act	Partial Amendment No. 25584 (September 2, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends the scope of use of the Military Welfare Fund
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 25555 (August 20, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly adds occupational groups and classes for reserve force management in the occupational groups and classes of general civilian personnel in the military service
Decree on the Defense Integrated Data Center	Enactment No. 25487 (July 21, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides matters related to the establishment of the Defense Integrated Data Center, appointment of the head of the center, sub-organizations and quotas
Decree on Military Attaches in Overseas Diplomatic and Consular Missions	Partial Amendment No. 25466 (July 16, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the quota of military attaches to be stationed overseas
Decree on the Army Personnel Command	Partial Amendment No. 25465 (July 16, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes the Army Headquarters responsible for the unified management of the Military Police service which used to be managed separately by the Army Central Investigation Department and the Personnel Command • Includes the acquisition of workforce into the missions of the Army Personnel Command

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Organizational Setup of the Marine Corps Command	Partial Amendment No. 25464 (July 16, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the authority related to the requirements of military strength build-up delegated from the Navy Chief of Staff to the duties of the Marine Corps Command • Simplifies requirement institutions for military strength build-up by replacing them with capability requests for military strength build-up
Organizational Setup of the Air Force Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 25463 (July 16, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplifies requirement institutions for military strength build-up by replacing them with capability requests for military strength build-up • Newly establishes the Staff Office of Planning and Management and the Office of Facilities
Organizational Setup of the Navy Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 25462 (July 16, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplifies requirement institutions for military strength build-up by replacing them with capability requests for military strength build-up • Newly establishes the Staff Office of Planning and Management and the Office of Facilities
Organizational Setup of the Army Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 25461 (July 16, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simplifies requirement institutions for military strength build-up by replacing them with capability requests for military strength build-up • Newly establishes the Staff Office of Planning and Management, the Office of Facilities, the Medical Office and the Military Police Office
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 25403 (June 27, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly adds regulations on awarding certificate of appointment at the time of new employment and promotion of civilian personnel in the military service • Newly adds delegation provisions for contribution compensatory training • Includes the whole period of leave of absence in the calculation of minimum required period for promotion in cases where the relevant person takes leave to look after third child
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 25402 (June 27, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides legal grounds for non-operation of temporary quota positions and duplicate positions arising from position changes for minister-level officers
Enforcement Decree of the Protection of Military Bases and Military Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 25385 (June 17, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the G-703 air operation bases to operation bases exclusive for helicopters
Decree on the Army 9715 Unit	Partial Amendment No. 25377 (June 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the title “Decree on the Army 9715 Unit” to “Decree on the Army Missile Command”
Regulations on the Payment of Overseas Postings Duty Benefits for Military Personnel and Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 25361 (May 28, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assigns “Na”-class weighted value for fulfilling special duties for the agents in the UDT, SSU and Special Warfare Command
Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 25308 (April 15, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly establishes the Military Airbase Relocation Bureau and increases the number of personnel accordingly • Increases the number of personnel to strengthen cyber warfare execution capability and carry out measures to block noises from military installations
Decree on the Defense Security Command	Partial Amendment No. 25284 (April 1, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables the Defense Security Command to assist the military security service of the DAPA
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Establishment of the Korea Army Academy at Youngcheon	Partial Amendment No. 25136 (February 5, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruits female cadets starting in 2015

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 25038 (December 30, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifies the reappointment review system for military surgeons and dentists • Prescribes the scope of service branches where grade 5 public officials can be appointed as first lieutenants or above
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 25037 (December 30, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviates the facilities standards to acquire permission for sales
Regulations on Awarding Honorary Rank to Foreign Military Personnel and Military Civilians	Partial Amendment No. 25005 (December 17, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies document forms
Enforcement Decree of Act on Assistance to the Military World Games 2015, Mungyeong KOREA	Partial Amendment No. 25004 (December 17, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusts the use and distribution ratio of the profits from increased issuance of sports promotion voting tickets (Sports Toto)
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 25003 (December 17, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves the procedure for determining weapon system requirements and contract methods for defense acquisition programs
Decree on the Joint Forces Military University	Partial Amendment No. 24851 (November 20, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the Defense Institute for Spiritual Force in the Joint Forces Military University
Decree on Military Uniforms	Partial Amendment No. 24811 (October 30, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands the scope of recipients of the position insignia specified in the “insignia rules”
Enforcement Decree of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 24803 (October 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports compensation for those injured while carrying out missions, separating persons of national merit from persons eligible for veteran's compensation
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Military Airbase Relocation and Support	Enactment No. 24782 (October 4, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the scope of military airbases, relocation procedures and assistance to areas near relocation sites, and matters necessary for their enforcement
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Execution of Criminal Penalties in the Armed Forces and the Treatment of Military Inmates	Partial Amendment No. 24765 (September 26, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the principle of submitting sealed letters by inmates with provisions prescribing the cases of exception
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Restoration of Honor for Victims of the November 27 th Buddhist Persecution Incident	Partial Amendment No. 24691 (August 20, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes matters delegated by the Act, including the appointment procedure for the Secretary General and employees of the Secretariat, and matters necessary for their enforcement

