

# Appendix





Large-scale Comprehensive Combat Exercise (February 2016)

## Special Appendices

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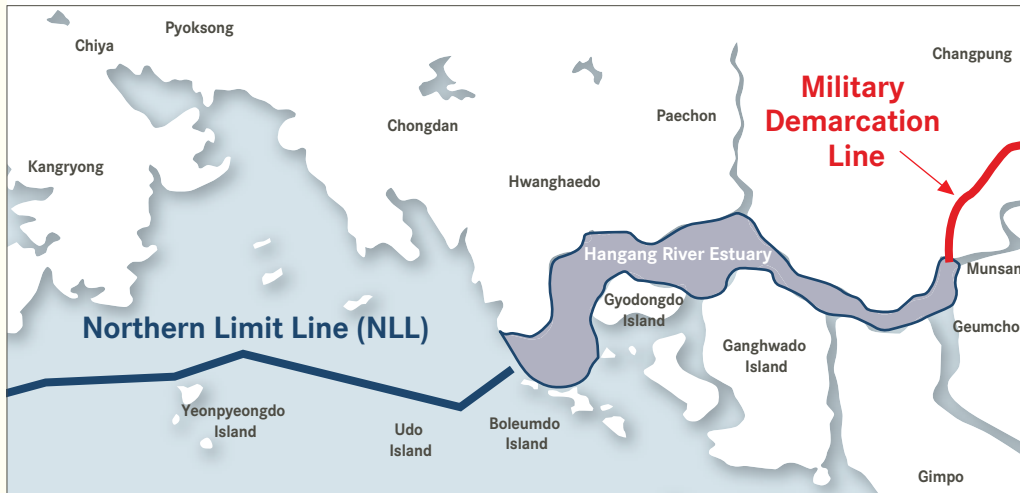
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# Interdiction of Illegal Fishing by Chinese Boats in the Hangang River Estuary

## 1. Background

The Hangang River estuary is an area controlled by the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC),<sup>1)</sup> bordering the City of Gimpo and Ganghwa-do on the ROK side and the southern section of Hwanghae-do Province on the North Korean side. While the two Koreas closely face each other across the Hangang River estuary, both sides have practically stayed out of the sensitive zone since the signing of the Armistice Agreement over six decades ago, except on a few special occasions. In 2011, Chinese boats started to exploit this fact and began entering the waters for illegal fishing. Initially intermittent, illegal fishing in the Hangang River Estuary has become much more frequent thereafter. The number of unauthorized Chinese boats entering this area has sharply increased since 2015, prompting countermeasures.



Hangang River estuary

## 2. Measures Undertaken

To stop illegal fishing in the Hangang River estuary by Chinese boats, MND took a series of preliminary steps before proceeding with the crackdown.

Given that the Hangang River estuary is an area governed by the Armistice Agreement, MND began by closely conferring with the United Nations Command (UNC) about the deployment of civil police. As part of the approval process for deploying civil police, MND assisted in the creation and operation of the UNCMAC

1) Organization that implements the Armistice Agreement, discusses the observance of the Agreement, and resolves issues pertaining to the Agreement.

Special Investigation Team (SIT)<sup>2)</sup> to determine whether the illegal fishing activity by Chinese boats indeed constituted a violation of the Armistice Agreement.

Through the SIT, UNCMAC confirmed onsite that the Chinese fishing boats were in violation of the Armistice Agreement and declared that the Chinese fishing boats were “unauthorized by UNCMAC for entry.” It subsequently approved committing the civil police to control the activities of the Chinese fishing boats. However, the civil police had never been employed in the Hangang River estuary since the signing of the Armistice Agreement—they had operated only within the Demilitarized Zone. Hence, the exact details of their employment had to be consulted with the UNC. The Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and the UNC formed an Operational Planning Team (OPT) to define operational concepts, personnel assignment, command structure, and the framework for employing the civil police through a series of working-level consultations.



Civil police in operation

Measures to prevent civil police operations from causing accidental conflict between the two Koreas were simultaneously pursued. Considering the real possibility of an unforeseen military conflict in the jointly-managed waters with no visible border, North Korea was notified of the operation ahead of time through the UNC channel.

However, in order to fundamentally resolve the issue of illegal fishing by Chinese boats, China’s own law enforcement efforts were needed to stop them from entering the ROK territorial waters. The ROK government signaled the need for the Chinese government’s involvement through various diplomatic channels. First, the government strongly protested against China’s illegal fishing activities by summoning the Chinese ambassador and consul-general to the ROK. Through diplomatic routes, the ROK embassy in China took relevant measures to convey the reality of illegal Chinese fishing to Beijing. MND made active use of its defense diplomacy channels, including the “Working-level Consultation between MND and the Office of the Chinese Defense Attaché to the ROK” as well as the ROK Office of the Defense Attaché to China, to communicate the ROK government’s strong determination to resolve the issue. The Chinese government responded by expressing sympathy with the concerns raised by the ROK government and showed a keen interest in resolving the issue. The Chinese government requested evidence needed for undertaking practical actions against illegal fishing. The conclusive photographic evidence provided by the ROK government played an important role in swaying the Chinese government to take a more proactive stance on the issue.

2) A fact-finding team investigating potential violations of the Armistice Agreement that occur in the DMZ and the Hangang River estuary

### Evidence Provided to the Chinese Government



Chinese vessels conducting illegal fishing using pair-trawl equipment



Chinese fishermen violently resisting arrest with a shovel



A Chinese fishing boat operating with no name to escape crackdowns

Organic cooperation with relevant government agencies was also essential for the successful crackdown on illegal fishing by Chinese boats. The Ministry of Public Safety and Security (MPSS) and MND formed the civil police team with the Coast Guard, which is highly experienced with cracking down illegal Chinese fishing boats, and conducted the “Military-Coast Guard Joint Working-level Meeting” and the “Field Operation Discussions,” which maximized the operational capabilities of the civil police. MND also closely consulted with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) concerning legal issues related to handling Chinese fishing boats captured by the civil police. MND also held a global conference as well with all relevant government agencies including the MOFA, MOF, and MPSS to increase efficiency of operations.

### 3. Major Accomplishments

In June 2016, the ROK military deployed civil police to the Hangang River estuary for the first time since the Armistice Agreement was signed 63 years ago on July 27, 1953. Through active enforcement of measures such as interdiction, expulsion, and capture, the civil police put an end to illegal fishing by Chinese boats in the Hangang River estuary.<sup>3)</sup> The interdiction operation on illegal fishing by Chinese boats had important implications for ROK-China relations. The ROK government minimized diplomatic tensions with China by notifying in advance its firm commitment to its enforcement operations, coupled with explanations about the special characteristics of the Hangang River estuary as a militarily sensitive zone. Also, Chinese fishermen were made to clearly understand once and for all that the Hangang River estuary is a restricted zone, and that any illegal fishing activity in this area will be met with a vigorous crackdown. The Chinese government also took active measures to rein in the situation, including providing guidance to, and educating fishermen and increasing the deployment of its coast guard vessels. These measures appear to have influenced the sharp reduction seen this year in illegal fishing by Chinese boats in waters near the West Sea Northern Limit Line (NLL).

The series of measures taken also sent a strong message to North Korea regarding observance and implementation of the Armistice Agreement. On their way to the Hangang River estuary, Chinese trawlers were never checked or controlled in the waters north of the NLL. Through the crackdown operation by the civil police, the ROK government unambiguously conveyed that North Korea should not allow or condone the entry by Chinese boats into the Hangang River estuary. Not flustered by rhetorical threats unleashed by

3) Operational accomplishments: 2 boats captured, 54 expelled and 10 interdicted while attempting re-entry and fishing equipment seized.

North Korea upon the deployment of the civil police, the ROK military made known its resolute stance<sup>4)</sup> and left no excuses for armed provocations, thereby ensuring the success of the interdiction operation and providing another reminder that the terms of the Armistice Agreement should be observed and respected in this sensitive zone.

These measures also prevented depletion of maritime resources in the ROK territorial waters and the desolation of the ROK fishing grounds due to reckless fishing by Chinese boats conducting illegal fishing activities, thereby contributing to income growth in fishing households in the five Northwest Islands and guaranteeing stability in their livelihood activities. The operation received tremendous support from the public for the timely, proactive measures implemented to protect their lives and property and for its remarkable outcome, which renewed the public's confidence in the government and the military.

#### **4. Way Ahead**

Although the number of Chinese fishing boats entering the Hangang River estuary fell significantly following the deployment of the civil police, illegal fishing activities could resume any time unless a watchful eye is kept on this area. The ROK military will, therefore, continue to take all necessary actions until illegal Chinese fishing is completely eradicated in the Hangang River estuary while engaging in diplomatic efforts to encourage the Chinese government to rein in the situation.

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4) The military countered the rhetorical threats by North Korea (June 20, 2016/ Korean Central News Agency) by indicating its intention to respond with vigor to any provocations or attack.

# North Korean Landmine and Artillery Provocations and the ROK Military's Response

## 1. Overview

At around 07:35 on August 4, 2015, several wooden box mines planted by North Korean soldiers detonated in the DMZ, in an area just south of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) in Paju, Gyeonggi-do, severely injuring two ROK soldiers. The Combat Readiness Posture Inspection Team of MND and the UNCMAC Special Investigation Team (SIT) were dispatched to the site to investigate the incident. The investigation confirmed that the wooden box mines were intentionally laid by North Korean soldiers who illegally crossed the MDL. Such a provocative action was not only a direct violation of the Armistice Agreement and non-aggression pact between the two Koreas, but was also a cowardly, atrocious act. In retaliation for this vile act, the ROK military issued an official warning to



Wooden-box mine

North Korea and resumed loudspeaker psychological warfare broadcasts. On August 14, North Korea denied all responsibility in the mine blasts through an official statement. North Korea declared a quasi-state of war in frontline areas and warned of impending strikes through loudspeaker broadcasts to the South, escalating tensions. In the afternoon of August 20, North Korea fired artillery shells across the MDL twice, and the ROK military returned fire in self-defense.

During an inter-Korean high-level meeting held at the Peace House located in Panmunjeom, which lasted from 18:30 on August 22 through 24, North Korea expressed regrets about the mine provocation and promised to lift the quasi-state of war, facilitate reunions of separated families, and promote civilian exchanges between the two sides.

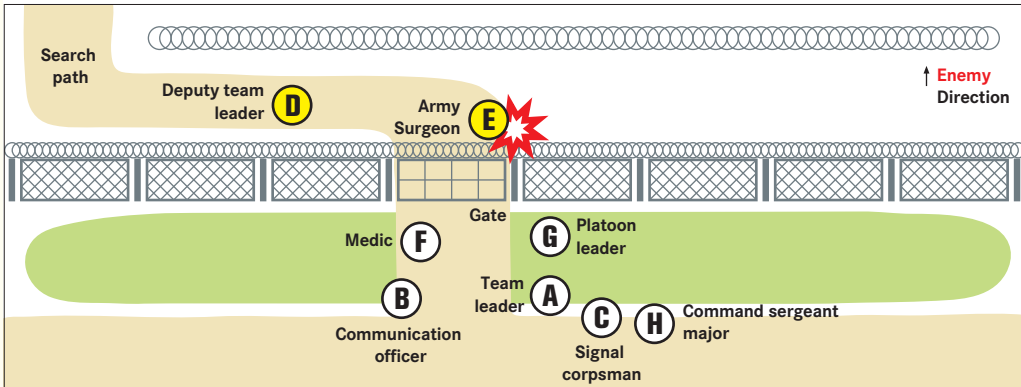
## 2. DMZ Landmine Provocations by North Korea and the ROK Military's Response

**| Synopsis |** The North Korean military continuously carried out provocative actions near the MDL, such as close reconnaissance, intentional crossing of the demarcation line, and mine laying.

In 2015, the ROK military set up a scientific guard system across all GOP areas of frontline divisions, inspected the summertime readiness posture and conducted situation response training. In the DMZ, the ROK military was conducting normal DMZ operations such as patrol and ambush operations, and warning broadcasts and shots to North Korean troops who got too close to the MDL.

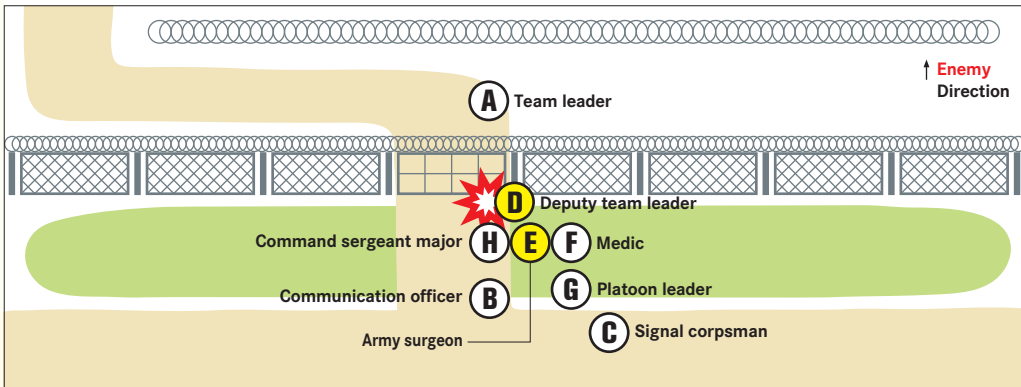
**| Measures Taken |** At 07:28 on August 4, 2015, a patrol operations team of the ROK military on a mission to patrol the DMZ arrived at the gate of a barbed wire fence. The deputy team leader went through the gate first and was guarding the forward area from a position 5m west of the gate. When the army

surgeon was about to follow him through the gate, a mine laid by North Korean soldiers detonated about 40cm north of the barbed wire fence.



Situation during the 1<sup>st</sup> blast

At 07:40, the second blast occurred 25cm south of the barbed wire fence as the deputy team leader, medic and the command sergeant major were evacuating the wounded army surgeon on orders from the team leader, injuring the deputy team leader.

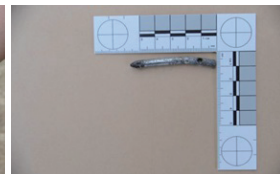


Situation during the 2<sup>nd</sup> blast

The JCS Joint Investigation Team recovered several pieces of evidence, including three metal springs, three detonating hammers and wood fragments that appeared to be remnants of the wooden box mines. The re-investigation conducted by a joint team that included members of the UNCMAC SIT between August 6 and 7 found that the remnants of the explosives were identical to those of North Korean wooden box mines, and that two mines had detonated during the first blast with one mine going off during the second blast. The investigators assessed that given the blast site was sloped from south to north, it was improbable that these mines had



A wood fragment from the wooden box mine



A detonating hammer of the wooden-box mine



been laid on the North side and were later swept across the MDL due to heavy rain<sup>5)</sup> and that the careful, precise manner in which they were positioned and camouflaged in the forward and rear areas of the gate suggested that they had been laid intentionally.



Re-enactment of the laying of the wooden-box mine



Correspondents touring the site of provocation



Presentation by the joint investigation team



TOD image of the detonation

On August 10, the Joint Investigation Team presented its findings, concluding that the mine incident was a “provocation by North Korea.” The JCS released the thermal observation device (TOD) images of the blast site to the media and announced the decision to heighten the military readiness posture and resume psychological warfare broadcasts.

On August 11, UNCMAC sent a proposal to North Korea for high-level talks to prepare for a general officer-level discussion about the DMZ landmine provocation. However, on August 14, the Policy Bureau of North Korea’s National Defense Commission issued a statement denying its involvement in the incident while promising to punish the ROK for the psychological warfare broadcasts. The Joint Chiefs of Staff responded to this statement by notifying North Korea of its intention to retaliate mercilessly, should another provocation occur.

**| Assessment |** The initial actions undertaken by the military on the North Korean landmine provocation in the DMZ were both prompt and precise. The field unit was able to assess and respond to the situation

5) Furthermore, the blast site, sloped from south to north, has no groove or furrow allowing the passage of water. Also, if the mines had indeed drifted across the MDL, there should have been deposits of dirt or plant debris near the barbed wire fence, but no trace of such deposits was found.

quickly and accurately, as seen in their swift, calm emergency care to the victims and their collection of evidence, such as the TOD images of the second blast. The prompt, accurate response from the ROK servicemembers would not have been possible without the regular realistic education and training and the high level of coordination within the unit.

MND and JCS formed and operated the Integrated Crisis Management Task Force and developed an integrated response strategy, shaping conditions necessary for a consistent response from the government and the military.

Starting on August 5, the ROK and the U.S. consulted bilateral response options through meetings between the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commander, Combined Forces Command, and the Bilateral Operational Planning Team (OPT). Moreover, the UNCMAC Special Investigation Team conducted a joint inquiry into the incident with the JCS Joint Investigation Team, each sharing their results with the other. These measures helped to establish the facts objectively and irrefutably before the international community that North Korea is responsible for the landmine provocation.

At a time when the resumption of loudspeaker broadcasts to the North on August 10 caused inter-Korean tensions to mount to a fever pitch, the military went ahead with the Ulchi Freedom Guardian (UFG) exercise as planned between August 17 and 27, displaying the strong determination of the ROK-U.S. Alliance to firmly respond to North Korean provocations.

### 3. DMZ Artillery Provocations by North Korea and the ROK Military's Response

**| Synopsis |** After maintaining silence over the landmine blasts in the DMZ, in their immediate aftermath on August 15, the North Korean military strongly denied responsibility in the affair and protested against the psychological warfare broadcasts by the ROK, threatening to launch indiscriminate strikes and reduce the country to ashes unless the broadcasts stopped.

Starting on August 4, the ROK military had stepped up the level of alertness in anticipation of additional provocations by North Korea and made its intention clear to firmly respond to any further provocations while maintaining a heightened readiness posture for units positioned near GOPs.

**| Measures Taken |** At around 15:53 on August 20, the counter-battery radar system of the ROK military captured the ballistic trajectory of a projectile originating from the area where North Korea's 122mm multiple rocket launchers were positioned on a path toward the Imjin Training Ground on the ROK side.

At around 16:12, an explosion was heard again, with the TOD showing smoke rising on the ROK side. The analysis of the TOD images confirmed that the smoke was from the projectile launched by the North Korean military, to which the ROK military returned fire in self-defense.

North Korea sent a telegram signed by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, denying its responsibility in the artillery provocation and expressing its willingness to make efforts toward improved inter-Korean relations. At the same time, in another telegram, this time signed by the General Staff Department, North Korea demanded suspension of psychological warfare broadcasts and the complete removal of



Servicemembers pledging to voluntarily postpone their discharge

broadcasting equipment within 48 hours, threatening to take tough military actions unless this demand was met, in what appeared to be an ultimatum.

During an emergency National Security Council (NSC) meeting convened on the same day, the ROK government once again made known its intention to mercilessly and firmly respond to North Korean provocations and retaliate immediately, should North Korea conduct additional provocations.

On August 21, in a statement to the nation, the Minister of National Defense vowed to sever the vicious cycle of North Korean provocations and protect the lives and property of the citizens through decisive and resolute responses.

On August 22, North Korea proposed to hold an inter-Korean high-level meeting, which was accepted by the ROK government. The high-level meeting was convened on the same day at 18:30 at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.

The tense military situation prompted a large number of the ROK servicemembers to voluntarily extend their service periods. As demonstrated by the patriotism and determination of these servicemembers for the defense of their country, the North Korean provocation also provided an opportunity for the entire nation to come together as one.

On August 25, the ROK government issued a joint press statement from the inter-Korean high-level meeting.



Inter-Korean Joint Press Statement issued (August 2015)

### **Inter-Korean Joint Press Statement**

An inter-Korean high-level meeting was held from 22 to 24 August 2015 at Panmunjom.

From the South, Kim Kwan-jin, Director of National Security, and Hong Yong-pyo, Minister of Unification, participated in the meeting, while Hwang Pyong So, Director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People's Army, and Kim Yang Gon, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party from the North, participated.

The two sides discussed issues aimed at defusing military tensions between the two Koreas which had escalated recently, as well as at advancing inter-Korean relations, and agreed as follows:

1. The South and the North agreed to hold meetings between government authorities at an early date, either in Seoul or in Pyongyang, that are aimed at improving inter-Korean relations, and to conduct dialogue and negotiations on a range of areas in the period ahead.
2. The North expressed regret over the injuries of the soldiers of the South caused by the recent landmine explosions that took place in the southern area of the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line.
3. As long as no abnormal incident occurs, the South agreed to suspend all loudspeaker broadcasts along the Military Demarcation Line, effective 12:00p.m. August 25.
4. The North agreed to lift its quasi-state of war.
5. The South and the North agreed to arrange reunions of separated families on the occasion of Chuseok and continue such reunions in the future and, to this end, to hold working-level Red Cross meetings in early September.
6. The South and the North agreed to boost non-governmental exchanges in a wide range of fields.

Panmunjom, August 25, 2015

**| Assessment |** Using the counter-battery radar system and TOD, the ROK military accurately detected the North Korean projectile as well as the smoke it produced and quickly reported the findings. The field unit returned fire in a manner appropriate to the nature and scale of the North Korean provocation, demonstrat-

ing the ROK military's intention to respond in kind. Through close ROK-U.S. cooperation, the military was able to deter additional provocations and alleviate public anxiety about the security situation.

In the immediate aftermath of the North Korean artillery provocation in the DMZ, the ROK and the US consulted bilateral response options through 10 telephone conversations between the JCS Chairman and the CFC Commander, and a bilateral Operational Planning Team (OPT). The ROK-U.S. combined shows of force on the waters and in the air also helped considerably in easing the public's security concerns.

The Minister of National Defense personally addressed the nation through a speech titled "Statement to the Nation Regarding the Recent North Korean Provocations" to seek public understanding and support for the firm response planned by the government and the military. This also helped to generate public confidence in the ROK military. By informing the media in a timely manner about the movement of the North Korean military and actions underway by the ROK military in a timely fashion, the minister's address ensured that the public's right to know was respected, garnering broad support from the people in the process.

The military helped strengthen the ROK's negotiating clout from the early stages. During preparatory steps for the inter-Korean high-level meeting, the military developed a negotiation strategy, defining the direction of negotiations in the military sector and drafting responses to each of the anticipated agenda items. Meanwhile, MND representatives with extensive experience in negotiating with North Korea on military issues participated in the inter-Korean working-level meeting, helping the ROK to secure the initiative in concluding the 25 August agreement.

#### **4. Significance**

In the aftermath of the landmine and artillery provocations in the DMZ, North Korea continued with its rhetorical threats and actions through expressions such as "indiscriminate strike operations," "burn down the means of psychological warfare," "1 million military enrollment petition campaign," and "decision to declare a state of war/quasi-state of war," escalating fear and anxiety within the ROK.

The government responded by reaffirming its firm, consistent position as well as expressing its strong resolve. The military heightened its surveillance and alert levels to respond to any additional provocations and concentrated on the stable control and management of the situation through close alliance collaboration.

Through these measures, the government and the military were able to sever the vicious cycle of North Korean provocations and seize the initiative in inter-Korean military relations, earning public's confidence in national defense in the process.

While the military responded firmly to the North Korean landmine and artillery provocations, the ROK as a whole, including its government, armed forces and citizens at large, calmly handled the situation, consistent with the basic direction of the North Korea policy. The public showed confidence in the government's response as well as the military's readiness posture and continued to lead their normal day-to-day activities, even going so far as to demand bold countermeasures against North Korean threats.

North Korea eventually expressed their regret over the landmine provocation through the joint press statement from the inter-Korean high-level meeting. Furthermore, North Korea agreed to arrange reunions of separated families and engage in dialogue, shifting the tone toward de-escalation.

The calmness with which the ROK public responded to the North Korean provocations and the military spirit and grit demonstrated by the injured troops were testimony to the strong national vision and patriotism of the citizenry and the military alike.

# Adjustment to the Korea Air Defense Identification Zone (KADIZ) and Follow-up Measures

## 1. Establishment and Adjustment to KADIZ

The Korea Air Defense Identification Zone<sup>6)</sup> (KADIZ) was set up by the U.S. Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) during the Korean War on March 22, 1951 against air strikes by Chinese forces and as a means to reinforce the ROK air defense network. The KADIZ initially left out leodo with its southern boundary limited to 6.5 nautical miles (NM) south of Marado Island in consideration of air operation capabilities of the Chinese and North Korean militaries at the time.

In September 1969, the Japan Air Defense Identification Zone (JADIZ) was set up, and it encompassed the waters near leodo at its western edge. This posed problem when a maritime accident happened in an area within the ROK's flight information region (FIR)<sup>7)</sup> but outside the KADIZ. In such cases, search and rescue operations taking place within the ROK's FIR would have to be pre-authorized by Japan. A section of the ROK airspace over Marado Island and the southern part of Hongdo Island was also included in the JADIZ.

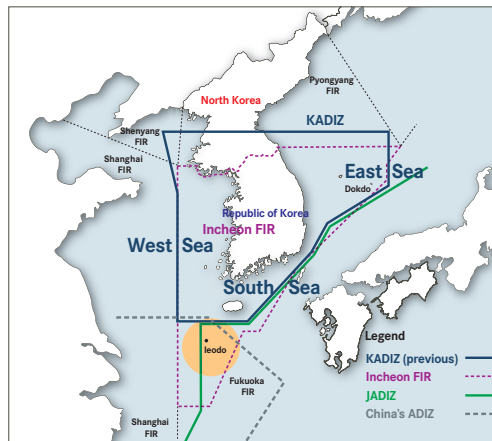
To resolve this issue, the Park Geun-hye administration consulted with the U.S. and Japan to synchronize KADIZ precisely with the Incheon FIR. However, the U.S. maintained the position that this was an issue that had to be resolved between the ROK and Japan without its involvement. Meanwhile, Japan was downright unwilling to discuss the matter with the ROK, hindering any real progress in the ROK government's efforts to adjust KADIZ.

On November 23, 2013, China unilaterally declared its "East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone" which partially overlapped with the KADIZ and included the waters near leodo, without discussing the affair with the ROK government in advance. This prompted the government to comprehensively re-examine the issue of adjusting the

KADIZ in a manner that conforms to international norms and practices and best serves the national interest of the ROK, all the while promoting mutual trust and cooperation among the interested parties.

