

# Appendix





Air Force Black Eagles

## Special Appendix

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# Results of the Activities of the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military

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## 1. Progress and Achievements of the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military

Upon its inauguration, the Moon Jae-in Administration put the eradication of deep-rooted evils forward as the first agenda of its reform. Through this agenda, the administration does not seek punishment of individual officials or political vendetta; it seeks to restore public values, pursue public interests, and regain the public's trust. In his press conference celebrating his 100<sup>th</sup> day in the president's office, President Moon stressed the need for rooting out deep-rooted evils, saying, "By eradicating deep-rooted evils, we can do away with the foul plays and undue privileges that caused serious unfairness and inequality in our society and uphold fairness and justice in our society."

Then, the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils was set up and had full autonomy to select committee members and agendas, discuss the selected agendas, arrive at conclusions, and develop plans for implementation. The Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military was launched on September 25, 2017, for a five-month operation until February 28, 2018. During those five months, the committee identified and rectified wrongful practices and corruptions in the military, thereby contributing to the eradication of foul plays and undue privileges and creating a just and trusted military culture.

**| Operation of the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military |** The committee consists of nine experts outside the armed forces. The experts came from diverse backgrounds, including auditing, law, human rights, and NGOs, and included Mr. Kang Ji-won—an attorney who served as the first chairperson of the Juvenile Protection Committee in 1997. The committee designated ten recommended agendas based on irregularities and unfair practices that had significant impacts on the society such as defamation of the constitutional and democratic values, human rights violations, tarnishing of trust towards the military, etc. Based on the designation, the committee operated subcommittees for each recommended agenda with the relevant departments of the MND.

**| Achievements of the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military |** During its five-month run, the committee held 11 plenary sessions and more than 30 subcommittee meetings. Through these meetings, the committee selected 10 recommended agendas and 69 tasks.

**10 Recommended Agendas of the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military**

<b>First Recommendation</b> (December 14, 2017)	<b>Second Recommendation</b> (January 11, 2018)	<b>Third Recommendation</b> (February 8, 2018)	<b>Fourth Recommendation</b> (February 22, 2018)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Enact laws to eradicate military intervention in politics</li> <li>② Uncover the truth behind suspicious deaths in the military and reform the relevant systems</li> <li>③ Improve the extreme ideological biases in security education</li> <li>④ Eradicate military service evasion and reform the relevant systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑤ Eradicate personal use of servicemembers and reform the relevant systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑥ Eradicate surveillance on servicemembers and civilians by the Defense Security Command</li> <li>⑦ Eradicate human rights violations in the military, and reform the relevant systems</li> <li>⑧ Promote whistleblowing in the military</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑨ Institute reforms to eradicate deep-rooted evils in personnel management</li> <li>⑩ Institute reforms to eradicate sexual violence in the military</li> </ul>
Tasks: 18	Tasks: 6	Tasks: 29	Tasks: 16

**2. Details of the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military Recommendations**

**| Enact Laws to Eradicate Military Intervention in Politics |** In the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> general election in April 2012 and the 18<sup>th</sup> presidential election in December of the same year, the Defense Cyber Command (DCC) and the Defense Security Command (DSC) undermined the people's trust in the military by manipulating the public opinion with false online comments that support the ruling party and scandalizing the opposition parties.

Recognizing that political intervention by the military stems from the nature of the military organization where servicemembers are not free from pressure from the outside or their superiors who order such intervention, the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended the establishment of fundamental measures that are capable of eradicating political intervention by the military.

In response, the MND is preparing a legislative measure aimed at punishing the superiors or public officials who order political intervention, allowing subordinates to refuse orders for illegal political intervention from within and outside the military and thereby eliminating the possibility of political intervention by the military.



**| Uncover the Truth behind Suspicious Deaths in the Military |** Suspicious deaths in the military refer to incidents or accidents in which there exist a significant reason to believe that the cause of death has not been clearly identified.

To share the pain of the bereaved family members and prevent the recurrence of unsolved deaths in the military, the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended uncovering the truth behind unsolved deaths by enacting the Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of Military Accidents Resulting in Death and improving the systems and programs for servicemembers who lost their lives on duty.

As a result, the Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of Military Accidents Resulting in Death was promulgated on March 13, 2018, that enabled, among others, the establishment of a presidential committee called the “Committee to Ascertain the Truth of Military Accidents Resulting in Death.” In response, the MND set up a preparation group that reports directly to the vice minister and ensured the stable launch of the said committee on September 14, 2018. In addition, the MND lowered the eligibility criteria for death on duty by including deaths caused by the onset or progression of diseases after enlistment. The MND also reviewed the cases of 91 deceased servicemembers who were included in the 230 cases investigated by the 2008 Committee for Ascertaining the Truth of Suspicious Deaths in the Military<sup>1)</sup> but were not reviewed for death on duty certification because the bereaved did not apply. As a result, 90 of these cases were certified as deaths on duty. Furthermore, the MND instituted several reforms that included the involvement of external experts in investigations, streamlining of the veteran benefit application process, and the provision of Comrade Love Consolation Money to those who took their own lives in the line of duty.

**| Improve the Extreme Ideological Biases in Security Education |** Some of the security education programs for servicemembers and reserve forces included contents biased toward certain political ideologies that alienated and offended many participants.

To eliminate the possibility of the military being politically misrepresented in security education, the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended a stricter political neutrality obligation for instructors and expanded character education for servicemembers, provision of useful educational contents through improvement of screening criteria for external instructors and education verification systems, and other institutional reforms for security education for servicemembers and reserve force members.

In response, the MND inserted a political neutrality provision in its directives on troop information and

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1) A temporary presidential committee established under the Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of Suspicious Deaths in the Military. The committee operated between January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2008.

education and cultural activities. The provision prohibits troop information and education (TI&E) instructors from mentioning specific parties, politicians, or political activities. The MND also developed security education contents for reserve force members and reinforced on-site monitoring of education programs in terms of the screening of external instructors and feedback for education programs. The MND also diversified the educational contents by developing lecture programs that incorporate the servicemembers' preferences and the latest trends such as "Vitamin for Stronger Military" and "TV Lecture: Knowledge-in."

**| Eradicate Service Evasion |** So far, news of service evasion by high-ranking officials and their children, celebrities, and athletes left ordinary citizens who fulfilled their military obligations feeling a sense of great loss. Even though there has been no service evasion scandal that involves the members of the military since 2000, the ROK Armed Forces faced two other major issues—prolonged waiting periods for social service personnel and unfair assignment of social service personnel.

To reduce the waiting periods for social service personnel, the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended inducing local governments to increase the use of social service personnel by providing subsidies from the national treasury to cover lunch expenses for social service personnel and reducing the minimum waiting period required for exemption from service due to prolonged waiting from four to three years. Also, to ensure fair assignment of social service personnel, the committee recommended prohibiting children of high-ranking officials from choosing government bodies as their places of service and encouraging social service personnel to choose less popular institutions such as social welfare facilities or metros.

The Military Manpower Administration (MMA) introduced an amendment to the regulations on the drafting of social service personnel that reduces the minimum waiting period required for conversion to wartime labor service due to prolonged waiting from four to three years as of January 1, 2018. Also, to reduce the labor expenses borne by local governments using social service personnel, the MND is pursuing a plan to pay for lunch expenses from the national treasury in the short term and provide subsidies from the national treasury to cover the overall labor expenses for social service personnel in the long term. The MND also plans to exclude institutions preferred by social service personnel from the list of institutions that social service personnel can choose as their places of service.

**| Eradicate Personal Use of Servicemembers |** In a recent *gapjil* (a Korean phrase meaning abuse of one's superior position) scandal that enraged the public, a four-star general was found to frequently use, give unjustifiable orders, and verbally abuse the servicemembers assigned to his official residence for personal chores. Even though the MND stopped assigning junior servicemembers to official residences, it is impossible to subject a four-star general to disciplinary action under the current system, and junior members

are still assigned to serve in noncombat positions at welfare centers.

Under the current regulations, a disciplinary committee requires over three officers, who outrank the person, under scrutiny. As a four-star general is not outranked by anyone else in the military, a disciplinary committee cannot be formed against one. The Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended amending the current regulations in this regard. The committee also proposed operating education programs to prevent the recurrence of the wrongdoing and to foster an environment where junior members can focus on their missions by establishing the criteria for appropriate sizes of official residences.

The MND proposed an amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act that requires the Minister of National Defense to appoint a four-star general in cases where a disciplinary committee or an appeal committee cannot be formed due to the absence of a superior officer. The MND also transferred enlisted servicemembers, who had been assigned to welfare centers, in excess of the prescribed quota, and planned to substitute the remaining welfare center management personnel with civilian workers. In addition, the MND amended service regulations to prevent personal use of servicemembers, published an abuse of power casebook, operated education programs and, this year, established new criteria for appropriate sizes of commanders' residences.

**| Eradicate Surveillance on Servicemembers and Civilians by the Defense Security Command and Strengthen Human Rights Protection |**

The DSC has implemented internal guidelines banning potentially illegal activities to focus on its rightful missions—security, counterintelligence, and prevention of wrongdoings and corruption. However, the DSC has been repeatedly accused of outstepping their authority to survey military members and civilians, for example, by looking into servicemembers' private life or family affairs after their work hours.

The Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended discontinuing any activity that violates human rights and commands authority and preventing human rights violations during an investigation by removing unnecessary items from the security clearance form including those asking about property ownership and acquaintances. In addition, the committee proposed instituting legal mechanisms capable of eradicating civilian surveillance, expanding civilian positions at human rights protection centers (committees), and strengthening human rights education for servicemembers.

The MND discontinued all activities unrelated with security, counterintelligence, and prevention of wrongdoings and corruption as well as surveillance activities violating human rights and command authority by amending the Security Clearance Guidelines and the Troop Code of Conduct. It also introduced institutional mechanisms to reinforce human rights protection, including improved security clearance procedures and more civilian positions at human rights protection centers.



**| Eradicate Human Rights Violations in the Military |** Despite self-directed efforts to protect the human rights of servicemembers, verbal abuse, physical assault, cruelties, and other human rights violations within the military undermined the public's trust toward the ROK Armed Forces.

To raise awareness on human rights in the military and foster a human-rights-friendly barracks culture, the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended a number of actions including the following: establishing a human rights protection control tower; developing a human rights evaluation index and improving the evaluation system; reinforcing support and protection for victims of human rights violation; and improving potentially violative rules and regulations that include those requiring enlisted members to stay in certain areas during off-post visits.

The MND plans to set up a control tower that coordinates human rights activities, commission a research project to develop a human rights evaluation index and select 10 division-level units for pilot application in 2019. The MND has been addressing possible human rights violations in the military by enhancing protection for victims of human rights violation, promoting reimbursement claims against violators, and abolishing the regulation requiring cadets to report their relationship status. Also, the MND is currently working with the relevant ministries to lessen the suffering of discharged members who died or sustained serious injury or diseases during service, including their family members, and help them lead normal lives by providing government-level support for therapy in addition to financial compensation. As for the area restrictions during leaves and off-post visits, the MND plans to review and improve the relevant rules and regulations through comprehensive consideration of the basic rights of servicemembers, shared growth with local communities, and maintenance of military readiness posture.

**| Promote Whistleblowing in the Military |** Whistleblowing poses an organization with an opportunity to cleanse itself of corruption and irregularities. However, it has been pointed out that whistleblowing is discouraged because of numerous factors including organizations trying to uncover the identity of the whistleblower, unwanted disclosure of personal information, and disadvantages in personnel affairs.

The committee recommended introducing remedies and regulations against possible disadvantages faced by whistleblowers and mandatory education programs. They also proposed an integrity ombudsman program where external experts ensure the fairness and transparency of investigations and actions against corruption and irregularities within the military.

The MND broadened the scope of whistleblowers protected under the law by including those who reported violations of laws within the MND's jurisdiction. The MND also enhanced protection for whistleblowers by, for example, introducing stricter punishment for commanders who failed to take appropriate actions to protect them. Also, the MND launched the integrity ombudsman program to involve civilian experts in investigations of corruption and irregularities in the military.

**| Enhance the Objectivity and Fairness of HR Decisions |** There have been complaints of human resource management decisions in the military being affected by personal ties. In particular, although the ROK Armed Forces launched the outstanding military expert program to assign experts with outstanding talents to the right positions, the program posed problems with identifying and managing experts in different areas and overlapped with the existing term-based promotion system.

To prevent the possible abuse of the outstanding military expert program for other purposes, the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military recommended abolishing the said program for general promotion and preventing chiefs of staffs of each service from intervening in the decisions of committees for deliberation on recommendations.

The MND is pursuing an amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act that abolishes the outstanding military expert program for general promotion and excluding chiefs of staffs of each service from committees for deliberation on recommendations.

**| Eradicate Sexual Violence in the Military |** Despite continued efforts, sexual violence in the military continues today.

The Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military set sexual violence aside from other human rights issues, and after in-depth discussions, recommended a number of actions including the following: establishing a supervisory organization for policies aimed at preventing sexual violence in the military; reinvestigating sexual violence cases involving general-level officers over the last 10 years; fostering an organizational environment for eradicating sexual violence; providing support for victims; and improving on the related rules and regulations.

In addition to establishing an independent supervisory organization, the MND selected and implemented 12 tasks in the areas of policy, organizational environment, and victim support, which include actions such as monitoring and evaluation of sexual violence eradication policies and strengthening sexual violence prevention activities.

### **3. Systematic Implementation of Recommendations**

Throughout the five-month operation of the Committee for the Eradication of Deep-Rooted Evils in the Military, the MND gained insight into the pains and sufferings caused by corruption and unreasonable practices in military and used this realization as an opportunity to transform the ROK Armed Forces into an organization that people want to join and parents want to send their children to. Going forward, the MND plans to achieve visible results in addressing the corruption that has been piling up within the military by fully implementing the 69 recommendations proposed by the committee.

# Progress and Assessment of North Korean Nuclear Missile Development

## 1. Progress and Assessment of Nuclear Missile Development

**Construction of Nuclear Infrastructure** | Immediately following the Korean War, North Korea began the groundworks for the use of nuclear energy while carrying out postwar restoration efforts. The physics department of the Kim Il-sung University opened a nuclear physics course in 1955, followed by the launch of a nuclear physics lab in the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (formerly the "National Academy of Sciences") in 1956. In the same year, North Korea signed the North Korea–USSR Nuclear Cooperation Agreement and sent scientists to the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, USSR, establishing the foundation for acquiring advanced technologies and training experts. In 1959, North Korea signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with China as well. North Korea obtained research reactors with the help of the USSR in 1963, with which it began the construction of a large-scale nuclear complex in Yongbyon, North Pyongan Province from 1965. At the same time, North Korea developed uranium mines and built uranium refineries in Pyongsan, Suncheon, and Bakcheon. Subsequently, North Korea built a series of additional nuclear facilities capitalizing on its rich uranium reserve.

**Full-fledged Nuclear Development** | In the 1980s, North Korea launched full-fledged nuclear development efforts by building production facilities for weapons-grade nuclear materials, training nuclear experts, and expanding its infrastructure for nuclear weapon development including nuclear test sites. The nuclear complex in Yongbyon saw the construction of key plutonium production facilities including nuclear reactors, reprocessing facilities, and nuclear fuel plants. North Korea developed a 5 MWe graphite-moderated reactor on its own which was completed and activated in 1986. In 1990, it built a radiochemical lab capable of reprocessing used nuclear fuel. At the same time, North Korea began the construction of a 50 MWe graphite-moderated reactor in the Yongbyon complex with the target year of 1995 and established a plan to build a 200 MWe graphite-moderated reactor in Taechon.



A 5 MWe reactor located in Yongbyon



North Korea came under suspicion when the Yongbyon nuclear complex was discovered by a French commercial satellite in 1989. Pressured by the international community, North Korea signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1991, which sent a team for investigation in 1992. However, the inspection fueled the suspicion of North Korea's nuclear development as the team identified material inconsistencies in the nuclear activities declared by North Korea. The IAEA requested a special inspection for further verification that resulted in North Korea's withdrawal from the Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The Clinton administration considered all options, including military actions, but the nuclear issue came to a dramatic resolution<sup>2)</sup> with the signing of the U.S.–North Korea Geneva Agreed Framework in 1994.<sup>3)</sup> Under the framework, North Korea temporarily froze its nuclear activities until 2002. However, despite the agreement, in the mid-1990s, North Korea covertly carried out a uranium enrichment program with support from Pakistan. North Korea denied the existence of the program at first. However, in 2010, it invited Dr. Siegfried Hecker from the United States and revealed its uranium enrichment facilities raising concerns in the international community.

In 2002, the Bush administration withdrew from the agreed framework citing the incompleteness of the agreement and suspicion regarding North Korea's uranium enrichment activities and discontinued the fuel oil supply and light-water plant construction. In response, North Korea also declared its withdrawal from the framework and resumed the production of nuclear materials after deporting IAEA inspectors, reactivating the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon and reprocessing spent nuclear fuel rods. North Korea secured a significant amount of plutonium by reprocessing the spent rods twice in 2003 and 2005. North Korea declared possession of nuclear weapons in February 2005, followed by its first underground nuclear test in Punggye-ri, Gilju-gun, North Hamgyong Province, in October 2006. The ROK Meteorological Administration measured the strength of the seismic wave from the test site at 3.9 mb indicating that the yield of the nuclear explosion was below 1 kt. Based on the result of the nuclear test, it was assessed that although North Korea's nuclear technology was not at the level of nuclear weapon employment, it had passed the threshold of manufacturing and detonating nuclear explosive devices.

**| Advancement of Nuclear Capabilities |** Following its first nuclear test, North Korea spurred the efforts to advance its nuclear capabilities with a focus on enhancing the power of its nuclear warheads,

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- 2) In exchange for North Korea's abandonment of its nuclear development program, the United States agreed to provide fuel oil, construct two modern light-water nuclear power plants, and normalize the U.S.–North Korea relationship.
  - 3) Adopted for the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue after three meetings between high-ranking officials (October 21, 1994).

mounting warheads on missiles, and achieving mass-production. North Korea disabled key nuclear facilities in Yongbyon during the Six-Party Talks until the end of 2008 and temporarily discontinued the production of nuclear materials. However, after the talks fell through over disagreement on the verification issue, North Korea reactivated the nuclear facilities which were in the process of being disabled in 2009 and conducted the second nuclear test in May. The yield of the explosion in the second test was measured at 3 to 4 kt representing a significant improvement over the first test. However, the yield of the explosion was still less than force of the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki which led to the assessment that North Korea's nuclear capability was lacking in terms of actual employment.

### North Korean Nuclear Tests

Classification	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
Date	October 9, 2006 (Monday) 10:36	May 25, 2009 (Monday) 09:54	February 12, 2013 (Tuesday) 11:57	January 6, 2016 (Wednesday) 10:30	September 9, 2016 (Friday) 09:30	September 3, 2017 (Sunday) 12:29
Magnitude (mb)	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.7
Yield (kt)	Approx. 0.8	Approx. 3-4	Approx. 6-7	Approx. 6	Approx. 10	Approx. 50

After putting forward the dual-track policy of economic and nuclear development in 2012, North Korea spurred its efforts for advancing its nuclear and missile capabilities. The efforts resulted in four additional nuclear tests in February 2013, January and September of 2016, and September 2017. The sixth test, in particular, recorded an explosive force of around 50 kt. The significantly increased yield suggests a hydrogen bomb test. After the nuclear tests, North Korea stressed its status as a nuclear state and claimed that it had achieved the standardization, specification, miniaturization, weight reduction, and diversification of nuclear warheads<sup>4)</sup>. It also declared its willingness to mass-produce and deploy warheads and missiles.

4) Standardization: refers to standardizing warheads so that they can be mounted on multiple types of missiles  
 Specification: refers to determining the specifications of warheads and their components for mass production  
 Miniaturization and weight reduction: refers to reducing the sizes and weights of nuclear warheads for mounting  
 Diversification: refers to producing multiple types of nuclear weapons for different military objectives. Nuclear weapons can be divided into atomic, hydrogen, and neutron bombs by type of nuclear reaction as well as strategic, tactical, and theater weapons by range.

## 2. Progress and Assessment of Missile Development

To secure long-range delivery capabilities for its nuclear weapons, high explosives, and chemical/biological weapons, North Korea has been committing workforce and resources in missile development programs since the mid-1960s. It obtained Scud-B missiles from Egypt in 1976 that North Korea reverse-engineered for the production of its own Scud-B missiles. Then, North Korea completed the deployment of an improved version of its Scud-B missile in 1988. In 1990, it developed and deployed the Rodong 1,300 km-range missile and launched a Taepodong-1 missile in 1998 and Taepodong-2 missiles in 2006, 2009, 2012, and 2016 on the pretext of a satellite launch. North Korea also adopted the old Soviet Union's Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM) technology and developed the Musudan long-range missile (range of over 3,000 km) that it deployed in 2007 without a test launch. Subsequently, North Korea continued to develop various types of ballistic missiles.

In 2016, North Korea developed Paektusan—an advanced high-yield engine. The development provided North Korea with a foundation for the development of nuclear-capable ballistic missiles. In May, August, and September of 2017, North Korea launched a Hwasong-12 Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM). In July and November of 2017, respectively, North Korea launched the Hwasong-14 and Hwasong-15 missiles which are assessed to be Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).

In August 2016, North Korea used the old Soviet Union's SLBM technology to test-launch an SLBM (Pukguksong) from a Sinpo-class submarine and test-launched two Pukguksong-2 missiles in 2017 that are a ground-to-ground variation.



**Progress of North Korean Missile Development (after January 1, 2017)**

Date	Main Contents
February 12, 2017	Launched Pukguksong-2 in Gusong, North Pyongan Province
March 6, 2017	Launched Scud-ER in Dongchang-ri, North Pyongan Province
March 22, 2017	Launched Musudan in Wonsan, Kangwon Province (failed)
April 5, 2017	Launched Hwasong-12 in Shinpo, South Hamgyong Province (failed)
April 16, 2017	Launched Hwasong-12 in Shinpo, South Hamgyong Province (failed)
April 29, 2017	Launched Hwasong-12 in Pukchang Airfield, South Pyongan Province (failed)
May 14, 2017	Launched Hwasong-12 in Gusong, North Pyongan Province
May 21, 2017	Launched Pukguksong-2 in Pukchang, South Pyongan Province
May 29, 2017	Launched Scud-series missile in Wonsan, Kangwon Province
July 4, 2017	Launched Hwasong-14 in Banghyon, North Pyongan Province
July 28, 2017	Launched Hwasong-14 in Mupyong, Chagang Province
August 26, 2017	Launched a short-range ballistic missile in Gitdaeryong, Kangwon Province
August 29, 2017	Launched Hwasong-12 in Sunan Airfield, Pyongyang
September 15, 2017	Launched Hwasong-12 in Sunan Airfield, Pyongyang
November 29, 2017	Launched Hwasong-15 in Pyongsong, South Pyongan Province

**North Korean Missiles and Their Specifications**

Classification	Scud-B/C	Scud-ER	Rodong	Musudan	Taepodong-2	Pukguksong/Pukguksong-2	Hwasong-12	Hwasong-14	Hwasong-15
Range (km)	300-500	Approx. 1,000	1,300	3,000 or longer	10,000 or longer	Approx. 1,300	5,000	10,000 or longer	10,000 or longer
Warhead weight (kg)	1,000	500	700	650	500-1,000	650	650	Unknown	1,000
Note	Deployed	Deployed	Deployed	Deployed	Launched	Test-launched	Test-launched	Test-launched	Test-launched

# Support for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

## 1. About the Games

In 2018, the 23<sup>rd</sup> Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games were held in PyeongChang, Gangneung, Gangwon Province for 17 days from February 9 to 25, then in Jeongseon, Gangneung for 10 days from March 9 to 18, 2018. By hosting the 2018 games, the ROK became the fifth country to host four major international sports events, the other three being the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympic Games, the 2002 Korea–Japan World Cup, and the 2011 IAAF World Championships in Daegu. The PyeongChang games was the largest winter Olympic Games to date, with 2,920 athletes participating from 92 countries (and 590 athletes from 49 countries for the Paralympic). The ROK ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the Olympic Games (5 gold, 8 silver, and 4 bronze) and 16<sup>th</sup> in the Paralympic games (1 gold and 2 bronze). The MND played an instrumental role by providing manpower and resources without reserve to help create an economical, culture-promoting, ICT-driven, and environment-friendly Olympic Games.



The official logo of the games were inspired by the shape of Korean alphabets “ㅍ” and “천”



Mascots “Suhorang” and “Bandabi.”