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Enforcement Decree of the United Defense Act	Partial Amendment No. 24690 (August 20, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unifies the organizations that evaluate the performance of local governments in pursuing an integrated defense posture • Enables military operation support teams to be organized and operated for integrated defense operations led by the police, when necessary
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 24643 (June 28, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes matters delegated by the Act, including the scope of taxable income and the methods of determining base monthly income, and matters necessary for their enforcement
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 24630 (June 21, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expands the scope of long-service promotion for civilian personnel in the military service • Abolishes the functional grade ten in the grades of functional civilian personnel in the military service
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 24629 (June 21, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes matters delegated by the Act to assist the settlement of Korean POWs and their housing and matters necessary for their enforcement
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 24607 (June 17, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes matters delegated by the Act, including the requirements for acquisition of national qualifications in the defense area and the license criteria for professional counselor for soldiers, and matters necessary for their enforcement
Decree on the Air Force Air Defense Artillery Command	Entire Amendment No. 24580 (June 11, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the name of the Air Force Air Defense Artillery Command to the Air Force Air Defense Missile Command • Provides the Commander with the authority to maintain and enforce military discipline within the jurisdiction • Provides the Commander with the authority to command and supervise units that are not assigned or attached units when immediate measures are required
Decree on the Air Force Air Defense and Control Wing	Entire Amendment No. 24579 (June 11, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes the name of the Air Force Air Defense and Control Wing to the Air Force Air Defense and Control Command • Provides the Commander with the authority to command and supervise units that are not assigned or attached units when immediate measures are required
Decree on the Gyeryongdae Service Support Group	Partial Amendment No. 24578 (June 11, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolishes the principle of organizing and operating the quota of officers and non-commissioned officers equally for each Service
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 24536 (May 22, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds the Commander of the 9715 Unit and the Commander of the Army Personnel Command to the scope of major department heads • Modifies the names of the ROK Army organization
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Flight Safety Certification of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 24402 (March 18, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specifies the projects that are exempted from the application of airworthiness examination and airworthiness certification procedures by stage
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Establishment of the National Military Nurse Academy	Partial Amendment No. 24401 (March 18, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolishes the procedure of recommendation of professors by the Commander of the Armed Forces Medical Command with the Armed Forces Nursing Academy becoming an institution directly controlled by the MND

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 24379 (February 20, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases the number of committee members of the military personnel pension payment review committee Adjusts interest rates applicable to military pensions in consideration of equality with other occupational pensions Newly adds grade 4 physical disability to increase the number of persons eligible for disability compensation payment
Enforcement Decree of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 24378 (February 20, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjusts the areas where reservists are organized with the number of reserve force resources decreasing
Enforcement Decree of the Protection of Military Bases and Military Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 24349 (February 5, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes it mandatory to consult the chief of the competent unit prior to the acceptance of a construction report in cases where the sum of the floor space of the buildings in one site exceeds 200 square meters

Ministerial Ordinances

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 829 (October 20, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces the preservation period for manufacturing and sales ledgers Adds advertisement activities to promote social cooperation and development to the scope of public benefit activities that allow the use of imitation military uniforms
Rule on Selecting Military Judicial Officers	Partial Amendment No. 828 (October 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prescribes matters necessary in relation to the notification of the target list of judicial officer selection, determination of the number of selected persons and criteria of selection with the amendment of the Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act
Rule on the Contract Administrative Works for Defense Industries	Partial Amendment No. 827 (September 11, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modifies the regulations on cost reduction inducement contracts Adjusts the amount of reimbursement contracts in relation to cost reduction compensation contracts Specifies the methods of determining the contract amount in relation to limited amount contracts Specifies the base contract amount and performance-based benefits for performance-based contracts
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Military Manpower Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 826 (September 5, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflects the quota per position for the increased number of personnel
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 825 (August 29, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflects the quota per position for the increased number of personnel
Rules on Special Duty Benefits for Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 824 (July 8, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly adds bonuses to assist submarine crews Expands the scope of the recipients of vessel mobilization allowances for enlisted service members to include the personnel in service support boats and the personnel conducting patrol operations Pays grade 5 encouragement incentives for service members to the personnel engaged in works of early warning for measurement and signatures