On November 27, 2013, the government decided to adjust the KADIZ and explained its position to stake-

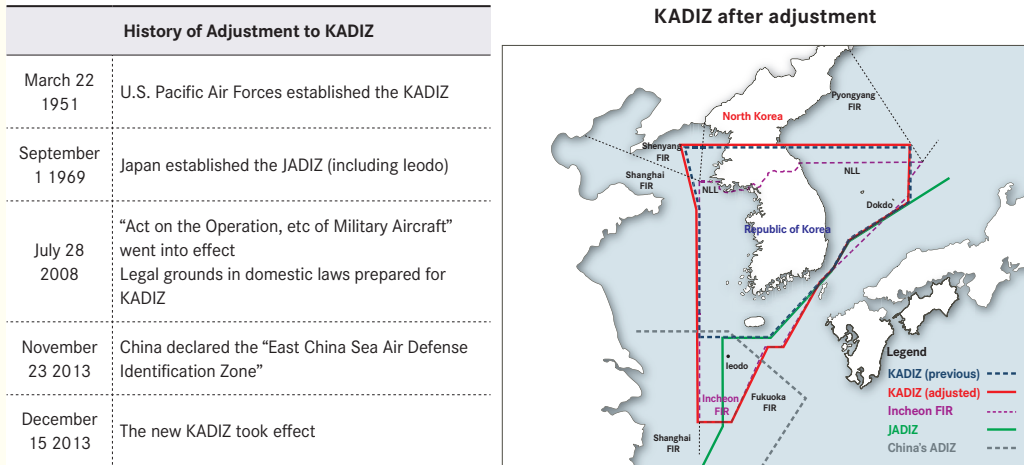
KADIZ and Incheon FIR before adjustment



6) The Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) is an airspace, over land and sea, in which identification, location and control of aircraft is required for the purposes of national security. The ADIZ was first established by the U.S. in 1950 in consideration of the seriousness of threats posed by unidentified airborne objects. ADIZ is currently set up and maintained in 30 countries around the world, including the U.S., U.K., Japan and China.

7) Refers to a specific region of airspace, based on the division of global airspace by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), in which information necessary for the safe and efficient flight of aircraft and aircraft search and rescue operations is provided by the country having jurisdiction in the region. The Incheon FIR, controlled and managed by the ROK, was set up in May 1963 and stretches to 451km south of Jeju Island (255km from leodo).

holder countries, such as the U.S., Japan, and China ahead of the official announcement of the decision. The government subsequently finalized an executive bill on adjusting the KADIZ during a National Security Council meeting by jointly deliberating with MND and other relevant government agencies, and officially unveiled it on December 8. After a phase-in period of seven days, the new KADIZ took effect at 14:00 on December 15, replacing the old zone which had been in place for 62 years.



## 2. Significance of the Adjustment to KADIZ

The adjustment to KADIZ 62 years after its initial establishment is significant in three ways:

First, the adjusted KADIZ includes the airspace over territorial islands such as Marado and Hongdo and the waters surrounding Ieodo. The adjustment to the KADIZ contributed to the national interest of the ROK by reinforcing control over its territory and territorial sea south of the MDL.

Second, KADIZ extended southward has provided an air defense buffer zone, which is required for the defense of the airspace in the area south of Jeju Island, and allowed for protecting southern sea lanes and navigation routes.

Third, as the southern boundary of the new KADIZ coincides with that of the FIR, the risk of interfering with the international flight order or the safe flight of civilian aircraft has been eliminated, giving the ROK the potential for building greater confidence with its neighbors.

By prudently proceeding with this project, all the while demonstrating an unwavering resolve to defend the national interest in the face of unforeseen changes in security conditions, the ROK government enhanced the nation’s stature within the international community and earned the renewed public support and confidence in the principles and vision for its security policy. The government’s calm and methodical approach to a sensitive issue related to national security has also helped to strengthen the nation’s autonomy and cement a relationship of trust with the neighboring countries.

## 3. Follow-up Measures after the KADIZ Adjustment

To validate the new KADIZ and effectively manage it, a series of follow-up measures were implemented:

First, to officially validate the new KADIZ in and outside the ROK, on December 10, two days after

announcing the adjustment to KADIZ, MND published a NOTAM (Notice to Airmen) and, on December 12, issued “Ministry of National Defense Notification 2013-449.” The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT) released a revised version of the Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) with the updated information on KADIZ to inform aviation communities in the ROK and abroad about changes to its boundaries.

Second, an explicit legal basis was created for the new KADIZ. The “Act on the Operation, etc of Military Aircraft” was amended to place further emphasis on the importance of the KADIZ for national security and to provide legal basis that can be applied for military operations and conflicts with neighboring countries.

Third, a set of measures are underway to effectively manage the expanded KADIZ. MND is increasing the inventory of detection equipment, including long-distance radar systems, and repositioning datalink-based remote communication stations to ensure that military operations are smoothly carried out in the newly-added section of the KADIZ, all the way to its southern boundary. The operational frequency of airborne early warning and control aircraft (E-737) has been increased in this area. Moreover, military capabilities have been doubled by regularly conducting search and rescue exercises in an outward manifestation of the intention and capabilities to effectively manage the expanded KADIZ.

Fourth, discussions are on-going with China and Japan to prevent accidental military conflict that may occur in the overlapping areas of their respective ADIZs. In March 2014, the ROK and Japan agreed on concrete measures to prevent accidents in the overlapping area of the two countries’ ADIZs, including the exchange of flight information when entering into the overlapping area and tactical procedures for unidentified aircraft in this area. The two countries continue to improve these measures by conferring with each other through defense dialogues.

The ROK and China also agreed to share flight information with each other and established a direct telephone line between the two countries’ defense ministries. Direct telephone lines were also added between the ROK and Chinese navies and air forces. Talks for preventing accidental military conflict in the overlapping area of the two countries’ ADIZs and within their respective ADIZs are also in progress.

### Ministry of National Defense Notification 2013-449

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 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.



An airborne early warning and control aircraft (E-737) and F-15Ks in formation for air patrol over the waters south of Jeju Island



A navy frigate and a P-3C anti-submarine patrol aircraft in a maneuver and search operation in their assigned waters near Jeju Island

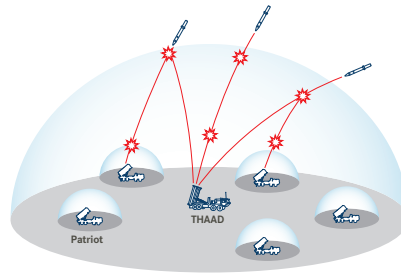
## USFK THAAD Deployment

### 1. What is THAAD?

Terminal High Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) is a ballistic missile defense system capable of directly shooting down short to intermediate-range ballistic missiles with a range of 3,000km or less, during their descent, at an altitude of 40-150km. THAAD, which is a terminal-phase, low-tier defense system intercepting ballistic missiles at an altitude of 20km and covering mainly key infrastructures and facilities, is a gigantic nuclear umbrella far surpassing the coverage area of the Patriot system currently operated by the ROK and the U.S.



THAAD system



Patriot and THAAD compared in terms of area of coverage

### 2. THAAD Timelines: Deployment Decision and Site Selection

**| Decision to Deploy THAAD |** On February 2, 2016, the Commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command officially proposed the deployment of THAAD to MND, on behalf of the U.S. Department of Defense. On February 7, the ROK and the U.S. jointly announced the start of official talks. On March 4, the ROK-U.S. joint working group was launched. During the preliminary phase that lasted until July of the same year, various analyses based on pre-selected evaluation criteria were conducted, along with several onsite inspections. Joint conferences between the ROK and the U.S. were regularly held, as well as independent strategy meetings by each country. On July 4, a meeting was convened with relevant government agencies to discuss the military effectiveness of the deployment of THAAD and availability of a suitable site for the installation of the system. This was followed by the discussion by the Standing Committee of the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) on July 7. On July 8, the ROK and the U.S. decided that THAAD will be deployed by the U.S. Forces Korea and announced this decision to the media.



Launching of the ROK-U.S. joint working group for the deployment of THAAD (March 2016)



**| Site Selection |** On July 13, the joint working group proposed Seongju, Gyeongsangbuk-do as the site for the deployment of THAAD. The proposed site was approved by the ROK Minister of National Defense and the U.S. Secretary of Defense and was officially announced. On August 22, the County of Seongju, prompted by the demand by county residents, submitted an official request to the MND, asking a site other than the initially selected site to be considered for the installation of the THAAD system. Per this request, the ROK-U.S. joint working group evaluated the new site for its suitability through cooperation with the local community and with the help of experts in relevant fields. On September 29, a final decision was made to select Dalmasan Mountain in Seongju (Seongju CC) as the site for the deployment of THAAD.

### 3. Military Effectiveness of the Deployment of THAAD

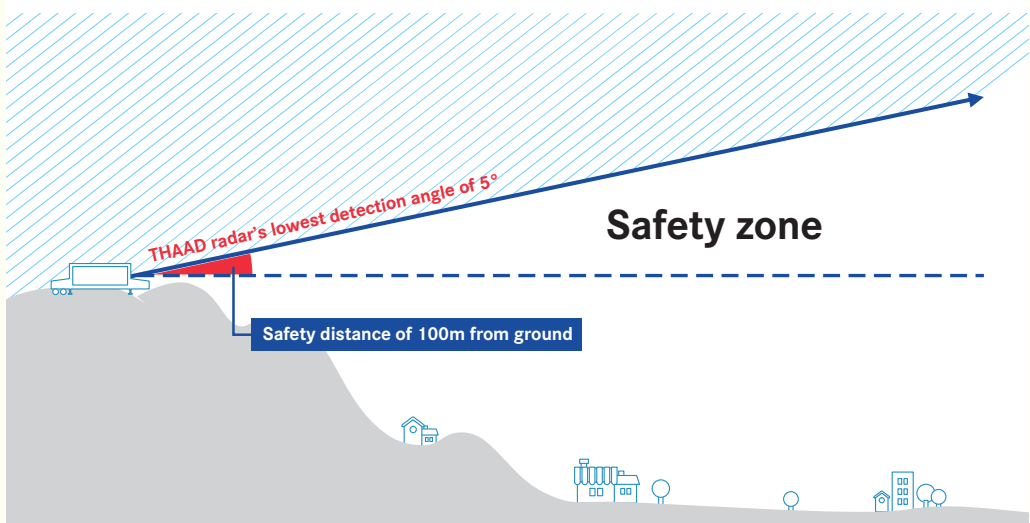
**| The Best Missile Defense System in Existence |** THAAD, which successfully passed all eleven flight and interception tests conducted in the U.S. since 2005, is considered the best missile defense system with the highest interception rate of all existing systems of its kind. Of the eleven tests, eight tests were conducted with short-range missiles such as SCUDs, and three tests with medium-range missiles like the Rodong. By satisfactorily performing with these missiles, THAAD has proved that it is well adapted to the goal of deployment.

**| Interception of North Korean Missiles at High Altitudes |** As THAAD is capable of intercepting North Korean nuclear warheads and missiles at a high altitude of over 40km, the system can prevent casualties and damage on the ground. By forming a layered defense system along with the Patriot system currently in operation by the ROK and the U.S., and medium-range surface-to-air missiles (M-SAM) and long-range surface-to-air missiles (L-SAM) under development, THAAD can dramatically increase the rate of interception and provide protection for a significantly broader area (from one half of the ROK territory to two-third).

**| Increasing Capital Defense Capabilities by Expanding and Strengthening the Patriot System |** North Korean ballistic missiles that pose particular threats for the capital area are SCUD-class missiles with a low flight altitude and short flight distance. Therefore, for the defense of the capital area, the Patriot system is more useful than THAAD. Capital defense capabilities can be further strengthened by repositioning some of the Patriot systems currently deployed in south of the central part of the ROK to the capital area.

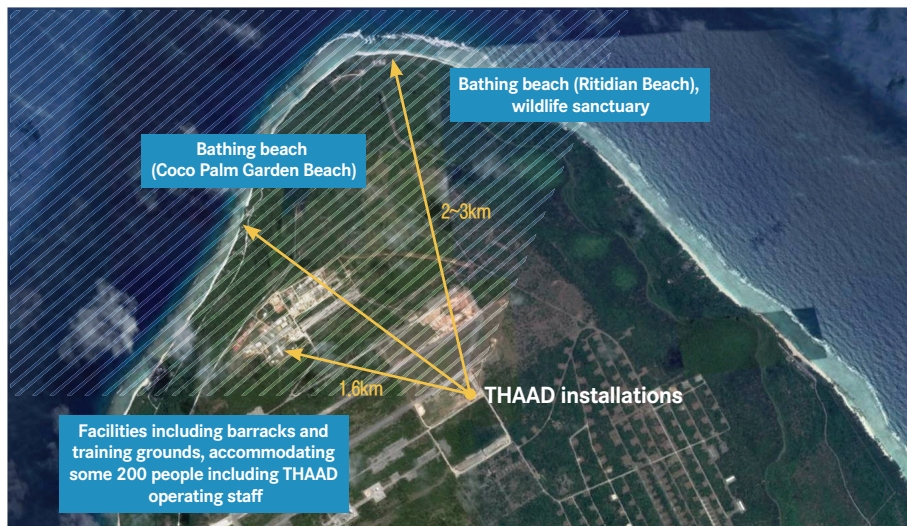
### 4. Safety of THAAD Radar

**| Installed at Mountain Tops to Detect and Track North Korean Missiles, Emitting Beams toward the Sky |** The operation of the THAAD radar is controlled under strict safety distance rules. Electromagnetic waves emitted by the radar system have no harmful effect whatsoever on the human body outside the 100m range which is considered the safety distance from the ground. As radar beams are emitted upward at an angle of 5 degrees or more, from inside the base, at a distance of at least 500m from the fence, they cause no adverse effect on residents and crops outside the fence.



Safety distance from THAAD's radar transmitter

**| THAAD Radar Proven Safe Repeatedly at Safety Distance Range |** In front of Andersen Air Force Base in Guam where THAAD was deployed in April 2013, famous tourist resorts (Coco Palm Garden Beach, Ritidian Beach) lie at a distance of just 2-3km from the THAAD battery. The safety of electromagnetic waves, as used by the THAAD radar system, has been well established, with the surrounding area becoming designated as a wildlife conservation zone. When the amount of radiation emissions was actually measured in the Guam base, it was a mere 0.007% of the level considered safe for humans. Also, the test performed on the Green Pine radar and the Patriot radar within access-restrict zones found that the strength of radiation was very moderate at about 0.33-5.38% of the maximum level considered safe for human exposure. The military has never previously experienced ill effects of radiation, and this will continue to be the case even after the deployment of THAAD.



Andersen Air Force Base in Guam where THAAD is deployed.

## 5. Tasks Ahead

In view of the deployment of THAAD, the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) negotiations will take place on the provision of land at the planned site in Dalmasan Mountain in Seongju. This will be followed by design and construction work. The ROK and the U.S. will make their best efforts to complete the deployment of THAAD and make it operational before the end of 2017. During the process of the deployment of THAAD, MND plans to continuously communicate with the area's residents to allay safety fears by providing objective and scientific explanations on the effects of radar beams on human health, answering questions and addressing concerns.



Forces that protect us  
USFK THAAD Deployment

# ROK-Japan General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA)

## 1. What Is GSOMIA?

**| General Security of Military Information Agreement** | The General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA) lays down the methods of sharing and exchanging military information between two countries and protecting and managing the information that has been shared and exchanged. The scope of the agreement includes the channels through which military information is shared and exchanged, ranks and capacities of offices handling the shared and exchanged information, allowed uses, the duty of protection, management methods and discarding procedures. Information shared under a GSOMIA is not unlimited or unrestricted. Based on the principle of reciprocity, two countries exchange information of an equivalent classification level after carefully reviewing the type and nature of information on a case-by-case basis.

**| Current Status** | The diversity of sources being paramount to the accuracy and reliability of intelligence, most countries across the world, including the U.S., have entered into a GSOMIA or a similar arrangement<sup>8)</sup> with other countries to share military intelligence.

The ROK government is currently under a GSOMIA or other forms of military intelligence sharing arrangements with 33 countries and one international organization and is in negotiations for a GSOMIA with ten other countries including China and Mongolia.

**Status of GSOMIA with Other Countries (As of December 2016)**

Concluded (33 countries + 1 international organization)		In negotiations <sup>9)</sup> (10 countries)
Agreed (20 countries)	Contracted (13 countries + 1 organization)	
U.S., Canada, France, Russia, Ukraine, Spain, Australia, UK, Sweden, Poland, Bulgaria, Uzbekistan, New Zealand, Greece, India, Romania, Philippines, Hungary, Jordan, Japan	Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Malaysia, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan, Norway, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (international organization), UAE, Denmark, Colombia, Belgium, Vietnam	Germany, Indonesia, China, Republic of South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Peru, Mongolia, Turkey, Thailand, Czech Republic

## 2. Timeline

The ROK-Japan GSOMIA was initially proposed by Japan, in 1989. However, at that time, the two sides failed to reach a common ground regarding the necessity or usefulness of a GSOMIA. Later, faced with repeated provocations from North Korea, in 2006 and 2009, in the forms of nuclear tests and long-range missile launches, the two countries started to show renewed interest in the GSOMIA.

8) Unlike an agreement, which is a formal treaty between two countries usually in written form and governed by international law, an arrangement is most often between a government institution and its foreign counterpart with the same or similar area of responsibility. An arrangement has no binding force, and its scope depends on the level of authority and area of duties of the parties thereto.

9) With two of them, Germany and Indonesia, the ROK entered into a military intelligence sharing arrangements. Plans are currently underway to elevate these arrangements to the status of a GSOMIA.

In 2011, the two countries' defense ministers agreed to start talks on a GSOMIA, and in June 2012, a ROK-Japan GSOMIA was adopted at a Cabinet meeting. However, the process was aborted in its final stage, just before the agreement could be signed, as objections were raised related to the procedural aspects of the GSOMIA negotiations.

In 2016, North Korea carried out consecutive nuclear tests, coupled with some twenty test launches of missiles including a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM). Confronted by this grave security situation, MND conducted a comprehensive review of capabilities against North Korean nuclear and missile threats, examining the need for reinforcing the response posture of the ROK armed forces. The ROK military, as it engaged in efforts to improve the capacity to implement the ROK-U.S. joint deterrence strategy and carried on with the project of building the three-axis system, came to the realization that a GSOMIA with Japan was necessary to enhance its intelligence capabilities.

After necessary working-level reviews and discussions between relevant government agencies, a decision was reached to resume GSOMIA talks with Japan on October 27, 2016, during a National Security Council meeting. The negotiations between the ROK and Japanese government lasted between November 1 and 9. During the third talks, held on November 14, the two countries finalized the text of the agreement and initialed it.

On November 23, after the completion of the required review process including deliberation by the Ministry of Government Legislation, Council of Deputy Ministers, and the Cabinet meeting, the Minister of National Defense and the Ambassador of Japan to the ROK signed the GSOMIA. The ROK-Japan General Security of Military Information Agreement took effect when the two countries notified each other of the completion of their respective internal ratification procedures through diplomatic channels.

### 3. Highlights of the ROK-Japan General Security of Military Information Agreement

This agreement stipulating procedures for ensuring the security of military intelligence shared between the ROK and Japan comprises 21 articles.

Under this agreement, each country, when receiving secret military information from the other country, is required to mark it with an appropriate level of classification (Article 4). Military secrets may not be leaked or disclosed to, or accessed by, a third party without a written pre-authorization by the country sharing the secrets, must be protected through security procedures equivalent to those used by the providing country and must not be used for purposes other than intended purposes (Article 6). The agreement otherwise sets out specific rules and procedures related to the exchange and protection of military secrets including the requirement of use of government-to-government channels to communicate military secrets (Article 9), security requirements to be met during their transmission (Article 12) and dispositions to take in the event of their loss or damage (Article 17).

Category	Details
Purpose	Protection of military secrets
Secret Classification	Mark classification level for each country (ROK: secret/confidential, Japan: secret/confidential)
Protection Rule	Military secrets may not be leaked or disclosed to, or accessed by, a third party without a written pre-authorization by the country sharing the secrets, and must not be used for purposes other than intended purposes
Access	Execute procedures to ensure access qualification of military secrets (government official who needs them for official duties and has been granted permission in accordance with a valid domestic law)

Exchange	Government to government exchange
Facility security	Responsibility for security of government facility that stores military secrets
Security requirements	Security requirements and procedures when exchanging via paper-media, device, or electronically
Destruction	Destruction instructions (incineration, shredding, pulping, or other means to prevent restoration)
Loss or damage	Immediate notification to the providing country and investigation in regards to all possibilities of loss and damage
Settlement	Can only be settled by agreement between parties concerned
Revision	Can be revised by mutual written consent of both countries
Term/expiration	Valid for a year and automatically extended unless a party provides written notice of termination to the other party at least 90 days prior to the end of the term

#### 4. Necessity and Expected Benefits

North Korea is concentrating on upgrading its missile capabilities, including nuclear and submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and is poised to conduct more nuclear tests and test missile launches at any time. By signing the GSOMIA with Japan, the ROK government expects to be able to more effectively respond to mounting North Korean nuclear and missile threats, which have become more lethal and real than ever, using Japanese intelligence capabilities.

Japan devotes a larger share of its national budget to defense than the ROK<sup>10)</sup> and possesses large, high-quality surveillance and detection assets including reconnaissance satellites, Aegis ships, airborne early warning and control aircraft. Hence, sharing video and other data with Japan, which possesses advanced intelligence-gathering and analyzing capabilities, can assist the ROK military in tracking and analyzing the trajectories of North Korean ballistic missiles and conducting technical analysis of its nuclear capabilities.

Furthermore, the East Sea bordering Japan's territorial waters is within the reachable range of its intelligence assets. Therefore, information exchange with Japan will give the ROK military access to better and broader intelligence related to the activities of North Korean submarines and submarine-launched ballistic missiles in this sea area.

Moreover, this agreement, which allows direct access to intelligence gathered by Japan,<sup>11)</sup> is likely to improve the speed of intelligence-gathering by the ROK and enhance the accuracy and reliability of intelligence. The improvement of surveillance capabilities is expected to deter North Korean nuclear and missile threat activities more effectively.

Under the ROK-Japan GSOMIA, only selective sets of information are shared and exchanged on a case-by-case basis. Therefore, this agreement is unrelated to and has no bearing on Japan's bid to become a regional power and will not lead to the deployment of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces in the Korean peninsula or the integration of the ROK into the regional MD system.

10) In 2016, the national defense budget of Japan amounted to JPY 5.541 trillion (approximately USD 48.9 billion), while that of the ROK was KRW 38.7995 trillion (approximately USD 33.9 billion).

11) In December 2014, responding to the repeatedly-evoked need of exchanging information with Japan, the government signed the GSOMIA with its Japanese counterpart, modeled on the pre-existing ROK-U.S. and U.S.-Japan GSOMIA. The two countries thereafter shared information related to North Korean nuclear and missile threats through the intermediary of the U.S.

## **5. Tasks Ahead**

The government will deal with Japan's territorial claims on Dokdo Island and distortion of history with a stern hand and only exchange intelligence with it insofar as this serves the national security interests of the ROK. Meanwhile, the military will make its best efforts to protect the lives of the people of the ROK and defend the security of the nation.

## Mungyeong Korea 2015 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games

### 1. Mungyeong Korea 2015 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games

The 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games took place between October 2 and 11, 2015, in Mungyeong and seven other cities and counties in Gyeongsangbuk-do, including Pohang and Gimcheon.<sup>12)</sup> The CISM World Games is an international military sporting event organized by the International Military Sports Council (CISM)<sup>13)</sup> to promote peace. Under the motto of 'Friendship through Sports,' the CISM World Games are held every four years. Being the de facto Military Olympics, this multi-sport event, participated by members of the armed forces of 134 countries, is the third largest after the Olympic Games (204 countries) and the Universiade (167 countries). In 2015, 7,045 armed forces members from 117 countries, one of the largest participation in the history of the CISM World Games, competed in 24 events.<sup>14)</sup>

For the first time since the inception of the CISM World Games, 54 disabled veterans marched together in the Parade of Nations during the opening ceremony and participated in events such as archery and athletics.

15 non-member nations were also invited as an emphatic message of peace and friendship through sports.

Supporter groups were formed and assigned to each of the participating national teams to cheer for the athletes. Between competitions, there were performances by K-pop artists, hand-held fan dance performances, and taekwondo demonstrations, offering a taste of local culture and helping to promote pro-Korean sentiment in the world community and further spread the Korean wave.



Opening ceremony of the 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games (October 2015)



Disabled veterans in the parade of nations

12) Mungyeong, Pohang, Gimcheon, Andong, Yeongju, Yeongcheon, Sangju and Yecheon.

13) Conseil International du Sport Militaire.

14) Military pentathlon, nautical pentathlon, aeronautical pentathlon, orienteering, parachuting, basketball, football, golf, handball, volleyball, archery, cycling, marathon, modern pentathlon, sailing, shooting, swimming, athletics, triathlon, boxing, judo, taekwondo, wrestling and fencing.



## 2. Event Preparations

In May 2011, during the 66<sup>th</sup> General Meeting of the International Military Sports Council, the ROK was selected as the host of the 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games. In January 2012, a preparation committee for the establishment of the CISM World Games Organizing Committee was formed. In August of the same year, the Games Organizing Committee was established and proceeded to select the official mascot and drafting a basic plan while preparing for marketing activities.

Under the slogan of ‘Cost-Efficient, Alluring First-Class Event,’ the Games Organizing Committee made great efforts to create an event that befits the nation’s growing international status and role.

In particular, by successfully hosting the 61<sup>st</sup> CISM World Military Pentathlon Championship between October 8 and 16, 2014 as pre-games, the Games Organizing Committee demonstrated its ability to organize and host major international events.



Emblem



Mascot



The Prime Minister touring the event venues (September 2015)

## 3. Accomplishments and Significance

**Results** | The ROK participated in all 24 events of the Mungyeong Korea 2015 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games (19 general events, 5 military events) and finished fourth in total medals, its best result thus far.

### History of CISM World Games

Games	Year	Host	Venue	Nations	Events	Top country on medal table
1	1995	Italy	Rome	84	17	Russia
2	1999	Croatia	Zagreb	80	18	Russia
3	2003	Italy	Catania	81	11	China
4	2007	India	Hyderabad	101	15	Russia
5	2011	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	113	20	Brazil
6	2015	ROK	Mungyeong	117	24	Russia

\* Most records set in history (49 CISM records, 3 Korean records) and 162 athletes qualified for 2016 Rio Olympic Games

The 2015 CISM World Games in Mungyeong were especially significant in that they were held in the

world's last divided country in the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary year of its division to celebrate the friendship between nations and pray for peace.