## 2. Preparation

The MND's goal while providing support for the winter games was to maintain a robust military readiness posture and to make sure the games would proceed safely and peacefully by conducting security and counterterrorism operations. In particular, the MND set the focus of its support activities on mobilizing professionals in areas that require high levels of expertise and that exceed the capacity of volunteers, such

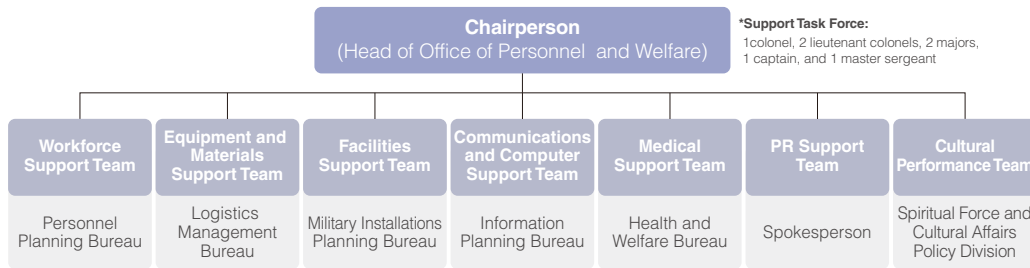
as security, counterterrorism, snow removal, vehicle operation, interpretation, medical services, and honor guard duty. During the pregame test events (November 25, 2016 - April 8, 2017)<sup>5)</sup>, the military sent 1,053 personnel to assist with preparation.

### The MND's Support for the Test Event

Classification	Total	Award Ceremony/ Event Staffs	Assistants	Alpine Skiers	Military Band Members	Medical Service Providers
No. of personnel	1,053	687	163	4	180	19

In addition, under the Special Act on Support for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games and the Enforcement Decree of the Special Act, the MND reorganized the MND Support Committee—a non-standing organization launched on February 22, 2016—into a standing committee as of July 1, 2017. The MND also formed the PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games Support Task Force as a working-level action group. On October 16, 2017, the task force was reorganized into the MND working-level action group.

### Organization of the MND Support Committee



## 3. Support Provided by the MND

**MOU** | The MND signed an MOU on provision of support to the hosting of the PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games on December 27, 2017. The signing ceremony held at the Gwangwon provincial government

<sup>5)</sup> An event organized for checking the status of preparation for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games and creating the mood for the games. The event consisted of 28 international events held at the venues used for the PyeongChang games.



building was attended by Gangwon Governor Choi Mun-sun, Head of Organization Committee Lee Hee-beom, and the Minister of National Defense. With the MOU, the MND agreed to provide personnel, equipment, and resources for the games and take part in PR events.



Olympic Torch Relay in "Freedom Village"

**Support for the Olympic Torch Relay** | To raise public interest in the games, the MND provided support for the Olympic torch relay. The MND sent its Korean traditional orchestra (Chwitadae) to the Olympic torch arrival ceremony presided by the Prime Minister and contributed to setting the atmosphere for the games with the world's first torch relay on a military vessel (Destroyer ROKS Munmu the Great), torch relay on a Surion helicopter over 1,004 islands in Shinan-gun, followed by a celebratory airshow by the Black Eagles, then continued with a special relay in Daeseong-dong(the "Freedom Village" at the northernmost point of South Korea)<sup>6)</sup> followed then by a bicycle relay in the DMZ and the Imjin Classic show.<sup>7)</sup> The torch relay on Munmu the Great was extensively covered by major newspapers and TV networks, spreading word of the ROK Armed Forces' dedication to supporting the Olympic and Paralympic games. The bicycle torch relay in DMZ bore significance for its message on collective yearning for peace.

### Support for Olympic Torch Relay

Classification	Torch relay on the Sea and a Military Vessel	Torch relay on a Helicopter over Shinan-gun islands	Celebratory Flight by Black Eagles	Bicycle Torch relay in Daeseong-dong	Assistance with Imjin Classic show
Details	1 destroyer, 2 patrol killers, 2 helicopters, 2 runners	3 helicopters, 1 runner	8 T-50's, 1 runner	welcome party (1,150 participants), convoy and military band, 5 runners	20 24-person tents, exhibits, etc

**Personnel Support** | The ROK Armed Forces dispatched a total of 14,199 personnel (total of 425,652 individual work-days) across various areas to assist with the games: vehicle operation, transportation of doping test samples, operation of a general operations center, provision of event venues, honor

- 
- 6) The only ROK village in the DMZ. The village was formed near the Panmunjom Joint Security Area (JSA) around July 1953 and is currently inhabited by around 50 households.
  - 7) A reenactment of an ice hockey match played by Canadian military members near the Imjin River during the Korean War to consolidate their comradeship and appease their homesickness

guards-interpretation, medical services, support for the opening and closing ceremonies, traffic control, safety management, protection of facilities and assets, snow removal, security and safety control, security detail for VIPs, security operations and counterterrorism.

### Military Personnel Support

Classification	Total	Event Support										Security Supports
		Sub total	Vehicle Operation	Communications	Honor Guards	Interpretation	Events Support	Medical Services	Opening and closing ceremonies	Snow Removal	Asset protection	
Olympic (no. of personnel)	9,003	5,260	519	205	153	165	2,668	76	254	420	800	3,743
Paralympic (no. of personnel)	5,196	2,732	446	34	142	118	998	41	12	406	535	2,464

In particular, regarding support for sports events, the ROK Armed Forces carried out key roles that require prolonged outdoor activities in extreme cold such as adjusting and maintaining various sports courses and controlling access to key locations. As for transportation, the ROK Armed Forces provided transportation for the International Olympic Committee (IOC)<sup>8)</sup>, the International Paralympic Committee (IPC)<sup>9)</sup> VIP guests and doping test samples. The Honor Guards participated in formal events, including the flag raising during the welcoming ceremony at the Olympic village, thereby providing greater formality to the events. The ROK Armed Forces also committed its elite members in counterterrorism special forces, chemical/biological/radioactive terrorism special service corps, explosive disposal units, and fast response teams, who contributed to a safe and peaceful Olympic and Paralympic games by 24/7 security at venues and facilities.



Games support

Honor guards

8) Founded in 1894; as of 2018, has 206 member states.

9) Founded in 1989; as of 2018, has 174 member states.

**| Security Support |** Five days before the opening ceremony, a civilian security personnel was diagnosed with a norovirus infection, resulting in quarantine of around 1,200 persons. At the request of the organization committee, the ROK Armed Forces dispatched servicemembers to assist with security and stop-and-search at event venues. The emergency dispatch demonstrated that the ROK Armed Forces maintains a high level of readiness even in peace-time. IOC officials highly praised the MND's rapid response and the key role it played during the Olympic and Paralympic games.



Counter-terrorism missions and security operations

**| Snow Removal |** Heavy snow fell between the end of the Olympic games and the beginning of the Paralympic games, causing difficulties with the opening ceremony. In response, more than 1,500 servicemembers removed snow from stadiums and nearby roads in a militaristic operation that began as early as at 5:00 a.m.



Substitute for civilian security personnel during games

**| Provision of Equipment and Materials |** To facilitate first aid and evacuation in case of an emergency, the ROK Armed Forces provided 294 pieces of medical equipment in 28 units including a first aid team and a medical evacuation helicopter. The ROK Armed Forces also provided 55 units of snow removal equipment in 5 items considering the local climate in Gangwon Province. The total number of days of individual equipment usage stands at 912.



Medical evacuation helicopters

#### Equipment and Materials Provided

Classification	Medical Equipment and Materials (28 units/294 pieces)	Snow Removal Equipment (5 items/55 units)	Military Airfield
Olympic/ Paralympic	1 medical evacuation helicopter, mobile dentist and medical service vehicle, X-ray equipment, ultrasound scanner, etc.	14 multipurpose snow remover, 24 snow removers, 3 loaders, 6 excavators, 8 dump trucks, etc.	Gangneung and Wonju Airfields (for broadcasting helicopters)

**Others** | The ROK Armed Forces provided 191 prefabricated houses (worth KRW 7.92 billion) for support staff, and their activities were covered 1,868 times by the media (35 by civilian channels, 59 online, and 1,774 times by the Ministry of National Defense). Also, the ROK Armed Forces temporarily organized winter sports teams (8 sports, 49 members) within the Korea Armed Forces Athletic Corps and contributed 9 members to the national team (ice hockey, luge, and biathlon) who helped their home country achieve the 7<sup>th</sup> place in the medal chart.







**General Review** | The organizing committee and the press highly praised the MND's contribution with adulations such as "the Olympic games would not have succeeded without the military." The ROK Armed Forces contributed to creating a safe, peaceful, and cost-efficient Olympic Games by providing personnel and resources worth more than KRW 115.3 billion ; this included 14,199 personnel, 349 units of 33 equipment variety, airfields, and 191 prefabricated houses. The ROK Armed Forces also heightened the excitement for the games with unique torch relay events and press coverage totaling 1,868 and set the foundation for a successful Olympic and Paralympic games by purchasing tickets to less popular events and events with non-Korean athletes, sending 11,000 servicemembers and their families as spectators and sending members of military sports teams to the national team that helped the military establish its image as a friend of the people.

# Inclusion of Germany to the List of Medical Support States in the Korean War

## 1. Overview

In June 2018, based on research findings and opinions regarding the history and achievement of the German (West German at the time) Medical Support Group dispatched to Korea during the Korean War, the Ministry of National Defense decided to include Germany to the list of Medical Support States in the Korean War.

### Medical Support States in the Korean War (5 → 6 Countries)

<b>Participants</b>	 Norway	 Denmark	 Sweden	 Italy	 India	 Germany
<b>No. of man-days</b>	623	630	1,124	128	627	117(medical doctors)
<b>Contribution</b>	Mobile surgeon	Hospital ship	Red cross hospital	Red cross hospital	Field hospital	Red cross hospital

## 2. Background

The ROK government has continued to highly appreciate and respect Germany's medical support to the Korean War. During the visit to Germany in July 2017, President Moon Jae-in met members of the Medical Service Group to award presidential citations and extend his gratitude for their activities during the war. The Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs invited the members of the team, their families, and descendants to "Turn toward Busan", an international ceremony held in November 2017 to commemorate UN veterans who fought in the war.

However, Germany was not included in the list of Medical Support States during the Korean War. Even





President Moon Jae-in meeting with members of the German Medical Service Group during the Korean War (July 2017)



Members of German Medical Service Group visiting Busan, ROK for "Turn toward Busan"— commemoration ceremony for UN veterans (November 2017).

though the German team provided medical support in Busan between May 1954 and March 1959, the country was only included in the list of war materials and financial aid providers because the medical support activities were carried out after the armistice in July 1953.

### 3. Germany's Medical Support Activities during the Korean War

In May 1953 during the Korean War, Germany delivered a message to the UN headquarters expressing its intent to send a field hospital team to help UN force members fighting in the Korean War. After the suggestion, between May 1954 and March 1959, the country sent the Medical Service Group consisting of doctors, nurses, and technicians to Korea, with the total number of 117.





The Medical Service Group treated more than 300,000 patients and assisted more than 6,000 childbirths under the name of West German Red Cross Hospital. The Group also provided clinical training on medical service and surgery to 41 Korean doctors and trained 60 nurses.

#### Medical Services and Childbirth Assistance Provided by the West German Red Cross Hospital<sup>10)</sup>

Unit: no. of persons

		Total	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<b>Inpatients</b>		21,562	2,305	4,480	4,750	4,857	5,170
<b>Outpatients</b>		277,250	32,410	65,550	47,904	67,159	64,227
<b>Operations</b>	<b>Surgery</b>	6,155	605	1,541	1,217	1,341	1,451
	<b>Obstetrics/ Gynecology</b>	3,529	297	665	742	877	948
	<b>Pediatrics</b>	6,551	643	1,287	1,098	1,337	2,186
<b>Childbirth</b>		6,025	239	1,055	1,298	1,503	1,930

## 4. Progress

Starting in February 2018, the Institute for Military History of the MND studied Germany's medical support activities during the Korean War and collected related materials to review the progress and achievements of the German Medical Service Group. Based on the findings from the research, the MND held the academic conference on German medical support activities during the Korean War on May 10, 2018, to raise public awareness on the issue and gather opinions from the academia.



Academic Conference on German Medical Support Activities during the Korean War (May 2018)

<sup>10)</sup> Deutsches Rotes Kreuz: DAS DRK Korea Hospital, 1954. 4., pp. 6–7, cited from Cho, Seong-hun, *Progress and Results of the Dispatch of the German Medical Service Group during the Korean War*

The MND determined, among others, that even though the medical support activities were carried out after the Armistice, Germany expressed its wish to provide support during the war; the hospital worked to support the UN Forces rather than providing relief; the hospital operated as a subsidiary medical institution under the UN Forces; and the list of materials and financial aid providers included countries who provided support after the Armistice. Based on the above reasons, the MND decided to include Germany in the list of medical support states during the Korean War.

## 5. Follow-Up

The MND decided to start honoring Germany as a Medical Support State in Korean War during the veterans' events and asked the cooperation from other ministries and institutions in indicating Germany as a Medical Support State in the Korean War in military history records, other related records, and exhibits in memorials and other venues. In keeping with the Ministry's decision, the Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs honored Germany as a Medical Support State during the 68<sup>th</sup> anniversary ceremony for the Korean War held on June 25, 2018, and the UN Forces Participation Day ceremony on July 27, 2018.

The MND will remain grateful for the dedication and sacrifice of the German Medical Service Group and commemorate their deeds as a part of the nation's history.



German flag raised on the 68<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Korean War (June, 2018)



German flag raised during the UN Forces Participation Day event (July, 2018)

## Appendix 1

# Force Statuses of Neighboring Countries

## Troops

Unit: no. of persons

Classification	United States	Russia	China	Japan
<b>Number of troops</b>	<b>1,348,400</b>	<b>900,000</b>	<b>2,035,000</b>	<b>247,150</b>
Army	476,250	280,000	975,000	150,850
Navy	323,950	150,000	240,000	45,350
Air Force	322,800	165,000	395,000	46,950
Others	Marine Corps 184,400 Coast Guard 41,000	Airborne 45,000 Strategic 50,000 Command/Support 180,000 Railroad Forces 29,000 Special Forces 1,000	Rocket Forces 100,000 Strategic Support Forces 175,000 Others 150,000	Joint Staff 4,000

## Army

Classification	United States	Russia	China	Japan
Divisions	10 (49 brigades)	8 (89 brigades)	Army Groups 13	9 (5 brigades)
Tanks	5,884	12,980	6,740	690
Infantry combat vehicles	4,834	13,640	3,800	68
Reconnaissance vehicles	2,545	2,700	650 (light tanks)	111
Armored vehicles	18,746	12,100	5,020	795
Towed artillery	1,339	12,565	6,140	398
Self-propelled artillery	947	5,856	2,320	172
Multiple rocket launcher	600	4,082	1,872	99
Mortar	2,507	4,130	2,586	1,105
Anti-tank guided weapons	SP 1,133	GUN 2,526	SP 924	SP 37
Ground-to-air missiles	1,183	1,520	344	327
Helicopters	3,740	-	973	420
Aircraft	187	-	9	7

## Navy

Classification		United States	Russia	China	Japan
	Tactical submarines	54	49	58	19
	Strategic nuclear submarines	14	13	4	-
	Aircraft carriers	11	1	1	-
	Cruisers	23	5	-	-
	Destroyers	64	15	23	38
	Frigates	9	13	59	9
	Patrol and coastal combatants	57	100	206	6
	Mine sweepers	11	43	42	26
	Amphibious vessels	31	19	53	3
	Landing craft	245	28	87	8
	Auxiliary ships	14	265	186	21
	Fighters	736	156	283	-
	Helicopters	670	193	113	130
Marine Corps	Marine divisions	3	Brigades 3	Brigades 3	-
	Tanks	447	250	73	-
	Infantry combat vehicles	502	1,000	60	-
	Amphibious assault APC	1,200	-	152	-
	Personnel transport APC	207	400	-	-
	Cannons	1,501	365	40	-
	Anti-tank missiles	106	-	-	-
	UAV-ISR	100	-	-	-
	Aircraft	455	-	-	-
Helicopters	437	-	-	-	

## Air Force

Classification		United States	Russia	China	Japan
	Strategic bombers	157	139	-	-
	Bombers	-	-	162	-
	Reconnaissance aircraft	ISR-UAV-CISR 487	87	66	17
	Command and control aircraft	4	10	5	-
	Fighters	FTR-FGA-ATK 2,014	865	1,625	332
	Transport aircraft	631	428	333	57
	Tankers	301	15	13	6
	AWACS	AWE&C 31	18	10	17
	Trainers	1,129	213	974	246
	Helicopters	171	806	53	51
	Civil Reserve Air Fleet	517	-	-	-
	EW aircraft	EW 14	3	13	3

\* Source: *The Military Balance 2018* (International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2018)

\* Japanese destroyers include two Hyuga-class vessels, two Izumo-class vessels, and two Atago-class vessels.

## Appendix 2

# Comparing Defense Budgets around the World

As of 2017

Country	GDP (USD 100 mil.)	Defense Budget (USD 100 mil.)	Defense Budget—GDP Ratio(%)	Troops (thousand)	Per-Capita Defense Budget(USD)
ROK	15,300	356	2.33	625	697
United States	194,000	6,028	3.11	1,348	1,845
Japan	48,800	460	0.94	247	364
China	119,000	1,505	1.26	2,035	108
Russia	14,700	456	3.10	900	321
Taiwan	5,710	104	1.82	215	444
UK	25,700	507	1.98	150	783
France	25,700	486	1.89	203	725
Germany	36,500	417	1.14	179	518
Israel	3,480	185	5.33	177	2,235
Egypt	1,963	27	1.36	439	28
Saudi Arabia	6,790	767	11.30	227	2,684
Australia	13,900	250	1.80	58	1,075
Turkey	8,410	80	0.95	355	99
Malaysia	3,100	35	1.12	109	111
Thailand	4,380	62	1.41	361	90
Singapore	3,060	102	3.34	73	1,736
Canada	16,400	170	1.04	63	478

\* Source: *The Military Balance 2018* (International Institute for Strategic Studies, February 2018)

\* The numbers of troops, defense budgets, and GDPs are based on the data as of November 2017 collected by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)

## Appendix 3

# Annual Defense Budget

Year	Defense Budget (KRW billion)	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	2.40	14.3	5.2
2016	38,842.1	2.37	13.9	3.4
2017	40,334.7	2.33	14.2	3.8
2018	43,158.1	2.38	14.3	7.0

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

\* The 2016 data are based on the nominal GDP preliminary estimates of the Bank of Korea, and the 2017 and 2018 data are based on the nominal GDP estimates of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance

※ Nominal GDP: Calculated by applying the prices of the relevant year to the productions in the same year



## Appendix 4

# Force Statuses of the Two Koreas

As of December 2018

Classification			South Korea	North Korea	
Troops (peace time)	Army		464,000	1,110,000	
	Navy		70,000 (including 29,000 Marine Corps)	60,000	
	Air Force		65,000	110,000	
	Strategic Force		-	10,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>599,000</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	
Major Forces	Army	Units	Corps	13 (including Marine Corps)	17
			Divisions	40 (including Marine Corps)	81
			Brigades (independent brigades)	31 (including Marine Corps)	131
		Equip ment	Tanks	2,300 (including Marine Corps)	4,300
			Armored vehicle	2,800 (including Marine Corps)	2,500
			Field gun	5,800 (including Marine Corps)	8,600
	MLRS/MRLs		200	5,500	
	Ground-to-ground guided weapon		60 launchers	100 launchers (Strategic Force)	
	Navy	Surface Vessels	Combatant	100	430
			Amphibious ship	10	250
			Mine warfare vessel (mine sweeper)	10	20
			Support vessel	20	40
		Submarines	10	70	
	Air Force	Combat aircraft	410	810	
		Surveillance & control aircraft	70 (including those belonging to the Navy)	30	
		Transport aircraft (including AN-2)	50	340	
		trainer	180	170	
	Helicopters (Army/Navy/Air Force)		680	290	
	Reserve forces			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 only provides a quantitative comparison between the military power of South and North Korea. A more meaningful comparison requires qualitative assessment based on a comprehensive consideration of the relevant factors such as the performance level and years-in-service of the equipment used by the two sides, their levels of training, and the operational concepts of joint forces.

\* As for army brigades, the 2016 Defense White Paper only compared the maneuver brigades of South and North Korea. However, the 2018 Defense White Paper included independent brigades organized under corps or higher-level echelons such as artillery, engineering, and aviation brigades.

## Appendix 5

# Comparing the Economic Indicators of the Two Koreas

Classification	South Korea		North Korea		South Korea/North Korea	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Nominal GNI (KRW trillion)	1,646.2	1,730.5	36.4	36.6	45.3 times	47.2 times
Per-Capita GNI (KRW 10,000)	3,212.4	3,363.6	146.1	146.4	22 times	23 times
Economic Growth Rate (%)	2.9	3.1	3.9	-3.5	-	-
Trade Volume (USD 100 million)	9,016.2	10,521.7	65.3	55.5	138.1 times	189.6 times
Population (thousand)	51,246	51,446	24,897	25,014	2.1 times	2.1 times

\* Source: Bank of Korea

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

## Appendix 6

# UNSC Resolutions on Sanctions against North Korea

Classification	Background	Main Contents (summary)
Resolution 1695 (July 15, 2006)	North Korea's long-range missile launch (July 5, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demands member states to prevent and monitor the transfer of materials, technologies, and financial resources related to WMD and missile activities</li> </ul>
Resolution 1718 (October 14, 2006)	North Korea's 1st nuclear test (October 9, 2006)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An embargo, shipment inspection, asset freezing, and travel control</li> <li>• Sets up sanctions committee on North Korea under the UN Security Council</li> </ul>
Resolution 1874 (June 12, 2009)	North Korea's 2nd nuclear test (May 25, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete embargo against arms imports with an exception to small arms</li> <li>• Ban on all financial services and support that could contribute to North Korea's WMD and missile activities</li> <li>• Sets up an expert panel to support the sanctions committee on North Korea</li> </ul>
Resolution 2087 (January 22, 2013)	North Korea's long-range missile launch (December 12, 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursues introduction of standards to strengthen search activities of suspicious vessels in open waters</li> <li>• Reinforces "catch-all" export control against North Korea</li> <li>• Urges enhanced monitoring of all activities involving North Korean financial institutions</li> </ul>
Resolution 2094 (March 7, 2013)	North Korea's 3rd nuclear test (February 12, 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expands embargoed items related to nuclear weapons and missiles</li> <li>• Reinforces financial sanctions (suspension of activities of North Korean banks violating the resolution)</li> </ul>
Resolution 2270 (March 2, 2016)	North Korea's 4th nuclear test (January 6, 2016) / North Korea's long-range missile launch (February 7, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits cooperation with North Korean military and police</li> <li>• Introduces mandatory search of shipments to and from North Korea and prohibits entry of sanctioned vessels or vessels suspected of involvement in illegal activities</li> <li>• Demands closure of overseas branches and offices of North Korean banks within 90 days</li> <li>• Introduces import ban on North Korean minerals (coal, iron, gold, etc.)</li> </ul>
Resolution 2321 (November 30, 2016)	North Korea's 5th nuclear test (September 9, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits scientific and technological cooperation with North Korea</li> <li>• Prohibits rental of aircraft and vessels and provision of crews to North Korea, States mandatory search of travel baggage to and from North Korea</li> <li>• Closes foreign financial institutions in North Korea</li> <li>• States additional mineral items that are banned from export (silver, copper, zinc, and nickel) and bans the export of sculptures</li> <li>• Caps North Korea's coal export</li> </ul>
Resolution 2356 (June 2, 2017)	North Korea's launch of IRBM (May 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expands the scope of the sanctions</li> </ul>
Resolution 2371 (August 5, 2017)	North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles (July 4 and 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adds WMD and conventional weapon dual-use control items</li> <li>• Grants the committee authorities to designate vessels involved in prohibited activities and requires member states to deny entry of suspected vessels</li> <li>• Restricts member states' employment of North Korean workers</li> <li>• Bans North Korea's export of coal, iron, and iron ores</li> <li>• Bans North Korea's export of lead, lead ores, and seafood</li> </ul>
Resolution 2375 (September 11, 2017)	North Korea's 6th nuclear test (September 3, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adds WMD and conventional weapon dual-use control items</li> <li>• Urges search of vessels suspected of carrying banned items with the consent of flag state</li> <li>• Bans granting a work permit to North Korean workers</li> <li>• Restricts fuel supply to North Korea</li> <li>• Bans North Korea's textile export</li> </ul>
Resolution 2397 (December 22, 2017)	North Korea's launch of Hwasong-15 (November 29, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capture, search, and seizure of vessels suspected or involved in transportation of banned items or prohibited activities within territories and territorial waters</li> <li>• Repatriates North Korean works to North Korea within 24 months</li> <li>• Restricts fuel supply to North Korea</li> <li>• Bans North Korea's export of foods, agricultural products, machinery, electronics, minerals, soil, stone, wood, and vessels</li> <li>• Bans export of industrial machinery, means of transportation, iron, and other metals to North Korea</li> <li>• Expressly bans trading of fishing rights</li> </ul>

# Key Denuclearization Agreements regarding the North Korean Nuclear Issue

Agreement	Main Contents (summary)
① Geneva Agreed Framework (October 21, 1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to cooperate in replacing graphite-moderated reactors with light-water reactors</li> <li>• Agreed to work toward the complete normalization of political and economic relationship between North Korea and the United States</li> <li>• Agreed to cooperate for the peace and security on the denuclearized Korean Peninsula</li> <li>• Agreed to cooperate for the consolidation of the non-proliferation regime</li> </ul>
② September 19 Joint Statement (September 19, 2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reaffirmed verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula</li> <li>• Pledged to promote economic cooperation in energy, trading, and investment</li> <li>• Pledged to take joint efforts for the permanent peace and stability in Northeast Asia</li> <li>• Agreed on phased implementation of the agreement</li> </ul>
③ February 13 Agreement (February 13, 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed on the closure and sealing of nuclear facilities in North Korea, the return of IAEA inspectors to North Korea, and the preparation of a list of all nuclear programs</li> <li>• Began a bilateral talk for normalization of the North Korea–U.S. and North Korea–Japan relationships</li> <li>• Agreed to provide economic, energy, and humanitarian aid to North Korea</li> <li>• Agreed to convene a separate forum with directly concerned parties to negotiate a peace regime for the Korean Peninsula</li> </ul>
④ October 3 Agreement (October 3, 2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to disable all existing nuclear facilities and to declare all nuclear programs in complete and accurate manner</li> <li>• Reaffirmed the North Korea's pledge not to transfer nuclear materials, technologies, or knowledge</li> <li>• Agreed to provide economic energy and humanitarian aid to North Korea corresponding to 1 million tons of crude oil</li> </ul>
⑤ February 29 Agreement (February 29, 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Korea agreed to take preliminary measures for denuclearization</li> <li>• The United States agreed to provide 240,000 tons of nutrition aid</li> <li>• The United States confirmed that it does not have any hostile intention towards North Korea</li> <li>• Agreed to improve North Korea–U.S. relationship and expand civilian exchanges in culture, education, and sports</li> </ul>
⑥ Panmunjom Declaration (April 27, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutual prosperity and self-reliable unification</li> <li>• Mitigation of military tension</li> <li>• Construction of a permanent and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula</li> <li>• Achieve a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula through complete denuclearization</li> </ul>
⑦ North Korea–U.S. Joint Statement (June 12, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to establish a new North Korea–U.S. relationship</li> <li>• Agreed to make joint efforts to build a permanent and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula</li> <li>• North Korea reaffirmed the Panmunjom Declaration and agreed to take efforts for the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula</li> <li>• Agreed to recover the remains of POWs and MIAs and repatriate the identified remains</li> </ul>
⑧ Pyongyang Joint Declaration (September 19, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreed to cease military hostility and expand exchanges and cooperation</li> <li>• Agreed to dismantle the Dongchang-ri missile engine test site and launch platform</li> <li>• Agreed to dismantle the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon as the United States takes reciprocal measures</li> </ul>

## Appendix 8

# Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain

Based on the common understanding that easing military tension and building confidence on the Korean Peninsula is integral to securing permanent and stable peace, the two sides reached a comprehensive agreement on the following with a view to fully implementing the 'Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula' in the military domain.