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 823 (July 2, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the maximum age for those appointed at an age in excess of the age limit for appointment by the same period as the excess period • Adds warrant officer candidates for helicopter piloting, interpretation and translation to the group eligible for appointment as warrant officers
Enforcement Rules of the Protection of Military Bases and Military Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 822 (June 25, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deletes G-703 from airstrip levels of airbases for support air operations
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 821 (April 30, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly establishes a new department to pursue military airbase relocation • Prescribes upper limit on the quota for positions with plural grades in the Defense Media Agency
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Military Manpower Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 820 (February 28, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusts the quota for public officials by occupational class
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 819 (February 17, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjusts the document form of the permit application
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partial Amendment No. 818 (February 12, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies the classification order of military supplies
Rules on Fostering and Assistance to the Homeland Reserve Forces	Partial Amendment No. 817 (January 16, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies applicable provisions referenced in the Rules, reflecting the changes in the amended Enforcement Decree of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 816 (January 14, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifies the procedures for submitting requirements for fielding support elements and determining weapon system requirements • Provides grounds for unified pursuit of depot maintenance and upgrading • Prescribes procedures for the transportation of military firearms, etc.
Rules on the Payment of Retainers and Intermediate Payments	Partial Amendment No. 815 (January 3, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves procedures to facilitate retainers and intermediate payments and protect the subcontractors of contractors
Rules on Selecting Military Religion Officers	Partial Amendment No. 814 (December 27, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviates the criteria for reviewing the documents of military religion officers
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Military Manpower Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 813 (December 24, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects changes in the reorganization of occupation types of public officials
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 812 (December 24, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects changes in the reorganization of occupation types of public officials

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 811 (December 12, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects changes in the reorganization of occupation types of public officials
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 810 (December 12, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the reduced quotas as a result of the unified quota system of the government
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Military Manpower Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 809 (December 12, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflects the reduced quotas as a result of the unified quota system of the government
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 808 (December 4, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewritten to reflect changes of the name and system of the public service personnel • Provides the criteria and procedure for selecting officer candidates in special military branches • Expands the scope of the disabled persons who are subject to checkup for conscript in cases of conscript exemptions
Rules on Military Awards	Partial Amendment No. 807 (December 3, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replaces a resident registration number, which is personally identifiable information, with date of birth
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 806 (October 11, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the number of personnel to manage defense robots and advanced technology industries, enhance the function of protecting personal information, and pursue the Government 3.0 • Changes the director general- and director-level open positions
Rules on Cost Accounting of Defense Materials Subject to Cost Accounting	Partial Amendment No. 805 (October 10, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adds and amends non-cost items to streamline the process for defense companies and protect rights and interests of employees • Applies the upper limit of the same general management ratio as small and medium enterprises for a certain period to lower the burdens on companies that change to enterprises of middle standing
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Military Manpower Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 804 (October 4, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the number of personnel to prevent and monitor the crimes of evading military services • Increases the number of personnel to enhance the function of protecting personal information and pursue the Government 3.0
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 803 (September 17, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases the number of personnel to enhance the function of protecting personal information and pursue the Government 3.0 • Converts four functional public officials in clerical service to public officials in general service
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 802 (July 19, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides grounds for the reappointment of non-commissioned officer reservists • Subdivides mental and physical disorders and adjusts the number of grades
Enforcement Rules of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 801 (July 1, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides matters necessary to enforce the Act and the Enforcement Decree of the Act as the authorities of the Minister of National Defense in relation to the determination and payment of salaries are consigned to the Chief of Staff of each Service and the Commander of the Financial Management Corps

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Descriptions
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 800 (June 26, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes necessary procedures and forms to provide consolation support fund for Korean POWs and assist employment for their families from detention areas
Rules on the National Qualifications in the Defense Area	Partial Amendment No. 799 (June 26, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prescribes matters delegated by the Act and the Enforcement Decree of the Act and matters necessary for their enforcement following the introduction of the national qualification system in military special technical services
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 798 (June 18, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides grounds to process information on personal health and resident registration numbers • Improves the elements of evaluation in interviews for the positions of civilian personnel in the military service in favor of those with hearing or speech disabilities
Rules on the Special Duty Benefits for Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 797 (May 8, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases duty allowances for enlisted service members working aboard ships or vessels
Rules on Case Administration of the Military Prosecutors' Office	Partial Amendment No. 796 (April 4, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides grounds to process personal sensitive information and personally identifiable information
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 795 (March 23, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolishes the customer support center and transfers the functions to the Public Service Inspection Officer • Reduces the quotas for common and support departments
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Military Manpower Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 794 (March 23, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforms the sub-organizations of the MMA and their functions • Reduces the quotas for common and support departments
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 793 (March 23, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolishes the customer service team head position and transfers the functions to the Duty Inspection Officer • Reduces the quotas for common and support departments
Enforcement Rules of Act on the Flight Safety Certification of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 792 (March 18, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the criteria for imposing fees for airworthiness certification of military aircraft other than those for export • Improves the requirements whereby an airworthiness certificate is determined for each stage
Enforcement Rules of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 791 (February 28, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides the criteria to determine grade 4 physical disability
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Military Manpower Administration and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 790 (February 21, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Converts 17 functional public officials in clerical service to functional secretaries in clerical service • Converts one functional public official in clerical service to a public official in general service
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 789 (January 24, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates a separate quota to maintain the smooth operation of child care leave and vacancy-filling that occurs therefrom • Converts 14 functional public officials in clerical service to public officials in general service