The event set a record as one of the most economical international sporting events, costing nearly KRW 109 billion less than the expected budget requirement. It was also one of the safest events of its kind in which not a single instance of injury was reported. Meanwhile, in spite of the participation of athletes from MERS-affected regions, the event was free of health hazards from infectious illnesses thanks to thorough prevention efforts.

### | An International Sporting Event Hosted in a Small City |

The event was successfully carried out through close communication and cooperation with the City of Mungyeong, a town with 80,000 inhabitants. To ensure the optimal success of the Games, a province-wide rally was held, along with a formal launch ceremony for supporter groups. The integrated operation and management of all accommodation facilities and the active assistance and hard work of supporters and volunteers also played a key role in its success.



Mungyeong Athletes' Village opening ceremony

### | A New Model for Low-cost, High-efficiency International Sporting Event |

The 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games in Mungyeong cost 165.3 billion won (about USD 145 million) in total (50% contributed by the government, 30% by the local administration, 20% covered through marketing revenues), less than one-tenth of USD 1.75 billion spent to host the 5<sup>th</sup> Games in Brazil. The Games Organizing Committee was able to keep the costs down by minimizing the construction of new facilities and making most of existing infrastructures and assets. In fact, the Municipality of Mungyeong constructed no new facility, as it instead used the facilities of the Korea Armed Forces Athletic Corps (KAFAC), which was recently relocated to the area, and spread out events across eight towns in the vicinity. Athletes' villages were set up inside the Korea Army Academy at Yeongcheon and the Army Cadet Military School in Goesan, and camping cars and caravans were used for accommodation, drastically reducing facility-related costs.



Camping cars used for accommodation in the Mungyeong Athletes' Village

### | Opening and Closing Ceremonies with the Athletes |

The 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games were organized in a manner to fully and emphatically embody the motto of 'Friendship through Sports.' The opening and closing ceremonies were designed as events in which both athletes and spectators took part in rather than just watching.

'Soldiers' Dance,' inspired by soldiers' movements, was performed by athletes wearing a full-dress uniform, to the traditional Korean tune 'Kwaejina chingch-



Tug of war during the opening ceremony

ing-nane,' and members of the audience joined the cast to dance along. Tug of war games were played by athletes of 117 countries, donning their countries' military uniforms, in a display of friendship between nations and a resounding message of peace.

**| Harnessing State-of-the-Art IT |** During the 6<sup>th</sup> CISM World Games which took place in eight towns in the environs of Mungyeong, all constraints due to the distance separating event venues were eliminated thanks to an event information system based on cutting-edge IT, including the time and score (TNS) system.

From the central situation room, the Games Organizing Committee monitored the situations in different event venues, morning and evening, in real time, using a system linking the venues, athletes' villages, hotel where the event headquarters are located, and the airport. Real-time event information was also made available to the public through wireless and wired networks. All information on athletic delegations was comprehensively managed for the entire duration of their stay, from their entry into the country to their departure, including entry and departure records, event participation records and athletes' village and car service management records.



Central situation room during the CISM World Games

**| Spreading the Korean Cultural Wave |** Supporters, supporting manpower dispatched by the armed forces of participating countries, and volunteers played a tremendous role in making the 2015 CISM World Games a genuinely participatory event that brings hearts and minds together; 100 to 200 supporters were grouped into a team and were assigned to each national delegation, a first in the history of the CISM World Games. The supporter teams, headed by a retired general or diplomat, assisted athletes throughout their stay to make their experience more pleasurable and comfortable by welcoming them upon their arrival, cheering for them during competitions and arranging for them the opportunities to experience Korean culture.

33,800 supporters,<sup>15)</sup> 4,800 armed forces members and 2,300 general volunteers helped to make the event a success through their assistance. International athletes participating in the Games were pleased with the warm hospitality shown by the volunteers. Feel-good moments abounded throughout the duration of the Games thanks to the detailed attention and dedication of volunteers.

Meanwhile, music and dance performances and other cultural events held across the various venues made the Mungyeong Games a platform of cultural exchange. In the three athletes' villages in Yeongcheon, Goesan and Mungyeong, K-pop and handheld fan dance performances and taekwondo demonstrations took place every evening. International athletes had the opportunity to discover the beauty and flavor of Korean culture in the Korean Culture Center and the CISM Club. Tailored tourism programs for various destinations in



Korean culture program in the athletes' village

15) 21,360 local residents, 1,890 servicemembers, 7,900 student, 2,700 from private enterprises, etc.

Gyeongsangbuk-do and elsewhere also contributed to improving international athletes' understanding of Korea and Korean lifestyle.

## Appendix 1

# Military Power of Neighboring Countries

## Number of Troops

Unit: persons

Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,381,250</b>	<b>798,000</b>	<b>2,333,000</b>	<b>247,150</b>
Army	509,450	240,000	1,600,000	151,000
Navy	326,800	148,000	235,000	45,500
Air Force	319,950	145,000	398,000	47,100
Others	Marine Corps 185,050 Coast Guard 40,000	Airborne 34,000 Strategic 80,000 Command/support 151,000	Rocket Forces 100,000	Joint Staff Office 3,550

## Army

Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Divisions/Brigades	10/45	4/89	23/128	9/6
Tanks	5,884	20,200	6,540	687
Infantry combat vehicles	6,559	13,900	3,950	68
Reconnaissance vehicles	1,900	2,200	650(light tanks)	162
Armored vehicles	24,377	12,000	4,150	792
Towed artillery	1,242	13,165	6,140	422
Self-propelled guns	1,469	6,120	2,280	166
Multiple launch rocket systems	1,205	4,070	1,872	99
Mortar	2,483	4,130	2,586	1,103
Anti-tank guided weapons	SP 1,512	SP N/A	SP 480	SP 37
Ground-to-air missiles	1,207	1,520	312	700
Helicopters	4,200	1,278	760	412
Aircraft	222	-	8	8

## Navy

Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Submarines	57	49	61	18
Strategic nuclear submarines	14	13	4	-
Aircraft carriers	10	1	1	-
Cruisers	22	6	-	-
Destroyers	62	18	19	38
Frigates	4	10	54	9
Patrol and coastal combatants	57	89	199	6
Mine sweepers	11	45	49	27
Amphibious vessels	30	19	50	3
Landing craft	245	30	73	8
Auxiliary ships	71	625	171	28
Fighters	956	72	346	-
Helicopters	720	195	111	131
Marine division	3	3 brigades	2 brigades	-
Tanks	447	250	73	-
Reconnaissance vehicles	252	60	-	-
Amphibious assault APC	1,311	1,000	-	-
Personnel transport APC	2,467	400	152	-
Cannons	1,506	365	40	-
Anti-tank missiles	95	-	-	-
UAV/ISRs	139	-	-	-
Aircraft	445	-	-	-
Helicopters	455	-	-	-

## Air Force

Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Strategic bombers	157	139	-	-
Bombers	-	-	120	-
Reconnaissance aircraft	ISR-UAV-CISR 454	85	51	17
Command and control aircraft	4	8	5	-
Fighters	FTR-FGR-ATK 1,890	872	1,468	348
Transport aircraft	686	432	325	61
Tankers	461	15	11	5
AWACS	AWE&C-EW 45	18	8	17
Trainers	1,128	204	950	245
Helicopters	161	669	53	46
Civil Reserve Air Fleet	553	-	-	-
EW aircraft	ELINT 33	32	13	3

\* Source: The Military Balance 2016 (International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2016) and Defense of Japan 2016 (Annual White Paper) (August 2016)

## Appendix 2

# Comparing Defense Budgets around the World

As of 2015

Country	GDP (USD 100 million)	Defense Budget (USD 100 million)	Defense Budget- GDP Ratio (%)	Troops (thousand)	Per-capita Defense Budget (one dollar)
ROK	15,000	364	2.40	625	681
U.S.	180,000	5,975	3.33	1,381	1,859
Japan	41,200	410	1.00	247	323
China	114,000	1,458	1.28	2,333	106
Russia	12,400	516	4.18	798	362
Taiwan	5,190	103	1.98	215	438
UK	28,600	562	2.05	155	878
France	24,200	468	1.93	209	702
Germany	33,700	367	1.09	179	454
Israel	2,990	186	6.22	177	2,310
Egypt	3,000	64	2.13	439	72
Saudi Arabia	6,320	819	12.95	227	2,949
Australia	12,400	228	1.83	57	1,001
Turkey	7,220	83	1.16	511	105
Malaysia	3,130	47	1.51	109	155
Thailand	3,740	54	1.44	361	79
Singapore	2,940	97	3.29	73	1,705
Canada	15,700	140	0.89	66	399

\* Source: Relevant materials, including 'The Military Balance 2016'(International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2016)

\* Troops: as of 2016

## Yearly Defense Budget Comparison

Year	Defense Budget (billion won)	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	11,074.4	2.58	21.3	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	2.41	14.3	4.7
2014	35,705.6	2.40	14.4	3.5
2015	37,555.0	2.41	14.3	5.2
2016	38,842.1	2.40	13.9	3.4

\* GDP: recalculated based on the 2010 national accounts of the Bank of Korea, and based on the revised supplementary budget

\* 2015 is based on the nominal GDP preliminary estimates of The Bank of Korea, 2016 is based on the nominal GDP estimates of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance



Appendix 4

# Comparing Military Strengths of the Two Koreas

As of December 2016

		Category	South Korea	North Korea	
Troops (peacetime)	Army		490,000	1,100,000	
	Navy		70,000 (including 29,000 Marine Corps troops)	60,000	
	Air Force		65,000	110,000	
	Strategic Force		-	10,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>625,000</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	
Major Forces	Army	Units	Corps	12 (including Special Warfare Command)	17
			Divisions	43 (including Marine Corps)	82
			Maneuver Brigades	15 (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	5,700 (including Marine Corps)	8,600
			MLRS/MRLs	200	5,500
			Ground-to-ground missiles	60 launchers	100 launchers (Strategic force)
	Navy	Surface Vessels	Combatants	110	430
			Amphibious ships	10	250
			Mine warfare vessels (mine sweeping boats)	10	20
			Support and auxiliary vessels	20	40
		Submarines	10	70	
	Air Force	Combat aircraft	410	810	
		Surveillance & control aircraft	60 (including those belonging to the Navy)	30	
		Transport aircraft (including AN-2)	50	330	
		Trainers	180	170	
	Helicopters (Army/Navy/Air Force)		690	290	
	Reserve Troops		3,100,000 (including officer candidates, wartime labor call, and secondment and alternative service personnel)	7,620,000 (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 based on disclosable data, as qualitative assessments are limited.

Appendix 5

## Comparing the Economic Indicators of the Two Koreas

Category	South Korea		North Korea		Comparison (South Korea/North Korea)	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Nominal GNI (trillion won)	1,490.8	1,565.8	34.2	34.5	43.7	45.4
Per-capita GNI (ten thousand won)	2,956	3,094	139	139	21.3	22.3
Economic Growth Rate (%)	3.3	2.6	1.0	-1.1	-	-
Trade Volume (USD 100 million)	10,981.8	9,632.6	76.1	62.5	144.3	154.1
Population (thousand)	50,424	50,617	24,662	24,779	2.0	2.0

\* Source: The 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 6

# Discussions on the North Korean Nuclear Issue

(December 1, 2014 - December 3, 2016)

Date	Major Developments
May 20, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statement by Spokesperson for the Policy Bureau of North Korea's National Defense Commission               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Claims North Korea "has the ability to miniaturize and diversify nuclear warheads, and has improved the precision of a number of long range missiles"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
December 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comments by Kim Jong-un regarding nuclear states and hydrogen bombs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Claims North Korea is a "strong nuclear power capable of loud, explosive hydrogen bombs and nuclear warheads for self-defense"</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
January 6, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Korea's fourth nuclear test</li> </ul>
March 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Security Council Resolution No. 2270               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mandatory cargo inspections; arms embargo; public and private sanctions; prohibitions on rare materials; financial sanctions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
March 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ROK government announces unilateral sanctions against North Korea               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tougher financial sanctions, regulations on maritime transport and trade restrictions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
March 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Executive Order No. 13722               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prohibiting sending North Korea workers; Prohibiting certain investment and transactions with respect to North Korea; both public and private additional sanctions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
September 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North Korea's fifth nuclear test</li> </ul>
November 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Security Council Resolution No. 2321               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sanctions on North Korean coal (with exception of exports to the Member States not exceeding USD 400 million or 7.5 million metric tons per year); cutting off trade and closing financial accounts; expanding both public and private sanctions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
December 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ROK government announces unilateral sanctions against North Korea               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expanding sanctions against financial operations; strengthening the conditions for port entry of foreign vessels that made calls at North Korea ports; limiting the entry/exit of foreigners who visited North Korea</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
December 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. Treasury announces unilateral sanctions against North Korea               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Includes sanctions on 16 entities related to WMDs, 7 North Korean officials and Air Koryo (North Korea's sole commercial airline)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Appendix 7

# Progress in North Korea's Ballistic Missile Development and Specifications

### Progress in North Korea's Ballistic Missile Development and Specifications

Date	Major Developments
March 2, 2015	• Two SCUD missiles launched toward the East Sea
May 8	• Showed a footage of one SLBM test launch toward the East Sea
January 8, 2016	• Showed a footage of one SLBM test launch toward the East Sea
February 7	• Launched a long-range missile (Taepodong-2, North: insists it was a satellite called "Kwangmyongsong")
March 10	• Two SCUD missiles launched toward the East Sea
March 15	• Conducted re-entry technology (ablation technology) simulation test
March 18	• Two Nodong missiles launched toward the East Sea
March 25	• Conducted solid fuel rocket engine test
April 9	• Conducted a ground test for a new ICBM engine in Dongchangri
April 15	• Launched one Musudan missile toward the East Sea (failed)
April 24	• Showed a footage of one SLBM toward the East Sea
April 28	• Two Musudan missiles launched toward the East Sea (failed)
May 31	• One Musudan missile launched toward the East Sea (failed)
June 22	• Two Musudan missiles launched toward the East Sea (1 failed, 1 partially successful)
July 19	• One SCUD missile and two Rodong missiles launched toward the East Sea
August 3	• Two Rodong missiles launched toward the East Sea
August 25	• Showed a footage of one SLBM test launch toward the East Sea (partially successful)
September 5	• Three SCUD missiles launched toward the East Sea
September 20	• Conducted stationary satellite engine test in Dongchangri
October 15	• One Musudan missile launched toward the East Sea (failed)
October 20	• One Musudan missile launched toward the East Sea (failed)

### Specifications

Category	SCUD-B	SCUD-C	SCUD-ER	Nodong	Musudan	Taepodong-1	Taepodong-2
Range(km)	300	500	1,000	1,300	Over 3,000	2,500	Over 10,000
Warhead weight(kg)	1,000	700	500	700	650	500	650~1,000 (estimate)
Remark	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Test launch	Test launch

\* SLBM, KN-08/14: under development

# United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions on Sanctions against North Korea

Category	Resolution 1695 (July 15, 2006)	Resolution 1718 (October 14, 2006)	Resolution 1874 (June 12, 2009)	Resolution 2087 (January 22, 2013)	Resolution 2094 (March 7, 2013)	Resolution 2270 (March 2, 2016)	Resolution 2321 (November 30, 2016)
Background	North Korea's long-range missile launch (July 5, 2006)	North Korea's first nuclear test (October 9, 2006)	North Korea's second nuclear test (May 25, 2009)	North Korea's long-range missile launch (December 12, 2012)	North Korea's third nuclear test (February 12, 2013)	North Korea's fourth nuclear test (January 6, 2016) / Long-range missile launch (February 7, 2016)	North Korea's fifth nuclear test (September 9, 2016)
Position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condemns North Korea's missile launch</li> <li>Grave concerns over violation of moratorium on missile launches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condemns North Korea's nuclear test</li> <li>Expresses concerns over threats to nonproliferation, peace and stability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most strongly condemns North Korea's nuclear test</li> <li>Concerns over heightened tension within and outside the region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Condemns North Korea's missile launch using ballistic technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strongly condemns North Korea's nuclear test that threatens nonproliferation, peace and stability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strongly condemns North Korea's nuclear test and ballistic missile launch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strongly condemns North Korea's continued nuclear tests</li> </ul>
On WMD programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demands suspension of all ballistic missile related programs</li> <li>Demands reconfirmation of moratorium on missile launches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demands suspension of nuclear tests and missile launches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demands suspension of nuclear tests and all missile launches that utilize ballistic technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demands termination of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs</li> <li>Urges suspension of additional missile launches, nuclear tests and provocations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demands suspension of nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches, including uranium enrichment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits education and training related to development of nuclear weapons and missiles</li> <li>Catch-All Controls (prevents exportation of all items believed to be intended for WMD)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Caps North Korea's coal exports to China to cut off its WMD program funding</li> </ul>
Arms embargo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demands Member States to ensure North Korea is unable to utilize missile-related materials and technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bans trade of 7 major weaponry and WMD-related items as well as luxury goods with North Korea</li> <li>Tanks, armored combat vehicles, large caliber artillery systems, combat aircrafts, attack helicopters, warships and missiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bans trade of all arms-related materials and technologies with North Korea</li> <li>Embargoes all arms exports</li> <li>Embargoes most arms imports with an exception to small arms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows States to seize and dispose of items in violation of previous resolutions via all available means</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits technologies to North Korea responsible for research and development of advanced weapons systems; imposes travel ban and asset freeze on intermediate organizations</li> <li>Embargoes all goods related to uranium enrichment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevents entry via airports and seaports, or overflight if cargo is presumed to include prohibited goods</li> <li>Arms embargo expanded to include all arms including small arms and light weapons</li> <li>Bans trade of all goods applicable to developing weapons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suspends scientific and technical cooperation that may contribute to nuclear activities or WMD-related programs</li> <li>Prohibits transfer of dual-use items that are related to conventional arms</li> </ul>
Cargo inspections		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect shipments of North Korean cargo containing prohibited items</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authorizes Member States to inspect all cargos to and from North Korea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issues an Implementation Assistance Notice in the event a vessel refuses inspection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inspect all cargo intermediated or facilitated by individuals and entities acting on behalf of North Korea</li> <li>Denies entry to any vessel that refuses inspection and requires the State to report the incident to the Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires cargo inspection of all North Korean imports and exports</li> <li>Including rare minerals and aviation fuel</li> <li>Prohibits leasing or chartering flagged vessels and aircraft as well as providing crew service to North Korea</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grants the Committee such authorities as denying entry of suspected vessels and imposing asset freeze</li> </ul>
Financial sanctions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires Member States to prevent and monitor transfer of any financial resources in relation to North Korea's WMD programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imposes financial sanctions on individuals and entities designated by the 1718 DPRK Sanctions Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bans all financial services and support that could contribute to North Korea's WMD program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitors illicit financial activities</li> <li>Monitors and regulates the use of bulk cash by designated individuals and entities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits opening new branches of North Korean banks as well as those of overseas banks in North Korea</li> <li>Enhances ban on public financial support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freezes all assets associated with nuclear or missiles programs that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by entities of the North Korean government or the Worker's Party of Korea</li> <li>Bans public and private financial dealings with North Korea (closing of existing bank offices or branches)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limits number of financial accounts held by North Korean diplomats</li> <li>Member states must further close existing financial offices and institutions in North Korea; also prohibits all financial support for trade with North Korea</li> </ul>
Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN-level condemnation of North Korea's long-range ballistic missile launch</li> <li>advisory in nature</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires practical implementation of the North Korea sanctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adds designations and expands the scope of the North Korea sanctions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adds designations and expands the scope of the sanctions, including the trigger clause</li> <li>Warns of further significant measures should North Korea commit additional provocations such as a missile launch or a nuclear test</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lays groundwork for sanctions that could fundamentally weaken the regime; adds designations and expands the scope of the sanctions</li> <li>Luxury goods, diplomatic immunity for North Korean personnel, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addresses North Korea's human rights crisis for the first time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces loopholes in the previous resolutions by capping trade items such as coal, which were previously exempt from the sanctions for livelihood purposes</li> </ul>

Appendix 9

# Chronicle of Inter-Korean Military Relations

(December 1, 2014 - December 3, 2016)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Report by the Western Front Command criticizes South Korea's annual tree lighting ceremony at Aegibong Peak	December 21, 2014	
Statement by spokesperson for the Policy Department of the National Defense Commission (NDC) denies the hacking of Sony Pictures Entertainment	December 27	
	December 29	Government officially proposes inter-Korean bilateral talks under the Presidential Committee for Unification Preparation * Sometime during January 2015 in Seoul, Pyongyang, or any other location of mutual convenience
During his New Year's address, Kim Jong-un emphasizes "improving inter-Korean relations" and repeats previous demands such as "suspending the joint training of ROK-U.S. combined forces"	January 1, 2015	Statement by the Ministry of Unification urges North Korea to "respond as soon as possible to our proposal to hold talks if North Korea is sincere about improving inter-Korean relations via dialogue"
Statement by NDC spokesperson demands ROK to clearly express its positions on the prerequisites mentioned during the New Year's address for improving inter-Korean relations	January 7	
Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reports that "North Korea will temporarily cease its nuclear tests if ROK temporarily suspends its combined training"	January 10	
	January 12	During her New Year press conference, President Park urges for inter-Korean talks * "North Korea should hesitate no more and consent to bilateral talks"
	January 13	ROK-U.S. combined maritime training (through January 14, East Sea)
Deputy ambassador to the UN claims "suspension of joint training of ROK-U.S. combined forces is North Korea's prerequisite condition for genuine discussions and cooperation"	January 14	
	January 19	Beginning-of-the-year report for the Ministry of Unification, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Agency for National Security Planning * President Park says, "South Korea must work toward creating conditions for bilateral talks acceptable to North Korea"
Government, party and organizations send a joint statement that calls upon the South to improve inter-Korean relations and change its North Korea policy * Letter addressed to the Blue House, National Assembly, Korean Red Cross, and political parties received on January 21	January 20	
Statement by the Policy Department of the NDC criticizes ROK government's North Korea policy	January 25	Statement by Ministry of Unification (MOU) spokesperson expresses regret over North Korea's criticisms on our government's North Korea policy and calls for bilateral talks

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Launches four Scud missiles into the sea off the eastern coast	February 6	
Launches five short-range missiles into the sea off the eastern coast	February 8	
WPK Central Committee Politburo meeting adopts written decision commemorating the party's 70 <sup>th</sup> anniversary * "We must develop more cutting edge arms and equipment that are precise, light, unmanned, and intelligent to meet the demands of modern warfare"	February 10	
	March 1	During a commemorative speech for the March 1 <sup>st</sup> Independence Movement, President Park calls for "reunions of separated families" and "trans-Korea railway"
Launches two short-range ballistic missiles from the western region of Nampo into the East Sea Statements by General Staff Department and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) spokespersons criticize Key Resolve and Foal Eagle combined exercises	March 2	KR/FE exercise begins (through April 24) MND "warns North Korea not to behave recklessly and that the South is prepared to respond firmly and strongly to any type of provocation"
Statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland criticizes KR/FE exercise * "The opportunity for bilateral talks and improvement of inter-Korean relations has expired"	March 3	
Launches seven surface-to-air missiles into the East Sea	March 12	
	March 17	Government's joint investigation group announces that North Korea is responsible for the massive hacking of Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company * Traces of known North Korean malicious codes and IP addresses found
Frontline troops threaten to "strike back with firepower against propaganda broadcasts"	March 22	Warns North Korea of ROK military's readiness to "firmly counter such provocations"
NDC Policy Department spokesperson demands lifting the "reinvestigation of ROKS Cheonan and 5-24 measure" * Announces North Korea's position on the sinking of ROK Cheonan and the 5-24 measure	March 24	
Korean People's Army (KPA) Panmunjom Mission presents bill of indictment regarding the sinking of ROKS Cheonan on the 5 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the incident to claim that the "U.S. is responsible"	March 25	
Launches four short-range missiles to the south from the west coast	April 3	
Launches two short-range missiles from Pyongwon-gun, Pyongnam	April 7	
	May 1	Government announces it will expand inter-Korean private exchanges * Promotes joint projects in the field of culture, history and sports

North Korea	Date	South Korea
KCNA reports Kim Jong-un's visit to the General Satellite Control Center of the National Aerospace Development Administration (NADA) * "North Korea's satellites shall continue to successfully launch into space at a time and place deemed appropriate by the Central Committee of the WPK"	May 3	
Letter sent in the name of the Southwestern Front Command claims ROK naval vessel infiltration over the NLL and threatens to commence unwarned direct fire NADA spokesperson announces that "launching satellites is a state's sovereign right"	May 8	Responds under the name of ROK Navy 2 <sup>nd</sup> Fleet Command * Expresses regret and urges North Korea to cease provocations, including verbal provocations
KCNA reports successful SLBM test launches *With Kim Jong-un present, North Korea test fires KN-11 from the eastern coast near Sinpo, Hamnam Southwestern Front Command provokes the South to "challenge us if you have the courage" Launches three Scud missiles from the East Sea	May 9	
	May 11	MOU spokesperson urges "firm counter-response to North Korean provocations while still encouraging private exchanges"
Nighttime military exercises in the West Sea * Notifies South of its plans to fire (May 13, 15:00 ~ May 15, 24:00)	May 13	Navy 2 <sup>nd</sup> Fleet Command warns not to "raise unnecessary tension in the NLL" and that it will respond with "immediate and powerful retaliation"
Firing exercises for warships and artillery barrages near Yeonpyeongdo Island	May 14	
Statement by NDC Policy Department spokesperson claims North Korea is "in the process of miniaturizing its nuclear weapons"	May 20	
The NDC Policy Department makes statement suggesting a joint investigation into the sinking of ROKS Cheonan Statement by KCNA spokesperson opposes the international sanctions imposed in response to the SLBM launch by claiming a nation's "inherent right to self-defense"	May 24	Ministry of Unification announces its position that if North Korea "cooperates with the South's proposal to hold talks, they may be able to discuss a range of issues, including the 5-24 measure, but the North must also agree to take responsibility for their actions"
	May 30	ROK-U.S.-Japan discuss measures to strengthen trilateral cooperation during the Defense Ministers Meeting (Asia Security Summit)
NDC spokesperson criticizes events related to anthrax and urges an anti-U.S. movement KCNA spokesperson criticizes the South regarding inter-Korean talks	June 3	Successfully test launches ballistic missile with range of 500km
Strategic Force spokesperson makes crude criticisms on ROK president for ROK's test firing of a ballistic missile	June 4	
Launches three short-range missiles into the East Sea	June 14	
A DPRK government statement demands fulfillment of the "June 15 <sup>th</sup> Joint Declaration" * Renounce system unification; cease training of military invasion of North Korea, etc.	June 15	MOU spokesperson states "there mustn't be any preconditions for talks"
MOFA spokesperson criticizes the establishment of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Seoul	June 23	Establishment of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Seoul