### **1. The two sides agreed to completely cease all hostile acts against each other in every domain, including land, air and sea that are the root cause of military tension and conflicts.**

- ① The two sides discussed various measures to prevent armed conflict in every domain, including land, air and sea.

The two sides agreed to consult and resolve all matters that may lead to military conflict in a peaceful way and preclude the use of military force under any circumstance.

The two sides agreed to refrain from any action of infiltrating, attacking or occupying the other side's area of jurisdiction by any means or method.

The two sides agreed to have consultations on matters including large-scale military exercises and military buildup aimed at the other side, various forms of blockade, interdiction and obstruction of navigation as well as reconnaissance activities against the other side through the 'Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee'.

The two sides agreed to continue to have consultations on various implementation measures related to the 'Panmunjom Declaration', in which both sides agreed to realize phased arms reduction, in accordance with alleviation of military tension and confidence building.

- ② The two sides agreed to cease various military exercises aimed at the other side along the Military Demarcation Line from November 1, 2018.

On ground, the two sides agreed to cease all live-fire artillery drills and field training exercises at the regiment level and above within 5 km from the MDL.

At sea, the two sides agreed to cease all live-fire and maritime maneuver exercises within the zone north of Deokjeok-do and south of Cho-do in the West Sea, and within the zone north of Sokcho and south of Tongcheon in the East Sea. The two sides also agreed to install covers on the barrels of coastal artilleries and ship guns and close all gunports within the zones.

In the air, the two sides agreed to ban tactical live-fire drills involving fixed-wing aircraft, including the firing of air-to-ground guided weapons within the designated No Fly Zones over the eastern and western regions of the MDL.

- ③ The two sides agreed to designate No Fly Zones for all aircraft types above the MDL, effective from 1 November, 2018, in the following way:

For fixed-wing aircraft, No Fly Zones will be designated within 40km from the MDL in the East (between MDL Markers No. 0646 and 1292) and within 20km from the MDL in the West (between MDL Markers No. 0001 and 0646).

Other No Fly Zones will be designated in the following way: for rotary-wing aircraft, within 10km from the MDL; for UAVs, within 15km from the MDL in the East and 10km from the MDL in the West; for hot-air balloons, within 25km from the MDL.

However, when the employment of aircraft becomes necessary such as in the cases involving fire-fighting, ground & maritime rescue, medical evacuation, weather observation and farming support, aircraft will be permitted to fly subject to prior notification to the other side. The No Fly Zones mentioned above do not apply to commercial aircraft (including cargo planes).

- ④ The two sides agreed to take measures to prevent accidental military clash in all times in every domain, including land, air and sea.

To this end, the two sides agreed to apply a five-step procedure (Initial warning broadcast → Secondary warning broadcast → Initial warning fire → Secondary warning fire → Military action) on ground and at sea, and a 4-step procedure (Warning radio & signal Interdiction flight Warning fire Military action) in the air.

The two sides agreed to implement the above revised procedures from November 1, 2018.

- ⑤ The two sides agreed to solve all military issues through peaceful consultations by maintaining permanent communication channels in order to prevent at all times any accidental military clash in every domain, including land, air and sea and by immediately notifying each other when an abnormal situation arises.



**2. The two sides agreed to devise substantive military measures to transform the Demilitarized Zone into a peace zone.**

- ① The two sides agreed to completely withdraw all Guard Posts (GP) that lie within 1km of each other as a preliminary measure to withdrawing all GPs within the DMZ. 【 Annex 1 】
- ② The two sides agreed to demilitarize the Joint Security Area. 【 Annex 2 】
- ③ The two sides agreed to proceed with a pilot project of an Inter-Korean Joint Operation to Recover Remains within the DMZ. 【 Annex 3 】
- ④ The two sides agreed to continue consultations on military assurance measures related to joint survey and excavation of historical remains within the DMZ.

**3. The two sides agreed to take military measures to prevent accidental military clashes and ensure safe fishing activities by turning the area around the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea into a maritime peace zone.**

- ① The two sides reaffirmed the agreement related to the “prevention of accidental military clashes in the West Sea”, signed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Inter-Korean Generallevel Military Talks on 4 June, 2004 and agreed to fully restore and implement it.
- ② The two sides agreed to establish a maritime peace zone and a pilot joint fishing zone in the West Sea. 【 Annex 4 】
- ③ The two sides agreed to fully guarantee the safety of personnel and vessels that enter the maritime peace zone and the pilot joint fishing zone.
- ④ The two sides agreed to devise and implement inter-Korean joint patrol measures in order to deny illegal fishing and to ensure safe fishing activities for fishermen of both sides in the maritime peace zone and the pilot joint fishing zone.

**4. The two sides agreed to devise military assurance measures necessary for invigorating exchanges, cooperation, contacts and visits.**

- ① The two sides agreed to establish military measures to ensure passage, communication and customs in the East and West Transportation Corridors.
- ② The two sides agreed to devise military assurance measures to connect and modernize eastern/western railways and roads.
- ③ The two sides agreed to devise a measure regarding issues related to using Haeju Passage and

passing through Jeju Strait of vessels of the North through consultations at the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.

- ④ The two sides agreed to devise military assurance measures for the shared use of Han River (Imjin River) Estuary. 【Annex 5】

**5. The two sides agreed to devise various measures for mutual military confidence building.**

- ① The two sides agreed to continue consultations regarding the installation and operation of direct communication lines between the respective military officials.
- ② The two sides agreed to have detailed consultations to resolve the issues concerning the composition and operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.
- ③ The two sides agreed to fully implement all agreements reached between the military authorities of the two sides, and to regularly examine and assess the implementation progress.

**6. This Agreement is effective from the date of exchange of the signed documents, following the procedures required for entry into force from each party.**

- ① Revisions and additions to the Agreement are permitted subject to agreement between both parties.
- ② Two copies of the Agreement have been made with equal effect.

**19 September 2018**

Republic of Korea

Democratic People's  
Republic of Korea

Minister of National Defense

Minister of People's  
Armed Forces

Song, Young moo

Korean People's Army General  
No, Kwang chol

[ Annex 1 ]

## **Withdrawal of Guard Posts (GP) within the DMZ**

**1. The agreement is reached to completely withdraw all guard posts within the DMZ according to the following phases:**

- ① Phase 1 : Withdrawal of all firearms and equipment
- ② Phase 2 : Withdrawal of all personnel on duty
- ③ Phase 3 : Complete destruction of all facilities
- ④ Phase 4 : Mutual verification

**2. All measures for the withdrawal of all guard posts from the DMZ will be implemented through close mutual coordination.**

**3. Historical landmarks, remains and artifacts that lie within the DMZ will be restored to their original state and be managed as joint assets of the Korean nation.**

**4. The 11 guard posts that lie within 1km of the other side's post in the DMZ from each side will be withdrawn as a preliminary measure.**

① The guard posts from each side that will be withdrawn are as follows:

- Eastern region
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 1273 and 1278
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 1123 and 1135
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0799 and 0808
- Midland region
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0652 and 0660
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0679 and 0683
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0717 and 0724
- Western region
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0023 and 0027
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0034 and 0043
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0155 and 0166
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0212 and 0216
  - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0233 and 0240

② Withdrawal of the above 11 guard posts will be completed by December 31, 2018.

[ Annex 2 ]

## **Demilitarization of the 'Joint Security Area in Panmunjom'**

**1. As a first step, a trilateral consultative body composed of the South, the North and the United Nations Command (UNC) will be established to consult and implement measures to demilitarize the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.**

- ① The South, the North and the UNC (hereafter referred to as "The three parties") will remove all mines in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom within 20 days, beginning on October 1, 2018.
- ② The three parties will completely withdraw guard posts, personnel and firearms within 5 days after the minesweeping is completed in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.
- ③ The three parties will withdraw unnecessary surveillance equipment from the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom, install any additional surveillance equipment necessary through consultations, and share related information with one another.
- ④ The three parties will jointly verify the completion of the measures to demilitarize the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom over 2 days.
- ⑤ The three parties will consult and decide on all matters such as the composition, mission and operation method of the Joint Administrative Body that will be established after the demilitarization of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.

**2. The Joint Security Area in Panmunjom will be managed after demilitarization in the following way:**

- ① Guard duty personnel and installment of the guard posts
  - Guard duty will be carried out by up to 35 unarmed personnel from each side.
  - The shift work of the personnel and matters related to patrol will be decided by each side unilaterally and notified to the other party.
  - Guard duty personnel from both sides will wear a 15cm wide yellow armband with the words "Panmunjom Civil Police" written in blue on his/her left arm.
  - A new Southern guard post will be installed at one end of the 'Panmunjom Bridge' in Northern Panmunjom; A new Northern guard post will be installed in the area near the entry check point of Southern Panmunjom. Personnel of the two sides will be on duty in close proximity of each other.

② Building management

- Each side will manage the buildings on its side of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.
- In case a building in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom requires repair or construction, such work will go ahead subject to approval by the Joint Administrative Body.

③ Visits

- Visits to the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom will be permitted between 0900 and 1700 hours.
- Freedom of movement is allowed for tourists and visitors within the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.

[ Annex 3 ]

# Pilot Inter-Korean Joint Remains Recovery Project within DMZ

## 1. Designation of Joint Remains Recovery Site and minesweeping

### ① Site designation for joint recovery of remains

- The site for the pilot joint remains recovery project will be set in between MDL Markers No. 0489 and 0497 in Cheolwon, Gangwon Province, setting the MDL as the standard.

The end coordinates for the site will be as follows:

- North: a) N 38° 1735EL 127° 0522  
b) N 38° 1823EL 127° 0652
- South: a) N 38° 1638EL 127° 0604  
b) N 38° 1726EL 127° 0733

- All guard posts and obstacles within the joint remains recovery site will be withdrawn.

### ② Minesweeping

- All mines and explosives within the site for the pilot joint remains recovery project will be completely removed between October 1 and November 30, 2018.
- The two sides will each carry out minesweeping operations from each end of the DMZ and work in the direction of the MDL.
- The two sides will conduct minesweeping operations for 4 hours each day from 1000 to 1200 hours and from 1500 to 1700 hours. The hours may be reduced or extended according to circumstance.
- The two sides will install markers around the border of the mine-cleared area within the site designated for pilot joint remains recovery project and notify the other side accordingly.
- The use of the equipment and material necessary for minesweeping will be mutually coordinated.
- Any remains that are recovered during minesweeping operations will be exhumed and be jointly identified, consulted and processed.

## 2. Establishment of an inter-Korean road within the joint remains recovery site

- ① A 12m-wide road will be constructed between the two sides within the pilot joint remains recovery site in order to facilitate seamless progress in the joint efforts to recover the remains within the DMZ.
- ② The road will be constructed after minesweeping from each end of the DMZ towards the MDL. The road will be connected along the MDL.



- ③ The use of the material and equipment necessary for road construction, including excavators, will be mutually coordinated.
- ④ Personnel necessary for construction, quantity of equipment and its identification and the working hours will be decided unilaterally at each side's convenience and notified to the other side.
- ⑤ If any personnel or vehicle needs to cross the MDL for the purpose of road construction, prior notification should be provided to the other side.
- ⑥ The construction of road must be completed by December 31, 2018.

### **3. Composition and operation of the Joint Remains Recovery Team**

- ① Composition of the Joint Remains Recovery Team
  - The two sides will establish a joint investigation team and a site command team, each with 5 members and headed by a colonel-level official.
  - The Joint Remains Recovery Team will be comprised of personnel numbering 80 to 100 from each side.
  - The two sides will complete the composition of the Joint Remains Recovery Team and notify each other by the end of February 2019.
- ② Operation of the Joint Remains Recovery Team
  - The joint investigation team and the site command team will jointly consult and resolve any practical issue that may arise with regards to the pilot joint remains recovery project within the DMZ.
  - Joint remains recovery operations at the pilot site will take place from April 1 to October 31, 2019.
  - In consideration of the seasonal climate, working hours for remains recovery at the pilot site will be from 0900 to 1200 hours and from 1500 to 1800 hours. If needed, the hours may be reduced or extended subject to agreement of both sides.

### **4. Security assurance and joint management**

- ① Any action that violates the personal safety of personnel from the other side is prohibited during the joint remains recovery process.
- ② Any material or equipment that may threaten personal safety such as weapons and explosives is not allowed into the joint remains recovery site.
- ③ Any action that provokes the other side in the joint remains recovery site is prohibited.
- ④ In case a natural disaster occurs within the joint remains recovery site, the two sides will establish

damage repair measures and cooperate accordingly.

- ⑤ Once joint remains recovery is completed, each side will manage its own area and road between the MDL and its end point of the DMZ. Matters regarding the use of roads will be decided in the future through consultations.

[ Annex 4 ]

# Preventing Accidental Military Clashes, Establishing a Maritime Peace Zone and Ensuring Safe Fishing Activities in the West Sea

## 1. Establishment of a maritime peace zone

### 1) Scope of the maritime peace zone

The scope of the maritime peace zone will be determined in consideration of the factors including geographic location of the islands under the jurisdiction of each side, density of passage of vessels and fixed sea routes. Specific boundary lines will be established through consultations at the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.

### 2) Rules pertaining to entry into the maritime peace zone

- ① Only unarmed vessels of the two sides will be allowed entry into the maritime peace zone. If the entry of naval ships is unavoidable, they can enter the zone subject to prior notification to and approval of the other side.
- ② The number of vessels operating in the maritime peace zone will be decided by the two sides through consultations.  
The plans for entry and operation of vessels within the maritime peace zone will be notified to the other side 48 hours prior to its entries .
- ③ Entry hours are as follows: from April to September, 0700 to 1800 hours; from October to March, 0800 to 1700 hours. When necessary, the entry hours may be revised through mutual consultations.

### 3) Rules pertaining to activities within the maritime peace zone

- ① Vessels from the South will not cross the Northern boundary line of the maritime peace zone and vessels from the North will not cross the Southern boundary line of the maritime peace zone. Only peaceful activities are allowed.  
Vessels that commit hostile acts against the other side in the other side's waters, outside the peace-zone, will be restrained immediately. After the matter is reported to the other side, the vessel will be dealt with through inter-Korean consultations.
- ② For the purpose of identification within the maritime peace zone, vessels from both sides must hoist a 900mm wide, 600mm long Korean Peninsula flag.

Vessels from the South must hoist the flag on the left of the mast and vessels from the North on the right of the mast.

- ③ Actions including verbal ones that provoke the other side, including psychological warfare, are not allowed within the maritime peace zone.
- ④ If an accidental clash occurs between civilian vessels in the maritime peace zone, each side must immediately withdraw all of its vessels from the zone, resolve the matter through either inter-Korean military communication lines or inter-Korean working-level military talks, and establish meticulous plans to prevent any recurrence.

#### 4) Humanitarian cooperation in the maritime peace zone

If individuals, vessels, naval ships or aircraft enter the maritime peace zone in unavoidable situations such as engine failure, distress or misnavigation resulting from deterioration of weather, each side must immediately notify the other side through communication means at its disposal.

When such emergency situation arises within the maritime peace zone, necessary measures must be taken through mutual cooperation.

#### 5) Utilization of the maritime peace zone

The two sides agreed to continue to explore options for peaceful utilization of the zone, including marine survey, joint survey and passage of civilian vessels in accordance with the principle of easing military tension, confidence building as well as common prosperity and mutual benefit.

## **2. Establishment of a pilot joint fishing zone**

### 1) Scope of the pilot joint fishing zone

The pilot joint fishing zone will be established in between Baengnyeong-do (South) and Jangsan-got (North). Specific boundary lines will be established through consultations at the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.

### 2) Operation of the pilot joint fishing zone

- ① Vessels that wish to operate within the pilot zone will submit an entry request document 2 days (48 hours) prior to the planned entry, including the name of organization, name of the captain(representative), crew list, vessel name, entry route and date of operation.
- ② Relevant authorities of each side must notify the other side the result of its review of the request form 1 day (24 hours) prior to departure. If entry of a vessel is denied, the authorities will also notify valid reasons for denial.

- ③ Relevant authorities of each side will allow vessels to remain within the pilot fishing zone for up to 5 days, if the vessel had requested permission for consecutive fishing operations for a certain period.
- ④ Vessels entering the pilot joint fishing zone will use the mutually approved route and will be controlled by fishery guidance boats from each side.
- ⑤ If, in the future, the joint fishing zone is expanded within the maritime peace zone, entry rules for fishing vessels of the two sides will be implemented through mutual consultations .

### **3. Joint patrol to interdict illegal fishing vessels and ensure safe fishing activities**

#### 1) Organization of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

- ① The two sides will establish an 'Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team' composed of maritime coast guard boats (patrol boats). The joint patrol boats will displace 250 tons or below.
- ② The number of joint patrol boats assigned to each side is 3 (total of 6), but the number may be adjusted subject to agreement.
- ③ The boats that belong to the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team will hoist a 900mm wide, 600mm long yellow flag on the top of the mast.

#### 2) Mission of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

- ① The Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team will interdict illegal fishing vessels from third countries that attempt to enter the maritime peace zone through the pilot joint fishing zone, and controls and deals with them through close coordination.
- ② The Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team will control the order among fishing vessels from the two sides as well as fishery guidance boats that enter into the pilot joint fishing zone.
- ③ The Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team will rescue vessels from the two sides drifting due to engine failure, distress, deterioration of weather, etc., and will return them in accordance with humanitarian principles.

#### 3) Operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

- ① Patrol boats of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team will be prohibited from entering the joint fishing zone. However, in case of emergency such as distress or rescue of personnel within the joint fishing zone, the patrol boats may enter upon notification to the other side.
- ② Joint patrol will take place on a date agreed by the two sides in consideration of the fishing schedule and interdiction of illegal fishing vessels from third countries.

③ Joint patrol will take place in principle during the day (April-September: 0800-1800 hours, October-March: 0900-1700 hours). Each side will notify its patrol team's schedule to the other 24 hours in advance.

Any situation that arises during the night will be resolved through consultations between the two sides.

④ Joint patrol route will follow around the outer boundary of the joint fishing zone either clockwise or anti-clockwise, depending on mutual agreement.

⑤ The Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team will follow each of its own superior authority's command. Communications and call signs between patrol boats will adhere to the 'June 4 Agreement' of 2004.

⑥ The two sides will refrain from any provocative comment or action during joint patrol. In the event of a contingency, the patrol boat will be immediately separated and the matter must be resolved through mutual consultations.

[ Annex 5 ]

# Military Assurance for the Joint Use of Han (Imjin) River Estuary

## 1. Establishment of a joint utilization zone

- ① The zone within the Han (Imjin) River Estuary stretching 70km long; in the South, from the northeastern end point of the Gimpo peninsula to the southwestern end point of Gyodong-do, and in the North, from Imhanri, Panmun-kun, Kaesong-sito Haenam-ri, Yeonan-kun, Hwanghaenam-do will be designated as the joint utilization zone.
- ② All practical military matters arising from within the joint utilization zone will be dealt with through consultations between the two sides.

## 2. Joint survey

- ① Field survey on the joint utilization zone will be carried out by the end of December, 2018.
- ② The joint survey team will be composed of about 10 people from each side, including experts to the subject matter.
- ③ The matters regarding the use of equipment, hardware and vessels required for the joint survey will be subject to mutual cooperation.
- ④ Any comment or action that may provoke the other side will be prohibited among the site survey crew. They may not carry any explosives, weapons or live rounds.
- ⑤ In case of an emergency during the joint survey such as a natural disaster, the team may anchor at a nearby location under the other side's jurisdiction, and the safety and comfort of the team members will be ensured.

## 3. Military assurance measures within the joint utilization zone

- ① A document that includes the information on the personnel and vessel (type, length and weight, purpose of entry, size of crew, cargo on board) due to enter the joint utilization zone will be delivered to the other side 1 day in advance via the Western inter-Korean military communication line.
- ② Check points for each sides in mutually agreed upon locations within the joint utilization zone will be established, where personnel and vessels will be inspected.
- ③ All vessels sailing through the joint utilization zone will not be allowed to approach within 100m of the

other side's boundary line.

- ④ In consideration of the seasonal influence on visual identification capability, passage hours for vessels in the joint utilization zone will be as follows: 0700 to 1900 hours from April 1 to September 30, and 0800 to 1800 hours from October 1 to March 31.
- ⑤ No personnel or vessel that sails through the joint utilization zone is allowed to carry surveillance and reconnaissance equipment, explosives, other weapons or live-rounds.
- ⑥ Any comment or action that may provoke the other side will be prohibited in the joint utilization zone.
- ⑦ Vessel from each side may not contact or communicate with vessels from the other side unless for the purpose of exchanging navigational signals to avoid mutual collision.
- ⑧ If a vessel or individual drifts within the joint utilization zone or an emergency situation arises due to other causes, the two sides will cooperate under humanitarian principles.