Composition and Major Activities of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly

Members of the 19 th National Defense Committee		Committee Chair			Legislative Examiners	
Expert Member	Senior Expert Member	Name	Education and Experience	Contact Information		
Kwon Gi-won Grade-2	Seong Seok-ho Grade-1	 Hwang Jin-ha	Eul District, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do: Third-time assembly member Born in 1946, Korea Military Academy (KMA) 25 th class, Graduate School of Central Michigan University, Defense Military Attaché in the U.S., UN Peacekeeping Force Commander, Secretary of the Foreign Affairs and Trade Committee of the National Assembly (NA), Chair of the Grand National Party (GNP) International Committee, Chair of the GNP Second Policy Coordination Committee, Deputy Chair of the GNP Policy Committee, Chair of the National Assembly Council of Border Area Love	Main Building 421 Tel: 784-1364, 788-2347 Fax: 788-3685	Kim Hak-bae, Grade-3 Oh Jeong-du, Grade-3 Im Myeong-hyeon, Grade-4 Kim Tae-gyu, Grade-4 Lee Hyeon-jong, Grade-4 Kang Geon-hee, Grade-5	
Name	Education and Experience	Contact Information	Name	Education and Experience	Contact Information	
 Kim Sung-chan	Jinhae-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongsangnam-do: First-time assembly member Born in 1954, Jinhae High School, Korea Naval Academy (KNA) 30 th Class, Commander of the First Fleet, Navy Chief of Staff, Chair Professor at Sejong University Secretary of the National Defense Committee (current)	Members Building 421 Tel: 784-8690-1 788-2103 Fax: 788-0136	 Hwang Woo-yea	Yeonsu-gu, Incheon: Fifth-time assembly member Born in 1947, Jemulpo High School, Seoul National University College of Law, Navy Judicial Officer, Inspection Commissioner at the Board of Audit and Inspection of Korea, Secretary General of the GNP, Leader and Supreme Council Member of the Saenuri Party	Members Building 848 Tel: 784-4467-8 788-2017 Fax: 788-0398	
 Kim Se-yeon	Geumjeong-gu, Busan: Second-time assembly member Born in 1972, Seoul National University Department of International Economics, First Deputy Secretary General of the Saenuri Party, Member of the Saenuri Party Emergency Planning Committee, Deputy Floor Leader of the Saenuri Party, Representative of the Discussion Group on Economic Democratization	Members Building 1009 Tel: 784-2844-5 788-2839 Fax: 788-0138	 Yoon Hu-duk	Gap District, Paju-si, Gyeonggi-do: First-time member Born in 1957, Yonsei University (Master's in Economics), Secretary of Political Affairs of the Secretariat for President Roh Moo-hyun, Chief Secretary of Prime Minister, Visiting Professor at Soonchunhyang University Secretary of the National Defense Committee (current)	Members Building 943 Tel: 784-5041-2 788-2587 Fax: 788-0287	
 Shon In-chun	Proportional representative: First-time assembly member Born in 1959, Graduate School of Konkuk University (Ph.D. in Venture Technology and Management), Army Sergeant, President of Insung Natural Co., Ltd., Deputy Floor Leader of the Saenuri Party	Members Building 544 Tel: 784-8690-1 788-2437 Fax: 788-0231	 Kwon Eun-hee	Eul District, Gwangsan-gu, Gwangju: First-time assembly member Born in 1974, Chonnam National University Department of Law, 43 rd Judicial Examination, Special recruitment for the National Police Agency Chief Superintendent position, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Division at the Seoul Songpa Police Station, Chief of the Women and Youth Division at the Seoul Gwanak Police Station	Members Building 532 Tel: 784-1813 788-2670 Fax: 788-0307	
 Song Young-keun	Proportional representative: First-time assembly member Born in 1947, KMA 27 th class, Kyunghee University (Master's in Business Administration), Commander of the 1 st Infantry Division, Superintendent of the Korea Army Academy at Yeong-Cheon, Commander of the Defense Security Command, Visiting Professor at the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation	Members Building 313 Tel: 784-8780-1 788-2442 Fax: 788-0233	 Kim Kwang-jin	Proportional representative: First-time assembly member Born in 1981, Suncheon National University Department of Landscape Architecture, Secretary General of the Institute for Research in Collaborativist Activities Eastern Cheollanam-do Branch, Supreme Council Member of the Democratic United Party, Deputy Floor Leader of the New Politics Alliance for Democracy (NPAD)	Members Building 610 Tel: 784-1422-3 788-2029 Fax: 788-0118	
 Chung Mi-kyung	Eul District, Suwon-si, Gyeonggi-do: Second-time assembly member Born in 1965, Korea University Department of Law, 38 th Judicial Examination, Prosecutor at the Suwon Regional Prosecutors' Office, Spokesperson for the GNP, Head of the PR Planning Division and Chair of the PR Committee of the Saenuri Party	Members Building 633 Tel: 784-9480-1 788-2482 Fax: 788-0242	 Moon Jae-in	Sasang-gu, Busan: First-time assembly member Born in 1953, Kyungnam High School, Kyunghee University College of Law, Senior Presidential Secretary for Civil Affairs, Chief Presidential Secretary, Standing Advisor of the NPAD	Members Building 325 Tel: 784-6801-2 788-2236 Fax: 788-0189	
 Joo Ho-young	Eul District, Suseong-gu, Daegu: Third-time assembly member Born in 1960, Yeungnam University (Ph.D. in Law), Chief Judge at the Daegu Regional Court, First Minister for Special Affairs, Second Deputy Floor Leader of the GNP, Director of the Yeouido Research Institute, Chair of the Saenuri Party Policy Committee	Members Building 514 Tel: 784-2055-6 788-2137 Fax: 788-0369	 Baek Kun-ki	Proportional representative: First-time assembly member Born in 1950, KMA 29 th class, Commander of the Army 31 st Division, Commander of the Army Special Warfare Command, Commander of the Third ROK Army, Dean of the Army College, Chair of the NPAD Yongin Gap Branch	Members Building 324 Tel: 784-8430-1 788-2398 Fax: 788-0221	
 Han Ki-ho	Cheolwon-Hwacheon-Yanggu-Inje, Gangwon-do: Second-time assembly member Born in 1952, KMA 31 st class, Commander of the Army 2 nd Division, Commander of the Army Training and Doctrine Command, Chair of the Gangwon-do Council of Assembly Members, Chair and Supreme Council Member of the Saenuri Party Gwangwon-do Branch	Members Building 337 Tel: 784-2174-5 788-2252 Fax: 788-0383	 Ahn Gyu-baek	Gap District, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul: Second-time assembly member Born in 1961, Sungkyunkwan University, Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School of International Commerce, Deputy Floor Leader of the Democratic Party, Chair of the Unified Democratic Party Organizing Committee, Visiting Professor at Dongguk University Graduate School of Public Administration	Members Building 428 Tel: 784-4180-1 788-2601 Fax: 788-0249	
 Hong Chul-ho	Gimpo-si, Gyeonggi-do: First-time assembly member Born in 1958, Yesan Agricultural Junior College, Chairman of Crechiko Co., Ltd., Vice Chair of the Gimpo Chamber of Commerce, Spokesperson of the Saenuri Party Gyeonggi-do Branch	Members Building 821 Tel: 784-5961-2 788-2220 Fax: 788-0278	 Jin Sung-joon	Proportional representative: First-time assembly member Born in 1967, Chonbuk National University Department of Law, Imprisoned for 3 and a half years for activities for democratization, Spokesperson for the Democratic United Party presidential candidate, Deputy Floor Leader of the Democratic Party	Members Building 645 Tel: 784-9671-2 788-2873 Fax: 788-0371	