North Korea	Date	South Korea
North Korean patrol boat crosses the NLL in the West Sea	June 30	ROK Armed Forces Senior Leaders Seminar Military sends warning messages and fires warnings shots
KPA crosses central front of the MDL	July 11	Military fires warning shots
KCNA spokesperson criticizes ROK president for laying the blame for the failed inter-Korean relations on the North	July 15	
	July 17	Extends invitation to North Korea to Seoul Defense Dialogue (SDD) for the first time
The CPRF Secretariat indirectly declines the invitation to SDD * "An outcry for dialogue will only be received by mockery and criticism"	July 19	
Korean People's Army (KPA) Panmunjom Mission spokesperson criticizes live fire exercises in the West Sea and threatens to fire at Paengnyeongdo Island	July 25	
Informs that North Korea will not be attending the 2015 CISM Military World Games	July 31	Government states that "an ambassador abroad communicating North Korea's position is improper" and urges North Korea to "actively participate in talks"
	August 5	Former first lady Lee Hee-ho visits North Korea (through August 8) Begins restoration of Gyeongwon Line
Announces "Pyongyang Time" * Time to be pushed back by 30 minutes starting August 15(UTC+08:30)	August 7	
	August 10	JCS announces results of probe into the incident of North Korea's landmine provocations in the DMZ (August 4) and sends warning statement to North Korea Resumes loudspeaker broadcast to North Korea (17:00)
A CPRF spokesperson statement threatens to use "military retaliation should the South conduct UFG combined military exercise"	August 12	
Announcement by MOFA spokesperson criticizes UFG combined military exercise	August 13	
The NDC Policy Department denies responsibility in DMZ landmine provocations Public announcement by KPA Large Combined Unit threatens to "retaliate against ROK civilian organization propaganda leaflets"	August 14	
Public warning by the KPA Front Command threatens to "strike indiscriminately at broadcasts of psychological warfare" Statement by NDC spokesperson criticizes UFG combined military exercise	August 15	
	August 17	ROK and North Korea enter into an agreement to raise minimum wage of Kaesong Industrial Complex employees by 5%

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Artillery provocations in Yeoncheon Ultimatum given from the General Staff Department demanding "suspension of broadcasts of psychological warfare within 48 hours beginning August 20, 17:00"	August 20	Military returns artillery fire Issues state of high alert on the entire armed forces
Quasi-state of war declared on frontline areas (ordered by the Supreme Commander) A Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement denies responsibility in landmine provocations and criticizes artillery exchange Senior official and secretary of WPK Kim Yang-gon sends a letter addressed to Director of National Security Kim Kwan-jin proposing to hold bilateral talks	August 21	JCS responds, "strong retaliation was necessary in the interest of self-defense, but the North should bear full responsibility" Defense Minister addresses the entire nation with an official statement * "We will put an end to the vicious cycle of North Korean provocations"
	August 22	Inter-Korean High-Level Meeting (through August 24, Panmunjom) * South Korean delegates: Director of National Security Kim Kwan-jin; Unification Minister Hong Yong-pyo / North Korean delegates: Director of the General Political Bureau Hwang Pyong-so; Secretary of the WPK Kim Yang-gon
Director of General Political Bureau Hwang Pyong-so appears on TV and publicizes that the results of the high-level contact was a "lopsided victory for the North"	August 25	Agrees to a joint press release for the inter-Korean high-level meeting * Δ Holds bilateral talks Δ Expresses regret for the maiming of ROK soldiers Δ Suspends loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts Δ North Korea lifts quasi-state of war Δ Proceed with the reunion of separated families Δ Vitalize private exchanges
An NDC spokesperson statement reiterates that "expression of regret for the maimed soldiers during the high-level meeting is not to be mistaken for an apology"	September 2	
During a press interview, the director of the National Aerospace Development Administration (NADA) implies possibility of a long-range missile launch * "you shall witness it soaring high into the sky at time and place determined by the party"	September 14	
Reveals the newly built General Satellite Control Center for the first time via CNN	September 23	
Formal military review in commemoration of the ruling party's 70 <sup>th</sup> anniversary * "North Korea is ready for any type of warfare that the U.S. desires"	October 10	
	October 16	Adopts "2015 ROK-U.S. Joint Statement on North Korea" during ROK-U.S. summit * "Agreed to deal with North Korean nuclear issues with utmost urgency and determination"
	October 20	1 <sup>st</sup> reunion of separated families (through October 22, Kumgangsan Mountain)
Fisheries patrol boat crosses the NLL	October 24	2 <sup>nd</sup> reunion of separated families (through October 26, Kumgangsan Mountain) Military sends warning messages and fires warning shots
	November 2	Jointly approves the "4D operations" with the U.S. during the 47 <sup>th</sup> ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Southwestern Front Command spokesperson criticizes ROK's live fire exercises near the Northwest Islands	November 22	Northwest Islands Defense Command says, "The preplanned training exercises will be undertaken as planned and any provocations from the North will be met with firm, strong retaliation"
	November 23	Commences naval firing exercises near the northwest islands in commemoration of the 5 <sup>th</sup> year since the shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island
A statement by the NDC Policy Department spokesperson criticizes the live fire exercises near the Northwest Islands	November 24	
	November 26	Working-level meeting in preparation for inter-Korean talks * Agreed to hold the 1 <sup>st</sup> inter-Korean talks on December 11 in Kaesong
Test fires an SLBM in the East Sea	November 28	
	November 30	MND, "test launching SLMBs is a violation of the UN Security Council resolutions"
	December 11	1 <sup>st</sup> inter-Korean talks (through December 12) end without an agreement * North Korean officials insist on linking the issue of resuming the Kumkangsan Mountain tour with the reunion of separated families
KCNA reports that South Korea is to blame for the failed attempt to reach an agreement during the talks * "The misguided position and poor attitude of the South have caused the talks to bear no fruit"	December 12	
CPRF spokesperson criticizes the South, "the South will not be able to sidestep the responsibility for failing the inter-Korean summit"	December 15	
	December 18	The UN General Assembly adopts a resolution that condemns the human rights crisis in North Korea and refers North Korea to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for the second year in a row
Kim Jong-un makes no mention of the nuclear program in his New Year's address * "North Korea is prepared to sit down with anyone who desires peace and unification to have an open discussion about national and unification issues"	January 1, 2016	Government, "the stance on resuming talks with North Korea and working toward peaceful unification for the Korean Peninsula remains firm"
Conducts the fourth nuclear test (10:30) Statement by the government claims "North Korea's first test of its hydrogen bomb is a complete success" * December 15, 2015: Kim Jong-un issues the order; January 3, 2016: Kim Jong-un signs the final order	January 6	Convenes the National Security Council (NSC) The government statement strongly condemns North Korea's nuclear tests
	January 7	Government decides to resume its loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts starting at noon on January 8 (North Korea's fourth nuclear test is considered 'an abnormal case' and provides justification for resuming the broadcasts)
Korean Central Television (KCTV) reveals footage of the SLBM test-fire	January 8	Resumes loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts (12:00)
	January 10	U.S. military flies B-52 bomber over the Korean Peninsula

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Resumes loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts against the South	January 12	Government restricts access to Kaesong Industrial Complex to "bare minimum" * From an average of 800 people per day to 600~700 people per day
Rains propaganda leaflets across districts of northern Seoul Drone infiltration in vicinity of Dorasan Observation Post, ROK Army 1 <sup>st</sup> Division	January 13	President Park addresses the nation * "The international community must adopt a different set of countermeasures from those of the past" Military sends warning messages and fires warning shots at the infiltrating drone
MOFA spokesperson demands peace treaty with the U.S. and criticizes loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts	January 15	
Notifies an international organization of its plans to launch long-range missiles * February 8-25, between 07:00-12:00 daily	February 2	
	February 3	The government statement urges North Korea to "call off its launch plans" and warns of "severe consequences"
Notifies International Maritime Organization (IMO) of altered launch schedule * From February 8-25 to February 7~14	February 6	
Long-range missile launch (09:30) Special report announces successful launch of KMS-4 * "(North Korea) shall launch many more observation satellites in the future"	February 7	National Security Council (NSC) convened and government statement issued * "We must continue to pressure North Korea as required to force their change" MND announces "official consultations on the deployment of THAAD on the peninsula" Ministry of Unification announces further reduction in the number of people allowed in Kaesong Industrial Complex to 500
A patrol boat crosses the NLL in the West Sea	February 8	Military responds with warning messages and warning shots
	February 10	Government announces "complete suspension of operations at Kaesong Industrial Complex"
CPRF announces "shutdown of Kaesong Industrial Complex" * Completely blocks the MDL, cuts off land route through the Joint Administrative Area of the Western Corridor, terminates both military communication lines and Panmunjom communication channels, banishes ROK personnel	February 11	
	February 13	ROK-U.S. Submarine Warfare Exercises take place in the East Sea (through February 15)
	February 15	Police chief announces that the impersonation incident of Blue House e-mail (January 13~14) is North Korea's doing * Confirmed as the same account from the hacking of Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company in 2014
	February 17	U.S. flies four F-22 Raptor fighters over Osan Air Base
Comments by the KCNA criticizes THAAD deployment * "(THAAD) will become the chief target for surrounding countries"	February 19	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Statement by the Supreme Command threatens to “strike the Blue House and the continental U.S.” * “Primary targets will be the Blue House and government bodies while the secondary targets will be the U.S. military bases in the Asia-Pacific region and the continental U.S.”	February 23	
	February 24	JCS responds by demanding immediate cessation of provocative conduct * “(ROK) will respond with firm retaliation as planned and prepared”
	March 2	National Assembly passes the North Korean Human Rights Act (NKHRA) Adopts UN Security Council Resolution 2270
Fires 6 short-range missiles into the East Sea * Kim Jong-un asserts that North Korea “is constantly ready to fire nuclear warheads at any given time if need be”	March 3	
Government and MOFA spokespersons criticize the sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council	March 4	
MOFA spokesperson criticizes the KR/FE combined military exercises * “Our military countermeasures will transition into methods of preemptive strikes”	March 6	
Statement by the NDC criticizes the KR/FE training exercises * “Powerful nuclear weapons are always on standby” Statement by CPRF spokesperson criticizes the KR/FE training exercises * “Have already begun taking a preemptive strike posture”	March 7	Begins KR/FE training (through April 30) MND announces its position * Warns North Korea to “immediately cease their ‘rash behavior and actions’ which will only lead to their own ruin”
	March 8	Government announces unilateral sanctions against North Korea * Public and private financial sanctions, port entry denial to foreign vessels that underwent port-of-call at North Korea within the last 180 days, etc. NIS announces that “North Korea has hacked several smartphones belonging to diplomats and major security personnel”
Rodong Newspaper reveals photos of warheads and KN-08 * Kim Jong-un makes numerous threats such as “the nuclear warheads have been standardized and made lighter for compatibility with ballistic missiles”; “undergoing massive production of materials needed for nuclear program”; “nuclear weapons that are ready for real combat are also being constantly renewed”; “prepared to strike first with nuclear missiles without hesitation”	March 9	MND responds, “North Korea must realize that they are only hastening their own destruction”

North Korea	Date	South Korea
<p>Launches two short-range ballistic missiles into the East Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Kim Jong-un commands his strategic force to “constantly be ready to launch all types of nuclear missiles at any given time”</li> </ul> <p>CPRF spokesperson opposes ROK’s unilateral sanctions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Nullifies all economic cooperation and business exchanges, liquidates all of ROK’s assets</li> </ul>	<p>March 10</p>	<p>MOU spokesperson states that “under no circumstances can ROK concede to their current claims and demands”</p>
<p>Statement by the General Staff Department criticizes the KR/FE military training exercises, particularly the amphibious maneuver known as “Ssangyong”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* “For our amphibious training, we will use our ‘South Korea Liberation Operation’ and against specifically targeted strikes, we will respond with our precision surprise attacks”</li> </ul>	<p>March 12</p>	<p>ROK-U.S. Combined Amphibious Operations Exercises (Ssangyong Exercises)</p> <p>Military announces that “upon continued provocations, North Korea’s top political leadership will come to an end”</p>
	<p>March 13</p>	<p>USS John C. Stennis, a nuclear-powered carrier in the U.S. Navy, arrives at the port of Busan</p>
<p>KCNA reports “successful trial of ballistic rocket re-entry into the atmosphere”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Kim Jong-un gives instructions to “conduct explosion tests of nuclear warheads and test launch various kinds of ballistic rockets compatible with nuclear warheads in the near future”</li> </ul>	<p>March 15</p>	
<p>Special statement by the government, party and organizations criticizes part two of ROK’s KR/FE exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* “Our cleanup operations shall drastically eliminate our enemies”</li> </ul>	<p>March 16</p>	
	<p>March 17</p>	<p>Military reports first successful test of a mid-range surface-to-air interdiction of a ballistic missile</p>
<p>Launches two mid-range ballistic missiles into the East Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Presumed to be Rodong-1’s; one exploded mid-air</li> </ul>	<p>March 18</p>	
<p>KCNA reports defensive training exercise against amphibious and semi-amphibious operations (witnessed by Kim Jong-un)</p>	<p>March 20</p>	
<p>Launches five short-range missiles into the East Sea (witnessed by Kim Jong-un)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* “Final test fire before the deployment of new rocket artillery system”</li> </ul>	<p>March 21</p>	<p>Air Force commences training exercise for precision strikes on North Korea’s core military installations</p>
<p>Special report by the CPRF criticizes precision-strike training exercise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* “Ready to obliterate the Blue House in an instant”</li> </ul>	<p>March 23</p>	<p>MOU spokesperson says “(North Korea) should immediately stop their shallow and crooked behavior”</p>
<p>KCNA reports conducting ‘ground expulsion and stage separation tests on high-powered rocket engines’</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Kim Jong-un claims that “the ballistic rockets have now been improved to withstand enemy strikes”</li> </ul>	<p>March 24</p>	<p>President Park issues nationwide high-alert security posture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* “Our military must be prepared to respond to any of North Korea’s potentially reckless provocations”</li> </ul> <p>JCS hosts an emergency meeting between operational commanders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* “Retaliate with full strength upon provocation and make them regret their actions”</li> </ul>

North Korea	Date	South Korea
KCNA reports KPA Large Combined Unit training of long-distance concentrated artillery fire * Kim Jong-un says “we must mercilessly obliterate the evil government bodies within Seoul and achieve the historical feat of unification”	March 25	Commemoration of “1 <sup>st</sup> West Sea Defense Day” * President Park says, “North Korea’s reckless provocations will send its regime down the path of self-ruin”
Spokesperson for the Inspection Group of the NDC criticizes “West Sea Defense Day” Long-range artillery unit of the KPA Large Combined Unit sends ultimatum * “Failure to comply will result in a preemptive strike on the Blue House”	March 26	JCS Chief Directorate of Operations responds to North Korea’s ultimatum with military’s stance on the issue * “Such provocations will only bring the downfall of the North Korean regime”
KCTV reveals footage of training exercises for striking the Blue House and other major facilities in Seoul	March 27	
Fires one short-range missile from Wonsan toward inland provinces	March 29	
Jams GPS signals in South Korea by producing maximum output of radio waves	March 31	Issues caution to metropolitan areas and Gangwon provinces affected by the GPS jamming as part of countermeasures during crisis situations
Fires one short-range missile into the East Sea * Reports suggest Kim Jong-un witnessed the test-fire of new anti-aircraft guided missile systems in order to determine combat performance	April 1	MND sends warning to North Korea regarding GPS jamming
Media outlet “DPRK Today” broadcasts footage of attacking the Blue House and key state buildings using long-range artillery	April 5	MND warns North Korea regarding footage of long-range artillery attacks * “North Korea’s provocative frivolities will lead to its own downfall”
KCNA reports conducting ground expulsion tests for new high-powered engines for ICBM * Kim Jong-un emphasizes that North Korea will “further improve, develop, expand and diversify its nuclear weapons in order to fight others’ nuclear missiles with nuclear missiles of their own”	April 9	
KCNA reports of nighttime artillery training exercises under the command of its Large Combined Unit	April 12	
Launches one Musudan missile (presumably) into the East Sea * Mid-air explosion not long after lift-off	April 15	
	April 16	UN Security Council adopts official press statement regarding North Korea’s missile launch
Claims successful test-fire of SLBM near the coast of Sinpo * Kim Jong-un claims North Korea now has the capabilities to “send the final blow to our South Korean and U.S. enemies from behind whenever we desire”	April 23	
	April 24	UN Security Council adopts official press statement regarding North Korea’s test-fire of SLBM
Fires two Musudan missiles (presumably) from Wonsan * Mid-air explosion after launch	April 28	President Park convenes National Security Council ahead of her visit to Iran (May 1~3) * “There will be no future as long as North Korea continues its nuclear tests”

North Korea	Date	South Korea
<p>Joint statement by government, party and organizations criticize ROK-U.S. combined exercise</p> <p>* "U.S. should reach the decision to alter their hostile policies and cease training exercises of North Korea invasion"</p>	April 30	
<p>Holds the 7<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea (through May 9)</p> <p>* Demands negotiation for inter-Korean talks while maintaining its position as a nuclear state</p>	May 6	
	May 8	MOU spokesperson states that "North Korea's call for negotiation and bilateral talks is merely an insincere propaganda"
<p>Joint statement by government, party and organizations says Kim Jong-un has accomplished a plan for unification</p> <p>* "South Korea should take a good look at our determination and efforts, and make responsible and rational choices"</p>	May 16	
<p>NDC sends public letter demanding an inter-Korean military summit</p>	May 20	MND demands denuclearization prior to talks
<p>Director of the Propaganda and Agitation Department (Kim Ki-nam) urges bilateral talks</p> <p>* "If interested in improving relations, presence is required for talks and negotiations"</p> <p>Letter from the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces proposes working-level meeting for inter-Korean military summit</p> <p>* At the most convenient time and location between end of May and beginning of June</p>	May 21	
<p>Director of the CPRF Secretariat urges bilateral military summit</p> <p>* "Enough with the absurd preconditions such as forfeiting our nuclear projects and appear for talks"</p>	May 22	
	May 23	<p>MND demands to know North Korea's stance on denuclearization</p> <p>* "It is very unfortunate and regretful that North Korea would suggest a military summit without any mentioning of the nuclear issues at hand"</p>
<p>Ministry of the People's Armed Forces once again demands a bilateral military summit</p>	May 24	
<p>One fishing boat and one patrol boat crosses the NLL in the West Sea</p> <p>Special report by the Supreme Command criticizes ROK's warning shots</p> <p>* "Have achieved a retaliatory posture and is awaiting attack orders for annihilation"</p>	May 27	<p>Military sends warning messages and fires warning shots</p> <p>Military states that "the North is making unreasonable claims against our normal operations"</p>
<p>Notice from the General Staff Department threatens to "make targeted strikes without warning"</p>	May 28	
<p>Fires one Musudan missile (presumably) from Wonsan</p> <p>* Presumed to have exploded on the mobile launch pad</p>	May 31	



North Korea	Date	South Korea
CPRF makes threats to ROK regarding bilateral talks * “Refusing to comply with what we believe is a justified and reasonable suggestion will force us to choose more merciless and kinetic alternatives”	June 2	
Minister of the People’s Armed Forces criticizes the discussion of North Korea’s nuclear program during the Asia Security Summit * “Any enemy force that stands against us will not be able to avoid destruction” Government agencies, ruling party and organizations adopt a written appeal addressed to all people of both Koreas during a joint meeting * Suggests holding a meeting regarding unification	June 9	
	June 10	Civil police gets involved in dealing with Chinese fishing boats illegally operating in the Han River estuary
A report by the KCNA criticizes the civil police’s involvement in the Han River estuary * “A reckless move that only intensifies confrontation and conflict”	June 20	
Fires two Musudan missiles (presumably) from Wonsan * One launch is presumed to have failed	June 22	
KCNA reports successful test-fire of the Hwasong-10, a mid-range strategic ballistic missile * Kim Jong-un says North Korea will “continue to expand and strengthen the capabilities for preemptive nuclear strikes and continue to research and develop various strategic weapons”	June 23	Hosts ROK Armed Forces Senior Leaders Seminar * “Continued provocations will lead to complete isolation and self-destruction”
Detailed report by the NDC Policy Department delivers criticisms regarding the NLL * “The NLL is an unlawful and illegitimate demarcation line that holds no pretext or justification”	June 25	
Suggests holding a joint meeting between the North, South and other foreign countries * Sometime near August 15 in Pyongyang or Kaesong	June 27	
Convenes the 4 <sup>th</sup> Session of the 13 <sup>th</sup> Supreme People’s Assembly * Establishes the new State Affairs Commission and appoints Kim Jong-un as its chairman	June 29	
CPRF spokesperson demands change in the South’s North Korea policy while asserting success of Musudan missiles	June 30	
Statement by government spokesperson criticizes “denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula” * “The denuclearization we demand is one of the entire Korean Peninsula, including disarmament of nuclear weapons in the South as well as its surrounding regions”	July 6	
	July 8	Alliance decision to deploy THAAD between ROK Armed Forces and United States Forces, Korea (USFK)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Launches one SLBM off the coast of Sinpo, Hamnam * Presumed to have exploded mid-air	July 9	Military announces that it “strongly condemns North Korea’s continued nuclear and missile provocations” and that it will “maintain a full readiness posture in order to respond immediately to any type of provocation”
General Staff Department criticizes the deployment of THAAD * “Tangible contingency plans will be carried out”	July 11	
	July 13	Decision reached to deploy THAAD to Seongju, Gyeongbuk
Statement by CPRF spokesperson criticizes deployment of THAAD * “It is a diabolical and impulsive move to rid of our precious nuclear assets”	July 14	
	July 15	MND warns North Korea to “immediately cease their arrogant and imprudent threats, both verbal and physical”
Launches three ballistic missiles into the East Sea * Presumed as one Scud missile and two Rodong-1 missiles	July 19	
KCNA reports Strategic Forces Hwasong Artillery Unit’s training exercise of ballistic rocket launch * “Preemptive strikes to South Korea’s ports and airfields within the operational zone” “Test conducted specifically for detonation controls of nuclear warheads”	July 20	
	July 24	Installation of artificial reefs near the NLL * Prior notice sent to the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) and North Korea
Naval fleet in the West Sea criticizes the artificial reef near the NLL * “We must thoroughly repress the enemies’ activities in the West Sea that are gradually expanding and strengthening their military force”	July 25	
Launches two Rodong-1 missiles (presumably) into the East Sea * One missile explodes immediately after launch, the other lands within Japan’s exclusive economic zone (EEZ) after travelling approximately 1,000 km	August 3	
MOFA spokesperson criticizes U.S. strategic assets * “Will not just idly watch while there are existing nuclear threats and intimidation”	August 17	
Statement by CPRF spokesperson criticizes UFG training exercises * “Do not act recklessly without proper understanding of the strategic structure of the Korean Peninsula”	August 21	
General Staff Department spokesperson criticizes UFG exercise * “Maintain an aggressive military posture at all times in order to ensure preemptive retaliation”	August 22	Starts the UFG exercise (~9. 1.)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
CPRF spokesperson delivers criticisms against the 8-25 Agreement * "If (South Korea) forgets the lessons learned from the incident in August and decides to provoke the North, we will completely wipe out the rebels through a massive war on unification"	August 23	
Fires one SLBM off the coast of Sinpo * Travels roughly 500 km and falls in Japan's air defense identification zone	August 24	
Military commander at Panmunjom warns that "any type of provocation that occurs at Panmunjom will not be tolerated and can be expected to be met with immediate retaliation"	August 27	
White paper for the Korean People's Army (KPA) Panmunjom Mission criticizes UFG exercise	September 2	
	September 4	"North Korean Human Rights Act" is passed and enforced
Fires three ballistic missiles into the East Sea * Travels roughly 1,000 km and falls in Japan's air defense identification zone	September 5	
Conducts fifth nuclear test (09:30) Statement by the nuclear weapon research facility states they have conducted "final inspections and tests on the structure, operation, performance and force of standardized nuclear warheads"	September 9	Convenes National Security Council (NCS) Statement by the government strongly condemns North Korean nuclear tests JCS announces the Korea Massive Punishment and Retaliation (KMPR) plan
KCNA reports ground expulsion test of a new high-powered missile engine * Kim Jong-un reveals intention to "obtain geostationary satellites within a few years"	September 20	
	September 21	U.S. deploys B-1B bomber to the Korean Peninsula
General Staff Department spokesperson criticizes ROK's military contingency plans * "The nuclear missiles we fire shall turn Seoul, where the Blue House and government bodies are situated, to ashes"	September 22	
Foreign Affairs Minister Ri Su-yong gives speech to the UN General Assembly * "(North Korea) will continue to build up its nuclear strength in both quantity and quality"	September 24	
	September 30	Decision made to deploy THAAD to Seongju Country Club, Gyeongbuk
	October 1	President Park recommends North Korean soldiers and civilians to come to ROK during her commemoration speech on Armed Forces Day
Rodong Newspaper criticizes commemoration speech for Armed Forces Day * "(South Korea) is insulting our dignity and instigating defection"	October 3	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	October 10	ROK-U.S. combined maritime training, a joint drill among naval forces called the "Invincible Spirit" (through October 15)
Launches mid-range Musudan missile (presumably) in Pyongyang * Presumed to have ended in failure	October 15	
Launches mid-range Musudan missile (presumably) in Pyongyang * Presumed to have ended in failure	October 20	
Report by the KCNA threatens to strike ROK's methods of psychological warfare * "(South Korea) mustn't meddle with us in our faces"	October 29	
KCNA reports Kim Jong-un's visit to the Special Operations Squadron * "Eliminating the foul beings of the Blue House, puppet government and key military authorities is the primary mission"	November 4	ROK-U.S.-UK conduct combined strategic exercise called "Invincible Shield" (through November 10)
KCNA reports Kim Jong-un's visit to Kalido and Jangjedo islands of the West Sea * "The newly reorganized plans for artillery strike on Yeonpyeongdo Island is authorized"	November 13	Military declares it will "retaliate firmly against provocations"
Spokesperson for the Chosun Asia-Pacific Peace Committee criticizes ROK-Japan General Security of Military Information Agreement (GSOMIA)	November 17	
	November 23	ROK-Japan conclude GSOMIA
MOFA spokesperson criticizes the conclusion of ROK-Japan GSOMIA	November 25	
	November 30	UN Security Council adopts resolution 2321
MOFA spokesperson criticizes the UN Security Council resolution * "It will lead to even stronger self-defensive contingency plans"	December 1	
KCNA reports Kim Jong-un witnessed concentrated artillery strike exercises of the Frontline Artillery Corps * "Including Seoul itself, the strikes will also aim at the main frontline and the direction of support fire as well as military targets and government bodies"	December 2	Government announces unilateral sanctions against North Korea * Financial sanctions imposed on 36 officials and personnel as well as 35 agencies and organizations
Spokesperson for the CPRF Policy Department claims there is "potential for North Korea invasion and war provocations by the South" * "A cunning and deceitful strategy to suppress the impeachment of President Park and redirect the public opinion to security issues"	December 3	