**4. Military assurance measures related to inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation within the joint utilization zone will be devised through consultations between the two sides.**



## Appendix 9

# Chronicle of Inter-Korean Military Relations (December 1, 2016 - November 30, 2018)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Chairman Kim Jong-un presides over an artillery training for attacking the Greater Seoul Metropolitan Area	December 1, 2016	
Chairman Kim Jong-un presides over a combat training aimed at attacking the Blue House	December 11, 2016	
Chairman Kim Jong-un's New Year's address * "Preparation for ICBM test launch is nearly complete; need to build up preemptive strike capabilities centered on nuclear strength continuously; need to establish measures to improve inter-Korean relations."	January 1, 2017	The ROK government condemns North Korea's claim that preparation for ICBM test launch is nearly complete * "Strongly urges North Korea to follow the path of denuclearization"
	January 20, 2017	The ROK, the United States, and Japan conduct missile alert training to strengthen their detection and tracking capabilities against North Korean ballistic missiles (January 20-22)
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Gusong, North Pyongan Province)	February 12, 2017	The ROK government announces statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "A threat to peace and security of the Korean Peninsula and the international community"
KPA General Staff Department releases a statement: "criticizes the ROK-U.S. combined training and threatens to take extreme actions."	March 1, 2017	The ROK and the United States begin KR/FE combined exercises * KR: March 13-24, FE: March 1-April 30
North Korea launches four ballistic missiles (Dongchang-ri, North Pyongan Province)	March 6, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Strongly condemns North Korea's violation of UNSC resolutions"
Strategic Force spokesperson releases a statement justifying the ballistic missile launches * "North Korea will foster the capabilities to strike the enemies with high-precision rockets at any time at any position."	March 9, 2017	
North Korea conducts a test for a new high-output missile engine (Dongchang-ri, North Pyongan Province)	March 19, 2017	
General Staff Department spokesperson issues a warning regarding KR/FE Exercise * "We will crush them without mercy with our own preemptive strikes"	March 26, 2017	JCS releases a statement regarding the warning issued by North Korean General Staff Department spokesperson * "Not worth responding to North Korea's baseless claims; provocation will be met with stern retaliation"
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Shinpo, South Hamgyong Province)	April 5, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "North Korean regime's reckless provocation will hasten their self-destruction"

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	April 6, 2017	Successfully test-launches an 800km-range ballistic missile covering all areas of North Korea * "A key weapon for retaliation against the North Korean leadership; a warning against North Korea's missile provocation"
Military parade celebrating the 105 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kim Il-sung's birth	April 15, 2017	
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Shinpo, South Hamgyong Province)	April 16, 2017	The ROK government issues a warning against North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "A show of force threatening the entire world"
Fire drill celebrating the 85 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of KPA	April 25, 2017	
	April 26, 2017	Conducts Integrated Live Fire Exercise 2017
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Bukchang Airfield, South Pyongan Province)	April 29, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Will be faced with stern punitive measures"
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Gusong, North Pyongan Province)	May 14, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Urges North Korea to discontinue all provocations"
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Bukchang, South Pyongan Province)	May 21, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Urges North Korea to follow the path of denuclearization"
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Wonsan, Kangwon Province)	May 29, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Urges North Korea to discontinue all provocations and proceed with early denuclearization"
Korea Asia-Pacific Peace Committee issues a statement criticizing combined and joint training on the Korean Peninsula	June 1, 2017	
North Korea launches a surface-to-ship cruise missile (Wonsan)	June 8, 2017	
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Banghyon, North Pyongan Province)	July 4, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "North Korea should immediately discontinue provocations and join the talks for early denuclearization"
	July 5, 2017	The ROK and the U.S. conduct "ROK-U.S. combined ballistic missile firing" in response to North Korea's provocations
Korean Central Television covers Chairman Kim Jong-un's encouragement event for the ballistic missile launch	July 13, 2017	
	July 17, 2017	The MND and the Ministry of Unification propose an Inter-Korean military meeting and a Red Cross meeting * On July 21, the ROK urges North Korea to hold talks at Unification Pavilion, Panmunjom on the cessation of hostilities

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	July 21, 2017	The ROK government urges North Korea to hold an Inter-Korean military meeting.
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Mupyong, Chagang Province)	July 28, 2017	
	July 29, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Urges North Korea to cooperate with denuclearization and peace building"
	August 5, 2017	The UNSC adopts a resolution (No. 2371) regarding Korea's ballistic missile launch.
The North Korean government issues a statement criticizing the UNSC resolution (No. 2371) * "Threatens to fully reject the resolution, calling it a violation of the sovereignty and a blatant challenge"	August 7, 2017	
General staff department spokesperson issues a statement * "Criticizes the plan for deployment of strategic assets to the Korean Peninsula and threatens to conduct military response"	August 8, 2017	
	August 21, 2017	The ROK and the U.S. conduct UFG exercise (August 21 -31).
KPA Panmunjom Mission issues a statement criticizing UFG exercise	August 22, 2017	
North Korea launches several ballistic missiles (East Sea)	August 26, 2017	
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Sunan Airfield, Pyongyang)	August 29, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Need to follow the path of denuclearization early instead of reckless provocation"
North Korea announces that it will unveil its nuclear warheads that can load hydrogen bomb North Korea proceeds with the sixth nuclear test at the Punggye-ri nuclear test site	September 3, 2017	The ROK government issues a statement strongly condemning the sixth nuclear test * "Will not tolerate nuclear and missile advancement" The ROK conducts deterrence strike training against North Korea in the East Sea.
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Sunan Airfield, Pyongyang)	September 15, 2017	The ROK government announces a statement condemning North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "A serious and severe challenge to international peace and security"
Korean Central News Agency covers Chairman Kim Jong-un's order for ballistic missile launch and his visit to a training	September 16, 2017	
North Korea releases Chairman Kim Jong-un's statement * "In response to the most vicious declaration of war to date from Trump, we will carefully consider taking the most severe response in history that commensurates with the declaration."	September 21, 2017	
	October 16, 2017	The ROK and U.S. Navies conduct an ROK-U.S. combined maritime training on the West Sea and East Sea (October 16-20)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	October 27, 2017	The ROK-U.S. MCM enhances combined defense posture against North Korea's nuclear weapons and missiles
	November 12, 2017	The ROK and U.S. Navies conduct an ROK-U.S. combined maritime training on the East Sea (November 12-14)
A KPA soldier defects through Panmunjom JSA * In the course of the defection, gunshots fired by KPA soldiers in pursuit of the defector	November 13, 2017	UN general assembly adopts PyeongChang Olympic Truce Resolution * Truce for seven days before and after the Olympic and Paralympic games (February 9-March 8, 2018)
	November 22, 2017	UNC announces the results of the investigation on the JSA defector and clearly indicates North Korea's violation of the Armistice Agreement
North Korea launches a ballistic missile (Pyeongsong, South Pyongan Province) and announces the completion of the national nuclearpower	November 29, 2017	The ROK government condemns North Korea's ballistic missile launch * "Will take stern responses based on the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture" A ground/air/sea joint precision strike training
The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement criticizing the ROK-U.S. combined air force training. * "The United States is begging for a nuclear war; if a nuclear war breaks out, the U.S. will be solely responsible."	December 2, 2017	
	December 4, 2017	The ROK-U.S. Air Force conducts a combined air training (Vigilant Ace) (December 4-8)
	December 11, 2017	The ROK, the U.S. and Japan conducts a missile warning training (December 11-12)
Chairman Kim Jong-un's New Year's address * "Announces North Korea's nuclear deterrence capabilities against the U.S.; delivers an appeasement message to the ROK (Mitigation of tension; participation in PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games, etc.)"	January 1, 2018	
	January 3, 2018	Reopens liaison channel in Inter-Korean liaison office at Panmunjom * The channel was closed on February 12, 2016.
	January 4, 2018	The ROK and U.S. leaders agree to postpone the ROK-U.S. combined training during the Olympic games
	January 9, 2018	Two Koreas hold Inter-Korean high-level talks (Peace House); adopt a joint press release * North Korean delegation's visit to the ROK; Inter-Korean military talks; talks concerning each area
Military parade celebrating the 70 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of KPA	February 8, 2018	
High-level delegation visits the ROK through a direct sea route over the West Sea (February 9-11) * Kim Yong-nam, Kim Yo-jong, Choi Hui, and Lee Son-gwon	February 9, 2018	Opening ceremony, PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games
High-level delegation visits the ROK through the Gyeongui Line, land route * Kim Yong-chol, Lee Son-gwon, etc.	February 25, 2018	Closing ceremony, PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	March 5, 2018	The ROK Special envoy visits North Korea (March 5-6, direct sea route over the West Sea) * Chung Eui-yong, director, National Security Office; Suh Hoon, director, National Intelligence Service
	March 6, 2018	The ROK Special envoy to North Korea announces the result of the visit * ①Holding an Inter-Korean summit; ②Installing hotline between the two leaders; ③North Korea's commitment to denuclearize; ④North Korea's willingness to have a dialogue with the U.S.; ⑤Cessation of missile provocations and non-use of nuclear and conventional weapons against the ROK; ⑥The ROK Taekwondo and performance groups' visit to North Korea
Chairman Kim Jong-un's first visit to China (March 25-28)	March 25, 2018	
	April 1, 2018	The ROK and the U.S. begin KR/FE combined exercises * KR: April 23-May 4, FE: April 1-26
Chairman Kim Jong-un presides over a Central Committee Bureau of Politics meeting * Officially mentions holding an Inter-Korean summit and talks with the U.S. for the first time	April 9, 2018	
13 <sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly holds the sixth meeting A Central Report Meeting celebrating the sixth anniversary of Chairman Kim Jong-un's inauguration * Choi Ryong-hae mentions "a military superpower and a strategic nation status"	April 11, 2018	
Seventh Central Committee's third plenary meeting; adopts a resolution * <b>【Nuclear】</b> ①Weaponize nuclear weapons ②Cease nuclear and missile tests ③Join international efforts for nuclear disarmament ④Non-use and nonproliferation of nuclear power ⑤Focus on the economy and public welfare ⑥Participate in talks in international community * <b>【Economy】</b> ①Focus on economy ②Enhance the roles of institutions ③Manage implementation of decisions ④Take substantive measures	April 20, 2018	
North Korea suspends loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts toward the ROK	April 23, 2018	The ROK discontinued loudspeaker propaganda broadcasts toward the North
	April 27, 2018	The 2018 Inter-Korean Summit; adopts the Panmunjom Declaration * <b>【Inter-Korean Relationship】</b> Self-reliance, talks indifferent areas, promotion of exchanges and cooperation, reunion of separated families, connection of railroads and roads * <b>【Military】</b> Cessation of hostilities; transformation of DMZ into a peace zone; maritime peace zone in West Sea; general officer-level talks in May * <b>【Denuclearization and Peace】</b> Nonaggression, phased disarmament, end of a war declaration, and complete denuclearization
"Disclosed dismantling of nuclear test sites; unify time zones to Seoul Standard Time" * April 27: disclosed remarks made during the Summit	April 29, 2018	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Begins to remove loudspeakers for propaganda broadcasts toward the ROK	May 1, 2018	Begins to remove loudspeakers for propaganda broadcasts toward the North
Chairman Kim Jong-un's second visit to China (May 7-8)	May 7, 2018	
	May 11, 2018	ROK-U.S. Max-Thunder training (May 11-25)
North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "will dismantle nuclear test sites (May 23-25); will allow press coverage"	May 12, 2018	
International press corps visits North Korea to cover the dismantling of nuclear test sites (the U.S., China, Russia, and the United Kingdom)	May 22, 2018	
The ROK press corps visits North Korea to cover the closure of the dismantling of nuclear test sites	May 23, 2018	
Second Inter-Korean Summit (Unification Pavilion)	May 26, 2018.	
High-level meeting between Kim Yong-chol and Pompeo (New York)	May 31, 2018	
	June 1, 2018	Inter-Korean high-level talks (Peace House) * Agrees to hold military talks on June 14, a sports meeting on June 18, and a Red Cross meeting on June 22
North Korea-U.S. Summit (Singapore) * Sentosa Agreement (establish a new North Korea-U.S. relationship, joint efforts for building a peace regime, etc.)	June 12, 2018	
8 <sup>th</sup> Inter-Korean General Officer-Level Military Talks (Unification Pavilion) * Agree on the implementation of the June 4 Agreement and complete restoration of military communication lines	June 14, 2018	
Chairman Kim Jong-un's third visit to China (June 19-20)	June 19, 2018	The ROK and the U.S. announce the postponement of 2018 UFG
	June 22, 2018	The ROK and the U.S. postpone Korean Marine Exchange Program (KMPEP)
	June 25, 2018	An Inter-Korean working-level meeting for the restoration of military communication lines (South Korean/ North Korean Entry Office)
The ROK and North Korea normalize the operation of "the international vessel communication network" in the West Sea	July 1, 2018	The ROK and North Korea normalize the operation of "the international vessel communication network" in the West sea
	July 10, 2018	The ROK and the U.S. announce the temporary suspension of UFG
	July 14, 2018	UNSC Sanctions Committee on North Korea exempts restoration of military communications lines from the sanctions
UNC and KPA hold General Officer-Level Military Talks (regarding the return of KIA remains) (Unification Pavilion)	July 15, 2018	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
UNC and KPA hold a Colonel-Level Military Talks (regarding the return of KIA remains) (Unification Pavilion)	July 16, 2018	The ROK and North Korea restore and normalize military communications lines in the western corridor * Disconnected on February 11, 2016
Returns 55 remains of U.S. servicemembers	July 27, 2018	
	July 31, 2018	9 <sup>th</sup> Inter-Korean General Officer-Level Military Talks (Peace House) * Reaches agreement on JSA demilitarization, joint excavation, and cessation of hostile acts
	August 15, 2018	The ROK and North Korea restore and normalize military communications lines in the eastern corridor * Destroyed due to a fire on November 28, 2010
	September 5, 2018	Special envoy visits North Korea (West Sea direct route)
	September 7, 2018	UNC and KPA hold General Officer-Level Military Talks (Freedom House, regarding repatriation and excavation of KIA remains)
Military parade celebrating the 70 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the North Korean regime	September 9, 2018	
40 <sup>th</sup> Inter-Korea Military Working-Level Talks (September 13-14, Unification Pavilion) * Discussed the issue of concluding a military agreement	September 13, 2018	
2018 Inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang (September 18-20, Pyongyang)	September 18, 2018	
The ROK and North Korea adopt 「Pyeongyang Joint Declaration」 * Agreed on cessation of military hostilities and risks of war, expansion of exchanges and cooperation, and reinforcement of humanitarian cooperation Adopted 「the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain」 * Agreed on the complete cessation of hostilities, transformation of DMZ into a peace zone, designation of maritime peace zone on the West Sea, and military confidence building	September 19, 2018	
The ROK and North Korea begin to remove landmines from JSA and Pilot Excavation Area	October 1, 2018	The ROK and North Korea begin to remove landmines from JSA and Pilot Excavation Area
	October 12, 2018	Inter-Korean military working-level talks (Panmunjom) * Discussed working-level issues regarding the implementation of the military agreement
	October 15, 2018	Inter-Korean high-level talk (Peace House) * General Officer-Level Military Talks, and ground-breaking ceremonies for railroad and road modernization projects
	October 16, 2018	The ROK – North Korea – UNC tri-party consultative body meeting (first, Freedom House)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	October 19, 2018	Announces postponement of Vigilant Ace
Two Koreas complete landmine removal in JSA	October 20, 2018	Two Koreas complete landmine removal in JSA
	October 22, 2018	The ROK – North Korea – UNC tri-party consultative body meeting (second, Freedom House)
	October 23, 2018	Ratifies Pyongyang Joint Declaration and Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain
	October 24, 2018	The joint remains excavation project (Arrowhead) discovers the remains of first ROK KIS (presumed)
Two Koreas complete removal of GPs, personnel, and weapons from JSA	October 25, 2018	Two Koreas complete removal of GPs, personnel, and weapons from JSA
10th Inter-Korean General Officer-Level Military Talks (Unification Pavilion) * Agreed on the prohibition of hostilities as of November 1, and removal and complete demolition of GPs subject to pilot removal project by the end of November	October 26, 2018	Trilateral joint examination by the ROK, North Korea, and UNC (October 26-27, JSA)
	October 29, 2018	Taegeuk Exercise (October 29-November 2), Hoguk Training (October 29-November 9)
	October 31, 2018	ROK–U.S. defense ministers sign Guiding Principles Following the Transition of Wartime Operational Control
Two Koreas completely cease mutual hostilities on land, sea, and air Two Koreas begin removal of weapons, equipment, and personnel from 11 GPs on both sides	November 1, 2018	Two Koreas completely cease mutual hostilities on land, sea, and air Two Koreas begin removal of weapons, equipment, and personnel from 11 GPs on both sides
Two Koreas resume exchange of information on illegal fishing vessels of third-party countries * Discontinued in May 2008	November 2, 2018	Two Koreas resume exchange of information on illegal fishing vessels of third-party countries * Discontinued in May 2008
Two Koreas begin a survey of common routes in Han River estuary (November 5-December 9)	November 5, 2018	Two Koreas begin survey of common routes in Han River estuary (November 5-December 9); Two Koreas resume KMEP
	November 6, 2018	The ROK – North Korea – UNC trilateral consultative body meeting (third, Freedom House)
Two Koreas complete removal of weapons, equipment, and personnel from 11 GPs on both sides	November 10, 2018	Two Koreas complete removal of weapons, equipment, and personnel from 11 GPs on both sides
Two Koreas begin removal of facilities from 10 GPs on both sides (except for one preserved GP)	November 11, 2018	Two Koreas begin removal of facilities from 10 GPs on both sides (except for one preserved GP)
	November 12, 2018	The ROK – North Korea – UNC hold a working-level meeting on surveillance equipment (Panmunjom)
Two Koreas complete removal of facilities from 10 GPs on both sides (except for one preserved GP)	November 30, 2018	Two Koreas complete removal of facilities from 10 GPs on both sides (except for one preserved GP)



## Appendix 10

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

### Status of Infiltrations and Local Provocations by Year

Classification	Total	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010-2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	3,119	398	1,336	403	227	250	241	251	8	5	0
Infiltrations	2,002	379	1,009	310	167	94	16	24	1	2	0
Local Provocations	1,117	19	327	93	60	156	225	227	7	3	0

\* The 2018 data represent the status as of November 30

### Chronicle of Infiltrations and Local Provocations (December 1, 2016 - November 30, 2018)

Date	Main Contents
January 17, 2017	A North Korean commercial vessel violates the NLL east of Geojin, East Sea
June 9	A North Korean small UAV crashes in Inje, Gangwon Province
June 24	Arrested an espionage agent who infiltrated as a North Korean defector
Not disclosed	Arrested an espionage agent who infiltrated as a North Korean defector (Not disclosed)
November 13	Gunshots fired in JSA during the defection of a North Korean military servicemember

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

Classification	Total	1950 Year	1960 Year	1970 Year	1980 Year	1990 Year	2000 Year	2010- 2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
In filtra tions	Direct	1,749	375	988	298	38	50	0	0	0	0
	Indirect	214	0	0	0	127	44	16	24	1	2
	Espionage agents disguised as the ROK or as abductee to North Korea	39	4	21	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
Local Pro vo ca tions	Land	502	7	298	51	44	48	42	11	0	1
	Sea	559	2	22	27	12	107	180	203	5	1
	Air	51	10	7	15	4	1	3	9	1	1
	Electronic warfare and cyber attack	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>

# Combined-Joint Exercise and Training

## ROK-U.S. Combined Exercise

Name	Type	Purpose	Description
Ulchi Freedom Guardian (UFG)	Military command post and government exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise theater Operations Command and warfighting Under the current combined Defense system</li> <li>• Develop theater operations Command and execution Capabilities of the ROK JCS and USFK in preparation for the transition of wartime OPCON</li> <li>• Familiarize execution procedures of the Chungmu Plan and the wartime SOP in connection with the military exercise</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 familiarize warfighting procedures</li> <li>• Improve the ROK-U.S. combined operation and rear area defense operation capabilities</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>• Familiarize 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	Description
Taegeuk Exercise	Theater-level command post exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop 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 the operational environment</li> </ul>
Hoguk Training	Operational command-level field training exercise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop joint operation execution and force management capabilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational plan execution training in preparation for local provocations and full-scale war</li> <li>• Exercise to apply operational execution procedure according to changes in the 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>• Familiarize in wartime and peacetime operational plan execution procedures</li> <li>• Enhance the residents' security awareness</li> <li>• Confirm the integrated civil-government-military-police defense posture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operations to prepare against infiltrations and local provocations</li> <li>• Wartime transition</li> <li>• Operations to prepare against a full-scale war</li> </ul>

## Appendix 12

# Status of Agreements with Other Countries in the Defense Industrial Domain

## Countries that Have Signed Agreements on International Defense Industry Cooperation (MOUs) with the ROK: 39 Countries

As of December 2018

Country	Signed	Country	Signed	Country	Signed	Country	Signed
United States	June 1988	Thailand	November 1991	Spain	March 1992	UK	September 1993
Philippines	May 1994	Israel	August 1995	Indonesia	October 1995	Canada	May 1996
Germany	November 1997	Russia	November 1997	Romania	November 1997	Netherlands	June 1999
Turkey	November 1999	Venezuela	December 1999	Vietnam	August 2001	Australia	August 2001
Bangladesh	January 2004	India	September 2005	Pakistan	May 2006	Ukraine	December 2006
Colombia	May 2008	Egypt	December 2009	Ecuador	January 2010	Uzbekistan	February 2010
Peru	June 2010	UAE	September 2010	Norway	September 2010	Denmark	May 2011
Poland	May 2014	Chile	August 2015	Czech Republic	August 2015	Finland	June 2016
Hungary	July 2016	France	August 2016	Botswana	January 2017	Estonia	February 2017
Croatia	February 2017	Saudi Arabia	September 2017	Kazakhstan	October 2017		

## Status of Other Agreements on Defense Industry Cooperation Agreements

As of December 2018

Classification	Agreements for International Technological Cooperation (12 countries)	Agreements for Quality Assurance (23 countries)	Agreements for Provision of Price Information (4 countries)
Country	United States, France, United Kingdom, Israel, Russia, Turkey, India, Colombia, Norway, Sweden, Indonesia, Singapore	United States, United Kingdom, France, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Netherlands, Denmark, Australia, Philippines, Germany, Israel, Turkey, New Zealand, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Sweden, Peru, Norway, Colombia, Vietnam, Pakistan	United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands

## Appendix 13

# Joint Communiqué of the 49<sup>th</sup> ROK–U.S. Security Consultative Meeting

Seoul, October 28, 2017

1. The 49<sup>th</sup> Republic of Korea (ROK) and United States (U.S.) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Seoul on October 28, 2017. ROK Minister of National Defense Song Young-moo and U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. On October 27, 2017, the Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jeong Kyeong-doo, and the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph F. Dunford Jr., presided over the 42<sup>nd</sup> ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM).
2. The Minister and the Secretary noted that the ROK-U.S. partnership—which is built on mutual trust as well as shared values of freedom, democracy, human rights, and rule of law— has never been stronger. The two sides will make an effort to develop the Alliance in a mutually reinforcing and future-oriented manner to respond effectively to common security threats. The Minister and the Secretary noted the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) advances Alliance objectives by providing a high-level policy venue to coordinate between the ROK and the United States. In addition, they confirmed the necessity of strengthening close communication and decision-making mechanisms to respond most effectively to changes in the security environment and to advance Alliance priorities.
3. The Minister and the Secretary strongly condemned North Korea's unprecedented level of provocative behavior—including the recent sixth nuclear test and multiple launches of ballistic missiles—as reckless, disruptive, and clear violations of numerous United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions. The Minister and the Secretary reiterated that North Korea's UN Security Council-proscribed nuclear and ballistic missile programs, as well as its proliferation activities, are profound challenges to the international community and pose an increasingly serious threat to the stability of the Korean Peninsula, and the region, as well as to global security and the global nonproliferation regime. The Minister and the Secretary strongly urged North Korea to fulfill its commitments under the September 19, 2005, Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and to abide by its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions 1718, 1874, 2087, 2094, 2270,

2321, 2356, 2371, and 2375. They also called on North Korea to cease activities related to its nuclear and ballistic missile programs immediately, and to abandon its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs, other existing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programs, and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner. Moreover, they emphasized that denuclearization and the cessation of all provocations are the only path for the survival of the regime. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that the ROK and the United States would continue to cooperate closely in pursuit of these goals, expressed their support for the diplomatic efforts as the most preferred path, and concurred that such diplomatic efforts must be backed by a robust and credible combined defense posture.

4. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the two nations' mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the Alliance—which is to defend the ROK through a robust combined defense posture, and to enhance the mutual security of both nations under the ROK - U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. The Minister and the Secretary expressed their confidence in the strength of the Alliance and in the U.S. extended deterrence commitment. They resolved to continue to strengthen the Alliance to remain postured to defend against and respond to North Korean aggression and preserve stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the region. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the need to continue to conduct combined exercises on the Peninsula to strengthen Alliance readiness against North Korean nuclear and missile threats, particularly given the security environment following North Korea's sixth nuclear test and continuous ballistic missile launches. The Minister and the Secretary highlighted that the ROK and the United States approved a new framework for an Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group (EDSCG), based on the decision by President Trump and President Moon, and decided to hold an EDSCG meeting in the near future. The EDSCG mechanism contributes to improving the Alliance's deterrence posture against the DPRK through deeper coordination on diplomatic, information, military, and economic actions. The Minister and the Secretary expressed their determination to maintain close Alliance coordination to respond effectively to any provocation. In addition, the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that any North Korean aggression or military provocation will not be tolerated and that the ROK and the United States commit to work together shoulder-to-shoulder to demonstrate their combined resolve to make North Korea understand that it cannot achieve the ends it seeks through its provocative behavior. The Secretary also committed to maintain the current level of the U.S. military personnel in the ROK and to enhance combat readiness.
5. The Secretary reiterated the longstanding U.S. policy that any attack on the United States or its allies will be defeated, and any use of nuclear weapons will be met with a response that is both effective and overwhelming. The Secretary reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to provide extended deterrence for the ROK using the full range of military capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. The Minister and the Secretary committed to ensuring that extended

deterrence for the ROK remains credible, capable, and enduring by continuing to enhance Alliance deterrence measures and capabilities in response to the increasing North Korean nuclear, weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), and ballistic missile threat, and continuing to promote information-sharing and interoperability. The Minister and Secretary highlighted the increased frequency and intensity of deployments of U.S. Navy and Air Force assets, consistent with the Presidents' commitments to enhance rotational deployments of U.S. strategic assets in and around the Korean Peninsula. The Minister and the Secretary pledged to continue to develop extended deterrence-related policies, procedures, and consultative mechanisms under the auspices of the Deterrence Strategy Committee (DSC) and Extended Deterrence Strategy and Consultation Group (EDSCG), and to increase the execution capabilities of the Tailored Deterrence Strategy (TDS) and the 4D (Detect, Defend, Disrupt, and Destroy) Concept and Principles Implementation Guidelines (CPIG). The Minister and the Secretary shared the understanding that it is necessary to enhance the Alliance deterrence posture, and to this end, pledged to explore ways to expand the scope of cooperation.

6. The Minister and the Secretary highlighted the Alliance decision to operationalize the Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense (THAAD) battery to protect ROK citizens and U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) from the increasing North Korean nuclear and ballistic missile threats. The two reaffirmed that the deployment is provisional pending completion of the related Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), consistent with ROK domestic law. The Minister and the Secretary emphasized the military effectiveness of THAAD and reaffirmed that the system is aimed solely at defending against North Korean missile threats and would not be directed toward any third party nations.
  
7. The Minister and the Secretary also decided to enhance information-sharing on North Korean missile threats. The ROK and the United States are committed to maintaining close consultation to develop comprehensive Alliance response capabilities to counter North Korean nuclear, other WMD, and ballistic missile threats. The Minister conveyed that the ROK is seeking to develop expeditiously its own "Kill Chain," Korean Air and Missile Defense (KAMD), and other Alliance systems to enhance the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture. These systems represent a critical military capability for responding to North Korean nuclear and missile threats and are to be interoperable with Alliance systems, including the Patriot and THAAD. To this end, the ROK commits to continue to invest in capabilities to Detect, Defend, Disrupt, and Destroy North Korean nuclear and missile threats. In this regard, the Minister and the Secretary pledged to implement at the earliest opportunity the decision by the two Presidents to remove limits on missile payload under the Revised Missile Guidelines (RMG).

8. The Minister and the Secretary noted that the ROK and U.S. armed forces are continuing to develop military plans related to crisis situations on the Korean Peninsula to ensure an effective Alliance response. They reaffirmed the need to continue promoting combined exercises and training events and to enhance combined capabilities to prepare for any North Korean provocations in the vicinity of the Northwest Island and Northern Limit Line (NLL). Moreover, the Minister emphasized to the Secretary that the NLL has been an effective means of separating the ROK and North Korean military forces and preventing military tension for more than 60 years, and urged North Korea to accept the practical value of and abide by the NLL. The Secretary respected the Minister's position on the matter. Additionally, the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that the Armistice Agreement and the UN Command remain crucial instruments in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. The Minister and the Secretary committed to continue ROK-U.S. naval cooperation, which would bolster Alliance response capabilities against increasing North Korean maritime provocations. In particular, the two officials lauded previous ROK-U.S. combined naval exercises, such as carrier strike group exercises, ballistic missile warning exercises, and anti-submarine warfare exercises and pledged to continue them. Both sides highlighted that ROK-U.S. naval cooperation improved following the February 2016 relocation of Commander, Naval Forces Korea (CNFK), to the Busan operational base, which also hosts the ROK Naval Operations Command. They also praised U.S. ship port calls to major ROK Navy operational bases, including in Busan, Jinhae, and Jeju.
9. The Minister and the Secretary pledged that the ROK and the United States would address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including through peacekeeping operations (PKO), stabilization and reconstruction efforts, regional security cooperation initiatives, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The Secretary praised the ROK contributions to various global efforts, including efforts against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), counter-piracy in the Gulf of Aden, and UN peacekeeping operations. The Minister applauded the leadership demonstrated by the United States in its response against global security challenges, such as its efforts against ISIS. The Secretary expressed appreciation for the ROK Government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). The Minister and the Secretary applauded the ROK-U.S. Counter WMD (CWMD) efforts to enhance the Alliance's combined capability to prevent the acquisition and use of WMD, and to mitigate its threats. Additionally, the Minister and the Secretary assessed that the Adaptive Shield exercise has contributed to Alliance response capabilities against various chemical, biological, and radiological threats, and resolved to strengthen cooperation on this front.
10. 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 of information and space



systems. The Minister and the Secretary lauded the inaugural Space Cooperation table-top exercise (TTX) in Washington, D.C., in September 2017, and pledged to expand bilateral space coordination in response to security threats in the space domain, to enhance mission assurance for space capabilities, and to strengthen cooperation in Space Situational Awareness. The Minister and the Secretary discussed the increase in cyber threats and the elevation of U.S. Cyber Command to a unified combatant command. They recognized cyber capacity as a core security issue and decided to expand bilateral defense cooperation in cyber-related areas. Through regular bilateral engagements and the ROK-U.S. Cyber Cooperation Working Group (CCWG), both sides plan to continue to explore new opportunities to enhance cooperation. The Minister and the Secretary praised advances in ROK-U.S. science and technology cooperation since the last SCM, highlighting successes in robotics and autonomous technologies cooperation, and establishing task objectives and schedules at the Defense Technological and Industrial Cooperation Committee (DTICC). The Minister and the Secretary assessed that such defense science and technological cooperation contributes greatly to defense capabilities and the interoperability of the Alliance, and resolved to seek measures to deepen and expand cooperation.

11. The Minister and the Secretary received a report on the results of the ROK-U.S. MCM from the Commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), General Vincent Brooks, which highlighted that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to “Fight Tonight” and is prepared to respond effectively to any North Korean provocation, instability, or aggression.
12. The Minister and the Secretary pledged to make joint efforts to implement steadily the decision by President Trump and President Moon in June 2017 to enable the expeditious conditions-based transfer of wartime operational control (OPCON). The Minister emphasized the ROK commitment to complete the preparations necessary to exercise OPCON in accordance with the signed Conditions-Based OPCON Transition Plan (COTP), such as acquiring critical capabilities, in conjunction with the ongoing defense reform. The Minister and the Secretary were updated on the draft organization of the future Combined Forces Command from the MCM and decided to continue to refine the draft through combined exercises and certifications. They also committed to develop Alliance Guiding Principles for the further enhancement of combined defense posture post-OPCON transition. The two sides also decided to reexamine the implementation plan for OPCON transition, such as the Alliance capability acquisition plan, Terms of Reference – Relationship (TOR-R) and Operation Plan, and combined exercises and certification plan, and to jointly update COTP by the 50<sup>th</sup> SCM.
13. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that U.S.FK relocation and camp returns are in the interests

of the United States and the ROK and pledged to work together closely to complete these efforts successfully. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed their commitment to strive for the timely completion of the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP). The Minister and the Secretary noted the force relocation process is being advanced, including the relocation of the 8<sup>th</sup> Army Headquarters to U.S. Army Garrison Humphreys (USAG-H). They also noted that the relocation of most remaining units to USAG-H, such as USFK and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division Headquarters, is planned for 2018. The Secretary expressed appreciation for the ROK's support of the outstanding construction of USAG-H and the smooth relocation process. The two sides intend to continue to cooperate closely to enable seamless progress of the remaining USFK base relocation. The two also decided to continue efforts to consult closely on camp return issues through the Joint Environmental Assessment Procedure (JEAP).

14. The Minister and the Secretary recognized that the United States, the ROK, and Japan face common security challenges in the Asia-Pacific region, and declared that North Korea's development of nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities—including intercontinental and submarine-launched ballistic missile development—threatens the security and prosperity of the three countries. They also committed to continue exercises including those for missile warning and anti-submarine warfare, and lauded trilateral efforts to expand information sharing on North Korea's nuclear and missile threats and enhance response capabilities, including the execution of multiple combined flight training missions with U.S. bomber aircraft. Accordingly, the two pledged to take necessary steps to improve trilateral information-sharing and strengthen response posture through robust consultations. Additionally, Minister and the Secretary committed to promote security cooperation among the United States, the ROK, and Japan to contribute to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region.
15. The Minister and the Secretary confirmed that defense cost-sharing contributes to strengthening combined defense capabilities on the Korean Peninsula. The Secretary offered his appreciation for the ROK's contributions in providing a stable stationing environment for U.S.FK and for the ROK's comprehensive and equitable security burden-sharing efforts.
16. The Minister and the Secretary praised the inaugural meeting of the Defense Technology Strategy and Cooperation Group (DTSCG) in July 2016 and committed to hold the next round of DTSCG meetings in the near future to advance policy and strategic discussions on defense technology security, foreign policy, and defense industrial technology cooperation in support of the Alliance.

17. The Minister expressed encouragement and gratitude for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division (2ID) for its contribution to the defense of the Korean Peninsula and peace in Northeast Asia, and congratulated 2ID's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary on October 26.
  
18. Minister Song and Secretary Mattis expressed appreciation for the courtesy, hospitality, and work by both sides that contributed to the success of this year's SCM. The Minister and the Secretary affirmed that the discussions during the 49<sup>th</sup> SCM and the 42<sup>nd</sup> MCM contributed substantively to strengthening the ROK-U.S. Alliance and further enhanced the development of the bilateral defense relationship into a mutually reinforcing Alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 50<sup>th</sup> SCM in Washington, D.C., at a mutually convenient time in 2018. END.

# Joint Communiqué of the 50<sup>th</sup> U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting

Washington, D.C., October 31, 2018

1. The 50<sup>th</sup> United States (U.S.)-Republic of Korea (ROK) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Washington, D.C., on October 31, 2018. U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis and ROK Minister of National Defense Jeong Kyeongdoo led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. On October 25, 2018, U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph F. Dunford Jr. and ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Park Hanki presided over the 43<sup>rd</sup> U.S.-ROK Military Committee Meeting (MCM).
2. The Secretary and the Minister noted that the SCM has played a pivotal role in the development of the U.S.-ROK Alliance since the first meeting on May 28, 1968. Both sides praised the SCM's effective handling of Alliance policy coordination over the past half-century in full expectation that it will continue as the cornerstone venue to affirm national commitments designed to develop the Alliance and enhance security and prosperity in the region. To this end, both sides will hold discussions on a joint vision to further develop Alliance defense cooperation in a mutually reinforcing and future-oriented manner in consideration of potential changes in the security environment.
3. The Secretary and the Minister reviewed the current security environment in and around the Korean Peninsula and the region and discussed cooperative measures between the two nations. The Secretary and the Minister decided to strengthen coordination and cooperation towards the common objective of complete denuclearization in a final, fully verified manner and establishment of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. They acknowledged the constructive commitments made during the three inter-Korean summits and the U.S.- Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Summit in Singapore. They noted the steps taken by the DPRK, such as announcing a suspension of further nuclear tests and missile launches and steps to dismantle the Tongchang-ri missile engine test site and the Punggye-ri nuclear testing site. Both the Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that the DPRK should fulfill its commitments in the Panmunjom Declaration on Peace Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean

Peninsula and the Joint Statement of President Donald J. Trump of the United States of America and Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Singapore Summit and abide by its obligations under existing UN Security Council resolutions. They highlighted that full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions would continue until we are confident about North Korea's complete denuclearization in a final, fully verified manner.

4. The Minister highlighted various confidence building measures the ROK is undertaking with DPRK military authorities in order to implement the Panmunjom Declaration on Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018. The Secretary and the Minister assessed that such efforts have had a positive influence on easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. In particular, both sides determined that the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain should be implemented in a way that contributes substantively to easing tension and establishing peace while ensuring combined readiness and committed to continue to maintain close coordination and cooperation between U.S. and ROK defense authorities during the process of implementation. The Secretary and the Minister assessed that United Nations Command, as the keeper of the Armistice, has helped successfully maintain peace and security on the Korean Peninsula over the past 65 years. Based on the inter-Korean and U.S.-DPRK Summit understandings, the Secretary and the Minister pledged to continue to cooperate with the international community towards diplomatic efforts aimed at building a permanent and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. In addition, noting that the Northern Limit Line (NLL) has been an effective means of separating ROK and DPRK military forces and preventing military tension to date, the Minister expressed his expectation that the buffer zone in the West Sea, which was agreed upon during the inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang, would contribute to fundamentally preventing unplanned encounters and to military confidence building in support of establishing permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. The Secretary shared his understanding that the military confidence building measures are important for establishing peace on the Korean Peninsula.
5. The Secretary and the Minister assessed that the U.S.-ROK Alliance is stronger than ever, and reaffirmed the two nations' mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the Alliance—to defend the ROK through a robust combined defense posture and to enhance the mutual security of both nations under the U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty. The Secretary and the Minister noted that U.S. forces in the ROK have successfully played a critical role in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula over the past 65 years, and reaffirmed that U.S. Forces, Korea (USFK) will continue to play an important role in preventing armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula and promoting peace and stability in Northeast Asia. In addition, the Secretary reemphasized the commitment to maintain the current force level of USFK in

order to defend the ROK. The Secretary reaffirmed the continued U.S. commitment to provide extended deterrence to the ROK using the full range of military capabilities, including U.S. nuclear, conventional, and missile defense capabilities. The Secretary and the Minister pledged to explore jointly measures to enhance the Alliance deterrence posture and continue to implement the Tailored Deterrence Strategy while considering the effects of changes in the security environment on the Peninsula and in the region.

6. The Secretary and the Minister expressed appreciation for U.S. and ROK service members in commemoration of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command (CFC), which has played the central role in deterring war on the Korean Peninsula and defending the ROK since its establishment in November 7, 1978. The Secretary and the Minister reviewed preparations for the relocation of CFC Headquarters to the Ministry of National Defense (MND) compound and pledged to work together to ensure that the relocation further strengthens the current combined defense system and contributes toward a stable transition to a new combined defense system following transfer of wartime operational control (OPCON). The Secretary and the Minister also pledged to continue to maintain a robust combined defense posture during the process of easing military tension, implementing confidence-building measures, and achieving complete denuclearization of North Korea.
7. The Secretary and the Minister committed to cooperate closely to develop comprehensive Alliance capabilities in response to common security threats. The Minister emphasized the ROK plans to continue to reinforce its defense capabilities through the ongoing Defense Reform 2.0. The Secretary expressed his hope that the ROK military's defense reform would contribute to enhancing comprehensive Alliance capabilities. In addition, the Secretary and the Minister pledged to continue cooperation in support of acquisition and development of advanced military assets by the ROK military.
8. The Secretary and the Minister reviewed the progress of relevant tasks for OPCON transition, including acquisition of Alliance capabilities and development of strategic documents. The Secretary and the Minister highlighted that there has been substantive and significant progress in preparation for OPCON transition since the June 2017 U.S.-ROK Summit commitment to enable the expeditious conditions-based transfer of OPCON. The Minister emphasized the ROK commitment to complete expeditiously the preparations necessary to exercise OPCON in accordance with the Conditions-based OPCON Transition Plan (COTP), such as by acquiring critical military capabilities, in conjunction with the ongoing defense reform. The Secretary reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to continue to provide bridging capabilities until the ROK fully acquires an independent defense capability and enduring capabilities. The Secretary and the Minister committed to evaluate jointly and continuously the necessary conditions for OPCON

transition while taking into full consideration changes in the security situation.

9. The Secretary and the Minister signed the Alliance Guiding Principles which were jointly developed to ensure a strong combined defense posture following OPCON transition. The Secretary and the Minister also signed the revision of the 2015 COTP, and committed to cooperate closely to meet the necessary conditions for OPCON transition at an early date. The Secretary and the Minister endorsed the Future Command Memorandum for Record (MFR) updating the 2013 MFR as well as the Terms of Reference for Relationships between the Republic of Korea Joint Chiefs of Staff, United Nations Command, and ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command. The Secretary and the Minister decided to maintain the current CFC structure and reaffirmed the mutual commitment that the future CFC is to have an ROK four-star general as the Commander and a U.S. four-star general as the Deputy Commander. The two sides are to work toward initial operational capability (IOC) certification of the ROK-led combined defense posture in 2019. In addition, the Secretary and the Minister pledged to determine the specific timing of OPCON transition through regular evaluation and review of progress at the annual SCM and MCM.
10. The Secretary and the Minister received a report on the results of the U.S.-ROK MCM from the U.S.-ROK CFC Commander and expressed their satisfaction with the progress in enhancing combined defense capabilities and developing relevant operational concepts, military plans, and strategic documents.
11. The Secretary and the Minister decided to continue to strengthen cooperation in various areas, including space and cyber, in order to ensure an effective joint response against newly emerging threats and to bolster comprehensive Alliance response capabilities. The Minister committed to strengthen the ROK military's space capabilities and enhance Alliance space cooperation and praised the timely and effective cooperation of the two sides during the reentry of the Chinese space station Tiangong-1 through space situational awareness information sharing. The Secretary and the Minister pledged to continue to explore opportunities for bilateral and multilateral exercises to strengthen mutual space operational capabilities, and to build mission assurance. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen Alliance cyber capabilities in light of the increasing scope of cyber security threats. They pledged to share information regarding the reorganization of their respective cyber commands in order to promote cyber security cooperation in the future.
12. The Minister and the Secretary praised advances in U.S.-ROK science and technology cooperation since the 49<sup>th</sup> SCM in 2017, highlighting expanded technology cooperation in the domains of robotics, autonomy, and directed energy. The Secretary and the Minister assessed that deepening and expanding

science and technology cooperation contributes greatly to defense capabilities and the interoperability of the Alliance and resolved to continue to lean forward in identifying innovative cooperative projects to advance common interests.

13. The Secretary and the Minister concurred that promoting cooperation in the areas of research and development, defense industrial development, security assistance, logistics, and technology security are important for enhancing combined defense capabilities as well as for maintaining the Alliance's comparative technological advantage. In this regard, they committed to continue coordination and cooperation through the regular consultative bodies focused on these respective areas. The Secretary and the Minister pledged also to review jointly ways to manage more effectively the planning, coordination, and execution of these activities among the various consultative bodies in a more systematic and efficient manner.
14. The Secretary and the Minister pledged to continue and to enhance defense cooperation to address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including through peacekeeping operations (PKO), counter-piracy operations, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, regional security cooperation initiatives, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. The Minister highly evaluated the effective global leadership demonstrated by the United States in response to various global security challenges. The Secretary praised the ROK's dedication and contribution to various global security efforts, including the international community's efforts against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), counter-piracy activities in the Gulf of Aden, UN peacekeeping operations, and the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). The Secretary and the Minister praised the U.S.-ROK Countering-Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Committee's efforts to enhance the Alliance's combined capability to prevent WMD proliferation and mitigate WMD threats during a crisis and resolved to continue to strengthen cooperation on this front, including through the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.
15. The Secretary and the Minister concurred in the importance of U.S.-ROK-Japan trilateral security cooperation based on common security challenges. They committed to continue trilateral cooperation such as high-level policy consultations, various combined exercises, and enhanced information sharing and pledged to seek ways to expand such efforts into multilateral regional cooperation to promote peace and stability in Northeast Asia.
16. The Secretary and the Minister highlighted that USFK has effectively entered the "Pyeongtaek era" following this year's relocation of USFK and 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division (2ID) Headquarters to U.S. Army



Garrison Humphreys (USAG-H) and last year's relocation of 8<sup>th</sup> Army Headquarters. The two sides noted that USAG-H, the largest U.S. overseas military base, represents the strength of the U.S.-ROK Alliance and serves as the symbol of the strong resolve of the Alliance to safeguard the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. The Secretary expressed appreciation for the ROK's support of the outstanding construction of USAG-H and the smooth relocation process.

17. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that USFK's relocation and camp returns are in the interest of both countries and pledged to work together closely on relevant issues to ensure successful transformation in accordance with the U.S.-ROK Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). The two sides also noted that the responsibility to restore the facilities and areas should be determined pursuant to agreements between the two countries and committed to enhance transparency regarding release of relevant information. In addition, the Secretary and the Minister reconfirmed their intent to continue to discuss relevant issues through regular consultations in accordance with the SOFA. The Secretary and the Minister shared the view that ensuring sufficient and continuous training opportunities for USFK is an essential element to maintain a strong combined defensive posture and, to this end, noted that it is important for ROK MND and USFK to make joint efforts to manage civilian-military relations effectively such as by strengthening accident prevention and other measures in consideration of residents near training areas.
18. The Secretary offered his appreciation for the ROK's contributions toward ensuring a stable stationing environment for U.S. forces in Korea and for the ROK's contribution toward ensuring comprehensive security burden-sharing. The Secretary and the Minister noted that the Special Measures Agreement (SMA) has greatly contributed to strengthening U.S.-ROK combined defense capabilities and concurred that it is crucial to conclude the SMA in a timely manner. The two sides committed to continue to enhance the SMA framework by strengthening transparency in its execution, respecting the USFK Commander's flexibility, promoting mutual respect, and ensuring the sound implementation of this agreement.
19. Secretary Mattis and Minister Jeong expressed appreciation for the courtesy, hospitality, and work by both sides that contributed to the success of this year's SCM. The secretary and the minister affirmed that the discussions during the 50<sup>th</sup> SCM and the 43<sup>rd</sup> MCM substantively contributed to strengthening the U.S.-ROK Alliance and further enhanced the development of the bilateral defense relationship into a mutually reinforcing alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 51<sup>st</sup> SCM in Seoul at a mutually convenient time in 2019 and committed to make efforts to hold the 5<sup>th</sup> U.S.-ROK Foreign and Defense Ministerial (2+2) meeting at an early date. End.

## Appendix 15

# Joint Statement in Commemoration of the 50<sup>th</sup> Security Consultative Meeting

October 26, 2018

On October 31, 2018, Republic of Korea (ROK) Minister of National Defense Jeong Kyeongdoo and U.S. Secretary of Defense James Mattis will co-host the 50<sup>th</sup> Annual ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM). The SCM has played a critical role in deterring war on the Korean Peninsula and developing the ROK-U.S. Alliance for the past half-century, and thereby has become a symbolic annual security consultative body between the two governments.

The SCM originated in 1968 as the “Annual ROK-U.S. Defense Official Meeting” which focused on mutual defense issues amid heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula caused by North Korea’s seizure of the USS Pueblo. Since the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting in 1971, the status of the SCM was raised to an annual government-level security consultative body with participation from foreign affairs officials, and the name of the meeting was changed to the ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting. This year marks its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

Over the past 50 years, the SCM has played a central role in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula while reinforcing the ironclad ROK-U.S. Alliance. An important achievement of the SCM was that it mutually decided to establish the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) at the 10<sup>th</sup> SCM in 1977 and established the CFC in the subsequent year. Additionally, the SCM created the Military Committee Meeting (MCM) in 1978. This laid the foundation of the systematic and efficient combined defense system whereby the SCM, MCM, and CFC realize directives given by each country’s national command authority. The CFC is the most robust and seamlessly-integrated combined defense system in the world and celebrates its 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year. The MCM is the highest military consultative body presided over by the two countries’ respective chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the 43<sup>rd</sup> MCM was held on October 25, 2018.