Major Activities of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly (December 9, 2012 – October 31, 2014)

Session	Date	Major Activities
313 th Extraordinary Session (February 4-March 5, 2013)	February 6, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MND's current affairs update (on North Korea's nuclear test) • Adoption of the 2012 National Assembly Audit Result Report
	February 12, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on North Korea's third nuclear test • Resolution Condemning North Korea's Nuclear Test (Committee Resolution)
	February 26, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the Plan for the Personnel Hearing for Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Kim Byung-kwan)
	March 5, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the Plan for the Personnel Hearing for Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Kim Byung-kwan) (Continues) • Summons of witnesses and testifiers for the Personnel Hearing for Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Kim Byung-kwan)
314 th Extraordinary Session (March 8-22, 2013)	March 8, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of additional agenda for the Personnel Hearing for Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Kim Byung-kwan) • Change of the Plan for the Personnel Hearing for Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Kim Byung-kwan)
	March 9, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel Hearing for Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Kim Byung-kwan)
314 th Extraordinary Session (out of session)	April 4, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on affairs under the MND's jurisdiction and interpellation
315 th Extraordinary Session (April 8-May 7, 2013)	April 8, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on affairs under the MMA's jurisdiction
	April 10, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on affairs under the DAPA's jurisdiction
	April 15, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of 32 bills, including the Partial Amendment Bill of the Defense Acquisition Program Act, and submission to the Legislative Subcommittee
	April 22, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote on 11 bills, including the Partial Amendment Bill of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act • Vote on a resolution to confer a posthumous honor on the late Lieutenant Colonel Kim Oh-rang with the Order of Military Merit and construction of a monument
	April 25, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote on the 2013 First Revised Supplementary Budget Bill (jurisdiction of the MND and DAPA)
316 th Extraordinary Session (June 3-July 2, 2013)	June 14, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MND's current affairs update (including defense posture against North Korea)
	June 18, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MND's current affairs update (including the progress of the F-X program)
	June 26, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vote on 27 bills, including the Bill for the Act on the Compensation for the Children Soldiers Fought in the Korean War
320 th Regular Session (September 2-December 10, 2013)	September 3, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MND's current affairs update (including the ROK-U.S. negotiation on defense burden sharing)
	October 14- November 2, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Assembly Audit (57 organizations, including the MND and JCS)
	October 11, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel Hearing for the Chairman Candidate of the JCS (Choi Yoon-hee)
	October 11, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the Progress Report on the Personnel Hearing for the Chairman Candidate of the JCS (Choi Yoon-hee)
	December 5, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MND's current affairs update • Vote on a motion for the deployment of a ROK military unit to support disaster relief in the Philippines