## North Korea's Infiltrations and Local Provocations against the ROK

### Status of Infiltrations and Local Provocations by Year

Category	Total	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010-2014	2015	2016
Total	3,094	405	1,340	406	228	222	241	220	26	6
Infiltrations	1,977	386	1,011	311	167	63	16	21	2	0
Local Provocations	1,117	19	329	95	61	159	225	199	24	6

\* 2016 is until November 30

### Chronicle of Infiltrations and Local Provocations (December 1, 2014 - November 30, 2016)

Date	Descriptions
December 5, 2014	Enemy patrol boat violates the NLL west of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
February 19	One North Korean iron ship violates the NLL east of Dokdo Island in the East Sea
April 21, 2015	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL north of Baengnyeongdo Island in the West Sea
May 16	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL west of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
June 11	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL north of Baengnyeongdo Island in the West Sea
June 11	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL northeast of Socheongdo Island in the West Sea
June 12	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL southeast of Socheongdo Island in the West Sea
June 16	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL northwest of Baengnyeongdo Island in the West Sea
June 23	Enemy patrol boat violates the NLL northwest of Baengnyeongdo Island in the West Sea
June 30	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL west of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
July 2	Enemy troops violate the MDL at Cheolwon, Gangwon
July 11	Enemy troops violate the MDL at Cheolwon, Gangwon
August 4	Enemy troops conduct mine-laying in Paju, Gyeonggi
August 20	Enemy troops fire howitzers and direct fire weapons to the south of MDL
August 22	Enemy small UAV violates the MDL in the forward area of Hwacheon
August 23	Enemy small UAV violates the MDL in the forward area of Hwacheon
August 24	Enemy small UAV violates the MDL in the forward area of Hwacheon (twice)
August 31	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL northeast of Baengnyeongdo Island in the West Sea
September 8	Enemy patrol boat violates the NLL southeast of Socheongdo Island in the West Sea
September 25	Enemy patrol boat violates the NLL west of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
October 24	Enemy patrol boat violates the NLL northeast of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
November 30	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL northeast of Socheongdo Island in the West Sea

Date	Descriptions
December 14	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL north of Baengnyeongdo in the West Sea
December 14	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL north of Baengnyeongdo Island in the West Sea
January 13, 2016	Enemy small UAV violates the MDL in the forward area of Munsan, Gyeonggi
February 8	One North Korean tug boat violates the NLL west of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
February 8	Enemy armed patrol boat violates the NLL southeast of Socheongdo Island in the West Sea
April 10	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL west of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
May 27	Enemy patrol boat and fishing boat violate the NLL west of Yeonpyeongdo Island in the West Sea
June 8	One North Korean fishing boat violates the NLL east of Geojin in the East Sea

### Detailed Status of Infiltrations and Local Provocations by Year and Type

Category	Total	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010-2014	2015	2016
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>
Infiltrations	Direct	1,759	381	990	300	38	50	0	0	0
	Indirect	179	0	0	0	127	13	16	21	2
	South Korean defectors to NK or those abducted by North Korea sent as spy agents	39	5	21	11	2	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>
Local Provocations	Contact area provocations	507	7	300	51	45	51	42	7	4
	Contact waters provocations	559	2	22	28	12	107	180	188	15
	Aerial provocations	51	10	7	16	4	1	3	4	5
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>24</b>

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

### ROK Armed Forces Joint Exercise and Training

Name	Type	Purpose	Descriptions
Taegeuk Exercise	Theater-level command post exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop theater operations execution capability of the ROK JCS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise operations execution procedures to prepare for various threats caused by changes in operational environment</li> </ul>
Hoguk Training	Operational command-level field training exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop joint operation execution capability and force management capability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational plan execution training in preparation for local provocations and full-scale war</li> <li>• Application exercise of operational execution procedure caused by changes in operational environment</li> </ul>
Comprehensive Rear Area Training (Hwarang Training)	Integrated civil-government-military-police defense training by area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gain proficiency in wartime and peacetime operational plan execution procedures</li> <li>• Enhance local residents' security awareness</li> <li>• Check the integrated civil-government-military-police defense posture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations to prepare for infiltrations and local provocations</li> <li>• Wartime transition</li> <li>• Operations to prepare for a full-scale war</li> </ul>

Appendix 12

## International Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements

### Countries that Have Concluded International Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements (MOUs) with the ROK: 34 Countries

As of December 2016

Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in
U.S.	June 1988	Thailand	November 1991	Spain	March 1992	Indonesia	October 1995
UK	September 1993	Philippines	May 1994	Israel	August 1995	Romania	November 1997
Canada	May 1996	Germany	November 1997	Russia	November 1997	Vietnam	August 2001
Netherlands	June 1999	Turkey	November 1999	Venezuela	December 1999	Pakistan	May 2006
Australia	August 2001	Bangladesh	January 2004	India	September 2005	Ecuador	January 2010
Ukraine	December 2006	Colombia	May 2008	Egypt	December 2009	Norway	September 2010
Uzbekistan	February 2010	Peru	June 2010	UAE	September 2010	Czech Republic	August 2015
Denmark	May 2011	Poland	May 2014	Chile	August 2015		
Finland	June 2016	Hungary	July 2016	France	August 2016		

### Status of Other Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements

As of December 2016

Category	Agreements for International Technological Cooperation (12 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, Indonesia, Singapore	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



## Joint Communiqué of the 47<sup>th</sup> ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting

November 2, 2015, Seoul

1. The 47<sup>th</sup> Republic of Korea (ROK) and United States (U.S.) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Seoul on November 2, 2015. ROK Minister of National Defense Han Min-woo and U.S. Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. Before the SCM, ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lee Sun-jin and the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Joseph F. Dunford Jr. presided over the 40<sup>th</sup> ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) on November 1, 2015.
2. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the commitment of ROK and U.S. presidents to continue building 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 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America,” and the 2015 Joint Fact Sheet titled “The Republic of Korea-United States Alliance: Shared Values, New Frontiers.” They also reaffirmed that the scope and level of alliance cooperation should continue being broadened and deepened by strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula and enhancing cooperation on regional and global security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as reflected in the “ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation Guidelines” signed at the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM in 2010. Against this background, the minister and the secretary noted that the efforts of the “Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD)” would significantly advance alliance objectives by providing high-level political oversight and coordinating and integrating various defense consultation mechanisms between ROK and the United States. Consequently, they decided to pursue more active bilateral security consultation centered around the KIDD in the future.
3. The minister and the secretary reiterated the firm view of both ROK and the United States that North Korea’s policies and actions, including its United Nations-proscribed 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. In this regard, the minister and the secretary reaffirmed the commitments set forth in the “2015 Republic of Korea and United States of America Joint Statement on North Korea.” The minister and the secretary condemned North Korea’s test launch of an underwater ballistic missile from a submarine on May 8 (local time) as a clear violation of numerous UN Security Council resolutions. The minister and the secretary also expressed grave concern over North Korea’s recently expressed intent to conduct a long-range missile launch or nuclear test. The minister and the secretary 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 resolution Nos. 1718, 1874, 2087 and 2094. They also urged North Korea to immediately cease all activities related to its nuclear programs, including its nuclear activities at Yongbyon, such as its operation of a 5MW graphite moderated reactor, uranium enrichment, and construction of a light water reactor, and to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. The minister and the secretary also reaffirmed that ROK and the United States would continue to cooperate closely in implementing fully all UN Security Council resolutions concerning North Korea.
4. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the two nation’s mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the alliance to defend ROK through a robust combined defense posture, and to enhance mutual security based on 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 unstable security environment since North Korea’s sinking of ROKS Cheonan and shelling of Yeonpyeongdo Island in 2010, its long-

range missile launches in April and December 2012, its third nuclear test in February 2013, and its DMZ provocations in August 2015. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed that any North Korean aggression or military provocation would not be tolerated, and that ROK and the United States would work shoulder to shoulder to demonstrate their combined resolve. They also reaffirmed that 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 that the combined forces have sufficient capabilities to guarantee the security of ROK. The secretary reiterated the U.S.' firm and unwavering commitment to the defense of ROK using the U.S. forces and capabilities positioned on the Korean Peninsula and those available worldwide. In particular, the minister and the secretary reaffirmed that the rotational deployment of U.S. forces with complete combat capabilities demonstrate the U.S. defense commitment to the security of ROK and also contribute to enhancing ROK-U.S. combined defense posture on the peninsula. The secretary also reiterated the U.S.' commitment to maintaining the current level of U.S. military personnel in ROK and to enhancing combat readiness.

5. The minister and the secretary assessed that the two countries successfully deterred, through close collaboration, further provocations following the North Korean DMZ provocations in August and stably managed the situation. Both countries remain committed to responding jointly and firmly to any future North Korean provocations. The minister and the secretary noted that the two militaries are continuing to develop military plans related to a range of crisis situations on the Korean Peninsula to ensure an effective response by the alliance. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the need to continue promoting combined exercises and training events and to enhance their two countries' 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 ROK and North Korean military forces and preventing military tension for more than sixty 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 providing and strengthening the extended deterrence for ROK using the full range of military capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, and conventional strike and missile defense capabilities. The minister and the secretary noted with appreciation the formation of ROK-U.S. Deterrence Strategy Committee (DSC), whose remit is to ensure that the extended deterrence for ROK remains credible, capable, and enduring so as to enhance the deterrence and response capabilities of the alliance against North Korea's nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and ballistic missile threats, and to promote information sharing and interoperability. In addition, the minister and the secretary assessed that the Tailored Deterrence Strategy Table Top Exercise (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 minister and secretary decided to continue to develop further the policies and procedures for implementing the Tailored Deterrence Strategy. ROK and the United States are committed to maintaining close consultation on deterrence matters to achieve a tailored deterrence against key North Korean threats and to maximize its deterrent effects. The minister and the secretary noted with appreciation that the two militaries have completed the organization of a ROK-U.S. Combined Division in wartime, with a functioning combined staff during the Armistice, and shared an understanding that the Combined Division would serve to enhance the combined combat posture. Assessing that the bilateral counterfire capability certification plan has been completed, the minister and the secretary reaffirmed the commitment to maintaining U.S. counterfire forces in their current location north of the Han River until ROK forces' counterfire capability has been certified. Upon certification, the U.S. counterfire forces are to relocate to Camp Humphreys. The minister reaffirmed that ROK is continuing to develop ROK counterfire forces capable of executing the mission during the early phases of a war by around the year 2020.
7. The minister and the secretary approved the implementation guidance on the "Concept and Principles of ROK-U.S. Alliance Comprehensive Counter-missile Operations (4D Operational Concept)" to detect, disrupt, destroy and defend against North Korean missile threats, including nuclear, chemical and biological warheads, and pledged to cooperate on the systematic implementation of the guidance. The minister reaffirmed that ROK is seeking 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 North Korean nuclear and missile threats, as well as being interoperable with alliance systems. The minister and the secretary also decided to enhance information sharing on the North Korean missile threats. ROK and the United States are committed to maintaining close consultations to develop comprehensive alliance capabilities to counter North Korean nuclear, other WMD and ballistic missile threats.

8. The minister and the secretary pledged that ROK and the United States would continue to enhance close cooperation between the parties to the alliance to address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including peacekeeping operations, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief. Additionally, the minister and the secretary emphasized that ROK and the United States are continuously developing joint response capabilities through ROK-U.S. Able Response exercise against the various biological threats that may arise on the Korean Peninsula, and have decided to further strengthen cooperation in the future. The secretary praised ROK's continuous endeavors to promote peace and stability in the international community, including its counter-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden, UN peacekeeping operations in Lebanon and South Sudan, as well as the activities of the Korea Disaster Relief Team in combating Ebola in Sierra Leone. The minister and the secretary shared an understanding that the announcements of ROK and the U.S. governments at the Leaders' Summit on peacekeeping would contribute to enhancing the UN's peacekeeping capabilities. At the summit, ROK pledged to deploy a future engineering unit and to provide level-two hospital equipment to peacekeeping operations in Africa. The United States announced that it intends to work with the UN to double the number of U.S. military staff officers serving in UN missions, offer logistical support, conduct engineering projects and build the UN's capacity. The minister praised the United States for demonstrating global leadership on addressing global security challenges, such as efforts to counter ISIL while the secretary expressed appreciation for ROK Government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).
9. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the need to strengthen cooperation regarding the space and cyberspace domains, and to promote the security of critical infrastructures including information and space systems. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the importance of strengthening mission assurance for space capabilities. To that end they emphasized cooperation in Space Situational Awareness exercises, including the related table top exercises, and space operator training. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the efforts of ROK-U.S. Cyber Cooperation Working Group to enhance military cyberspace collaboration and decided that the two militaries would take steps to further cooperate on cyberspace and enhance the alliance's capacity to address challenges in cyberspace. The efforts are to include Alliance joint cyber training, exercises, and enhanced cyber military education.
10. The minister and the secretary received a report on the results of ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting from the Commander of ROK-U.S. CFC, General Curtis M. Scaparrotti, which highlighted the fact that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to "Fight Tonight" and is prepared to respond effectively to any provocation, instability or aggression.
11. The minister and the secretary endorsed and signed the "Conditions-based Operational Control (OPCON) Transition Plan" (COT-P) in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea and the Department of Defense of the United States of America regarding the Implementation of a Conditions-Based Approach to the Transition of Wartime Operational Control," which was signed at the 46<sup>th</sup> SCM. The minister and the secretary decided to implement the COT-P faithfully in order to ensure a stable transition to wartime OPCON at the proper time.
12. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed that the return of the camps and relocation of the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) are in the interests of ROK and the United States and pledged to work together closely to complete these efforts successfully. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the commitment to strive together for timely completion of the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP) while minimizing any challenges associated with relocation. The two also decided to continue efforts to consult closely on camp return issues through the Joint Environmental Assessment Procedure (JEAP).

13. The minister and the secretary shared their understanding that the “Trilateral Information Sharing Arrangement concerning the Nuclear and Missile Threats Posed by North Korea among the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea, the Ministry of Defense of Japan and the Department of Defense of the United States of America,” signed in December 2014, enhances mutual understanding and cooperation between the three sides on the North Korean nuclear and missile threats and should also increase their deterrence capabilities. In this regard, the minister and the secretary reaffirmed the need to promote practical trilateral defense cooperation based on the information sharing arrangement as well as through regular trilateral defense consultations, such as the Defense Trilateral Talks (DTT).
14. The minister and the secretary assessed that defense cost-sharing contributes to strengthening combined defense capabilities on the Korean Peninsula. Secretary Carter offered his appreciation of ROK’s contributions to a stable stationing environment for the USFK. Both sides noted with appreciation the efforts to implement faithfully the system improvements that were adopted last year to enhance transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Special Measures Agreement (SMA), and the commitment to ensuring the faithful implementation thereof.
15. With a view to strengthening coordination in ROK-U.S. defense technology strategy and cooperation, the minister and the secretary decided to establish a strategic level Defense Technology Strategy and Cooperation Group co-chaired by the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Department of Defense and the Department of State, with participation by other relevant agencies. Through this group, the two sides will work together more closely on their defense technology strategy and cooperation agenda.
16. Secretary Carter expressed his sincere appreciation to Minister Han for the courtesy and hospitality extended to him and his delegation by ROK government, and for the excellent arrangements that contributed to the success of the meeting. The minister and the secretary affirmed that the discussions held during the 47<sup>th</sup> SCM and the 40<sup>th</sup> MCM contributed substantively to strengthening 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 48<sup>th</sup> SCM in Washington, D.C. at a mutually convenient time in 2016.

## Joint Communiqué of the 48<sup>th</sup> ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting

October 20, 2016, Washington D.C.

1. The 48<sup>th</sup> United States (U.S.) and Republic of Korea (ROK) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Washington D.C. on October 20, 2016. The U.S. Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter and ROK Minister of National Defense Han Min-woo led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. On October 13, the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph F. Dunford Jr., and the Chairman of the Republic of Korea Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lee Sun-jin, presided over the 41<sup>st</sup> ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM).
2. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the commitment of 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 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Alliance between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America” and the 2015 Joint Fact Sheet titled “Republic of Korea-United States Alliance: Shared Values, New Frontiers.” They also reaffirmed that the scope and level of alliance cooperation should continue to be broadened and deepened by strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula and enhancing cooperation on regional and global security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as reflected in the “ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation Guidelines” signed at the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM in 2010. Against this background, the minister and the secretary noted that the efforts of the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) would significantly advance alliance objectives by providing high-level policy oversight and coordinating and integrating various defense consultative mechanisms between the United States and the Republic of Korea. At the conclusion of the SCM, the minister and the secretary signed a revised KIDD Terms of Reference (TOR) to support the existing crisis coordination and decision-making mechanisms, such as the SCM and MCM, as appropriate.
3. The minister and the secretary condemned in the strongest possible terms North Korea’s unprecedented number of nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches this year—including its fourth and fifth nuclear tests, as well as its short-range, medium-range, intermediate-range, long-range, and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launches—as a destabilizing factor for the region and as clear violations of numerous United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions. The minister and the secretary reiterated the firm view of the United States and the Republic of Korea that North Korea’s policies and actions, including its UN Security Council-proscribed nuclear and ballistic missile programs and proliferation activities, pose an increasingly serious threat to regional stability and global security, as well as to the integrity of the global nonproliferation regime. In this regard, the minister and the secretary reaffirmed the commitments set forth in the “2015 Republic of Korea and United States of America Joint Statement on North Korea.” The minister and the secretary 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 resolution Nos. 1718, 1874, 2087, 2094, and 2270. They also urged North Korea to cease all activities related to its nuclear and ballistic missile programs immediately and to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs as well as other existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner. The minister and the secretary also reaffirmed that ROK and the U.S. would continue to cooperate closely to implement fully all UN Security Council resolutions concerning North Korea and lead active international efforts to create an environment in which North Korea has no other choice but to denuclearize.
4. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the two nations’ mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the alliance to defend ROK through a robust combined defense posture, as well as to enhance mutual security based

on ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. The minister and the secretary expressed their great confidence in the strength of ROK-U.S. alliance and the U.S. extended deterrent to continue to deter North Korean aggression and preserve stability on the Korean Peninsula and throughout the wider region. 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 following North Korea's fourth and fifth nuclear tests, and the multiple ballistic missile launches conducted under the Kim Jong-un regime. In light of North Korea's continued provocations, the minister and the secretary agreed, within the context of the 2+2 Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group, to examine the options for taking additional steps to further strengthen the extended deterrence capabilities in order to dispel any doubts North Korea may have about the resolve of the alliance. They further expressed their determination to maintain close alliance coordination in responding to any more potential provocations.

5. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed that no North Korean aggression or military provocation will be tolerated and that ROK and the U.S. will work shoulder-to-shoulder to demonstrate our combined resolve. They also reaffirmed that 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 the combined forces have sufficient capabilities to ensure the security of ROK. The secretary reiterated the U.S.'s firm and unwavering commitment to the defense of ROK using the U.S. forces and capabilities positioned on the Korean Peninsula and those available worldwide. The secretary also reiterated the commitment to maintaining the current level of U.S. military personnel in ROK and to enhancing combat readiness.
6. The secretary reaffirmed the continued U.S. commitment to provide an extended deterrence for ROK using the full range of military capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. The secretary also reiterated the long-standing U.S. policy that any attack on the United States or its allies will be defeated, and that any use of nuclear weapons will be met with an effective and overwhelming response. The minister and the secretary are committed to ensuring that the extended deterrence for ROK remains credible, capable, and enduring by continuing to enhance alliance deterrence measures and capabilities in response to the increasing North Korean nuclear, WMD, and ballistic missile threat and by continuing to promote information-sharing and interoperability. The minister also highlighted the increased understanding and confidence in the U.S. extended deterrence based on the multiple deployments of strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula this year, as well as the B-52, Ground-Based Interceptor (GBI) Launchpad, and Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile demonstrations earlier this year at the Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. The minister and the secretary also praised the work of the Deterrence Strategy Committee (DSC) in signing the 4D (detect, defend, disrupt, and destroy) Concepts and Principles Implementation Guidelines (CPIG), which will strengthen the alliance's counter-missile strategy in the wake of a growing North Korean ballistic missile threat. The minister and the secretary are committed to continue to develop policies and procedures to increase the execution capabilities of both the 4D CPIG and the tailored deterrence strategy (TDS). The Republic of Korea and the United States are committed to maintaining close consultation on deterrence matters to establish a tailored deterrence against key North Korean threats and to maximize its deterrent effects.
7. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed their commitment to the deployment of the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery to U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) on the Korean Peninsula. They noted that North Korea's nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches reinforce the necessity of the alliance's decision to enhance its missile defense capabilities significantly. The minister and the secretary emphasized the military effectiveness of THAAD and reaffirmed that the system is aimed solely at defending ROK against North Korean missile threats and will not be directed towards any third-party nations. The minister and the secretary pledged to take appropriate measures to ensure that the THAAD deployment process continues to move forward without delay.
8. The minister and the secretary also decided to enhance information-sharing on the North Korean missile threat. The Republic of Korea 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. The minister reaffirmed that the Republic of Korea is seeking to develop its own kill-chain and Korean Air and Missile De-

fense (KAMD) systems by the mid-2020s. These systems represent a critical military capability for responding to North Korean nuclear and missile threats and are to be interoperable with various alliance systems, including Patriot and THAAD. To this end, the Republic of Korea will continue to invest in its capabilities to detect, defend, disrupt, and destroy North Korean nuclear and missile threats.

9. The minister and the secretary praised the close coordination between the Republic of Korea and the United States in response to the evolving North Korean threat. Both countries remain committed to responding jointly and firmly to any future North Korean aggression or military provocation. The minister and the secretary noted that the two militaries are continuing to develop military plans related to a range of crisis situations on the Korean Peninsula to ensure an effective response by the alliance. 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 Republic of Korea and North Korean military forces and preventing military tension for more than 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. The minister and the secretary decided to increase ROK-U.S. naval cooperation to respond to increased North Korean maritime provocations, including the submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) test launches. To this end, the minister and the secretary committed to consider various cooperation measures to expand the scope and execution of ROK-U.S. naval training events, including combined ballistic missile defense and anti-submarine exercises, and to increase information-sharing through strengthened staff coordination.
10. The minister and the secretary pledged that the Republic of Korea and the United States would continue to enhance close cooperation within the alliance to address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including peacekeeping operations, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, regional security cooperation initiatives, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The secretary praised ROK's efforts to promote peace and stability around the world, including ROK's \$255 million pledge for capacity building in support of socio-economic development in Afghanistan and the Afghan National Security Forces, subject to domestic procedures, and ROK's contributions to global efforts to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL), to counter-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden, and to UN peacekeeping operations (PKO). The secretary also praised ROK's commitment to increasing humanitarian contributions by \$100 million, subject to domestic procedures, and expressed appreciation for ROK Government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). The minister and the secretary applauded the efforts of ROK-U.S. Counter Proliferation Working Group (CPWG) to enhance the alliance's combined capability to prevent the acquisition and/or use of WMD and, if necessary, to respond to and mitigate threats posed by WMD.
11. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the need to strengthen cooperation in the space and cyberspace domains, and to promote the security of critical infrastructure, including information and space systems. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the importance of strengthening mission assurance for space capabilities and enhancing cooperation in Space Situational Awareness and the Space Cooperation table-top exercise (TTX). The minister and the secretary affirmed the importance of greater cooperation in cyberspace to improve the alliance's capacity to address challenges in this domain. They noted the significance of ROK-U.S. Cyber Cooperation Working Group (CCWG) and its efforts to create a ROK-U.S. Cyber Task Force to study how the Republic of Korea and the United States can better synchronize and enhance our combined cooperation in cyberspace within the alliance construct. They decided that both countries would continue to receive updates on the progress of this study through regular bilateral engagements and continue to explore new opportunities to strengthen our ability to respond to cyber threats. The minister and the secretary are also committed to advancing ROK-U.S. cooperation in science and technology under the auspices of the Defense Technological and Industrial Cooperation Committee (DTICC) to identify new and innovative means of countering the North Korean threat, including collaboration in robotics and autonomous technologies.