The SCM is the main consultation channel for future development of the ROK-U.S. Alliance, and its work has greatly added to the development of a robust Alliance. Amid the ever-changing security situation on the Korean Peninsula, at every SCM, the two countries reaffirm the ironclad U.S. commitment to the defense of

the ROK and facilitate mutual cooperation for their respective security interests. The SCM has served as a forum to discuss the future of the Alliance by providing strategic direction, set forth in documents such as the “Joint Vision for ROK-U.S. Alliance (2006),” “Guidelines for ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation (2010),” and the “U.S.-ROK Tailored Deterrence Strategy (2013).” Such efforts have helped shape a relationship built on mutual trust and shared values of freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The SCM builds independent operational capabilities of the ROK armed forces and mutual defense capabilities of the Alliance. In the 1970s, the U.S. provision of support for small arms factory construction in Korea and of foreign military sales loans laid the groundwork for the ROK military’s modernization and capacity-building for independent defense capabilities. During the 1980s and 1990s, the two nations produced more tangible results at the SCM as they signed the “Mutual Logistics Support Agreement” and agreed to expand their defense industry cooperation, strengthening alliance sustainment capabilities and giving a significant push for the development of the ROK defense industry and defense science and technology. In the past two decades, much of the SCM’s efforts have been focused on strengthening the ROK’s independent capabilities as well as the Alliance’s response capabilities. In particular, the SCM provided the necessary momentum for key policy decisions on operational control (OPCON) transition and its implementation. In 1994, armistice operational control of forces was successfully transferred back to the ROK, and the Alliance has since focused its efforts on attaining relevant preconditions for wartime OPCON transition.

The SCM has helped deepen and expand the level of cooperation between ROK and U.S. forces. The SCM is a key forum that strengthens bilateral cooperation and a concerted international response to counter global security threats. Some of the efforts include counter terrorism, United Nations Peace Keeping Operations, stabilization and reconstruction, counter piracy operations, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief. Moreover, the SCM helps extend bilateral cooperation in newly emerging security areas, including cyber and space. To strengthen the Alliance’s comprehensive security capabilities, the SCM oversees future-oriented cooperation in diverse areas ranging from defense science and technology to defense industry and technology protection.

In the past 50 years, the SCM has grown into the symbol of the ROK-U.S. Alliance; an irreplaceable consultative mechanism that has ensured security on the Korean Peninsula. With the SCM at the center of the Alliance effort, we are able to wisely manage any emerging security challenge. Today, the security environment on the Korean Peninsula, the Asia Pacific region, and around the globe faces a turning point. We live in a volatile security environment which is why the SCM and the ROK-U.S. Alliance are more important

today than ever before. Looking forward, the SCM will continue to seek ways to help bring complete denuclearization in a final, fully-verified manner and lasting peace to the Korean Peninsula. It will also take part in the effort to provide a future vision for mutually reinforcing and future oriented development of the Alliance. The SCM, as the highest ROK-U.S. bilateral security consultation body, will continue to shape the Alliance and provide a direction towards the common goal of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

# Guiding Principles Following the Transition of Wartime Operational Control

October 31, 2018

(Purpose) After the decision between the Presidents of both nations in 2017 to “expeditiously enable the conditions-based transition of wartime operational control (OPCON) of ROK forces”, the Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea (hereafter referred to as “the ROK MND”) and the Department of Defense of the United States of America (hereafter referred to as “U.S. DoD”) have formulated the following Alliance Guiding Principles in order to maintain a strong combined defense posture after the transition of wartime operational control.

(Preamble) The ROK MND and U.S. DoD recognize that since the signing of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of Korea (hereafter referred to as “ROK”) and the United States of America (hereafter referred to as “U.S.”) in 1953, the ROK-U.S. Alliance, built on mutual trust as well as shared values of liberal democracy, human rights, and rule of law, has served a critical role in the security, stability, and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula and the Asia-Pacific Region.

The ROK MND and U.S. DoD confirm that the contributions of the ROK-U.S. Alliance are to continue into the future, carrying on the spirit of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty to prevent armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, promote peace and stability in Northeast Asia, and contribute to global peace.

Together in this recognition, the ROK MND and U.S. DoD mutually approve the following Alliance Guiding Principles in order to maintain a reinforced combined defense posture even after the transition of wartime operational control.

As a symbol of the commitment pursuant to the Mutual Defense Treaty, U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) is to continue to be stationed on the Korean Peninsula and firmly fulfill the security commitment to the ROK.

The ROK-U.S. post-OPCON transition Combined Forces Command and its subordinate combined component commands are to be established to deter external aggression and, if deterrence fails, to defend the ROK.

The post-OPCON transition Combined Forces Command is to operate as a separate standing entity, and receive strategic direction and operational guidance from a Military Consultative Committee which receives

bilateral guidance from the ROK and the U.S. national command authorities.

The national authorities of the ROK are to appoint a General or an Admiral to serve as the Commander of the post-OPCON transition Combined Forces Command, and the national authorities of the United States are to appoint a General or an Admiral to serve as the deputy commander of the post-OPCON transition Combined Forces Command.

The ROK MND and U.S. DoD are to continue to maintain and support the United Nations Command, which has served the function of preventing armed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, and develop the mutual relationships between the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, the post-OPCON transition Combined Forces Command, USFK, and the United Nations Command.

The ROK MND is to continue to develop capabilities to lead the combined defense, while the U.S. DoD provides bridging and enduring capabilities for the defense of the ROK.

The ROK MND is to expand its responsibilities in deterring external aggression, while the U.S. DoD continues to provide extended deterrence.

The ROK MND and U.S. DoD are to engage regularly in consultations even after the transition of wartime operational control in order to strengthen the combined defense posture.

Therefore, together in the recognition that the combined defense structure following the transition of wartime operational control serves to strengthen further the peace and security on the Korean Peninsula provided by the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, the ROK MND and U.S. DoD commit to strive towards developing the Alliance in a mutually reinforcing and future oriented manner.

## Direct and Indirect Financial Support for the stationing of the USFK

### Details of Continuous Financial Support: Approximately KRW 3.4 trillion

Unit: KRW 100 million

Classification	Category	Subcategory	Items	2015
Direct Support	Defense Budget	Defense burden sharing	Labor cost (3,490), military construction (4,148), and logistics support (1,682)	9,320
		Others	Use of U.S. communications lines and combined C4I systems	154
			KATUSA troop support (basic wages, clothing expenses, and other operational support expenses)	98
			Maintenance expense of areas in vicinity of bases (Magnum ammunition storage maintenance)	82
			Property support	82
	Support from sources other than defense budget	Maintenance in nearby areas around camps (roadworks and support for Pyeongtaek)	14,542	
		Compensation of damages from official duties	1	
	<b>Total</b>			
Indirect Support	Opportunity cost	Appraisal of rent of lands granted free of charge	7,105	
		KATUSA opportunity cost	936	
		Support for training field use	236	
	Exempted and reduced expenses	Exemption of tariffs, domestic taxes, local taxes, and taxes on oil import and sales	1,135	
		Reduction of water/sewage bills, electricity bills, gas bills, and phone bills	91	
		Exemption of road, port, airport, and railroad fees	86	
<b>Total</b>				<b>9,589</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>33,868</b>

## Temporary Costs Approximately KRW 2 trillion

Unit: KRW 100 million

Classification	Category	Items	2015
Direct Support	Defense budget	Special Agreement on Relocation of Bases (YRP-LPP)	7,169
		Expenses for base relocation projects (remediation of contaminated soil in returned bases)	84
	Support from sources other than defense budget	Expenses for base relocation projects (land purchase in returned granted areas)	13,442
<b>Total</b>			<b>20,695</b>



## Description of each Items

Classification	Description	Legal basis
Fee for the use of U.S. communications lines and combined C4I systems	Fee for the use of U.S. communications lines (35% of total use fees) and subsidies for combined C4I systems	ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command Agreement on Sharing of Communications Expenses; Implementation Agreement Regarding Cost Sharing and Information Interoperability System
KATUSA troop support (basic wages, clothing expenses, and other operational support expenses)	Basic wages, clothing expenses, and other operational cost support for the ROK force support group	Oral Agreement between President Rhee Seung-man and UNC Commander MacArthur
Magnum ammunition storage maintenance	Expenses for purchase of lands in safe zone around USFK Magnum ammunition storage and relocation of residents	Articles 2 and 5, SOFA; Articles 2 and 3, Agreed Understanding; Article 78, Act on Acquisition of and Compensation for Land, Etc. for Public Works Projects; Article 2, Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects
Real estate support	Expenses for purchase, use, and compensation of facility and used sites	Article 4, ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty; Articles 2 and 5, SOFA; Articles 2 and 3, Agreed Understanding; Article 78, Act on Acquisition of and Compensation for Land, Etc. for Public Works Projects and Article 40, Enforcement Decree of the Act; Article 2, Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects
Support for roadworks in nearby areas in nearby areas and Pyeongtaek	Expenses for road maintenance in vicinity of Pyeongtaek Base and support for Pyeongtaek	Article 4, ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty; Articles 2, 3, and 5, SOFA; Special Act on Support for Areas, etc. Adjacent to Districts Granted to the United States Armed Forces in Korea
Compensation for damages incurred by official duties	Support compensation costs for property damages or personal injuries caused by USFK's military training or execution of official duties	Article 23, SOFA
Appraisal of rent of lands granted free of charge	Opportunity cost of rents for lands granted to USFK free of charge * Calculation method: applied the statutory rate to the average of official land prices	Article 4, ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty; Article 2, SOFA
KATUSA opportunity cost	Additional expenses to be borne by the U.S. forces if KATUSA personnel were U.S. military personnel * Calculation method: (annual basic wages of U.S. forces members + foreign language proficiency bonus) - annual wages of the ROK forces servicemembers	Oral Agreement between President Rhee Seung-man and UNC Commander MacArthur
Support for the use of training areas	Support for the use of firing ranges by the USFK * Calculation method: area × official land prices × number of days in use / 365 × rent rate	Articles 2 and 5, SOFA; agreements and MOUs regarding the use of Korean military training areas and firing ranges by USFK
Exempted and reduced expenses	Exemption and reduction of taxes and charges * Calculation method: estimated based on the number of USFK troops based on data for the 1999-2011 timeframe	Articles 6, 10, 14, and 16; SOFA
Remediation of soil contamination in returned bases	Compensation of the remediation expense in accordance with the procedures under the State Compensation Act after local governments decontaminate the soil	Article 12, Special Act on Support for Areas, etc. adjacent to districts granted to the United States Armed Forces in Korea; Guidelines on Basic Environmental Surveys of Areas Adjacent to Districts Granted to the United States Armed Forces in Korea
Land purchase in returned granted districts	Partial support for the purchase of lands required for development for boosting the local economy of adjacent areas and returned districts	Special Act on Support for Areas, etc. Adjacent to Districts Granted to the United States Armed Forces in Korea

Appendix 18

# Defense Cooperation Agreements with Other Countries<sup>11)</sup>

As of November 2018

Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in	Country	Concluded in
Germany	May 1994	Sweden	July 2009	Saudi Arabia (treaty)	February 2013	Uganda	May 2016
Canada	May 1995	Jordan (treaty)	October 2009	Indonesia (treaty)	October 2013	Ecuador	July 2016
Israel	August 1995	Singapore	December 2009	Philippines	October 2013	Botswana	January 2017
Russia	November 1996	Lithuania	February 2010	Poland (treaty)	October 2013	Fiji	January 2017
Turkey	November 1999	India	September 2010	Azerbaijan	December 2013	Egypt	March 2017
Mongolia	December 1999	Kazakhstan	September 2010	New Zealand	May 2014	Angola	March 2017
Kuwait	November 2004	Vietnam	October 2010	Qatar (treaty)	November 2014	Myanmar	September 2017
Brazil (treaty)	March 2006	Romania	October 2010	Czech Republic	February 2015	Cambodia	September 2018
Ukraine	September 2006	Gabon	October 2011	Columbia	March 2015	Brunei	September 2018
UAE (treaty)	November 2006	Peru	October 2011	Bulgaria	May 2015	Italy (treaty)	October 2018
Spain	December 2006	Australia	December 2011	Turkmenistan	May 2015		
Uzbekistan	June 2008	Thailand	March 2012	Paraguay	January 2016		
Japan	April 2009	China	July 2012	Ethiopia	May 2016		

**11)** 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 principle (mutual reciprocity, etc.), cooperation scope (military information, military personnel exchanges, defense industry, logistics, etc.), administrative details (cost burden, effect, etc.)

# International Disarmament and Non-proliferation Agreements and Organizations

As of December 2018

	Classification	Number of Member States (year of effectuation or establishment)	Accession of the ROK and North Korea	Main Contents
UN Organizations	First Committee of the UN General Assembly	193 (October 1945)	The ROK (September 1991) North Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of six committees in the UN General assembly (UNGA) to discuss the issues concerning disarmament and international security</li> <li>• Recommends 50 to 60 draft resolutions annually to the UNGA, and most of them are adopted by the UNGA</li> </ul>
	UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)	193 (January 1952)	The ROK (September 1991) North Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selects three major issues concerning disarmament and nonproliferation and submits a report to the UNGA after in-depth review</li> <li>• A deliberative body to elicit directions and principles of international community's agreement concerning major issues</li> </ul>
	Conference on Disarmament (CD)	65 (February 1984)	The ROK (June 1996) North Korea (June 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only international negotiation body that is in charge of multilateral disarmament</li> <li>• Majority of key disarmament-related multilateral treaties are established through negotiations in the CD</li> <li>• Not an organization directly under the UNGA but, operated by a regular UN budget and its agendas and standing rules independently</li> <li>• Submits an annual report to the UNGA</li> </ul>
Nuclear	Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)	191 (March 1970)	The ROK (April 1975) North Korea (December 1985) <small>* Withdrew in January 2003</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents the proliferation of nuclear weapons and realizes nuclear disarmament</li> <li>• Promotes the peaceful uses of nuclear energy</li> </ul>
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	170 (July 1957)	The ROK (August 1957) North Korea (September 1974) <small>* Withdrew in June 1994</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides technological supports to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy</li> <li>• Safeguards the diversion of nuclear materials from civilians to military purposes</li> </ul>
	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	184 (not effectuated)	The ROK (September 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits all nuclear test explosions at any place under its jurisdiction, including underground, underwater, in the atmosphere and in space</li> </ul>
	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)	69 (not effectuated)	Not acceded by the ROK/ North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibits acquisition, possession, and accumulation of nuclear weapons through development, test, production, and manufacture</li> <li>• Prohibits the use of nuclear weapons or the threat to use nuclear weapons</li> </ul>

Classification		Number of Member States (year of effectuation or establishment)	Accession of the ROK and North Korea	Main Contents
Missile and Space	Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOCP)	139 (November 2002)	The ROK (November 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guidelines of conduct that is of voluntary and political nature to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles</li> <li>Bans support for ballistic missile development plans that could potentially develop or acquire WMD</li> </ul>
	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)	87 (December 1959)	The ROK (September 1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides the basic principles for technical and legal issues regarding the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space</li> </ul>
Biological and Chemical Weapons	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	182 (March 1975)	The ROK (June 1987) North Korea (March 1987)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits development, production, stockpiling or acquisition of biological weapons (agents or toxins)</li> </ul>
	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	193 (April 1997)	The ROK (April 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits all development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical and toxin weapons</li> <li>Mandates the destruction of all chemical weapons within 10 years of acceding to the CWC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If inevitable, the deadline could be extended by five additional years</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	193 (April 1997)	The ROK (April 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An executive body to monitor and inspect member states to ensure their implementation of CWC obligations</li> </ul>
Conventional Weapons	Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	99 (December 2014)	The ROK (June 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contributes to world peace and security by preventing illicit trade of conventional weapons and their diversion</li> <li>Establishes the standards for the regulation of the international trade in conventional weapons</li> </ul>
	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	125 (December 1983)	The ROK Protocol I (May 2001) (amended) Protocol 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protocol I: prohibits the use of fragmentary ammunitions that are undetectable 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> </li> </ul>
	United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)	193 (December 1991)	The ROK (March 1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All member states should register status of imports and exports records and possessions of conventional arms at the UN</li> <li>Aims to enhance confidence through sharing information on the conventional arms transfer and improving transparency in armaments</li> </ul>

	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Number of Member States (year of effectuation or establishment)</b>	<b>Accession of the ROK and North Korea</b>	<b>Main Contents</b>
Conventional Weapons	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Ottawa Convention)	164 (March 1999)	Not acceded by the ROK/ North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits all production, use, stockpiling, and transfer of anti-personnel mines</li> <li>Destroy anti-personnel mines (within 4 years for stockpiles; within 10 years for mines planted in the soil)</li> <li>* If inevitable, the deadline could be extended by an additional of 10 years</li> </ul>
	Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)	105 (August 2010)	Not acceded by the ROK/ North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prohibits all production, use, stockpiling, and transfer of cluster munitions</li> <li>* Current stockpiled cluster munitions should be destroyed within eight years</li> </ul>
Multilateral Export Control Regimes	Zangger Committee (ZC)	39 (August 1974)	The ROK (October 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export on the condition of compliance with IAEA safety measures in case of nuclear related materiel export to non-NPT member states without nuclear weapons</li> <li>Only NPT member state can accede to the ZC</li> </ul>
	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	48 (January 1978)	The ROK (October 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Export control of nuclear materials, technology, equipment, and dual-use items</li> <li>Export control to all non-nuclear powers</li> <li>Regardless of their NPT membership</li> </ul>
	Australia Group (AG)	43 (June 1985)	The ROK (October 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An export control regime to prevent the proliferation of chemical and biological weapon-related material, dual-use items and technologies to states of concern</li> </ul>
	Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	35 (April 1987)	The ROK (March 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A regime that voluntarily control the proliferation of rockets, unmanned air vehicles (UAVs), and related equipment and technology capable of carrying WMD</li> </ul>
	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)	42 (July 1996)	The ROK (July 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An export control regime concerning conventional weapons, dual-use items, and technology</li> </ul>
Proliferation	Proliferation Security Initiatives (PSI)	105 (June 2003)	The ROK (May 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International cooperative activities that aim to interdict 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>

# Status of Overseas Deployment of ROK Armed Forces

## Total of 1,095 Personnel Deployed to 12 Countries

As of November 30, 2018

Classification		Current No. of Personnel	Region	Initial Deployment	Rotation Cycle		
UN PKO	Unit-based	Dongmyeong Unit in Lebanon		331	Tyre	July 2007	8 months
		Hanbit Unit in South Sudan		280	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	
United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)		4	Laayoune	July 2009			
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>635</b>					
Peace operations of multinational forces	Unit-based	Cheonghae Unit		302	Gulf of Aden, Somalia	March 2009	6 months
	Individual-based	Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) in Bahrain	Staff officer	4	Manama	January 2008	1 year
		Combined Joint task Force-horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA)	Coordination officer	2	Djibouti	December 2003	
		U.S. Central Command	Coordination Group	2	Florida	November 2001	
	U.S. Africa Command	Coordination officer	1	Stuttgart	March 2016		
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>311</b>					
Defense Cooperation Activities	Unit-based	Akh Unit in UAE		149	Al Ain	January 2011	8 months
	<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>149</b>				
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,095</b>					

Appendix 21

# Changes in Enlisted Servicemembers' Salaries

Unit: KRW

Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First	Private
1970	900	800	700	600
1971	1,030	920	800	690
1972	1,200	1,050	900	800
1973	Freeze			
1974	1,560	1,370	1,170	1,040
1975	Freeze			
1976	2,260	1,990	1,700	1,510
1977	2,890	2,540	2,170	1,930
1978	3,460	3,050	2,600	2,320
1979	3,800	3,300	2,900	2,600
1980	3,900	3,400	3,000	2,700
1981	Freeze			
1982	4,200	3,700	3,300	3,000
1983	4,500	3,900	3,500	3,200
1984	Freeze			
1985	4,600	4,000	3,600	3,300
1986	4,900	4,300	3,900	3,500
1987	5,100	4,500	4,000	3,600
1988	7,500	6,500	6,000	5,500
1989	8,300	7,000	6,500	6,000
1990	9,400	8,200	7,300	6,600
1991	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,200
1992	10,900	9,800	8,700	7,800
1993	11,300	10,100	9,000	8,100
1994	11,700	10,400	9,300	8,400

Year	Sergeant	Corporal	Private First	Private
1995	12,100	10,700	9,600	8,700
1996	12,700	11,200	10,100	9,100
1997	13,300	11,800	10,600	9,600
1998	Freeze			
1999	Freeze			
2000	13,700	12,200	10,900	9,900
2001	19,600	17,700	16,000	14,800
2002	21,900	19,800	17,900	16,500
2003	23,100	20,900	18,900	17,400
2004	34,000	30,700	27,800	25,600
2005	44,200	39,900	36,100	33,300
2006	72,000	65,000	58,800	54,300
2007	88,600	80,000	72,300	66,800
2008	97,500	88,000	79,500	73,500
2009	Freeze			
2010	Freeze			
2011	103,800	93,700	84,700	78,300
2012	108,000	97,500	88,200	81,500
2013	129,600	117,000	105,800	97,800
2014	149,000	134,600	121,700	112,500
2015	171,400	154,800	140,000	129,400
2016	197,000	178,000	161,000	148,800
2017	216,000	195,000	176,400	163,000
2018	405,700	366,200	331,300	306,100

\* Source: - 1983–2018 Public Officials Remuneration Regulations (Presidential Decree), Annexed Table 13: Salary Scale of Servicemembers  
 - 1970–1982 Enforcement Decree, Military Personnel Remuneration Act (Presidential Decree), Annexed Table 2: Salary Scale of Servicemembers

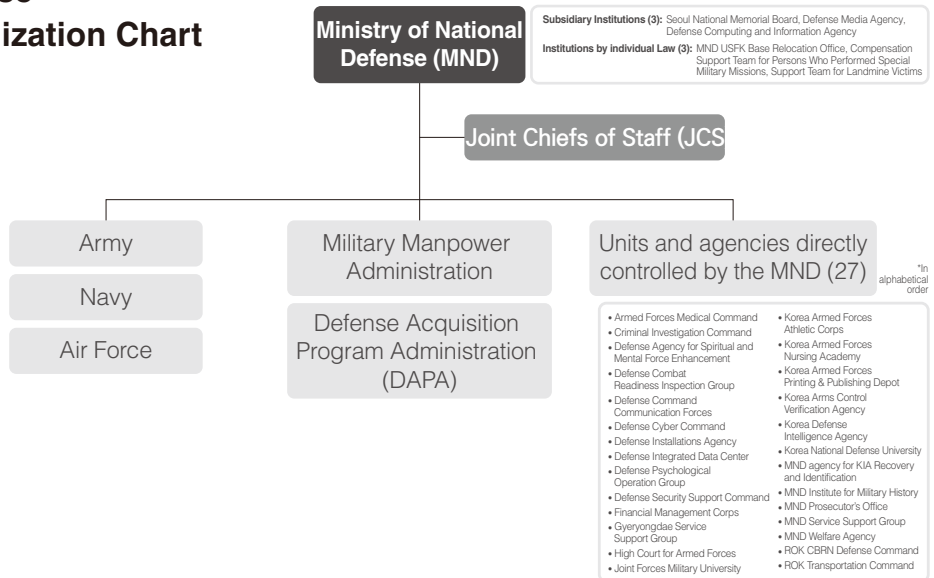
## Changes in Period of Mandatory Military Service

Year	Period of Service (months)			Reasons for Adjustment
	Army and Marine Corps	Navy	Air Force	
In or before 1952	No discharge system			Normal implementation of the Military Service Act was impossible due to the Korean War
1953	36	36	36	Discharged long-term servicemembers after the Korean War
1959	33	36	36	Lessening of the conscripts' burden for military service
1962	30	36	36	Lessening of the conscripts' burden for military service
1968	36	39	39	Period of service extended due to the January 21 Incident
1977	33	39	39	Settlement of surplus resources and industrial technical experts support
1979	33	35	35	Mitigation of difficulties with securing enlisted servicemembers for Navy and Air Force
1984	30	35	35	Lessening of the conscripts' burden for military service
1990	30	32	35	Mitigation of difficulties with securing enlisted servicemembers for Navy
1993	26	30	30	Settlement of surplus resources due to the abolishment of secondary reserve system
1994	26	28	30	Mitigation of difficulties with securing enlisted servicemembers for Navy
2003	24	26	28	Lessening of the burden of military service
2004	24	26	27	Mitigation of difficulties with securing enlisted servicemembers for Air Force
2008	24→18	26→20	27→21	Reduced service period by six months to lessen the burden of military service (step-by-step drive up to 2014)
2011	21	23	24	Adjusted the previous reduction of six-months to three-months due to the attack on the ROK Cheonan and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island
2018	21→18	23→20	24→22	Transformation of the troop-centered military forces to the elite military forces powered by science and technology and lessening of the burden of military service (National Defense Reform 2.0)