Session	Date	Major Activities
321 st Extraordinary Session (December 11, 2013 - January 3, 2014)	December 13, 2013	• Vote on the 2014 Budget Bill
	December 23, 2013	• Vote on three motions for the extension of the ROK military' overseas stationing (Somalia, UAE, Afghanistan) • Introduction of 95 bills, including the Bill for the Act on the Armed Forces' Participation in Overseas Deployment Activities, and submission to the Legislative Subcommittee
	December 30, 2013	• Vote on 19 bills, including the Partial Amendment Bill of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service
322 nd Extraordinary Session (February 3-28, 2014)	February 19, 2014	• MND's current affairs update • Introduction of 26 bills, including the Amendment Bill of the Military Personnel Management Act
	February 26, 2014	• Vote on 42 bills, including the Partial Amendment Bill of the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses Act • Adoption of the 2013 National Assembly Audit Result Report
322 nd Extraordinary Session (out of session)	March 5, 2014	• MND's current affairs update (on the trends in North Korea)
323 rd Extraordinary Session (March 20-April 18, 2014)	April 9, 2014	• MND's current affairs update • Vote on 14 bills, including the Partial Amendment Bill of the National Defense Reform Act
	April 11, 2014	• Public hearing on the Bill for the Act on the Armed Forces' Participation in Overseas Deployment Activities
324 th Extraordinary Session (April 19-May 18, 2014)	April 30, 2014	• MND's current affairs update • Vote on 35 bills, including the Partial Amendment Bill of the Military Mutual Aid Association Act
326 th Extraordinary Session (June 18-July 17, 2014)	June 25, 2014	• MND's current affairs update (on the firearm incident at the Eastern Front GOP guard post)
	June 29, 2014	• Personnel Hearing for Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Han Min-koo)
	July 3, 2014	• MND's current affairs update
	July 11, 2014	• Adoption of the 2014 National Assembly Audit Plan
327 th Extraordinary Session (July 21- August 19, 2014)	August 4, 2014	• MND's current affairs update (on the 28 th Division incident)
	August 21, 2014	• Public hearing on enhancing human rights in the military and barracks culture reform
329 th Regular Session (September 1-December 9, 2014)	October 1, 2014	• Change of the 2014 National Assembly Audit Plan • Request for reports and document submission for the 2014 National Assembly Audit • Summons of witnesses and testifiers for the 2014 National Assembly Audit
	October 7-27, 2014	• National Assembly Audit (63 organizations, including the MND and JCS)

Index

number

4D 61

A

Able Response 63, 142
ADEX 136
advanced security system 54, 175
Agency for Defense Development (ADD) 89, 185
Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) 242
air interdiction (AI) operation 50
air interdiction training 75
Air-Sea Battle 16
Akh Unit 149, 150
Allied Korea Joint Command and Control System (AKJCCS) 126
All-IP based 108
alternative service system 234
Anti-Access and Area Denial (A2/AD) 16
Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention 142
anti-submarine operation 48
anti-surface operation 48
Araw Contingent 150, 151
ARF-DiREx 75
Armed Forces Trauma Center 207
Armistice Agreement 165
arms race 15
Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) 141
ASEAN 10
ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) 58
ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) 58
Ashena Unit 147
Asia Security Summit (ASS) 140
Asia's Paradox 14
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) 134
ASOCs 86

B

Basic Plan for the Use of Civilian Resources in Defense 178, 179
Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) 72
big data 108
BSC 79

C

C4I 53
CAOs 50
Cheonghae Unit 58, 146, 147
close air support (CAS) operation 50
close air support training 75
Combined Defense Transformation Group (CDTG) 125
combined operation 55
command post exercise (CPX) 78

Index

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	135
component training	74
comprehensive evaluation system for commissions	70
Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT)	110
conditions-based wartime operational control (OPCON) transition	85, 127, 128, 129
Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia (CGPCS)	11, 12
Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)	142
counter air operation (CAO)	50
counter-proliferation	142
creative national defense research and development	176
cruise training for naval academy midshipmen	74
CTF-151	18, 147
customized export policy	187, 188
cyber intrusion tolerant system	57
Cyber Security Master Plan of National Defense	110
cyber security system	110