12. The minister and the secretary received a report on the results of ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting from the commander of ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), Gen. Vincent Brooks, which highlighted that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to “Fight Tonight” and is prepared to respond effectively to any provocation, instability, or aggression.
13. The minister and the secretary affirmed that preparation for the conditions-based operational control (OPCON) transition is progressing according to the “Conditions-based OPCON Transition Plan” (COT-P), which was signed at the 47<sup>th</sup> SCM. They pledged to continue implementing the COT-P faithfully in order to ensure a stable transition to wartime OPCON at the proper time.
14. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed that the return of the camps and relocation of the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) are in the interests of the Republic of Korea and the United States and pledged to work together closely to complete these efforts successfully. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed their commitment to strive together for the timely completion of the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP). The minister and the secretary applauded the progress made in the force relocation process, noting that the first move of U.S. combat forces to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys (USAG-H) occurred this year and that both the USFK and 8<sup>th</sup> Army Headquarters at USAG-H are planned to be in place there in 2017. The two also decided to continue efforts to consult closely on camp return issues through the joint environmental assessment procedure (JEAP).
15. The minister and the secretary shared understanding of the importance of trilateral defense cooperation among the Republic of Korea, the United States, and Japan in the face of North Korean nuclear and missile threats. The minister and the secretary concurred that the missile warning exercise, PACIFIC DRAGON, conducted in June 2016, contributed to increasing their information-sharing capabilities against the North Korean nuclear and missile threat. The minister and the secretary lauded the trilateral diplomatic and defense coordination that took place swiftly after multiple North Korean provocative actions this year, including the January and September nuclear tests. The minister and the secretary reaffirmed the need to continue to promote and expand practical trilateral defense cooperation through regular trilateral defense consultations, such as the defense trilateral talks (DTT).
16. The minister and the secretary assessed that the sharing of defense costs contributes to strengthening combined defense capabilities on the Korean Peninsula. Secretary Carter expressed his appreciation of ROK’s contributions to a stable stationing environment for the USFK.
17. The minister and the secretary praised the inaugural meeting of the Defense Technology Strategy and Cooperation Group (DTSCG) in July 2016. The DTSCG enables the two sides to work together to advance policy and strategic discussion on technology security, foreign policy, and defense technology cooperation in support of ROK-U.S. alliance.
18. Minister Han expressed his sincere appreciation to Secretary Carter 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 minister and the secretary affirmed that the discussions held during the 48<sup>th</sup> SCM and the 41<sup>st</sup> MCM contributed substantively to strengthening 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 49<sup>th</sup> SCM in Seoul at a mutually convenient time in 2017.



## Defense Cooperation Agreements with Other Countries<sup>1)</sup>

As of November 2016

Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in
Germany	May 1994	Uzbekistan	June 2008	Peru	October 2011	Czech Republic	February 2015
Canada	May 1995	Japan	April 2009	Australia	December 2011	Colombia	March 2015
Israel	August 1995	Sweden	July 2009	Thailand	March 2012	Bulgaria	May 2015
Russia	November 1996	Jordan (treaty)	October 2009	China	July 2012	Turkmenistan	May 2015
Turkey	November 1999	Singapore	December 2009	Saudi Arabia (treaty)	February 2013	Paraguay	January 2016
Mongolia	December 1999	Lithuania	February 2010	Indonesia (treaty)	October 2013	Ethiopia	May 2016
Kuwait	November 2004	India	September 2010	Philippines	October 2013	Uganda	May 2016
Brazil (treaty)	March 2006	Kazakhstan	September 2010	Poland (treaty)	October 2013	Ecuador	July 2016
Ukraine	September 2006	Vietnam	October 2010	Azerbaijan	December 2013		
UAE (treaty)	November 2006	Romania	October 2010	New Zealand	May 2014		
Spain	December 2006	Gabon	October 2011	Qatar (treaty)	November 2014		

- 1) Significance: This is a document of the basic agreement for promoting mutual defense cooperation, stating comprehensive provisions such as cooperation principles, sectors, and methods, etc.  
Content: Cooperation principles (mutual reciprocity, etc.), cooperation scope (military information, military personnel exchanges, defense industry, logistics, etc.), administrative details (cost burden, effect, etc.)

## International Disarmament, Non-proliferation Agreements, and Organizations

As of November 2016

	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"> <li>• One of six committees of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) to discuss issues concerning disarmament and international security</li> <li>• Recommends 50-60 draft resolutions per year to the UNGA, mostly adopted by the UNGA</li> <li>• Composed of all UN member states</li> </ul>
	UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)	193 (January 1952)	South Korea (September 1991) North Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carries out an in-depth review of the three major issues concerning disarmament and non-proliferation and submits a report to the upcoming UNGA</li> <li>• A deliberative body to draw consensus in the international community, directions and principles concerning major issues</li> <li>• Composed of UN member states</li> </ul>
	Conference on Disarmament (CD)	65 (March 1962)	South Korea (June 1996) North Korea (June 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only multilateral disarmament negotiation body in the international community</li> <li>• Majority of key disarmament-related multilateral treaties created through negotiations in the CD</li> <li>• Not a direct organization under the UNGA, it is operated by a regular UN budget and independently decides its agendas and standing rules</li> <li>• Submits an annual report to the UNGA</li> </ul>
Nuclear	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)	191 (March 1970)	South Korea (April 1975) North Korea (December 1985) * Withdrew in January 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents the proliferation of nuclear weapons and promotes the peaceful use of atomic energy</li> </ul>
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	168 (July 1957)	South Korea (August 1957) North Korea (June 1974) * Withdrew in June 1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carries out international cooperation initiatives to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy and prevent its transfer for military purposes</li> </ul>
	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	183 (Not effectuated yet)	South Korea (September 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All-out prohibition of nuclear tests in all areas, including underground, underwater, air and space to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons</li> </ul>
Missiles	Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	138 (November 2002)	South Korea (November 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary international norms to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles (not legally binding as of yet)</li> <li>• Bans support for ballistic missile development plans by states which have the potential to develop or acquire WMD</li> </ul>
Biological and Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	175 (March 1975)	South Korea (June 1987) North Korea (March 1987)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons (agents and toxins)</li> </ul>

	Category	Number of Member States (year of effectuation or establishment)	Joined by South/ North Korea	Descriptions
Biological and Chemical Weapons	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	192 (April 1997)	South Korea (April 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All-out prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons</li> <li>Stipulates that all member states should destroy all chemical weapons in their possession within 10 years of joining the CWC</li> <li>If inevitable, the deadline could be extended by five additional years</li> </ul>
	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	192 (May 1997)	South Korea (April 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An executive body to verify and inspect member states on their implementing CWC obligations</li> </ul>
Conventional Weapons	The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	130 (June 2013)	South Korea (June 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contribution to world peace and security by preventing illegal trading of conventional weapons and their appropriation</li> <li>Prescribes matters related to international trading of conventional weapons</li> </ul>
	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	123 (December 1983)	South Korea Protocols I & II (May 2001) Protocol V (January 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>- Protocol I: Prohibits the use of fragmentary ammunitions that are non-detectable by X-rays</li> <li>- Protocol II: Prohibits or restricts the use of mines, booby traps, etc.</li> <li>- Protocol III: Prohibits and restricts the use of incendiary weapons</li> <li>- Protocol IV: Prohibits the use of blinding laser weapons</li> <li>- Protocol V: Regulates the explosive remnants of war</li> </ul>
	United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)	193 (December 1991)	South Korea (March 1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All member states should register data on their imports and exports records and possessions of conventional arms at the UN</li> <li>Aims to share information on the transfer of conventional arms and promote transparency in armaments, thereby contributing to confidence building</li> </ul>
Multilateral Export Control System	Zangger Committee (ZC)	39 (August 1974)	South Korea (October 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Only NPT member states are allowed to join the ZC</li> </ul>
	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	48 (January 1978)	South Korea (October 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An export control regime concerning nuclear materials, equipment and technology</li> <li>Non-NPT member states may join the NSG</li> <li>Controls exports to all non-nuclear powers regardless of their NPT membership</li> <li>Controls exports of nuclear power-related dual-use items and technology</li> </ul>
	Australia Group (AG)	42 (April 1985)	South Korea (October 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An export control regime to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons-related items and technology on states of concern</li> </ul>
	Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	35 (April 1987)	South Korea (March 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A regime to control exports and transfer of rockets that carry WMD, UAVs, and related equipment and technology</li> </ul>
	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)	41 (July 1996)	South Korea (July 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An export control regime concerning conventional weapons and dual-use items and technology</li> </ul>
Prevention of WMD Proliferation	Proliferation Security Initiatives (PSI)	105 (June 2003)	South Korea (May 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>

## ROK Overseas Deployments

**Total of 1,104 personnel deployed to 13 countries**

As of November 30, 2016

		Category		Current No. of Personnel	Region	Initial Deployment	Rotation Cycle
UN PKO	Unit-based	Dongmyeong Unit in Lebanon		329	Tyre	July 2007	8 months
		Hanbit Unit in South Sudan		293	Bor	March 2013	
	Individual-based	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)		7	Srinagar	November 1994	1 year
		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)		1	Abidjan	July 2009	
		UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)		4	Laayoune	July 2009	
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>647</b>			
Multinational Peace Operations	Unit-based	Cheonghae Unit		302	Gulf of Aden	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)	Coordination officers	2	Djibouti	December 2003	
		U.S. Central Command	Coordination group	2	Florida	November 2001	
		U.S. Africa Command	Coordination officers	1	Stuttgart	March 2016	
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>311</b>			
Defense Cooperation Activities	Unit-based	Akh Unit in the UAE		146	Al Ain	January 2011	8 months
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>146</b>			
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,104</b>			

Appendix 18

## Changes in Enlisted Servicemembers Salaries

Unit: won

Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First	Private	Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First	Private
1970	900	800	700	600	1994	11,700	10,400	9,300	8,400
1971	1,030	920	800	690	1995	12,100	10,700	9,600	8,700
1972	1,200	1,050	900	800	1996	12,700	11,200	10,100	9,100
1973	Freeze				1997	13,300	11,800	10,600	9,600
1974	1,560	1,370	1,170	1,040	1998	Freeze			
1975	Freeze				1999	Freeze			
1976	2,260	1,990	1,700	1,510	2000	13,700	12,200	10,900	9,900
1977	2,890	2,540	2,170	1,930	2001	19,600	17,700	16,000	14,800
1978	3,460	3,050	2,600	2,320	2002	21,900	19,800	17,900	16,500
1979	3,800	3,300	2,900	2,600	2003	23,100	20,900	18,900	17,400
1980	3,900	3,400	3,000	2,700	2004	34,000	30,700	27,800	25,600
1981	Freeze				2005	44,200	39,900	36,100	33,300
1982	4,200	3,700	3,300	3,000	2006	72,000	65,000	58,800	54,300
1983	4,500	3,900	3,500	3,200	2007	88,600	80,000	72,300	66,800
1984	Freeze				2008	97,500	88,000	79,500	73,500
1985	4,600	4,000	3,600	3,300	2009	Freeze			
1986	4,900	4,300	3,900	3,500	2010	Freeze			
1987	5,100	4,500	4,000	3,600	2011	103,800	93,700	84,700	78,300
1988	7,500	6,500	6,000	5,500	2012	108,000	97,500	88,200	81,500
1989	8,300	7,000	6,500	6,000	2013	129,600	117,000	105,800	97,800
1990	9,400	8,200	7,300	6,600	2014	149,000	134,600	121,700	112,500
1991	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,200	2015	171,400	154,800	140,000	129,400
1992	10,900	9,800	8,700	7,800	2016	197,000	178,000	161,000	148,800
1993	11,300	10,100	9,000	8,100					

\* Source: - 1983~2016 Public Officials Remuneration Regulations (Presidential decree)

Asterisk 13: Salary scale of servicemembers

- 1970~1982 Military Personnel Remuneration Act enforcement ordinance (Presidential decree)

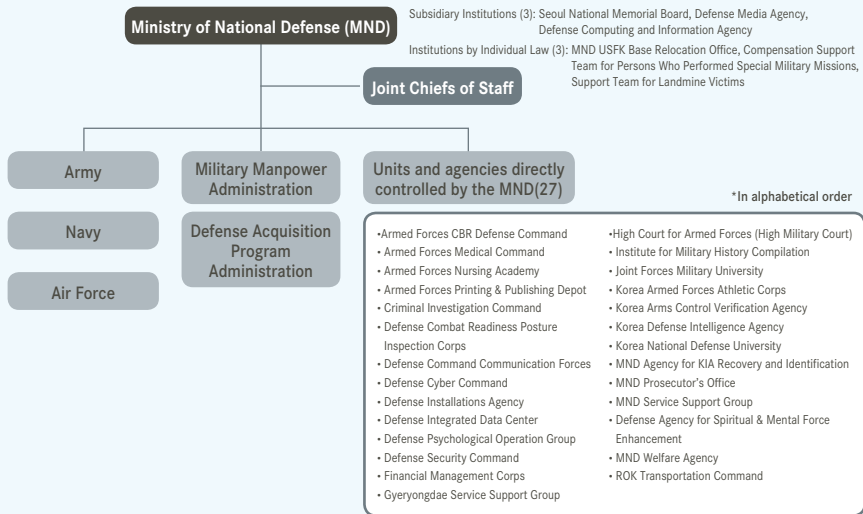
Asterisk 2: Salary scale of servicemembers

## Alternatives to Military Service by Type

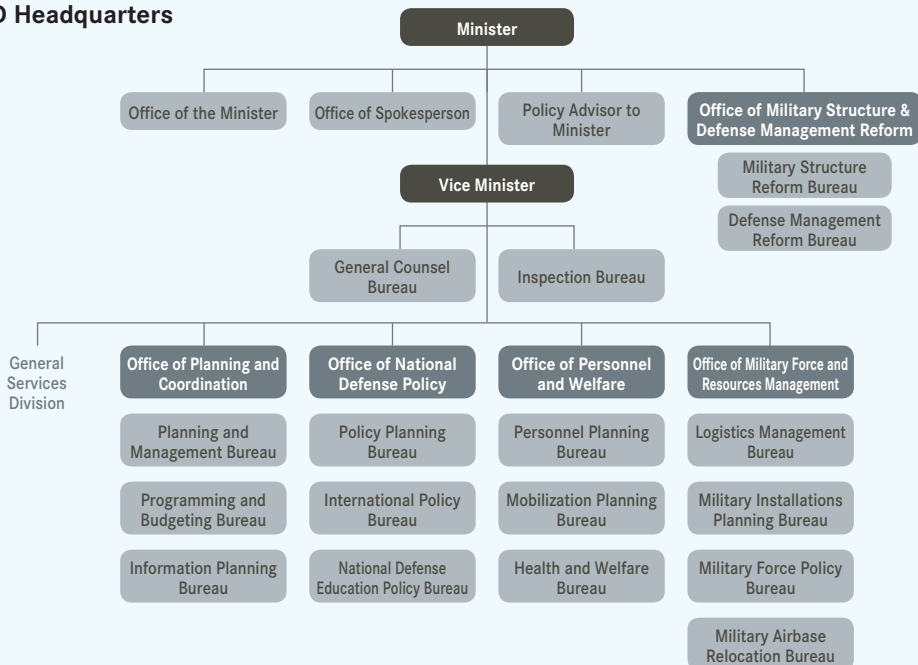
	Type	Service Period	Basic Qualifications	Service Sectors	Workplace	Legal Basis
Secondment	Auxiliary police	21 months	Men aged between 18-30 who have not served in the military and fall under the first conscription category	Public security duty	Maneuver force, auxiliary police station, checkpoints, etc.	'Act on the Establishment and Operation of Auxiliary Police Force'
	Maritime police	23 months		Maritime public security duty	Korea Coast Guard, Coast Guard	
	Conscripted firefighter	23 months		Firefighting duty assistance	Fire stations and 119 Fire Emergency Center	'Act on the Establishment of Conscripted Firefighter Force'
Social work personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social service</li> <li>- Social welfare</li> <li>- Health and medical service</li> <li>- Education and culture</li> <li>- Environment and safety</li> <li>- Administrative duties</li> </ul>	24 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Those who fall under Grade 4 after physical check-ups</li> <li>- Those who fall under supplemental service status due to illness</li> </ul>	Social welfare facility duty, patient relief duty, supporting disabled students, environmental protection activities, etc.	State agencies, local governments, public organizations, social welfare facilities	'Military Service Act'
Art and sports personnel	Arts	34 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Second place or higher in international competitions</li> <li>- First place in domestic competitions</li> <li>- Those who have taken intangible cultural heritage training for more than 5 years</li> </ul>	Arts	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	'Military Service Act'
	Sports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Third place or higher in the Olympic Games</li> <li>- First place in Asian Games</li> </ul>	Sports		
Industrial technical personnel	Active duty service	34 months	Those who are engaged in manufacturing or production in industrial enterprises with technical qualifications or licenses	Industry, mining, game S/W, animations, energy, construction, defense industry	Designated entity, defense industry entity	'Military Service Act'
	Supplemental service	26 months				
Expert research personnel	Active duty service	36 months	Those who have attained a master's degree or higher and engage in research institutions selected as designated entities	Academic and technological research	Doctorate program in the natural science sector, research institute in the natural science sector, defense industrial research institute, university research institute, etc.	'Military Service Act'
	Supplemental service	26 months				
Public health doctor		36 months	- A person who is to be enlisted for active duty service but not enrolled on the military register of officers in active duty service in the medical judicial affairs, or veterinary service field.	Public health and medical services in agricultural and fishing villages	Ministry of Health and Welfare	'Act on the Special Measures for Public Health and Medical Services in Agricultural and Fishing Villages, etc.'
Doctor specializing in the draft physical examination			- A person enrolled on the military register of medical, judicial affairs, or veterinary service cadet officers but not enrolled on the military register of officers in active duty service in the applicable field	Military Manpower Administration draft physical examination	Military Manpower Administration	'Military Service Act'
Public-service advocate			- A person who is qualified as a doctor, dentist, oriental medical doctor, or veterinarian and is in supplemental service to be called to social work personnel service.	Legal aid affairs	Ministry of Justice	'Public-Service Advocates Act'
Public quarantine veterinarian				Epidemic prevention for livestock	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	'Act on the Public Service Veterinarians for Prevention of Epidemics'

# Defense Organization Chart

## National Defense Organizations



## MND Headquarters



## Assignments and Functions of MND Subsidiary Institutions and Organizations Set Up by Individual Law

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

## Assignments and Functions of Public Institutions

Category		Assignments and Functions
Public Institutions	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study on security environment and basic defense policies and development of alternatives</li> <li>• Study on military strategies, military strength build-up, and weapon system selection and acquisition policies</li> <li>• Study on defense workforce, resources management, and defense science technology management policies</li> <li>• Study on defense informatization policies, and development support and technical advice on defense informatization-related projects</li> <li>• Collection and analysis of materials related to national defense and information provision</li> </ul>
	The War Memorial of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment and operation of the War Memorial of Korea and monuments</li> <li>• Collection, preservation, management, exhibition, surveys and research on war and military relics</li> <li>• Research on war history and military relics, search for patriots and honor them and other academic activities</li> <li>• PR activities for and education on commemorative projects and production and distribution of relevant publications</li> </ul>
	Military Outplacement Training Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide cutting-edge outplacement support to servicemembers who are supposed to retire and improve job seekers' employment capabilities</li> <li>• Employment promotion for servicemembers who are supposed to retire, such as: providing employment information and holding job fairs</li> <li>• Monitor and maintain a database of job seekers among servicemembers who are supposed to retire</li> <li>• Conduct research on outplacement support-related policies for servicemembers who are supposed to retire and system development</li> </ul>



## Appendix 21

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

### Breakdown of Modified Legislation (November 1, 2014 - November 30, 2016)

Laws	Presidential Decrees	Ministerial Ordinances	Total
47	76	59	182

### Laws

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Act on Special Accounts for Relocation of National Defense and Military Installations	Partial Amendment No. 12901 (December 30, 2014)	Includes "relocation, integration and adjustment of national defense and military installations within a single base camp" in the definition of relocation of national defense and military installations. Devolves properties classified as sources of revenues on properties of special accounts.
Military Aircraft Airworthiness Certification Act	Partial Amendment No. 12903 (December 30, 2014)	Includes domestic purchases of military in military aircraft programs subject to the airworthiness certification program to foster the domestic aircraft industry. Delegates certain rights of the Deliberative Committee on Airworthiness Certification to a technical working committee.
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 12904 (December 30, 2014)	Increases the number of examinations for reappointment from one to two in order to reinforce the capabilities of officers working as professors in military academies and the Korea National Defense University and promote research activities.
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 12905 (December 30, 2014)	Sets the prescription for the state to collect funds to be recouped and others as five years. Provides legal grounds for interrupting prescription by a notification and demand for payment. Enables soldiers to pay retroactive contributions for their military service period in a lump sum if they wish to.
Korea Institute for Defense Analyses Act	Partial Amendment No. 12908 (December 30, 2014)	Requires the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses to carry out as its business affairs researches on policies regarding the prevention of human rights violations in the military and the protection of human rights of military personnel, and the development of alternative policies.
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 12909 (December 30, 2014)	Enables to the Ministry of National Defense to order the members of the National Assembly, who are reservists, to muster for reserve forces drills.
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 13214 (March 11, 2015)	Strengthens compensations for soldiers injured on duty by allowing compensations to be paid for the diseases or injuries by the causes prescribed by the Presidential Decree, which are those caused by soldiers' conducts while their normal cognitive capability was noticeably impaired.
Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partial Amendment No. 13242 (March 27, 2015)	Enables the military to provide loans on deposits for private housing rental to military personnel who are on stand-by for housing assignment due to the lack of official residences. Enables the military to collect security deposits from military personnel.
Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 13237 (March 27, 2015)	Enables the Ministry of National Defense to partially subsidized repatriation costs for family members of prisoners of war from the places of detention who bring remains of the ROK Armed Forces (ROKAF) prisoners of war into Korea.
Military Welfare Fund Act	Partial Amendment No. 13241 (March 27, 2015)	Enables the military to include security deposits collected from military personnel, who moved into official residences, in the financial resources of the account for rental deposit loans and use them as loans on deposits for private housing rental provided to military officers who were not offered official residences.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Act on the Honor Restoration of and Compensation to Victims Involved in the Samchong Training Camp Incident	Partial Amendment No. 13244 (March 27, 2015)	Clarifies the expiration term of the legal activities of the Deliberative Committee for the Honor Restoration of and Compensation to Victims Involved in the Samchong Training Camp Incident as June 30, 2015, in order to have the committee finalize its activities within the period and abolish the committee.
Military Secret Protection Act	Partial Amendment No. 13239 (March 27, 2015)	Provides grounds for follow-up measures for leaked military secrets by enabling a prosecutor or a military prosecutor order confiscated articles to be discarded or devolved on the National Treasury when the person committing a military secret-related crime is not prosecuted.
Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partial Amendment No. 13240 (March 27, 2015)	Provides legal grounds for entrusting the scrapping of explosives and grenades to civilian manufacturers of military explosives (ammunitions manufactures) as the disposal of explosives and grenades among ammunitions required to be demilitarized is urgently needed.
Act on the Agency for Defense Development	Partial Amendment No. 13238 (March 27, 2015)	Provides grounds for the Agency for Defense Development to carry out defense and military installations projects.
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 13352 (June 22, 2015)	In order to enable appropriate respectful treatment of military personnel who died during military service, the partial amendment includes the provision for the installation of the Committees for Examination of Killed or Wounded in Action and Death or Injury While on Duty, which was part of a lower-level regulation and breaks down the group of decedents who died on duty into multiple categories.
Military Mutual Aid Association Act	Partial Amendment No. 13396 (July 20, 2015)	Requires the Military Mutual Aid Association to publicly release major management information and the results of external audits in order to strengthen the objectivity and professionalism in asset management of the Association.
Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 13395 (July 20, 2015)	Adds bands for identification of friend or foe to the items that are controlled by the existing Act in order to block the diversion of the items onto the market and to compensate defects in the operations of the ROK military.
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 13505 (September 1, 2015)	States the legal ground for discharging warrant officers and non-commissioned officers from their assignments before the end of their terms for reasons including a mental or physical disorder.
Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 13504 (September 1, 2015)	Enables applicants for permission to request the commanders of the jurisdictional units a counseling prior to applying for permission and requires the commanders of the jurisdictional units to inform the applicants their opinions within 20 days, in order to promote convenience of local residents regarding military base and installation protection zones.
Act on the Establishment of the Armed Forces Nursing Academy	Partial Amendment No. 13500 (September 1, 2015)	Adjusts the age restriction for applicants for the Armed Forces Nursing Academy to 17 years or more but less than 21 years of age, the same as that of the Military Academy in order to resolve the issue regarding the equality between the Academies.
Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 13501 (September 1, 2015)	Changes the term "special employment examination" to "career-based competitive examination for appointment." Newly creates legal grounds for the employment of residents who escaped from North Korea through career-based competitive examinations for appointment.
Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 13502 (September 1, 2015)	Requires the Minister of National Defense to conduct fact-finding surveys every year and conduct an epidemiological investigation when an infectious disease has broken out.
Military Secret Protection Act	Partial Amendment No. 13503 (September 1, 2015)	Strengthens the protection of military secrets by establishing a provision on the punishments against persons who have acquired military secrets or possess military secrets provided by others and disobey investigating agencies' orders to delete the military secrets.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 13506 (September 1, 2015)	In order to secure the effectiveness of the ban on seizures of benefits, requires benefits to be paid to the bank accounts dedicated to the collection of benefits when beneficiaries of pensions request payments of benefits. Prescribes the duties of financial institutions to ensure only the relevant benefits are paid to the bank accounts dedicated to the collection of benefits.
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 13507 (September 1, 2015)	Allows the government to grant a permit to use, lease or transfer state-owned properties to the Defense Agency for Technology and Quality free of charge.
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 13567 (December 15, 2015)	Provides that the state compensates reservists who are wounded or killed while moving to the designated place in compliance with the mobilization or muster for the drill or returning home after released. Establishes a provision on assurance to students mobilized or mustered for drills in the same way the existing law has a provision on assurance to employees.
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 13630 (December 29, 2015)	Extends the period of payment of expenses for medical care of diseases or injuries sustained in the line of duty so that the state covers medical expenses incurred until the completion of the treatments when soldiers injured on duty have to be treated in civilian hospitals due to the limited medical capabilities of military hospitals.
Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Enactment No. 13631 (December 29, 2015)	Requires the Minister of National Defense to cultivate the awareness of fundamental rights of soldiers through periodic training on soldiers' fundamental rights, imposes on soldiers to report harsh treatments by other soldiers and requires the Minister to protect soldiers who reported harsh treatments, in order to eliminate ills such as beatings and harsh treatments remaining in barracks.
Defense Technology Security Act	Enactment No. 13632 (December 29, 2015)	Protects defense technologies systematically and supports relevant agencies to ultimately ensure the national security and contribute to the maintenance of international peace.
Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 13700 (December 31, 2015)	Changes the standard for calculating the amount of compensation benefits to console a ROK Armed Forces prisoner of war from the minimum cost of living to the standard median income.
Military Court Act	Partial Amendment No. 13722 (January 6, 2016)	Reduces the number of units where general military courts can be established, reorganizes the composition of military courts, and limit the scope of reduction of punishment by the convening authority.
Act on the Operation, Etc. of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 13774 (January 19, 2016)	Prescribes in the Act the duties for those intending to fly over air defense identification zones prescribed by the Enforcement Decree to submit flight plans as well as the duties of the Minister of National Defense to identify aircraft flying over air defense identification zones.
Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 13772 (January 19, 2016)	By excluding "bankrupts who have not been reinstated" from the reasons for disqualification in receiving permission to manufacture or sell military uniforms and accouterments, it provides opportunities for bankrupts to recover smoothly.
Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 13773 (January 19, 2016)	In order to secure fairness in deliberations, clarifies that the Minister of National Defense can decide standards for consultation for dispositions by administrative agencies, which belonged to the regulations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, thereby limiting transparency of the results of deliberations.
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 13775 (January 19, 2016)	Prohibits persons, who were sentenced a fine of at least 1 million won and whose sentence was confirmed less than two years ago, from being appointed as officers, warrant officers or non-commissioned officers.
Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects	Partial Amendment No. 13770 (January 19, 2016)	Expands the scope of owners of national defense and military installations projects. Streamlines procedures of noticing heads of competent local governments when the Minister of National Defense approves plans or action plans for national defense and military installation projects.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Act on the Recognition of Military Service and Compensation for Contributors to Operations Behind Enemy Lines in the Korean War	Repeal No. 13769 (January 19, 2016)	Repealed
Act on the Assignment and Operation of Responsible Administrative Agencies in the Military	Partial Amendment No. 13776 (January 19, 2016)	Adds to the reasons of the cancellation of assignment of responsible administrative agencies in the Military prescribed by the existing Act the case where a superior agency or military unit is assigned as a responsible administrative agency and the case where a responsible administrative agency gets integrated into another agency or military unit, in order to adapt the Act to real situations.
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 13777 (January 19, 2016)	Requires military supply trade agencies that broker weapons and other goods and ordinary companies not relevant to the defense industry such as food and pharmaceutical businesses to submit a pledge of integrity.
Act on Compensation to Persons Who Performed Special Military Missions	Partial Amendment No. 13779 (January 19, 2016)	Extends the period, in which applications for compensation can be made, to within one year after the enforcement of the Act. Allows public officials in charge of veterans or social welfare to ex officio apply for compensation on behalf of the persons who are subject to compensation and living in the jurisdictions when they become to recognize such persons even after the period has passed.
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 13780 (January 19, 2016)	Includes a person chosen by a reservist to the group of people allowed to receive a muster notice on behalf of the reservist in a bid to improve convenience in receipt of a muster notice.
Special Act on the Support for Mine Victims	Partial Amendment No. 14081 (March 22, 2016)	Enables the Committee to adjust and pay compensation with the amount not exceeding 20 million won when the compensation calculated based on the monthly average wage at the time of death or injury is less than 20 million won.
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 14180 (May 29, 2016)	Clarifies the legal status of those, whose discharge from active service is deferred, by allowing short-term officers and short-term non-commissioned officers defer their retirement from active service by up to three months when they request it in order to carry out important operations, drills, training, etc., and the request passes deliberation by the committee for examination on discharge from active service.
Military Criminal Act	Partial Amendment No. 14181 (May 29, 2016)	Newly establishes crimes of general violence and intimidation against military personnel and civilian personnel in the military in order to eliminate violence and intimidation in the military and foster a sound and health barracks culture where human rights are guaranteed.
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 14182 (May 29, 2016)	Provides the procedures for the systematic registration of trade agencies that are not contracting parties such as manufacturers and allowing fees at reasonable levels are charged to foster a transparent environment for defense acquisition programs.
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 14184 (May 29, 2016)	Modifies the title of the Act from "Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act" to "Establishment of Reserve Forces Act" and the term "homeland reserve forces" to "reserve forces" by removing the term "homeland" from the existing law.