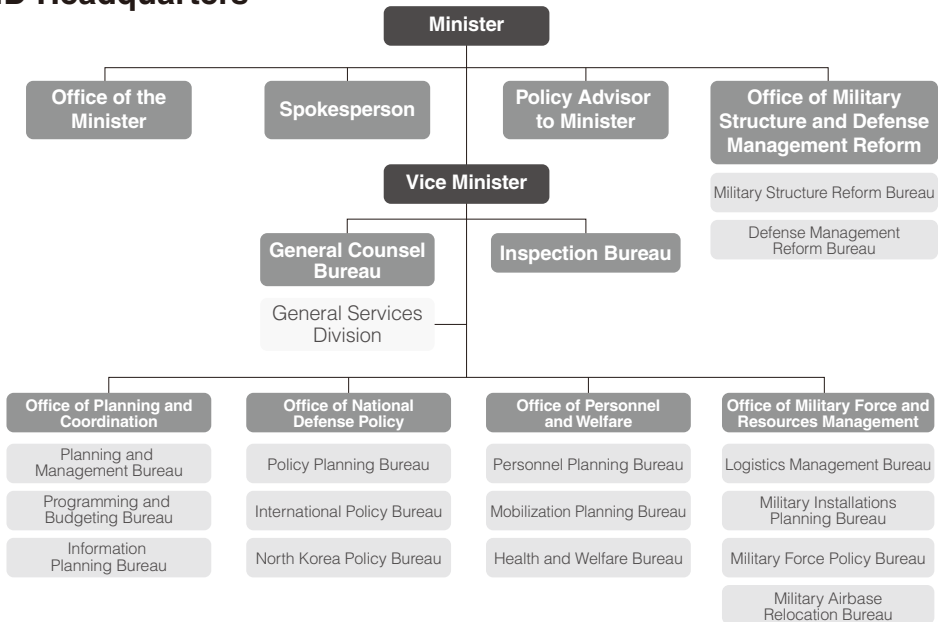


# National Defense Organizations

## Defense Organization Chart



## MND Headquarters



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

Classification		Assignments and Functions
Subsidiary Institution	Seoul National Cemetery	<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 servicemembers 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 Laws	The 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 the management and operation of special accounts for relocating USFK bases</li> <li>• Other matters related to the 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

Classification		Assignments and Functions
Public Institution	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA)	<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 buildup, 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>
	The MND Outplacement Training Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide outplacement training to servicemembers facing retirement and improve job seekers' employment capabilities</li> <li>• Employment promotion for servicemembers facing retirement such as providing employment information and holding job fairs</li> <li>• Manage database and maintain/analyze statistics for job seekers among servicemembers facing retirement</li> <li>• Conduct research on outplacement support-related policies for servicemembers facing retirement and system development</li> </ul>

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

## Breakdown of Modified Legislation (December 1, 2016 - November 30, 2018)

Total	Laws	Presidential Decrees	Ministerial Ordinances
113	24	46	43

### Laws

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Act on the Excavation of the Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 14416 (December 20, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replaces a Japanese-style word in Chinese letters for "relevant" with a Korean-style word</li> </ul>
Act on National Defense and Military Installations Projects	Partial Amendment No. 14418 (December 20, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires for reporting of national defense and military installations project plans, national defense and military installations execution plans, and project status to the relevant National Assembly standing committee by May 31</li> </ul>
Special Act on the Relocation of Military Airbases and Support Therefor	Partial Amendment No. 14419 (December 20, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moves the legal basis for the Working Committee for Selection of Military Air Base Relocation Site from the Enforcement Decree to the Act</li> </ul>
Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 14420 (December 20, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Merges civilian personnel categories corresponding to public officials in special service into general civilian military employee and, for positions requiring special expertise, allows for temporarily employing civilian personnel for specified periods</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 14421 (December 20, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extends the mandatory service period for short-term female NCOs from three to four years</li> </ul>
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 14422 (December 20, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the quality of munitions, allows the DAPA Minister to grant quality management system certifications to defense companies and other companies</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 14609 (March 21, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes warrant officer candidates in the scope of the act and changes the name of military scholarship to grant for additional military service as well as clarify the nature of the grant given on the condition of additional services</li> </ul>
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 14610 (March 21, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exempts an R&amp;D personnel for core technologies from damages for delay and restriction on tender eligibility if he/she is certified to have carried out R&amp;D activities with due diligence</li> </ul>
Special Act on Support, Etc. for Pyeongtaek-si, Etc. Following Relocation of U.S. Military Bases in Korea	Partial Amendment No. 14612 (March 22, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extends the end of the effective term of the act by seven years, from 2018 to 2025, to facilitate the relocation of the USFK camp to Pyeongtaek</li> </ul>
Act on the Excavation of the Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Korean War	Partial Amendment No. 15045 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modifies the provisions affected by the whole revision of the Cultural Heritage Protection Act on February 4, 2010 and the Act on Protection and Inspection of Buried Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>
Act on Special Account for Relocation of National Defense and Military Installations	Partial Amendment No. 15046 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows for receiving transfer subsidies from other accounts and funds to expand the revenue sources for the special account for relocation of national defense and military installations</li> </ul>
Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 15047 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote the use of military hospitals; applies the Act on Funeral Services, Etc. to the facility/equipment, safety, and hygiene control of funeral homes.</li> </ul>
Military Mutual Aid Association Act	Partial Amendment No. 15048 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows the Military Mutual Aid Association to process information on members' health and data containing identifiable information and requires to manage information disclosures to include audit results of the Board of Audit and Inspection Act and the results of financial audits by external experts</li> </ul>
Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partial Amendment No. 15049 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes the eligibility for preferential housing supply from head of houseless household to member of a houseless household</li> </ul>
Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 15050 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports the part of the care expenses of servicemembers injured on duty who use civilian hospitals contributed by the Pension Service, so as to guarantee at least a minimum level of health insurance payment for servicemembers injured on duty; in cases where a person is released from restriction on pension payment on account of acquittal from a crime in a retrial or other procedures, requires the pension service to pay the portion of the pension payment previously unpaid due to the restriction, along with interest</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 15051 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows research institutions and companies in financial distress to borrow from the defense industry development fund as required for weapons system R&amp;D; increased the number of the Defense Industry Promotion Committee members from 23 to 25, and increased the number of members recommended by the National Assembly standing committee from three to four and the civilian members recommended by the DAPA Minister from two to three</li> </ul>
Defense Technology Security Act	Partial Amendment No. 15052 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced stricter punishment for leakage or infringement of defense technology</li> </ul>
Military Court Act	Partial Amendment No. 15165 (December 12, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforces the requirements for seizure and search under the Military Court Act; allows for recognizing the authenticity of statements and corresponding digital evidence using objective methods including digital forensic data and appraisal based on scientific analysis findings; however, clarifies that, for statements prepared by persons other than the defendant, the defendant has the right to cross-examination.</li> </ul>
Act on the Execution of Criminal Penalties in the Armed Forces and the Treatment of Military Inmates	Partial Amendment No. 15166 (December 12, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stipulates that members of Punitive Committees and Parole Review Committees who are not civil servants are deemed as civil servants for the provisions on disclosure of official secrets and bribery</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 15345 (January 16, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows dropouts from the Armed Forces Nursing Academy to serve as short-term NCOs as is the case with dropouts from Korea Army Academy at YeongCheon; included the entire period of child leave in the calculation of minimum service period requirement for promotion starting with second children</li> </ul>
Special Act on Compensation to Soldiers Killed in the Second Battle of Yeonpyeong	Enactment No. 15346 (January 16, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for payment of compensation to the bereaved families of those killed in the Second Battle of Yeonpyeong corresponding to those paid to KIA personnel under the Military Pension Act</li> </ul>
Special Act on the May 18 Democratization Movement, Etc	Enactment No. 15434 (March 13, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aimed at uncovering truths behind the deaths, injuries, missing persons, and other serious human rights violations by illegal or substantially unjust use of state power, such as mass killing of civilians and the destruction of the constitutional order by the military, during the May Democratization Movement in 1980</li> </ul>
Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of Military Accidents Resulting in Death	Enactment No. 15435 (March 13, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aimed at restituting for the damages suffered by victims and restoring their honor, and contributing to the restoration of public trust toward the military and the promotion of human rights by uncovering truths behind deaths during military services occurring after the enactment of the Military Organization Act where there have been questions regarding the causes of death</li> </ul>
Act on the Control of Military Uniforms and Accouterments	Partial Amendment No. 15497 (March 20, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In cases where the MND minister receives a request for approval of manufacturing and sale of military uniforms or gears, requires the minister to notify the requester of the result or an extension of the processing period within 40 days and deems the ministry to have approved otherwise</li> </ul>

## Presidential Decrees

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Decree of the Protection of Military Bases and Military Installations Act	Partial Amendment No. 27655 (December 5, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced the scope of some controlled protection zones in military bases and military installation protection zones</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on The Support For Mine Victims	Partial Amendment No. 27708 (December 30, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for the criteria for the dismissal of Landmine Victim Review Committee members, and the adjustment and payment of consolation money</li> </ul>
Regulations on Military Scholarship Beneficiaries	Partial Amendment No. 27813 (January 31, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows for paying scholarship grants for education periods prior to being selected for the scholarship program if required by the beneficiary within the scope of the budget; expanded the causes and period of leave of absence for military scholarship beneficiaries</li> </ul>
Regulations on Processing of Personal Information by Military Prosecutors and Military Judicial Police	Enactment No. 27957 (March 27, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows military prosecutors and military judicial police to handle sensitive information, identifiable information, resident registration numbers, and other personal information as required for execution of works under the Military Court Act and other laws and regulations</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 28017 (May 8, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To foster favorable conditions for stable outplacement of servicemembers facing retirement and encourage them to focus on their services, expanded the scope of outplacement training from officers who served longer than their mandatory periods, warrant officers, and NCOs to officers in service, warrant officers, and NCOs</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 28116 (June 20, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expands assistance with servicemembers' license acquisition, protects the rights of bereaved families and injured servicemembers, allows them to file one additional application for reexamination of cases already reexamined by the Central Committee for Examination of Killed or Wounded in Action and Death or Injury While on Duty</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 28117 (June 20, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for the exclusion and recusal of members of the Defense Acquisition Program Promotion Committee, subcommittees, and working-level committees; specifies the scope of programs subject to the mandatory reporting of commission for munitions sales agent business</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Aircraft Airworthiness Certification Act	Partial Amendment No. 28149 (June 27, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes the head of the Technical Working Committee for Airworthiness Certification to the Director General of the Defense Industry Promotion Bureau; delegates the authority of the DAPA minister to grant airworthiness certification for military aircraft with components manufactured, modified, or improved by a government-funded airworthiness certification institution to the Air Force Chief of Staff</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Regulations on Organization of Military Courts	Partial Amendment No. 28174 (June 30, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduces the scope of units with ordinary military courts; abolishes lay judges and requires military courts to be comprised of at least three field officer-level or higher military judges; specifies the term of a military judge as three years; specifies for other matters delegated by the act and matters required for implementation following the amendment to the Military Court Act</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Partial Amendment No. 28201 (July 24, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows a commander to permit a servicemember on leave to travel overseas for purposes other than official purposes if the travel is compatible with the purpose of the leave; defines the period of overseas travel for nonofficial purposes allowed to servicemembers participating in education programs outside the military or outplacement training programs as a period calculated in proportion to the period of the education or training program in the total number of leaves in the relevant year</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 28266 (September 5, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance expertise on Naval intelligence works, newly introduces the intelligence specialty in the list of basic naval specialties; to raise the efficiency of Marine Corps mechanized units, newly introduces the armored vehicle specialty in the list of basic Marine Corps specialties; to ensure efficient logistics support, newly introduces the logistics specialty in the list of basic Marine Corps specialties</li> </ul>
Regulations on Military Citations	Partial Amendment No. 28297 (September 19, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expands the scope of persons authorized to grant citations to the heads of units or divisions specified in MND ordinances, thereby allowing heads of some divisions to grant citations, award certificates, and letters of appreciation; removes attendance award from the types of citations</li> </ul>
Decree on Military Attaches in Overseas Diplomatic and Consular Missions	Partial Amendment No. 28298 (September 19, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To consolidate military cooperation with Laos, Iran, and Jordan, and assist with the export of defense industry products, increases the number of military officials at diplomatic offices by three (field-grade officers) from 72 to 75</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 28339 (September 22, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifies the matters delegated by the act and the matters required for their implementation, following the amendment to the Defense Acquisition Program Act that exempts an R&amp;D personnel for core technologies from damages for delay and restriction on tender eligibility if he/she is certified to have carried out R&amp;D activities with due diligence</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Partial Amendment No. 28341 (September 27, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grants one hour leave for childcare per day to male servicemembers with children younger than a year old; grants childcare leaves for two days or less to servicemembers with children</li> </ul>
Decree on Military Uniforms	Partial Amendment No. 28346 (September 29, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In consideration of the less frequent use of full dress uniforms by members of the Army and the Air Force, merged full dress uniforms with formal dress uniforms, using formal uniforms as full dress uniforms by adding epaulets on formal uniforms</li> </ul>
Regulations on Military Scholarship Beneficiaries	Partial Amendment No. 28423 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modifies the provisions affected by the amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act that changes the name of military scholarship to grant for additional military service; provides for the legal basis for delegating the works regarding grants for additional military services to the Marine Corps Commander; and changes the title of the regulation to Regulation on Beneficiaries of Grants for Additional Military Service</li> </ul>



Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Organizational Setup of the Army HQ	Partial Amendment No. 28424 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfers the policy functions of the Staff for Planning and Management to the newly established Head of Policy Office; renamed the Staff for Intelligence Operation Support to Staff for Intelligence Operation</li> </ul>
Organizational Setup of the Navy HQ	Partial Amendment No. 28425 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfers the policy functions of the Staff for Planning and Management to the newly established Head of Policy Office; renamed the Staff for Intelligence Operation Support to Staff for Intelligence Operation</li> </ul>
Organizational Setup of the Air Force HQ	Partial Amendment No. 28426 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfers the policy functions of the Staff for Planning and Management to the newly established Head of Policy Office; renamed the Staff for Intelligence Operation Support to Staff for Intelligence Operation</li> </ul>
Organizational Setup of the Marine Corps HQ	Partial Amendment No. 28427 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newly introduces the head of the medical office as a special staff within the Marine Corps HQ and requires the head of medical office to assist the Marine Corps commander with regard to medical-related affairs</li> </ul>
Decree on Joint Forces Military University	Partial Amendment No. 28428 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To transfer the functions regarding the development of joint and combined operations concepts to the JCS; removes the functions from the Joint Forces Military University missions, abolishes the Joint Combat Development Division, and merges it with the Joint Staff College</li> </ul>
Decree on Army Administrative School	Partial Amendment No. 28429 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amends the decree following the amendment to the Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act that renames the accounting specialty to the finance specialty and the adjutant specialty to the personnel administration specialty</li> </ul>
Decree on Army Armor School	Partial Amendment No. 28430 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removes the provisions specifying the names of some staff, thereby introducing flexibility in the establishment of units and departments</li> </ul>
Decree on Army Engineering School	Partial Amendment No. 28431 (November 14, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removes the provisions regarding the substitution of the head of the school in his/her absence; removes the provisions specifying the names of some staffs, thereby introducing flexibility in the establishment of units and departments</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military Service	Partial Amendment No. 28475 (December 19, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removes the technical civilian military employee category; changes the extraordinary civilian personnel category and the contractual civilian personnel category into the expert civilian personnel and term-based civilian personnel in general service; introduces the legal basis for approving overseas travel by civilian personnel in general service for nonofficial purposes</li> </ul>
Special Regulations on Outplacement, Etc. Following the Changes in Civilian Personnel Categories	Enactment No. 28476 (December 19, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides for special case provisions on employment of former technical civilian personnel and extraordinary civilian personnel; provides for HR management under the changed categorization of civilian personnel</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on the Relocation of Military Airbases and Support Therefor	Partial Amendment No. 28581 (January 16, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adds civil servants in high-level public officials in general service belonging to Senior Executive Services of central administration bodies involved with the selection of the relocation site and general-level officers at the MND as members of the Working Committee for Selection of Military Air Base Relocation Site</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Decree on Army Logistics School	Partial Amendment No. 28598 (January 23, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allows Naval or Air Force servicemembers and members of logistics-related bodies or organizations including the MND and DAPA to teach at the Army Logistics School</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 28652 (February 13, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces finer categories for servicemembers injured on duty, and for members who died or sustained injury on duty or during training; improves the classification criteria for members who died on duty; increases the number of the Central Committee for Examination of Killed or Wounded in Action and Death or Injury While on Duty members from 50 or less to 80 or less</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 28684 (February 27, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjusts the scope of examination and payment of care expenses incurred by persons injured on duty entrusted to the National Health Insurance Corporation and defines the calculation method of interest accrued on unpaid payments</li> </ul>
Decree on Mobilization Force Command	Enactment No. 28704 (March 20, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure efficient use of mobilized forces and establish mobilization readiness posture, establishes the Mobilization Force Command and specifies its organization and missions.</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Health and Medical Services Act	Partial Amendment No. 28882 (May 15, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stipulates that a military funeral home may opt not to set up an office or a separate facility for general management of the funeral home or convenience facilities for staffs</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 28904 (May 28, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With regard to the force requirement plan, introduces mandatory hearing of the DAPA Minister's opinions before the JCS examination and clarifies the scope of program implementation by the Defense Agency for Technology and Quality (DTAQ)</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Compensation to Soldiers Killed in the Second Battle of Yeonpyeong	Enactment No. 29035 (July 10, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide the bereaved families of those killed in the second battle of Yeonpyeong with additional compensations equal to the difference between the compensations previously provided to the families and the amounts payable to servicemembers killed in action under the Military Pension Act, specifies the matters delegated by the act including calculation of compensations and notification of payment decisions and other matters required for the implementation thereof</li> </ul>
Decree on Institute for Military History	Partial Amendment No. 29047 (July 17, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure efficient HR management and operation, changed the rank of the director of the Institute for Military History from class-1 civilian personnel to class-2 civilian personnel or higher</li> </ul>
Decree on Medal for Overcoming of National Crisis	Repeal No. 29091 (August 14, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decree provided for granting medal for overcoming of national crisis to those who significantly contributed to the nation between October 26, 1979, and January 24, 1981. However, the medals have been awarded to those eligible, and the provisions served their purpose. For this reason, the decree was abolished</li> </ul>
Decree on Defense Security Command	Repeal No. 29113 (August 21, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The DSC had been originally established as a unit directly reporting to the MND for military security, counterintelligence, and collection and processing of intelligence regarding the military. The DSC was abolished as a part of the recent military organizational reform</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Decree on Military Security Support Command	Enactment No. 29114 (August 21, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes the Military Security Support Command as a unit directly reporting to the MND for military security, counterintelligence, and collection and processing of intelligence regarding the military; specifies its organization, operation, and responsibilities</li> </ul>
Decree on Army Cadet Military School	Partial Amendment No. 29119 (August 28, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for the legal basis regarding enlistment training for warranty officer cadets; removes the provision on education programs by military education personnel commissioned by the head of schools with which the education personnel are affiliated</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on the May 18 Democratization Movement, Etc.	Enactment No. 29143 (September 11, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifies the matters delegated by the act, including the number of employees of the May 18 Democratization Movement Truth-Finding Committee and its organization and the matters required for the implementation thereof</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of Military Accidents Resulting in Death	Enactment No. 29144 (September 11, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifies the matters delegated by the act, including the organization and operation of the Truth-Finding Committee for Military Accidents Resulting in Death and the matters required for the implementation thereof</li> </ul>
Garrison Decree	Repeal No. 29164 (September 18, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Garrison Decree had been enacted for security and other operations in areas where Army troops are stationed. However, the decree was abolished as it contains provisions lacking a legal basis in the Act</li> </ul>
Regulation on Payment of Overseas Dispatch Allowances to Military and Civilian Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 29225 (October 16, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raises overseas dispatch allowances for military and civilian personnel participating in overseas military activities by 10 percent to raise their morale and provide improved treatment; applies the merge of the technical civilian personnel category into the civilian personnel in general service category</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 29257 (October 26, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set the upper limit of damages for delay to be paid by a party to a contract that provides for the first mass-production of materials classified as weapon systems that are designated as defense materials at 10/100 of the contract price</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Framework Act on Military Status and Service	Partial Amendment No. 29260 (October 30, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To achieve work-life balance and foster a family-friendly culture where service members can give births and raise children without retiring, improves on the service regulations on servicemembers who are pregnant or have children; for example, allows a servicemember whose spouse is about to give birth to apply for a ten-day leave</li> </ul>

## Ministerial Ordinances

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 911 (December 14, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Includes combat experiences such as fighting in the battle of Yeonpyeong and other honorable and exemplary experiences in military career information</li> </ul>
Rules on Military Incentive Payment	Partial Amendment No. 912 (December 14, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replaces military graded payment of incentives to ROTC cadets and officer candidates based on test grades with uniform payment of incentives</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 915 (December 27, 2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporated the reduction of five personnel at the MND HQ and one personnel at the Defense Media Agency</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 916 (January 31, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reshuffled the Military Airbase Relocation Bureau that had been previously set up as an aid to the Head of the Office of Military Force and Resources Management into a temporary organization under the Office of Military Force and Resources Management that lasts until January 30, 2020</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 919 (February 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newly establishes the National Defense Civil Complaint Center as a team subject to the total labor cost system; newly establishes the Munitions Life Cycle Management Division under the Head of the Office of Military Force and Resources Management</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 920 (March 27, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides that, in cases where an enlisted member or a discharged enlisted member who became disabled on account of an exemplary action during combat or operation training wishes to serve active duty, the member may be enlisted as an NCO after passing the screening procedures to be prescribed by the Chief of Staff of each branch</li> </ul>
Rules on Military Prosecution Case Processing	Partial Amendment No. 921 (March 27, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removes the provision on the processing of personal information by prosecutors and employees of military prosecution</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Repatriation, Treatment of the Republic of Korea Armed Forces Prisoners of War	Partial Amendment No. 922 (April 26, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replaces the resident registration number section with a date of the birth section in the report form for loss of eligibility for support grants for bereaved families</li> </ul>
Rules on Special Work Allowance for Military Personnel, Etc.	Partial Amendment No. 923 (April 27, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adds diving medical officers and technicians to the list of personnel eligible for danger pay; adds military and civilian personnel at Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams to the list of personnel eligible for additional danger pay in case of special missions carried out outdoors</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 924 (May 2, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance cybersecurity in national defense, spins off the Cyber Response Technical Team from the Cyber Policy Division</li> </ul>
Rules on Advance Payment and Interim Payment in Defense Acquisition Programs	Partial Amendment No. 925 (May 4, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In cases where a shipbuilder enters into a shipbuilding contract with the government, if the shipbuilder enters into an agreement to pledge the ship as collateral and collected a payment guarantee certificate from its vendor, the shipbuilder is required to submit a payment guarantee certificate equal to the amount of guarantee indicated in the vendor's payment guarantee. The amendment extends the due date of submitting a shipbuilder's payment guarantee certificate to December 31, 2018</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 926 (June 8, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarifies the legal basis for allowances paid to examination board members and managers participating in examinations for the appointment of officers, officer candidates, reserve officer candidates, warranty officers, and NCOs</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Decree on Military Officials in Diplomatic Offices	Partial Amendment No. 927 (June 19, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjusts the duties of military officials in diplomatic offices in response to changes in the defense and diplomatic environment including support for import of defense materials</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 928 (June 21, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifies the matters delegated by the act and the matters required for the implementation thereof, including the restriction of tender eligibility for five years for businesses offering or providing money or entertainment worth KRW 1 billion or more, to public officials involved in the execution of a contract related to a defense acquisition program</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 930 (July 24, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporates the extension of the expiration date of the Office of Military Structure and Defense Operation Reform from July 25, 2017 to July 25, 2018</li> </ul>
Five ordinances including Rules on Selection of Korea National Defense University Students and Collection of Tuitions	Partial Amendment No. 931 (August 1, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modifies the provisions affected by the amendment to the Government Organization Act including the replacement of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs with the Ministry of the Interior and Safety</li> </ul>
Rules for the Selection of Personnel Responsible for Reserve Forces Management	Partial Amendment No. 933 (August 16, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adds army logistics to the list of specialties eligible for applying for commander positions at reserve force units; allows service members of all specialties to apply for positions at reserve force management organizations including the head of intelligence and operations division at a mobilization supplement battalion</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	Partial Amendment No. 935 (September 22, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prescribes the integrity pledge form required of CEOs and executives of subcontractors that enter into subcontracts with defense companies in connection with defense acquisition program contracts</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 938 (October 18, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Standardizes personnel records of military members so that they can be electronically prepared and kept; removes the provision requiring warranty officer candidates to have at least two years of experience in the relevant technical areas</li> </ul>
Rules on Cost Calculation of Defense Materials Subject to Cost Calculation	Partial Amendment No. 939 (October 31, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance the management and protection of technical information regarding the defense industry, newly introduces the legal basis for including the expenses incurred by constructing separate systems for the external network and the defense in the overhead expenses</li> </ul>
Rules for the Selection of Personnel Responsible For Reserve Forces Management	Partial Amendment No. 940 (November 16, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure the continuity of works related to reserve force and the selection of more qualified reserve force management personnel, requires personnel currently working in reserve force management positions to retire first before taking a selection examination for reserve force management personnel</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 941 (November 21, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replaces the Creative Planning Division and the Private-Public Partnership Division under the Head of the Office of Planning and Coordination with the Planning and Coordination Innovation Division and the External Cooperation Division, respectively; adjusts the responsibilities of the divisions under the General Counsel Bureau and the divisions under the Office of National Defense Policy and the Office of Military Force and Resources Management</li> </ul>
Rules on the Selection of Military Surgeons and Veterinary Officers	Partial Amendment No. 942 (November 28, 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improves the selection process for medical and veterinary officers; prescribes the legal basis for the construction and operation of the information system for candidate management</li> </ul>
Rules on the Selection of Korea National Defense University Students and Collection of Tuitions	Partial Amendment No. 944 (January 2, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires a recommendation of the secretary general of the National Assembly, the minister of the National Court Administration, the secretary general of the Constitutional Court, or the secretary general of the Central Election Management Committee in cases where a public official of the National Assembly, a court, the constitutional court, or the central election management committee is enrolled in a basic course of a diploma course at the Korea National Defense University</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 946 (January 2, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replaces the National Defense Education Policy Bureau under the deputy minister for policy with the North Korea Policy Bureau; adjusts the responsibilities of organizations under the Office of National Defense Policy; and transfers a part of the national defense functions assigned to the deputy minister for policy to the Office of Personnel and Welfare</li> </ul>
Rules on Military Incentive Payment	Partial Amendment No. 947 (January 22, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modifies the provisions that refer to the Military Personnel Management Act provisions on a military scholarship following the amendment to the act that renames military scholarship to grants for additional military service</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Regulations on Military Scholarship Students	Partial Amendment No. 948 (January 22, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes the due dates for establishing and approving a plan for selection of beneficiaries of grants for additional military service</li> </ul>
Rules on Draft Physical Examination and Other Examinations	Partial Amendment No. 950 (February 1, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduces finer and clearer criteria for the degrees and assessment of diseases and disabilities for determination of physical grades for an enhanced objectivity and reasonableness; improves on the weight and height criteria for physical grade determination</li> </ul>


Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 951 (February 7, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replaces the environment team established under the MND Office of Military Force and Resources Management using the total labor expenses system with the National Defense Environment Cooperation Team and extends the expiration date of the team by three years from February 7, 2018 to February 7, 2021</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Pension Act	Partial Amendment No. 952 (February 19, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In cases where a servicemember who obtained an approval for medical care for a disease or an injury sustained on duty wishes to extend the period of medical care, allows the servicemember to submit the application directly to the commander of the Armed Forces Medical Command without going through the commander of the servicemember's unit</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partial Amendment No. 954 (February 23, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To raise the efficiency of munitions management, removed the requirement that a substitute equipment secured and operated by the chief of staff of each branch in place of key combat equipment under maintenance must be equipment that cannot be mobilized during wartime</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 955 (February 26, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To help NCOs improve their military expertise and develop themselves, grants additional points to NCOs who acquired degrees in the fields related with their works or worked in special areas in the selection process for long-term servicemembers and promotion evaluation</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	Partial Amendment No. 956 (February 27, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In response to the amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act that merges and adjusts civilian personnel categories, removes the technical civilian personnel category; to do away with discriminatory elements in the selection process for civilian personnel in general service, removes passport photograph from the document requirement</li> </ul>
Rules on Military Citations	Partial Amendment No. 957 (March 8, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specifies the scope of the heads of units and departments authorized to grant commendations as the heads of company-level or higher units of the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps; removes the provisions on attendance awards; removes the provisions prescribing the percentage of achievement commendations</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 960 (March 30, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In response to the amendment to the organizations of the MND and the subsidiary institutions, raises the upper limit of the maximum number of personnel in an organization using the total labor expenses system from three percent to five percent of the total number of personnel</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 961 (May 25, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjusts a part of the responsibilities of divisions under the Office of Planning and Coordination; changes open-type positions</li> </ul>
Rules on Advance Payment and Interim Payment in Defense Acquisition Programs	Partial Amendment No. 964 (June 25, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In cases where a party to a contract has its tender eligibility restricted regardless of contracts related to force enhancement projects or munitions acquisition, allows for the payment of advance and interim payments during the period of restriction; extends the end of the grace period for shipbuilders' submission of payment guarantee certificates received from vendors to December 31, 2019</li> </ul>

Title	Promulgation No. (Date)	Main Contents
Enforcement Rules of the Decree on Military Officials in Diplomatic Offices	Partial Amendment No. 965 (July 4, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applies uniform rank criteria to assistants to military officers at diplomatic offices; clarifies that a chief military officer is authorized to direct and supervise the mission performance of other military officers at diplomatic offices</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organizational Setup of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	Partial Amendment No. 966 (July 25, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renames the Office of Military Structure and Defense Operation Reform to the Office of National Defense Reform to clarify its role as the general coordinator of national defense reform; extends the expiration date of the office</li> </ul>
Rules for the Selection of Personnel Responsible for Reserve Force Management	Partial Amendment No. 967 (August 24, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows retired NCOs who served for seven years or longer to apply for reserve force management personnel positions (grade-7 civilian personnel in general service); removes copy of informatization license from the document requirements of the selection examination for reserve force management personnel and replaces it with copy of Korean history proficiency examination certificate</li> </ul>
Rules on Draft Physical Examination and Other Examinations	Partial Amendment No. 968 (September 17, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In response to changes in the medical environment brought on by advancements in medical technologies, introduces finer and clearer criteria for the degrees and assessment of diseases and disabilities for determination of physical grades for enhanced objectivity and reasonableness</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Decree on Military Disciplinary Action Against Military Personnel	Partial Amendment No. 969 (September 20, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure that justice is duly dispensed in the military, introduces stricter and finer criteria for disciplinary actions against corruption, sexual violence, sexual harassment, driving under the influence, and other wrongdoings by officers, warranty officers, and NCOs</li> </ul>
Rules on Special Work Allowance for Military Personnel, Etc.	Partial Amendment No. 971 (October 8, 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raises the allowances for first lieutenants and lower-ranking submarine crews serving on ships, aviation allowances for fixed-wing aircraft pilots in the Air Force and the Navy and the encouragement allowances for salaried volunteer servicemembers; newly inserts additional aviation allowances paid to fighter pilots sortieing for special missions</li> </ul>



Appendix 25

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

<b>Expert Member</b>	<b>Senior Expert Member</b>	<b>Committee Chairperson</b> <b>Democratic Party of Korea</b>		<b>Ahn Gyu-back</b> <b>(b. 1961, Dongdaemun-gu Gap in Seoul)</b> Third term (18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Sungkyunkwan University and Sungkyunkwan University Graduate School of Trade; expert member of the Presidential Transition Committee for President Rho Moo-hyun; chairperson of the Minjoo Party Organization Committee; secretary of the National Defense Committee; senior deputy floor leader of the New Politics Alliance; head of Strategy and Public Relations; and secretary general of the Democratic Party of Korea	National Assembly Main Building Rm. 421 784-1364 788-2721 Fax) 788-3685	<b>Legislative Examiner</b>  Lee Ok-sun, Grade-3 Je Min, Grade-4 Kim Ae-seon, Grade-4 Kim Hyeon-sik, Grade-4 Lee Gu-hyong, Grade-5 Ju Gyeong-deok, Grade-5
Kim Nam-gon, Grade-2	Kim Bu-nyeon, Grade-1					

As of December 31, 2018

Democratic Party of Korea		<b>Min Hong-chul</b> <b>(b. 1961, Gimhae-si Gap in Gyeongsangnam-do)</b> Second term (19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Bachelor's and Master's degree in Law in Pusan National University; Army Judge Advocate General; president of the High Court for Armed Forces; (former) brigadier general of the ROK Army; (former) Attorney; (former) supreme council member of the Democratic Party of Korea; (current) chairperson of the Democratic Party of Korea Gyeongsangnam-do Party Chapter; and (current) member of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 554 O) 784-6491 788-2301 F) 788-0195	Liberty Korea Party		<b>Baek Seung-joo</b> <b>(b. 1961, Gumi-si Gap in Gyeongsangbuk-do)</b> First term PhD in Politics in Kyungpook National University Graduate School; vice minister of National Defense; vice president of the Korean Political Science Association; expert member of the Diplomacy, National Defense, and Unification Subcommittee of the Presidential Transition Committee for the 18 <sup>th</sup> President; president of the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses; chairperson of the Liberty Korea Party Gyeongsangbuk-do party chapter; and member of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts, the Special Committee on the Fourth Industrial Revolution, and the Special Committee on Future Jobs	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 830 O) 784-6731 788-2304 F) 788-0199
	Secretary				Secretary		
		<b>Kim Byung-kee</b> <b>(b. 1961, Dongjak-gu Gap in Seoul)</b> First term Department of National Ethics in Kyunghee University; worked at the National Intelligence Service; deputy chairperson of the Democratic Party of Korea Policy Committee; member of the Democratic Party of Korea Committee on Economic Unification of the Korean Peninsula; and member of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts, the Information Committee, and the National Defense Committee	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 721 O) 784-1323 788-2004 F) 788-0101			<b>Kim Sung-tae</b> <b>(b. 1958, Gangseo-gu Eul in Seoul)</b> Third term (18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Master's Degree in Hanyang University Graduate School of Public Administration; secretary general of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions; secretary of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts, the Land Infrastructure and Transport Committee, and the Environment and Labor Committee; chairperson of the Saenuri Party Seoul Metropolitan City party chapter; chairperson of the Special Committee for the Parliamentary Investigation of the "Choi Soon-sil Case"; chairperson of the House Steering Committee; and (current) representative of the National Assembly Forum for Dissolution of Discrimination against Non-Regular Employees	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 910 O) 784-3291 788-2309 F) 788-0137
	<b>Kim Jin-pyo</b> <b>(b. 1947, Suwon-si Mu in Gyeonggi-do)</b> Fourth term (17 <sup>th</sup> , 18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Department of Law in Seoul National University School of Law; deputy prime minister of Economy; deputy prime Minister of Education; supreme council member and floor leader of the Minjoo Party; chairperson of the State Affairs Planning Advisory Committee for President Moon Jae-in; and member of the National Defense Committee	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 744 O) 784-3808 788-2008 F) 788-0109		<b>Lee Jong-myeong</b> <b>(b. 1959, Proportional Representative)</b> First term Korea Military Academy (39 <sup>th</sup> ); officer of the ROK Army (retired as colonel); (current) honorary professor, Joint Forces Military University; and (current) member of the Gender Equality and Family Committee	National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 337 O) 784-2175 788-2252 F) 788-0383		

Democratic Party of Korea		<p><b>Do Jong-hwan (b. 1955, Cheongju-si Heungdeok-gu in Chungcheongbuk-do)</b></p> <p>Second term (19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Department of Korean Language and Literature Education in Chungbuk National University; PhD in Korean Language and Literature in Chungnam National University; poet, Minister of Culture, Sports, and Tourism; secretary of the Education and Culture Committee; co-representative of the National Assembly Education Forum; and co-representative of the National Assembly Political Forum for Unity</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 333 O) 784-2538 788-2207 F) 788-0185</p>
		<p><b>Choi Jae-sung (b. 1965, Songpa-gu Eul in Seoul)</b></p> <p>Fourth term (17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Dongguk University; spokesperson of the Minjoo Party; secretary general of the New Politics Alliance for Democracy; chairperson of the Party Growth Committee and head of General Affairs of the Democratic Party of Korea; head of Talent Recruitment and first head of General Situation Headquarter of the Election Campaign Committee for Presidential Candidate Moon Jae-in; and secretary of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts and the Information Committee</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 836 O) 784-1308 788-2574 F) 788-0162</p>
		<p><b>Hong Young-pyo (b. 1957, Bupyeong-gu Eul in Incheon)</b></p> <p>Third term (18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Dongguk University; secretary for Civil Society of Prime Minister's Office; floor spokesperson; chief deputy chairperson of the Democratic United Party Policy Committee; chairperson of the Democratic Party of Korea Incheon City Chapter; chairperson of the Environment and Labor Committee; floor leader of the Democratic Party of Korea; (current) member of the Information Committee; and chairperson of the National Assembly Steering Committee</p>	<p>National Assembly Main Building Rm. 202 O) 784-3143 788-3460 F) 788-3446</p>
Barunmirae Party		<p><b>Ha Tae-keung (b. 1968, Haeundae-gu Gap in Busan)</b></p> <p>Second term (19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Department of Physics in Seoul National University; Jilin University Graduate School, China (PhD in World Economics); representative of Open Radio for North Korea; senior researcher of SK Research Institute for SUPLEX Management; member of the Environment and Labor Committee and the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts; and secretary of the Special Committee on Constitutional Revision</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 939 O) 784-2492 788-2917 F) 788-0382</p>
	Secretary	<p><b>Kim Joong-ro</b></p> <p>First term Korea Military Academy (30<sup>th</sup>); graduated from Seoul National University College of Education; master in Public Administration in Yonsei Graduate School of Public Administration; commander of the 70<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; supreme council member of the People's Party and the Barunmirae Party; and member of the Special Committee For Youths and Future</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 922 O) 784-9161 788-2465 F) 788-0238</p>
Liberty Korea Party		<p><b>Lee Ju-young (b. 1951, Changwon-si, Masanhappo-gu in Gyeongsangnam-do)</b></p> <p>Fifth term (16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Seoul National University School of Law; London University, UK; Seoul High Court, associate judge of Busan District Court; deputy governor of Gyeongsangnam-do; chairperson of the National Assembly Special Committee on Budget and Accounts; chairperson of the National Assembly Judicial Reform Committee; chairperson of the Policy Committee (supreme council member); head of the Planning Group for the 18<sup>th</sup> Presidential Election; minister of Oceans and Fisheries; and chairperson of the National Assembly Special Committee on Constitutional Revision</p>	<p>National Assembly Main Building Rm. 307 O) 784-5282 788-2852 F) 788-0323</p>
		<p><b>Chong Jong-sup (b. 1957, Dong-gu Gap in Daegu)</b></p> <p>First term Seoul National University School of Law; PhD in Law in Yonsei University (Constitution); passed the 24<sup>th</sup> National Judicial Examination; minister of Government Administration and Home Affairs; dean of Seoul National University School of Law and dean of Seoul National University Law School; president of the Korean Constitutional Law Association; and (current) member</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 1016 O) 784-6514 788-2993 F) 788-0354</p>
		<p><b>Hwang Young-cheul (b. 1965, Hongcheon-gun, Cheorwon-gun, Hwacheon-gun, Yanggu-gun, Inje-gun)</b></p> <p>Third term (18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Department of Political Science in Seoul National University; Hongcheon council member; Gangwon provincial council member; spokesperson and executive secretary for Representative Supreme Council Member of the Saenuri party; secretary for the National Assembly Security and Public Administration Committee and the Special Committee on Constitutional Revision; chairperson of the National Assembly Special Committee on Support for PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games and International Sports Events; and chairperson of the Gangwon-do National Assembly Member Association</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 618 O) 784-5705 788-2921 F) 788-0397</p>
Non-Negotiation Group		<p><b>Kim Jong-dae (b. 1966, Proportional Representative)</b></p> <p>First term Department of Economics in Yonsei University School of Commerce and Economics; policy advisor to Minister of National Defense; administrative official for the Office of the National Defense Advisor in the Presidential Office; chief editor of Monthly D&amp;D Focus and Defense 21; floor spokesperson of the Justice Party; head of Peaceful Korean Peninsula Headquarters; and (current) member of the Special Committee on Budget and Accounts</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 549 O) 784-7611 788-2381 F) 788-0212</p>
		<p><b>Suh Chung-won (b. 1943, Hwaseong-si Gap in Gyeonggi)</b></p> <p>Eighth term (11<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> National Assembly) Department of Political Science and International Relations in Choong Ang University; president of the Student Council; reporter for Chosun Ilbo; spokesperson of the Reunification Democratic Party; state minister for Political Affairs; floor leader of the New Korea Party; chairperson of the National Assembly Steering Committee; secretary general and Representative Supreme Council Member of the Hannara Party; and (current) honorary chairperson of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union</p>	<p>National Assembly Members' Bldg. Rm. 601 O) 784-9516 788-2078 F) 788-0100</p>

## Major Activities of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly (December 12, 2016 - November 30, 2018)

Session	Date	Main Contents
347 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (December 12-31, 2016)	December 12, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status report on the MND affairs (North Korea Situation assessment ; Investigation results and follow-up actions for hacking attack on the ROK Armed Forces)</li> <li>• Adoption of the 2016 National Assembly State Inspection Result Report</li> </ul>
	December 27, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 18 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the National Defense Reform Act</li> </ul>
349 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (February 1-March 2, 2017)	February 14, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress report (under the MND, MMA, and DAPA jurisdictions)</li> <li>• Progress report on the 2016 National Assembly State Inspection and the request to rectify account balances for the 2015 fiscal year</li> <li>• Total of 21 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the Act on the Organization of National Armed Forces</li> <li>• Resolution for filing a petition for adjudication on jurisdiction dispute against the General Security of Military Information Agreement between the Republic of Korea Government and the Japanese Government</li> </ul>
	February 23, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 18 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act</li> <li>• Resolution urging the finding of truths behind the suspicion of helicopter shooting during the May 18 Gwangju Democratization Movement</li> </ul>
350 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (March 3-April 1, 2017)	March 6, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urgent issue report (regarding North Korean Missile Launch)</li> </ul>
350 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (out of session)	May 16, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status report on the MND affairs (regarding North Korean Missile Launch)</li> </ul>
351 <sup>st</sup> Extraordinary Session (May 29-June 27, 2017)	June 23, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the implementation plan for the confirmation hearing of State Council Member candidate (Minister of National Defense Song Young-moo)</li> <li>• Total of 37 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the National Defense Reform Act</li> <li>• Two resolutions including a resolution urging the disclosure of information and compliance with procedures regarding the deployment of Terminal High Altitude Area Defense in Korea</li> </ul>
351 <sup>st</sup> Extraordinary Session (out of session)	June 28, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation hearing of Cabinet Member candidate (Minister of National Defense Song Young-moo)</li> </ul>
352 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session (July 4-22, 2017)	July 4, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account balances for the 2016 fiscal year</li> <li>• 2017 first revised supplementary budget</li> </ul>
	July 5, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urgent issue report (regarding North Korean Missile Launch)</li> <li>• A resolution condemning North Korean Missile Launch and other military provocations</li> </ul>
352 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session (out of session)	July 31, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urgent issue report (regarding North Korean launch of ICBM)</li> </ul>
	August 11, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the implementation plan for the confirmation hearing of candidate for Chairman of the JCS (Jeong Kyeong-doo)</li> </ul>
	August 14, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status report on the MND affairs (regarding North Korean threat to bomb Guam, the measurement result of the electromagnetic wave from THAAD, and the issue of additional deployment of launch stations and enlisted members serving at official residences)</li> </ul>

Session	Date	Main Contents
353 <sup>rd</sup> Extraordinary Session (August 18-31, 2017)	August 18, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation hearing candidate for Chairman of the JCS (Jeong Kyeong-doo)</li> <li>• Adoption of the progress report on the confirmation hearing of candidate for Chairman of the JCS (Jeong Kyeong-doo)</li> </ul>
	August 23, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account balances for the 2016 fiscal year</li> <li>• Request for inspection by the Board of Audit and Inspection regarding the force integration of loudspeaker toward North Korea</li> <li>• Total of seven bills introduced including a partial amendment to the National Defense Reform Act</li> </ul>
	August 31, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status report on the MND affairs (regarding North Korean Missile Launch and progress of UFG)</li> </ul>
354 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (September 1- December 9, 2017)	September 4, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urgent issue report (regarding North Korean 6<sup>th</sup> nuclear test)</li> </ul>
	September 18, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 40 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act</li> <li>• Resolution urging the withdrawal of the decision to defer THAAD deployment</li> <li>• Status report on the MND affairs (regarding North Korean Missile Launch)</li> </ul>
	September 20, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of seven bills introduced including a partial amendment to the Military Healthcare Act</li> </ul>
	October 12-31, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National assembly state inspection (a total of 62 organizations and agencies including the MND)</li> </ul>
	November 7, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 overall budget/proposal for the operation and management of funds/ proposal for the limit amount on build-transfer-lease (BTL) projects</li> </ul>
	November 14, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018 overall budget/proposal for the operation and management of funds/ proposal for the limit amount on build-transfer-lease (BTL) projects (continued)</li> <li>• Total of 16 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act</li> <li>• Two motions including a motion for extension of dispatch period of Armed Forces units to the Gulf of Aden, Somalia</li> <li>• Two resolutions including a resolution urging the abolishment of the ROK-U.S. Missile Guidelines</li> </ul>
	December 1, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two motions, including a motion for extension of dispatch period of Armed Forces units to the Gulf of Aden, Somalia (continued)</li> <li>• Adoption of the 2017 National Assembly State Inspection Result Report</li> <li>• Status report on current affairs (North Korean ballistic missile provocation; result and follow-up actions of the investigation into the JSA defection)</li> </ul>
December 2, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution condemning North Korean Missile Launch and violation of the Armistice Agreement</li> </ul>	
355 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (December 11-29, 2017)	December 13, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 15 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act</li> </ul>
356 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (January 30-February 28, 2018)	February 1, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 15 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the Military Personnel Management Act</li> </ul>
	February 6, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public hearing on the legislative bill for the Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of the May 18 Democratization Movement</li> </ul>
	February 7, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public hearing on the legislative bill for the Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of Military Accidents Resulting in Death</li> </ul>

Session	Date	Main Contents
356 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (January 30-February 28, 2018)	February 20, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seven bills including the Bill for the Special Act on Ascertaining the Truth of Helicopter Shooting at Civilians by the Martial Law Troops during the May 18 Democratization Movement</li> <li>• Progress report (under the MND, MMA, and DAPA jurisdictions)</li> </ul>
	February 28, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urgent issue report (regarding the visit to the ROK by the vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and director of the United Front Department Kim Yong-chol)</li> </ul>
362 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session (July 13-26, 2018)	July 24, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress report and Status report (under the MND jurisdiction)</li> </ul>
	July 25, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress report and Status report (under MMA and DAPA jurisdiction)</li> </ul>
363 <sup>rd</sup> Extraordinary Session (August 16-31, 2018)	August 21, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account balances for the 2017 fiscal year</li> <li>• Approval of reserve fund spending in the 2017 fiscal year</li> <li>• Progress report on the 2017 National Assembly State Inspection and the request to rectify account balances for the 2016 fiscal year</li> </ul>
	August 24, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Account balances for the 2017 fiscal year (continued)</li> <li>• Approval of reserve fund spending in the 2017 fiscal year (continued)</li> <li>• Total of 73 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the act on the organization of National Armed Forces</li> <li>• Petition for the restoration of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps soccer teams</li> <li>• Status report (regarding National Defense Reform 2.0, reform of the Defense Security Command, and progress of the Marine Corps helicopter crash)</li> </ul>
364 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (September 1- December 9, 2018)	September 17, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation hearing of State Council Member candidate (Minister of National Defense Jeong Kyeong-doo)</li> </ul>
	September 19, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the progress report on the confirmation hearing of State Council Member candidate (Minister of National Defense Jeong Kyeong-doo)</li> </ul>
	October 5, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirmation hearing of candidate for Chairman of the JCS (Park Han-ki)</li> </ul>
	October 10, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the progress report on the confirmation hearing of candidate for Chairman of the JCS (Park Han-ki)</li> </ul>
	October 10-29, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National assembly state inspection (a total of 66 organizations and agencies including the MND)</li> </ul>
	November 8, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2019 overall budget/proposal for the operation and management of funds/ proposal for the limit amount on build-transfer-lease (BTL) projects</li> </ul>
	November 14, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2019 overall budget/proposal for the operation and management of funds/ proposal for the limit amount on build-transfer-lease (BTL) projects (continued)</li> </ul>
	November 26, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 44 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the act on the organization of National Armed Forces</li> <li>• Two motions including a motion for extension of dispatch period of Armed Forces units to the Gulf of Aden, Somalia</li> <li>• Petition for the enactment of an act on noise pollution from the Armed Forces</li> </ul>
November 30, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total of 22 bills introduced including a partial amendment to the act on the organization of National Armed Forces</li> <li>• Two motions including a motion for extension of dispatch period of Armed Forces units to the Gulf of Aden, Somalia</li> </ul>	

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