D

defense budget	172
defense cooperation activity	149
Defense Information Technical Standard (DITA)	109
Defense Informatization Basic Plan	107
Defense Institute for Spiritual Force	71
Defense Management Efficiency Inspection Committee	177
defense management reform	84, 89
defense mobilization information system	95
Defense Reform Basic Plan	82, 83
defense space power	64
defense talent donation bank	195
defensive counter-air training	75
deliberation committee for verification of participation in war	225
Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)	29, 160
Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)	154
deployment of military medical personnel to respond to the Ebola outbreak	152
Development Plan of the Armed Forces Medical System	206
disaster support system	227
DMZ World Eco-Peace Park	161
DMZ World Peace Park Project	161
Dongmyeong Unit	143, 144

E

ESCO and WASCO	179
Experts' Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations (EWG on PKO)	154
extended deterrence	59, 60, 117
Extended Deterrence Policy Committee (EDPC)	59, 60

F

February 29 Agreement between the United States and North Korea	25, 26
field maintenance support center	101
field management automation system for logistics materials	102

field test	182
field training exercise (FTX)	78
Flexible Deterrence Option (FDO)	50
Flight Information Region (FIR)	242
Foal Eagle (FE) training	78, 159
force improvement project	180
Force Requirements Review Committee (FRRC)	181
force support system	104
four priorities in defense management	41
full-time reservist	234
Future Command	126, 127, 128

G

Good Neighbor Program	122
Guidelines for ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation	115
Guidelines for U.S.-Japan Defense Cooperation	16, 17

H

Halifax International Security Forum (HISF)	138
Hanbit Unit	145
HEU	32
Hoguk Training	77
homeland defense reserve force	96
Hwarang Training	67, 77

I

ICBM (intercontinental ballistic missile)	20
ICC	12, 26
IMB	12
improvement of defense regulations	216
Initiative for Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula	24, 161
Instructions for Distinguished Service Casualty Process	217, 226
integrated defense condition	65
integrated defense organization	65
integrated defense posture	65
integrated logistics information system	102, 103
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	10
Inter-Korean Joint Committee for the Kaesong Industrial Complex	159, 165
inter-Korean military communication line	159, 165
Inter-Korean Non-Aggression Agreement	23, 158
International Aerospace & Defense Exhibition (ADEX)	136, 138
international logistics cooperation	104
International Peace Support Standby Force (IPSSF)	153
International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)	10, 147
Internet of Things	108
Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)	9

J

Jakarta International Defense Dialogue (JIDD)	140
JDAM	62

Index

Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60 th Anniversary of the ROK-U.S. Alliance	115
Joint Interoperability Technology Center	109
joint operation	55
Joint Vision for the ROK-U.S. Alliance	114
Joint Warfighting Simulation Center (JWSC)	79

K

Key Resolve (KR) exercise	78, 159
Khaan Quest exercise	136
Kill Chain	60, 61
Kim Il-sung-Kim Jong-il-ism	22
Korea Air and Missile Defense (KAMD)	42, 60, 62, 88, 92, 93, 175
Korea Combat Training Center (KCTC)	72
Korean Air Defense Identification Zone (KADIZ)	242
Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD)	116

L

Land Partnership Plan (LPP)	118, 127
Letter of Intent on Defense Exchanges between the Republic of Korea and Japan	130
long-term consecutive contract	100
L-SAM	62

M

maritime search support for missing Malaysian aircraft	152
maritime training	73
May 24 Measures	164
MCM	116
MDL	25
Mid-term Defense Program	17
Mid-term Force Buildup Plan	93
military barracks modernization	201, 202
military child care Facilities	203
Military Committee (MC)	125
military community center	203
Military Doctrine	20
military ethics	197
military executive agency	89, 109, 177, 178
military installation protection zone	219, 220
military pension system	212, 213
Military Personnel Welfare Basic Plan	198, 199
military service compensation point system	211, 212
military structure reform	84
mine and counter mine operation	48
MND Agency for KIA Recovery and Identification (MAKRI)	223, 224
MND Outplacement Training Institute	210
MOA for Alliance Crisis Management	126
mobilization supplement battalion	55, 96
mobilized reserve forces	96
M-SAM	62
multiple award schedule (MAS)	100

Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES)	72, 73, 99
multiple launch rocket system (MLRS)	48, 91
Mutual Logistics Support Agreement (MLSA)	105, 106

N

National Defense 3.0	237, 238
National Defense Objectives	39, 41
National Defense Program Guidelines	17
National Defense Vision	40, 41
National Security Objectives	36, 41
National Security Strategy to 2020	20
National Vision	36, 40
NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)	10
new economic management improvement measure	22
new type of great power relations	8
non-proliferation	141
normalization of abnormal practices	217
Northeast Asia Cooperation Dialogue (NEACD)	141
Northern Limit Line (NLL)	24, 52, 53, 160
North-West Islands Defense Command (NWIDC)	48
nuclear umbrella	59