## Presidential Decrees

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 25685 (November 4, 2014)	Establishes under the Minister of National Defense the Requirement Review Committee, which deliberate on matters related to the review of the adequacy of requirement for weapons systems. Allows public officials dispatched to the sites of overseas projects to supervise them.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Organizational Setup of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Partial Amendment No. 25686 (November 4, 2014)	Changes "matters regarding proposal on requirements" for the building of military power, a duty of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to "matters regarding decision on requirements." Adds to the duties of the Joint Chiefs of Staff researches to develop the system for testing and evaluation, formulation of plans for testing and evaluation, and preliminary reviews to judge results, in order to support testing and evaluation of weapons systems and core technologies.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 25732 (November 19, 2014)	Requires discharged servicemen, who want to become a professional barracks manager, to have qualifications related to psychological counseling or social welfare. When persons have cheated in examinations for appointment, suspends or cancels the examinations.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 25797 (December 3, 2014)	Removes the provision that require ex-ROKAF prisoners of wars, who receive housing support, to report to the MND when they move or made changes on rental agreements.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 25798 (December 3, 2014)	Makes it easier for manufacturers and distributors of military uniforms and accouterments to operate more easily by easing the facility standards for permission for the military uniforms and accouterments manufacturing and distribution business.
Enforcement Decree of the Ministry of National Defense Outplacement Training Institute Act	Enactment No. 25822 (December 9, 2014)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including ex-officio executives of the MND Outplacement Training Institute and the procedures of applying for the approval for the borrowing of funds needed for revenues as well as matters necessary for their enforcement.
Decree on Disciplinary Action Against Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 25823 (December 9, 2014)	Prescribes upper limit on disciplinary action surcharges so that when persons subject to the deliberation on disciplinary action surcharges have also been fined pursuant to other Acts, the sum of disciplinary action surcharges and fines must not exceed five times the amount of the bribe accepted or the public funds embezzled.
Decree on the Joint Forces Military University	Partial Amendment No. 25824 (December 9, 2014)	Prescribes that the Joint Staff College is established as a department of the Joint Forces Military University. Prescribes matters related to division of duties at the Joint Forces Military University.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 25863 (December 22, 2014)	Specifies the criteria for the recognition of diseases, injuries or deaths in the line of duty, which are the standards for the payments of expenses for medical care of diseases or injuries sustained in the line of duty, pensions for wounds, survivors' pensions for soldiers who died on duty, etc. Reduces the scope of beneficiaries of pensions in foreign countries, who have to report any changes in their status, to foreign nationals and those having permanent residency abroad.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 25905 (December 30, 2014)	Adjusts upward the ratio of reflection of the evaluation score for performance of service, which is the basis in making the list of candidates for promotion. Provides grounds for terminating civilian personnel professors in military academies and the Korea National Defense University, who failed examinations for reappointment.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Establishment of Infrastructure for Informatization of National Defense and Management of Informational Resources for National Defense	Partial Amendment No. 25906 (December 30, 2014)	Reduces documents private-sector institutions, which carry out R&D of information technology for national defense, have to submit when applying for the permission to use military installations and equipment needed for testing new technologies. Streamlines procedures for such applications.
Decree on Financial Management Corps	Partial Amendment No. 25907 (December 30, 2014)	Allows the National Defense Integrated Benefits Information System of the Armed Forces Financial Management Corps to be used for the handling of student loans from the MND Welfare Agency's student loan account. Transfer the control of affairs related to student loans from the MND Welfare Agency to the Armed Forces Financial Management Corps.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Decree on the Submarine Command	Enactment No. 25908 (December 30, 2014)	Expands the duties of submarine units mainly in charge of underwater operations in accordance with the Defense Reform Basic Plan and establishes the Submarine Command for submarine force buildup.
Decree on the Defense Security Command	Partial Amendment No. 25948 (December 31, 2014)	Newly establishes the National Defense Security Research Institute under the direct control of the Defense Security Command for specialized researches into fields of defense security.
Enforcement Decree of the United Defense Act	Partial Amendment No. 25964 (January 6, 2015)	Adds heads of Regional and District Offices of Patriots and Veterans Affairs to the scope of ex-officio members of consultative councils of cities and provinces and united defense consultative councils of Si (city), Gun (county), Gu (district).
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partial Amendment No. 26044 (January 12, 2015)	Allows leasing ammunitions free of charge and transferring military dogs and horses, which can no longer be utilized, free or charge in order to promote exports of ammunitions.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Establishment of the Korea National Defense University	Partial Amendment No. 26084 (February 3, 2015)	Prescribes the Korea International Peace Operations Center, which carries out education on overseas deployment of armed forces and policy researches as an organization under the control of the Korea National Defense University.
Enforcement Decree of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 26090 (February 10, 2015)	Excludes important national facilities that have resources for a reserve force of fewer than nine persons excluding those whose mobilization or drill has been suspended, including overseas sojourners, from workplaces subject to organization of workplace reserve forces.
Organizational Setup of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Partial Amendment No. 26102 (February 16, 2015)	Adds directing and supervising cyber operations to the duties of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
Decree on the Defense Cyber Command	Partial Amendment No. 26101 (February 16, 2015)	Allows the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to direct and supervise cyber operations of the Defense Cyber Command with orders from the Minister of National Defense.
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partial Amendment No. 26149 (March 17, 2015)	Prescribes specific matters so that accommodations can be provided to the children of military service members studying at lifelong education establishments, the educational attainment of which is recognized under the Lifelong Education Act.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 26168 (March 30, 2015)	The Presidential Decree prescribes matters related to the selection of recipients of grants for reserve officer candidates, which were previously prescribed by the Ministerial Decree of the Ministry of National Defense, as well as the scope of grants.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 26195 (April 14, 2015)	Permits a free contract when a specialized research institute submits a research task as the subject of core technology R&D and the Administrator chooses the task as the subject of core technology R&D, so that the institute can carry out R&D on the task.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 26194 (April 14, 2015)	Prescribes ceiling measures on disciplinary action surcharges so that when persons subject to the deliberation (by a disciplinary committee) on disciplinary action surcharges have also been fined pursuant to other Acts, the sum of disciplinary action surcharges and fines must not exceed five times the amount of the bribe accepted or the public funds embezzled.
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on the Support for Mine Victims	Enactment No. 26193 (April 14, 2015)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the scope of illnesses for the recognition of mine victim, procedures for the payments of compensation and subsidies for medical expenses, and support methods, and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Compensation to Persons Who Performed Special Military Missions	Partial Amendment No. 26289 (June 1, 2015)	Changes the person, who can appoint an ex-officio member of Committee for Deliberation on Compensation for Persons who Performed Special Military Missions from high-level public officials of the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs, from the Prime Minister to the Minister of National Defense.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 26347 (June 30, 2015)	Enables requests for certified or abridged copies of resident registration cards and certificates of family relations to the Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayors, Special Self-Governing Province Governors, the head of each Si (city), Gun (county) and Gu (district), etc. Specifies the scope of groups and organizations that can request data related to works of the military pension and the scope of data that can be requested.
Military Code of Conduct	Partial Amendment No. 26394 (July 13, 2015)	Prescribes that soldiers can request the National Human Rights Commission and other bodies to resolve their complaints related to military service, in order to clarify the ways to resolve soldiers' complaints.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Excavation of the Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 26393 (July 13, 2015)	Deletes the parts related to the designation of protection zones for remains of decedents killed in action from matters examined by the Remains Recovery Identification Committee.
Organizational Setup of the Martial Law Command	Partial Amendment No. 26392 (July 13, 2015)	Divides the operating division of the Martial Law Command into the operations division and information division.
Presidential Decree on the Implementation of Student Military Education	Partial Amendment No. 26407 (July 20, 2015)	Prescribes that those subject to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadet course are chosen from third-year students when selecting from students in a 5-year course of study.
Decree on the Armed Forces Medical Command	Partial Amendment No. 26490 (August 19, 2015)	Requires the Minister of Defense Minister to consult the Chief Officer of the Presidential Security when carrying out security inspections or internal audits of hospitals of the Armed Forces Medical Command.
Organizational Setup of the Navy Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 26511 (September 8, 2015)	Places a chief medical officer in the special staff department under the Navy Chief of Staff.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 26535 (September 22, 2015)	Define expenses subject to subsidies for the costs of repatriating remains of ROKAF prisoners of war as freight costs, daily expenditures, lodging expenses and food expenses. Matches the amount payable for each category to the amount of travel expenses allowed for state public officials equivalent to those of Grade V under the Public Officials Travel Expenses Regulations.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 26538 (September 22, 2015)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the management of intellectual property rights on weapons systems and core technologies; the share ratio of joint ownership of intellectual property rights; the scope of exercise of intellectual property right ownership; and licenses to use intellectual property rights.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 26537 (September 22, 2015)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the standards for classifying decedents killed in action and the organization and operation of the committee for examination of killed or wounded in action and death or injury while on duty, and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 26536 (September 22, 2015)	Includes assistant nurses prescribed by the Medical Service Act and enlisted service members who have acquired qualifications or licenses in accordance with relevant Acts including the Pharmaceutical Affairs Act to the scope of military health and medical personnel.
Regulations on Special Cases Concerning the Admission of Students, Etc. for High Schools Established to Improve Educational Conditions for Children of Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 26554 (September 25, 2015)	Allows heads of military children schools to set the time for the selection of applicants for admission that is different from the time set by the master plan for entrance screening that is formulated and publicly announced by a Superintendent of an Office of Education within the range decided through consultations with the Minister of Education.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 26608 (October 29, 2015)	Allows persons who suffer diseases or injuries in the line of duty at great risk to their lives that are subject to the recognition of soldiers wounded in a war or in line of special duty deaths, to receive medical cares for the period not exceeding two years. Allows that if there is a medical opinion for continuous treatment even after such period has passed, the duration of medical care may be extended for up to one year for each occasion.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects	Partial Amendment No. 26636 (November 13, 2015)	Delegates the authorities of the Minister of National Defense over consultations with heads of relevant administrative agencies regarding matters such as the approval of action plans for national defense and military installation projects to the Commander of the Defense Installations Agency under the Decree on the Defense Installations Agency.
Enforcement Decree of the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 26639 (November 18, 2015)	Add to the scope of buildings that can be newly constructed within controlled protection zones without interfering with military operations warehouse facilities, facilities related to animals and plants, and temporary buildings constructed for the purpose of agriculture, forestry, livestock industry or fisheries, of which the sum of the total floor is not more than 200 square meters.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on National Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 26672 (November 30, 2015)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the details, timing and methods for an epidemiological survey and the organization and duties of an epidemiological survey team, and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Compensation to Persons Who Performed Special Military Missions	Partial Amendment No. 26673 (November 30, 2015)	Enables removing or dismissing members of the Committee for Deliberation on Compensation for Persons who Performed Special Military Missions when the members cannot perform their duties due to physical and mental disability; there has been corruption related to their duties; and they notify they cannot continue perform their duties.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 26674 (November 30, 2015)	Increases the weight of evaluations and lowers the weight of career experiences reflected in promotion reviews for civilian personnel, in order to ensure capability-focused personnel management of civilian personnel.
Decree on the Field Army Commands	Partial Amendment No. 26734 (December 22, 2015)	Changes heads of local governments who can request mobilization of military force for disasters and other matters to the Special Metropolitan City Mayor, Metropolitan City Mayors, Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayors, Province Governors and Special Self-Governing Province Governors.
Enforcement Decree of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 26736 (December 22, 2015)	Prescribes persons required to receive reserve force training including the vice minister or higher state public officials, local council members, Special Metropolitan City Mayor, Metropolitan City Mayors, Metropolitan Autonomous City Mayors, Province Governors, Special Self-Governing Province Governors, the head of each Si (city), Gun (county) and Gu (district), etc.
Decree on the Marine Division	Partial Amendment No. 26735 (December 22, 2015)	Appoints the Commanders and Assistant Commanders of Marine Corps divisions, subordinate units of the Marine Corps, as general officers of the Marines Corps, instead of general officers of the Navy.
Decree on the Air Mobility and Reconnaissance Command	Enactment No. 26772 (December 30, 2015)	Establishes the Air Force Air Mobility & Reconnaissance Command under the Air Force Operations Command by integrating flight units centered on transport aircraft, reconnaissance aircraft and trainer forces under the Air Force Command, Air Force Operations Command, Air Force Education and Training Command and Air force Northern Combat Command.
Decree on the Combat Commands	Partial Amendment No. 26773 (December 30, 2015)	Establishes the fighter force-oriented Air Forces Air Combat Command by integrating on force types and functions of the region-oriented Air Force Southern Combat Command and Air Force Northern Combat Command under the Air Forces Operations Command.
Decree on the Defense Institute for Spiritual Force	Enactment No. 26771 (December 30, 2015)	Separates the Defense Institute for Spiritual Force, which was established to carry out education on military strategies, defense planning, and joint and combined operations, from the Joint Forces Military University, and establishes it under the Minister of Defense.



Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Organizational Setup of the Air Force Headquarters	Partial Amendment No. 26857 (January 6, 2016)	Change the term "matters regarding request on required capabilities" for the building of military power, a duty of the Air Force Command, to "matters regarding proposal on requirements."
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 26880 (January 12, 2016)	Adds to the group subject to the investigation for disqualification for active service warrant officers and non-commissioned officers who have been discharged from their assignments. Establishes the committee for examination on discharge from active service in order to examine warrant officers and non-commissioned officers' discharge from active service.
Decree on Military Attaches in Overseas Diplomatic and Consular Missions	Partial Amendment No. 26881 (January 12, 2016)	Increases the number of military attaches in diplomatic establishments abroad by four from 68 to 72, in order to support exports of defense goods to Hungary, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan and to strengthen military cooperative relations with Cambodia.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 26902 (January 19, 2016)	Changes the basis for calculating the amount of a monthly benefit payment among compensation benefits paid to a person registered as a Grade-3 ROKAF prisoner of war from the minimum cost of living to 43 percent of the standard median income.
Decree on the Gyeongdae Service Support Group	Partial Amendment No. 26939 (February 3, 2016)	Provides grounds for integrating service support duties including gate management and security service performed by each unit and agency such as the Army Training and Doctrine Command and Joint Forces Military University and having the Gyeongdae Service Support Group to perform those duties.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 26997 (February 29, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the methods in granting a permit to use, leasing or transferring military suppliers or state-owned properties free of charge, and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Decree on Military Uniforms	Partial Amendment No. 26996 (February 29, 2016)	Increase the number of layers of leaves of a hibiscus in an insignia for non-commissioned officers from two to three, which is equal to that of an insignia for an officer, in order to boost morale of non-commissioned officers.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 26995 (February 29, 2016)	Modifies the regulation related to the special employment of civilian personnel. Specifies the eligibility in the case of hiring residents who escaped from North Korea through career-based competitive examinations for appointment.
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on the Relocation of and Support for Military Airports	Partial Amendment No. 26994 (February 29, 2016)	Prescribes criteria for dismissing members of the selection committee and working committee for relocation site of a military airport and its working committee as well as of the support committee for the relocation project of a military airport and its working committee.
Enforcement Decree of the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 26993 (February 29, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including matters that need to be discussed in advance regarding the approval for construction or expansion of buildings in military bases and military installation protection zones by the commanders of the jurisdictional units.
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 27060 (March 29, 2016)	Prescribes procedures for the extension of medical care for diseases or injuries sustained in the line of duty, requirements and procedures for receiving additional medical care, and other matters delegated by the Act as well as matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 27079 (March 31, 2016)	Enables the Administrator of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration to establish and operate a self-supervisory body to prevent corruption in defense acquisition programs. Prescribes limits on contractual penalties for delay in the production of prototypes of weapons systems and core technologies that consist of advanced technologies, making their developments uncertain.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Recognition of Military Service and Compensation for Contributors to Operations Behind Enemy Lines in the Korean War	Repeal No. 27084 (April 5, 2016)	Repealed
Decree on the Partial Revisions to the Enforcement Decree of the Act on Compensation to Persons Who Performed Special Military Missions, Etc. for the Improvement of Legal Forms	Partial Amendment No. 27083 (April 5, 2016)	Refines the term "required documents" into "attached documents" Changes forms in accordance with the standard for the types of paper varying by purposes of forms prescribed by the Regulation on the Efficient Management of Administrative Work.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects	Partial Amendment No. 27096 (April 19, 2016)	Delegates work related to the approval of action plans for national defense and military installations projects as well as authorizations and permissions to the Commander of the Defense Installations Agency.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Agency for Defense Development	Partial Amendment No. 27117 (May 3, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the methods in granting a permit to use, leasing or transferring state-owned or public properties free of charge, and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Technology Security Act	Enactment No. 27264 (June 28, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the government's support for the designation, change and cancellation of designation of defense technology, and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Enactment No. 27263 (June 28, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the operation of the deliberative committee on military service policy and specific standards for military personnel's annual leave, official leave, compassionate leave, ordinary leave, etc., and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Operation, Etc. of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 27342 (July 19, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the flight procedures for aircraft that fly over air defense identification zones.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 27344 (July 19, 2016)	Adds munitions trade agencies to the group that have to submit a pledge of integrity. Prescribes cases in which testing and evaluation for purchasing weapons systems can be done using documents.
Enforcement Decree of the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 27343 (July 19, 2016)	Adds to the members of the Deliberation Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Deliberation Committee on the Protection of the Military Bases and the Deliberation Committee of the Jurisdictional Unit persons recommended among relevant public officials of relevant ministries and local governments.
Regulations on the Distribution of Military Uniforms and Commodities	Partial Amendment No. 27480 (September 5, 2016)	Provides grounds for the Chiefs of Staff of each Service and the commander of the Marine Corps to decide specific items of military uniforms and daily necessities that each Service needs. Sets the cases in which those who are discharged or retire from active service and reservists do not return their uniforms.
Enforcement Decree of the Requisition Act	Partial Amendment No. 27562 (November 1, 2016)	Prescribes that the compensation standard for usage fees for requisitioned subject matters that are immovables, rights or non-consumable movables is the price of appraisal and assessment. Expands the scope of agents that can appraise and assess to certified public appraisers who has notified the opening of an appraisal and assessment office.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 27591 (November 22, 2016)	Replace the Korean history part of the open competitive examination for employment of civilian personnel in the military service with the Korean History Proficiency Examination like the open competitive examinations for employment of Grade-V public officials. Adjusts upward the ratio of reflection of the evaluation score for performance of service, which is the basis in making the list of candidates for promotion.
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 27618 (November 29, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Defense Acquisition Program Act, including procedures of applying for the registration of munitions trade agencies and for registration of changes as the Act has been revised to provide procedures for the systematic registration of munitions trade agency. Prescribes matters necessary for their enforcement.
Enforcement Decree of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 27619 (November 29, 2016)	Modifies relevant provisions in accordance with the amendment to the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act, which changed the term “homeland reserve forces” to “reserve forces.” Based on this, removes the term “homeland” from the law and modifies related terms, for example from “defense of the homeland” to “defense of the region.” Rationalizes the standards in calculating the amount of a compensation payment for business suspension.