O

Observers and Staff Officers in UN Missions	146
offensive counter-air training	75
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	142

P

peace operations of multinational forces	146
Peace Wave	144
performance-added basic ordering agreement (PABOA)	100
Performance-Based Logistics (PBL) system	101
Permanent Military Committee (PMC)	123
PKO Center	154
prime vendor system	103
professional counselor for soldiers	89, 195
Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)	115, 142
Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT)	10, 148

Q

Quadrennial Defense Review (QDR)	16
----------------------------------	----

R

readiness posture against terrorism	56
Rebalance to the Asia-Pacific Region strategy	16
recovery of war remains	223
regionalized resource management system	55, 89
renowned military service family enhancement project	235
reserve forces	95
Rim of the Pacific (RIMPAC) exercise	74, 283

ROK-China Joint Statement for Future Vision	131
ROK-U.S. Combined Counter-Provocation Plan (CPP)	51, 117
ROK-U.S. Logistics Cooperation Committee (LCC)	104
ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM)	116, 123
ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty	114
ROK-U.S. Tailored Deterrence Strategy (TDS)	59, 60

S

salaried volunteer servicemen system	232, 233
SAWG	125
Search and Rescue Exercise (SAREX)	74, 131, 283
Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)	59
Seoul Defense Dialogue (SDD)	58, 130, 137, 139, 162, 247
seven key Tenets of the National Defense Policy	40
simulator training	73
social service system	234
Space Situational Awareness (SSA)	64
Special Measures Agreement (SMA)	119
standing unit for overseas deployment	153
Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)	119
Strategic Alliance 2015 (SA 2015)	124
strategic communication	127
Strategic Directive No. 3	127
Strategic Force	31
strategic items or commodities	141
Strategic Transition Plan (STP)	124
strategic weapon	32

T

tactical instructor system	70
Taegeuk Exercise	77
tailored specialist system	233
ten projects to commemorate the 60 th anniversary of the ROK-U.S. Alliance	120, 121
Tenets of the National Security Strategy	37, 41
Terms of Reference (TOR)	127
Three Principles on Transfer of Defense Equipment and Technology	18
Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD)	50
Tokyo Defense Forum (TDF)	141
training-deferred reservist	98
trust-building process on the Korean Peninsula	158, 159

U

U.S.-Philippines Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement	16, 17
Ulchi Freedom Guardian (UFG) exercise	78, 117
UN peacekeeping operation	143
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	144
United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)	143

V

victory in local wars under conditions of informatization	19
---	----

W

war sustainment capability	100
wartime operation control (OPCON)	109, 115, 123
Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)	142
welfare infrastructure	202, 203
World Health Organization (WHO)	12

Y

Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP)	118
-------------------------------	-----

QR Code Index



National Security Strategy e-book
36



Army public advertisement
46



Army promotional video
48



Navy promotional video
48



Marine Corps promotional video
49



Air Force promotional video
49



GOP security operation by the Army 21st Division
53



Martial arts demonstration by the 3rd Airborne Special Warfare Brigade
53



Aerial infiltration operation by the Navy Special Warfare Flotilla
53



Introductory video of the Air Force Special Forces
53



ROK military promotional video
54



Dokdo Island promotional video
54



Army joint airground training
72



Army scientific combat training
72



Closed zone close combat training of the JSA Security Battalion
72



Navy and Marine Corps joint amphibious operation
74



RIMPAC exercise
74



Red Flag exercise
74



Defense Reform Basic Plan (2014-2030) e-book
82



Promotional video for the Surion helicopter
94



Introductory video for the submarine "Kim Jwa-jin"
94



Public advertisement for the reserve forces
96



Introductory video for logistics innovation
103



ROK-U.S. Alliance 60th anniversary documentary
121



Theme video of the Seoul Defense Dialogue
139



ROK armed forces overseas deployment promotional video
143



Hanbit Unit promotional video
145



Akh Unit promotional video
149



Promotional video for the trust-building process on the Korean Peninsula
158



Promotional video for the repatriation of Chinese soldiers' remains
168



2014 defense budget promotional video
174



Ship-to-surface and submarine-to-surface cruise missile launch
181



Black Eagle opens a 5,400-km air route
181



Black Eagle in the Singapore Airshow
181



Opening ceremony of the Korea Defense Technology Exhibition
184



Promotional animation for technology cooperation between the military and private sector
184



Promotional video for FA-50 export to Iraq
184



Promotional video for the establishment of an open barracks culture
192



Promotional video for the Defense Help Call
192



Military Personnel Welfare Basic Plan (2013-2017) e-book
198



24 hours in a field hospital
206



Promotional video for recovery of Korean War remains
223



Promotional video for the verification of participation in war
223



Tailored specialist system promotional video
233