## Ministerial Ordinances

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Execution of Criminal Penalties in the Armed Forces and the Treatment of Military Inmates	Partial Amendment No. 830 (November 3, 2014)	Classifies military inmates subject to the submission of non-sealed letters and censoring of letters into narcotics-related inmates, organized crime-related inmates and inmates subject to concerns. Prescribes specific types of military inmates for each category.
Enforcement Rule of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 831 (November 7, 2014)	Requires munitions relevant to the safety of harmful substances to be tested to check if they meet National Defense Standards and be labeled with integrated national certification marks in order to help procure munitions whose safety has been ensured.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 833 (November 10, 2014)	Designates duties related to testing and evaluation as the duties of the Force Control and Evaluation Division. Reflects the expansion of personnel in the quota of each rank. Changes the name of Mental Strength Division to Mental Strength Policy Division and Personnel Management Division to Personnel Policy Division.
Rules on the Selection of Students for the Korea National Defense University and Collection of Tuition	Partial Amendment No. 835 (November 19, 2014)	Establishes the Ministry of Personnel Management, the organization in charge of managing the personnel affairs of public officials under the Prime Minister, and transfer the control of the affairs related to personnel management, ethics, service and pension that used to be administered by the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to the Ministry of Personnel Management. Changes the name or the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to Ministry of the Interior.
Rules on the Handling of Confiscated Articles by Military Prosecutors	Partial Amendment No. 836 (November 19, 2014)	Establishes the Ministry of Personnel Management, the organization in charge of managing the personnel affairs of public officials under the Prime Minister, and transfer the control of the affairs related to personnel management, ethics, service and pension that used to be administered by the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to the Ministry of Personnel Management. Changes the name or the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to Ministry of the Interior
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	Partial Amendment No. 837 (November 19, 2014)	Reflects the reorganization pursuant to the establishment of the Ministry of Public Safety and Security under the Prime Minister.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Rules on the Decree on Badges for Disabled Veterans	Partial Amendment No. 838 (November 19, 2014)	Establishes the Ministry of Personnel Management, the organization in charge of managing the personnel affairs of public officials under the Prime Minister, and transfer the control of the affairs related to personnel management, ethics, service and pension that used to be administered by the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to the Ministry of Personnel Management. Changes the name or the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to Ministry of the Interior.
Enforcement Rules of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 839 (November 19, 2014)	Establishes the Ministry of Personnel Management, the organization in charge of managing the personnel affairs of public officials under the Prime Minister, and transfer the control of the affairs related to personnel management, ethics, service and pension that used to be administered by the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to the Ministry of Personnel Management. Changes the name or the Ministry of Security and Public Administration to Ministry of the Interior.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 840 (December 1, 2014)	Improves and modifies legal terms with nuances that reflect social prejudice against or are negative toward the disabled toward a positive and desirable direction.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 841 (December 9, 2014)	Reduces the number of personnel involved in the printing of the Korea Defense Daily of the Defense Media Agency by two as it has been outsource to a private agency.
Rules on the Selection of Students for the Korea National Defense University and Collection of Tuition	Partial Amendment No. 842 (December 10, 2014)	Removes matters related to the entrance quota of the Joint Staff College of the Korea National Defense University. Divides the entrance quota of the Korea National Defense University into that of basic courses and that of degree courses.
Enforcement Rules of the Decree on Disciplinary Action Against Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 843 (December 12, 2014)	Prescribes the standard for the imposing of disciplinary action surcharges as the amount between the amount of bribery and entertainment accepted and five times the amount depending on the degree of corruption.
Enforcement Rules of the Regulations on Military Scholarship Students	Partial Amendment No. 844 (December 31, 2014)	Pays military scholarship students scholarships, whose amounts are equal to those of relevant educational institutions' tuitions, in order to provide living expenses during their studies.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 845 (December 31, 2014)	Specifies the methods to determine the wound level and the criteria for determining the wound level by body part. Changes a registered identification number to a date of birth among information to be entered into the form for reporting the loss of entitlement to a pension.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 849 (January 6, 2015)	Converts 10 persons in the management operation group, including those who passed the examination for transfer, to personnel in the technical group. Adjust a separate quota to fill child care leave vacancies to a realistic level.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 849 (January 6, 2015)	Converts 10 persons in the management operation group, including those who passed the examination for transfer, to personnel in the technical group. Adjust the number of persons to fill maternity leave vacancies to a realistic level.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partial Amendment No. 850 (January 19, 2015)	Prohibits separate conditions on leasing periods for munitions decided against using in order to the smooth leasing of such munitions by easing leasing conditions.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Rules on Physical Checkups for Conscription	Partial Amendment No. 851 (January 21, 2015)	Modifies the criteria to decide a disqualified conscription status due to mental illness from one year of psychiatric treatments to six months of psychiatric treatments. Adds to the criteria to decide a replacement status matters related to excessive myopia, hyperopia and astigmatism.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 852 (February 6, 2015)	Modifies certain functions of departments of the Office of Military Force and Resources Management.
Rules on the Establishment of and Supervision on Non-profit Organizations in the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense and Affiliated Agencies	Partial Amendment No. 853 (February 25, 2015)	Changes a registered identification number to a date of birth among information to be entered into the form for applying for the establishment of, or notifying the dissolution of, a non-profit organization under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of National Defense and its affiliated agencies, in order to protect personal information.
Rules for the Selection of Personnel Responsible for Reserve Forces Management	Partial Amendment No. 854 (February 27, 2015)	Reduces the number of subjects for written tests from five to four. Reduces the portion of a written exam score in the total score from 50 to 40 and increases the portion of a score for the evaluation of active-duty performances from 50 to 60.
Rules on the Selection of Military Surgeons and Veterinary Officers	Partial Amendment No. 855 (March 5, 2015)	Modifies terms related to military surgeons and veterinary officers. Enables the Minister of National Defense to decide specific matters needed for determining the acceptance of military surgeons and veterinary officers.
Rules on the Calculation of Costs of Goods Subject to Defense Costs	Partial Amendment No. 856 (March 26, 2015)	Removes the lower limit in reflecting the costs of retirement payments in defense costs.
Rules on Payment of Military Bonuses	Partial Amendment No. 857 (April 1, 2015)	Adds those who have received military scholarships to the group of people who have to return military grants they have received.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 858 (April 16, 2015)	Modifies terms related to disciplinary action surcharges. Creates the form related to a notice to impose disciplinary action surcharges and other matters.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 860 (May 26, 2015)	Adds computer-related functional category to the scope of multiple-functional categories of public officials in general service of the Seoul National Cemetery.
Rules on Special Duty Benefits for Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 863 (July 6, 2015)	Creates additional hazardous duty allowances for soldiers to improve treatment of soldiers.
Enforcement Rules of the Presidential Decree on the Implementation of Student Military Education	Partial Amendment No. 864 (July 22, 2015)	Removes armories from facilities needed for military education and adds a barracks guidance room needed for barracks guidance to such facilities.
Rules on Reserved Officer Training Corps Cadets	Partial Amendment No. 865 (August 4, 2015)	In cases where Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) cadets have been chosen as exchange students and completed military-related studies in overseas universities, recognizes that the cadets have received the training in the Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) curriculum.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Rules on Selecting Military Religion Officers	Partial Amendment No. 866 (August 4, 2015)	Adds a personality test to the process to select chaplain officers to check if they have characters and basic qualities of a chaplain officer.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 868 (August 11, 2015)	Restructures certain parts of the Office of Military Structure & Defense Management Reform.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 869 (September 22, 2015)	Creates the application form for payments of subsidies for repatriations of remains of the ROK Armed Forces prisoners of war.
Enforcement Rule of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 870 (September 25, 2015)	Unify two institutions that approve exports of defense materials and national defense science and technology, the Minister of Trade, Industry and Energy, and the Minister of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA) into the Minister of DAPA.
Rules on Physical Checkups for Conscription	Partial Amendment No. 872 (October 19, 2015)	Strengthens the criteria for evaluating diseases and physical and mental disabilities, which are used in physical checkups for conscription, in order to improve the strength of the military and solve the problem of more people than what the military can accommodate waiting to enlist.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Establishment of Infrastructure for Informatization of National Defense and Management of Informational Resources for National Defense	Partial Amendment No. 873 (October 26, 2015)	Modifies relevant forms.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 874 (November 3, 2015)	Creates a new form for applying for changing the type of benefits such as retirement pensions.
Enforcement Rules of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 877 (December 28, 2015)	Excludes from the group of people whose reserve forces drill has been suspended the vice minister or higher state public officials, local council members, heads of metropolitan local governments, heads of each Si (city), Gun (county) and Gu (district) , etc.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 880 (January 6, 2016)	Reflects the quota of personnel, who are removed to be utilized as personnel for the implementation of major government projects and collaborative projects, by rank.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 881 (February 4, 2016)	Expand the scope of personnel to the investigation to decide whether or not they are qualified for active service from those imposed with minor disciplinary measures twice or more within the same rank to those imposed with minor disciplinary measures twice or more throughout all rank, in order to innovate barracks culture and remove from the military officer, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers lacking necessary qualities.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 883 (February 29, 2016)	Adjusts upward the ratio of reflection of the evaluation score for performance of service, which is the basis in making the list of candidates for promotion, for capability-focused personnel management of civilian personnel in the military.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Enforcement Rules of the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 884 (February 29, 2016)	Prescribes the procedures and methods of a counseling prior to an application for permission for construction and expansion of buildings in military bases and installation protection zones.
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 886 (March 22, 2016)	Modifies provisions on the establishment of organizations under the control of the Defense Computing and Information Agency and the division of duties.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 888 (March 29, 2016)	Created the form for applying for the approval of additional medical care. The form is needed when a soldier, who received medical care expenses for a disease or injury sustained in line of duty (or expenses related to his or her official duties), suffers a recurrence of the same disease or injury after cured and intends to apply for additional medical care in a civilian hospital.
Enforcement Rule of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 889 (March 31, 2016)	Modifies durations of restrictions determined by reasons for the restrictions on participation in bidding including cases where heads or executives of defense contractors or research institutes violate their pledges of integrity.
Rules on the Duties of Superintendents for Defense Acquisition Programs	Partial Amendment No. 890 (March 31, 2016)	Prescribes matters that are delegated by the Act, including the formulation of plans to review defense acquisition programs and the methods for approving program reviews, and matters necessary for their enforcement.
Rules on the Selection of Students for the Korea National Defense University and Collection of Tuition for the Improvement of Legal Forms	Partial Amendment No. 891 (April 11, 2016)	Changes forms in accordance with the standard for the types of paper varying by purposes of forms prescribed by the Regulation on the Efficient Management of Administrative Work.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 894 (May 25, 2016)	Allows appointing tilt-rotor aircraft pilots, who plan to be discharged or have been a year ago or later, as pilot warrant officers, in order to secure pilot warrant officers in a timely manner.
Rules on Payment of Military Bonuses	Partial Amendment No. 893 (May 30, 2016)	Modifies relevant provisions in accordance with the revision of the provisions of the Enforcement of Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act on the selection of military grant recipients.
Enforcement Rules of the Regulations on Military Scholarship Students	Partial Amendment No. 896 (June 17, 2016)	Adds the case, in which military scholarship students have had their scholarships cancelled due to unpredictable accidents or illnesses, not due to their intentional acts, to the reasons for waiving the requirement to return military scholarships.
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Technology Security Act	Enactment No. 898 (June 28, 2016)	Creates forms needed in the enforcement of the Defense Technology Security Act and Enforcement Decree of the Act.
Enforcement Rules of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Enactment No. 897 (June 28, 2016)	Prescribes specific matters including the formulation of the military service basic policies and implementation plans for the basic policies, and specific standards for prohibiting acts that breach military discipline. Provides relevant forms including the application form for the examination of grievances of service member.
Enforcement Rule of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 900 (July 20, 2016)	Sets the standard 'pledge of integrity' form that military supplies trade agencies need to fill out and submit. Prescribes procedures for the formulation of plans for testing and evaluation.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Operation, Etc. of Military Aircraft	Partial Amendment No. 901 (July 20, 2016)	Adjusts the time between reporting the location of an aircraft that flies over an air defense identification zone.

Title	Proclamation No. (Date)	Description
Rules on Special Duty Benefits for Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 899 (July 21, 2016)	Increases hazardous duty allowances and allows persons involved in incident scene investigations and autopsies to receive these allowances.
Enforcement Rule of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 904 (November 29, 2016)	Creates relevant forms including application forms for the registration of munitions trade agencies, security pledge forms and application forms for registration of changes.
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 905 (November 29, 2016)	Modifies the evaluation score calculation methods used in making lists of candidates for promotions. The evaluation score for performance of service is an average of evaluation scores candidates obtained while in the current rank within 10 year ago over the latest 10 years up to the point when the drawing up of the candidate list began. The evaluation score for training and education when a candidate has taken two or more education and training courses is the average of scores from all courses.
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 906 (November 29, 2016)	Among national qualifications in fields of national defense, the helicopter mechanic qualification is divided into the specific categories of airframe, powerplant and electronics and telecommunications; 1 <sup>st</sup> class deep-sea divers into saturation diving and diving supervisor; and aircraft equipment manager into parachute and safety flight gear. Newly establishes the qualification of underwater blaster.
Enforcement Rules of the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partial Amendment No. 909 (November 30, 2016)	Remove the term “homeland” in order to change the name of Homeland Reserve Forces to Reserve Forces.
Rules on Fostering and Assistance to the Homeland Reserve Forces	Partial Amendment No. 910 (November 30, 2016)	Remove the term “homeland” in order to change the name of Homeland Reserve Forces to Reserve Forces.



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

Chief of Staff	Deputy Chief of Staff
Park Chul-kyu Grade-2	Seong Seok-ho Grade-1

Committee Chairman		<b>Kim Young-woo (b. 1967, Pocheon-si and Gapyeong-gun of Gyeonggi-do)</b> 3 <sup>rd</sup> term (18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.A. and M.A. in Political Sciences and International Relations at Korea University Ph.D at Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School of Governance (Former) YTN reporter (Former) Senior spokesperson and 1 <sup>st</sup> Deputy Secretary General for Saenuri Party	National Assembly Main Building Rm. 421 Tel) 784-1364 788-2721 Fax) 788-3685
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Legislative Examiners
Kim Tae-kyu, Grade-4
Lee Hyun-jong, Grade-4
Sung So-mi, Grade-4
Lee Sang-mook, Grade-4
Lee Sang-hong, Grade-5
Choi Mi-kyung, Grade-5

As of December 8, 2016

Party	Name	Education	Experience	Contact
Saenuri Party	 <b>Executive Secretary</b>	<b>Kyeong Dae-soo (b. 1958, Jeungpyeong-gun, Jincheon-gun, and Eumseong-gun in Chungcheongbuk-do)</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> term (19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.L. and M.L. at Seoul National University School of Law and Graduate School of Law (Former) Head of Drugs and Organized Crime Division at the Supreme Prosecutors' Office (Chief prosecutor) (Former) Chairman of Saenuri Party Chungcheongbuk-do Regional Party Chapter	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 941 Tel) 784-3978 788-2009 Fax) 788-0110
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Kim Hack-yong (b. 1961, Anseong-si in Gyeonggi-do)</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> term (18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.A. in Economics at ChungAng University (Former) Executive Member of Special Committee on Budget and Accounts (Former) Executive Member of the National Assembly Special Committee on Political Reform (Former) Chief of Staff to the Chairman of Saenuri Party	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 427 Tel) 784-3861 788-2028 Fax) 788-0168
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Baek Seung-joo (b. 1961, Gumi-si (A) in Gyeongsangbuk-do)</b>	First term Ph.D in Political Science at Kyungpook National University (Former) Vice Minister of National Defense (Former) Foreign affairs and defense advisor in the 18 <sup>th</sup> Presidential Transition Committee (Former) Director of Center for Security and Strategy of the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 830 Tel) 784-6731 788-2304 Fax) 788-0199
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Lee Jung-hyun (b. 1958, Suncheon-si in Jeollanam-do)</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> term (18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.S. in Political Sciences and International Relations at Dongguk University (Former) Senior Secretary to the President for Political Affairs and for Public Relations (Former) Supreme Council Member of the Saenuri Party (Current) Chairman of the Saenuri Party	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 519 Tel) 784-5031 788-2586 Fax) 788-0133
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Lee Jong-myeong (b. 1959, Proportional representative)</b>	First term Graduated from the Korea Military Academy Retired Korean Army colonel (Current) CEO of the Lee Jong-myeong Leadership School (Current) Professor Emeritus of the Joint Forces Military University	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 337 Tel) 784-2175 788-2252 Fax) 788-0383
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Chung Jin-suk (b. 1960, Gongju-si, Buyeo-gun, Cheongyang-gu in Chungcheongnam-do)</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> term (16 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.S. in Political Sciences and International Relations at Korea University (Former) Senior Secretary to the President for Political Affairs (Former) Chairman of the National Assembly Intelligence Committee (Former) Secretary General of the National Assembly (Current) Chairman of the National Assembly House Steering Committee	Main Building Rm. 238 Tel) 784-5071 788-2706 Fax) 788-0340
Justice Party	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Kim Jong-dae (b. 1966, Proportional representative)</b>	First term B.A. in Economics at Yonsei University (Former) Policy Secretary to the Minister of National Defense (Current) Floor Spokesperson of the Justice Party	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 549 Tel) 784-7612 788-2381 Fax) 788-0212
Independent	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Seo Young-kyo (b. 1964, Jungnang-gu (A) in Seoul)</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> term (19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.S. in Political Sciences and International Relations, M.P.P., and Ph.D in East Asia Studies at Ewha Womens University (Former) Director of Cheong Wa Dae's press office and President's Press Secretary (Former) Floor Spokesperson and Chairperson of Gender Equality Committee of the Minjoo Party of Korea	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 928 Tel) 784-8490 788-2427 Fax) 788-0227
The Minjoo Party of Korea	 <b>Executive Secretary</b>	<b>Rhee Cheol-hee (b. 1964, Proportional Representative)</b>	First term B.A. and M.A. in Political Sciences and International Relations at Korea University (Former) Chairman of the New Party Committee of The Minjoo Party of Korea (Current) Chairman of the Strategy and Planning Committee of The Minjoo Party of Korea	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 923 Tel) 784-5081 788-2754 Fax) 788-0147
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Kim Byung-kee (b. 1961, Dongjak-gu (A) in Seoul)</b>	First term B.S. in Philosophy at Kyung Hee University (Former) Public official at the National Intelligence Service (Former) Vice Chairman of the Policy Committee of The Minjoo Party of Korea (Current) Member of the Committee on Economic Unification of the Korean Peninsula of The Minjoo Party of Korea	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 721 Tel) 784-1323 788-2004 Fax) 788-0101
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Kim Jin-pyo (b. 1947, Gyeonggi-do, Suwon-si (Mu))</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> term (17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.L. at Seoul National University (Former) Deputy Prime Minister for Economy (Former) Deputy Prime Minister for Education, (Former) Floor Leader and Supreme Council Member of the Minjoo Party of Korea (Current) Chairman of the National Assembly Special Committee on Decentralization and Local Financing	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 744 Tel) 784-3808 788-2008 Fax) 788-0109
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Woo Sang-ho (b. 1962, Seodaemun-gu (A) in Seoul)</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> term (17 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.A. in Korean Language and Literature at Yonsei University M.A. in Public Administration at Yonsei University (Former) President of Yonsei University Student Body (Former) Supreme Council Member of the Unified Democratic Party (Current) Floor Leader of the Minjoo Party of Korea	Members' Building Rm. 413 Main Building Rm. 202 Tel) 784-3071 788-2514 Fax) 788-0261
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Lee Jong-kul (b. 1957, Manan-gu in Anyang-si of Gyeonggi-do)</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> term (16 <sup>th</sup> , 17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.L. in Public Law at Seoul National University (Former) Lawyer (Former) Chairman of the Korean Basketball Association (Former) Chairman of the National Assembly Committee on Education, Science and Technology (Former) Supreme Council Member of the Unified Democratic Party (Former) Floor Leader of The Minjoo Party of Korea (Current) Member of the Emergency Committee of The Minjoo Party of Korea	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 504 Tel) 784-2783 788-2694 Fax) 788-0320
The People's Party	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Chin Young (b. 1950, Yongsan-gu in Seoul)</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> term (17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.L. in Seoul National University L.L.M. at University of Washington (Former) Member of the Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (Former) Minister of Health and Welfare (Former) Chairman of the National Assembly Committee on Public Administration and Security (Current) Member of the Emergency Committee of The Minjoo Party of Korea	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 622 Tel) 784-4087 788-2925 Fax) 788-0372
	 <b>Executive Secretary</b>	<b>Kim Joong-ro (b. 1950, Proportional representative)</b>	First term Graduated from the Korea Military Academy B.A. in Education at Seoul National University M.A. in Public Administration at Yonsei University (Former) Commander of the 70 <sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (Former) Professor of Dongguk University Graduate School of Management (Current) Chairman of the Central Committee and the Policy Coordination Committee of the People's Party	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 922 Tel) 784-9161 788-2465 Fax) 788-0238
	 <b>Executive Member</b>	<b>Kim Dong-cheol (b. 1955, Gwangsan-gu (A) in Gwangju Metropolitan City)</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> term (17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) B.L. at Seoul National University (Former) Member of the Emergency Committee of Unified Democratic Party (Former) Chairman of the National Assembly Committee on Construction and Transportation and the Committee on Trade, Industry, and Energy (Current) Chairman of the People's Party Gwangju City Party Chapter	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 613 Tel) 784-3174 788-2695 Fax) 788-0126

**Major Activities of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly  
(September 1, 2014 ~ November 18, 2016)**

Session	Date	Major Activities
329 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (September 1-December 9, 2014)	October 7-27, 2014	• National Assembly State Inspection (a total of 63 organizations and agencies including MND)
	October 10, 2014	• Pending issue report on MND affairs (includes progress report on probe into alleged sexual assault charges against a division commander involving female subordinate)
	October 20, 2014	• Pending issue report on MND affairs (NLL violation by North Korean patrol boat, situation on the military demarcation line, etc.)
	October 29, 2014	• Pending issue report on MND affairs (2015~2019 Mid term Defense Program)
	November 12, 2014	• 2015 overall budget/proposal for the operation and management of funds/proposal for the limit amount on BTL projects
	November 18, 2014	• Public hearing on legislative bill regarding intensive management of military service fulfillment • Public hearing on legislative bill regarding fairness in cost management for defense acquisition programs
	November 20, 2014	• Total of 30 bills introduced, including the 'Defense Technology Security Act' • Two motions including the agreement to extend the deployment of the ROK's military contingent in the UAE for the training of troops
	December 1, 2014	• Total of 23 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Aircraft Airworthiness Certification Act' • Two motions including the agreement to extend the deployment of the ROK's military contingent in the UAE for the training of troops (continued)
	December 9, 2014	• Adoption of the 2014 National Assembly State Inspection Result Report
330 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (December 15, 2014 -January 13, 2015)	December 29, 2014	• Pending issue report on current affairs (Civilian-Government-Military Barracks Culture Reform Committee recommendations, trilateral agreement between the ROK-U.S.-Japan defense ministries for information sharing regarding North Korean nuclear weapons and missiles)
331 <sup>st</sup> Extraordinary Session (February 2-March 3, 2015)	February 11, 2015	• Progress report (under MND-MMA-DAPA jurisdictions) • Total of 18 bills introduced, including partial amendment of legislation involving National Defense Reform Act • Petition for humanitarian removal of landmines by discharged soldiers specializing in the disarmament of military explosives
	February 24, 2015	• Total of 31 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Secret Protection Act' • Progress report on the 2014 National Assembly State Inspection and the request to rectify account balances for the 2013 fiscal year
332 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session (April 7-May 6, 2015)	April 20, 2015	• Total of 18 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act' • Total of 3 petitions, including the petition to legislate support for surrounding areas of ammunition depots • Pending issue report on MND affairs (evaluation of situation with North Korea, the ROK military's readiness posture, preparing for the 2015 Military World Games, anti-corruption measures for DAPA, etc.)
	April 21, 2015	• Public hearing on social compensation plan for personnel of mandatory military service • Public hearing on legislation regarding order and safety in the military

Session	Date	Major Activities
332 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session (April 7-May 6, 2015)	April 22, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public hearing on legislation regarding the protection of defense industry technologies</li> <li>Public hearing on legislation regarding compensation for irregular troops of distinguished service during the Korean War</li> </ul>
	April 28, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 6 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> </ul>
333 <sup>rd</sup> Extraordinary Session (May 11-29, 2015)	May 11, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urgent issue report on MND affairs (in relation to North Korea's launch of SLBM and the ROK military's readiness posture)</li> </ul>
334 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (June 8-July 7, 2015)	June 16, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 19 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (evaluation of situation with North Korea, the ROK military's readiness posture, recent outcomes in national defense diplomacy and cooperation, etc.)</li> </ul>
	July 1, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Account balances for the 2014 fiscal year and approval of reserve fund expenses</li> <li>Progress report on the 2014 National Assembly Audit and the request to rectify account balances for the 2013 fiscal year</li> </ul>
	July 7, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 22 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> <li>2015 1<sup>st</sup> revised supplementary budget (under MND jurisdiction)</li> </ul>
335 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (July 8-August 6, 2015)	July 13, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enforcement of MND subsidy for Hanmin High School's new dormitory and audit request for actual progress on the endowment and concession project</li> <li>2015 1<sup>st</sup> revised supplementary budget (under MND jurisdiction)</li> </ul>
	July 14, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (regarding leak of confidential and classified information in the Defense Security Command)</li> </ul>
336 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (August 7-31, 2015)	August 12, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (regarding North Korea's landmine provocations at the DMZ and suspicion of NIS hacking)</li> <li>Adoption of resolution related to the condemning of North Korea's landmine provocations at the DMZ</li> </ul>
	August 26, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (Recent landmine and shelling provocations at the DMZ; and the ROK military's response and future countermeasures)</li> </ul>
337 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (September 1-December 9, 2015)	September 10 -October 8, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Assembly State Inspection (a total of 60 organizations and agencies including the Ministry of National Defense)</li> </ul>
	October 5, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmation hearing of JCS chairman candidate General Lee Soon-jin</li> <li>Adoption of progress report on the confirmation hearing of JCS chairman candidate General Lee Soon-jin</li> </ul>
	October 30, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (regarding KF-X acquisition)</li> <li>Audit request to the Board of Audit and Inspection for performance improvements made on KF-16 fighters</li> </ul>
	November 17, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public hearing on acquisition program for homegrown KF-X fighters</li> </ul>
	November 18, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 46 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> <li>Two motions including the agreement to extend the deployment of the ROK's military contingent in the UAE for the training of troops</li> </ul>
	November 25, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 67 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> <li>Two motions including the agreement to extend the deployment of the ROK's military contingent in the UAE for the training of troops (continued)</li> <li>Total of 5 petitions, including the petition to enact legislation regarding military food service</li> <li>Adoption of the National Assembly State Inspection Result Report</li> <li>Audit requests to the Board of Audit and Inspection</li> </ul>

Session	Date	Major Activities
337 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (September 1-December 9, 2015)	November 26, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public hearing regarding the institution of Specialist Infantrymen</li> <li>Public hearing on the special bill regarding payment of combat service allowance for Vietnam War veterans</li> </ul>
338 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (December 10, 2015 -January 8, 2016)	January 7, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (regarding North Korea's announcement of hydrogen bomb nuclear tests)</li> <li>Adoption of resolution condemning North Korea's nuclear tests and calling for effective countermeasures and sanctions</li> </ul>
339 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (January 9 -February 7, 2016)	February 7, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urgent issue report on MND affairs (regarding North Korea's long-range missile launches)</li> <li>Adoption of resolution condemning North Korea's long-range missile launches</li> </ul>
340 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (February 10 -March 10, 2016)	February 15, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 8 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> <li>Progress report on the request to rectify account balances for the 2014 fiscal year</li> <li>Report on audit results related to the founding of Hanmin High School</li> </ul>
	February 23, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 9 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> </ul>
342 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session (April 21-May 20, 2016)	May 3, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (Recent situations regarding North Korea and the ROK military's readiness posture)</li> </ul>
343 <sup>rd</sup> Extraordinary Session (June 7-July 6, 2016)	June 29, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress report and update on MND affairs (2016 Defense Policies, Mid term Defense Program, etc.)</li> </ul>
	June 30, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Progress report (under MMA-DAPA jurisdictions)</li> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (Kill Chain and KAMD)</li> </ul>
343 <sup>rd</sup> Extraordinary Session (out of session)	July 11, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (regarding THAAD)</li> </ul>
344 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (out of session)	August 8, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2016 1<sup>st</sup> revised supplementary budget (under DAPA jurisdiction)</li> </ul>
345 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (August 16-31, 2016)	August 29, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (North Korean SLBM threats and the ROK military's readiness posture; progress report on deployment of THAAD by USFK)</li> </ul>
346 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (September 1-December 9, 2016)	September 9, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urgent issue report on MND affairs (evaluation of the situation and procurement of countermeasures in response to North Korea's fifth nuclear test)</li> <li>Adoption of resolution condemning North Korea's fifth nuclear test</li> </ul>
	September 29 -October 14, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Assembly State Inspection (a total of 60 organizations and agencies including the Ministry of National Defense)</li> </ul>
	October 28, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pending issue report on MND affairs (regarding ROK-Japan GSOMIA)</li> </ul>
	November 8, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 52 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> <li>Two motions including the agreement to extend the deployment of the ROK's military contingent in the UAE for the training of troops</li> <li>Resolution urging for settling conflicts regarding the construction of a naval base on Jeju Island including withdrawal of reimbursement litigations</li> </ul>
November 14, 2016 November 18, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total of 17 bills introduced, including partial amendment of the 'Military Personnel Management Act'</li> <li>Two motions including the motion to extend the deployment of the ROK Armed Forces to the Gulf of Aden for the naval operation against Somali pirates</li> <li>Resolution urging the governments of the ROK and Japan to sign the agreement on Protection of Classified Military Information</li> </ul>	

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