



## Appendix

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- 1 The color guard holding flags of 63 nations that supported the ROK during the Korean War (Armed Forces Day ceremony, Gyeryongdae)
- 2 *Danbi* Unit medical support to Haiti civilians
- 3 Farewell to family at a farewell ceremony for the Ashena unit deploying to Afghanistan (Incheon, 17 November 2011)

# 1871 – January 1950

## The Dawn of the ROK-U.S. Relationship

The beginning of the ROK-U.S. relationship dates back to 1871 with the U.S. demand for trade relations with Korea. However, the pragmatic and cooperative ties between the two countries commenced as U.S. troops were stationed on the Korean Peninsula after the end of World War II. As the U.S. underestimated the strategic value of the Korean Peninsula during this period, the relationship between the two countries could not grow further into an alliance. However, it holds historical significance as this serves the basis for the two countries' military relations.

1 June 1871  
The United States Expedition to Korea

22 May 1882  
Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between Korea and the United States

15 August 1945  
End of World War II

8 September 1945  
Stationing of U.S. Army XXIV Corps in Incheon

15 August 1948  
Establishment of the Republic of Korea Government

29 June 1949  
Withdrawal of U.S. Forces from Korea

12 January 1950  
Declaration of the Acheson Line



**The U.S. Expedition to Korea (1–11 June 1871): The U.S. Far East Fleet, USS Colorado**

The ROK-U.S. relationship started with the United States Expedition to Korea, triggered by the USS General Sherman incident (1866). At that time the U.S. sent the USS Colorado, three escort ships, two gunboats, and 1,230 troops to initiate a trading relationship with Korea.

### Presence and withdrawal of U.S. troops on the Korean Peninsula after World War II

At the conclusion of World War II, the U.S. Army XXIV Corps was stationed in Korea to disarm the Japanese forces, which led to substantial cooperation between the two countries. According to the occupation plan of Korea by the U.S. Department of the Army, approximately 70,000 U.S. soldiers were dispatched to South Korea from September to November 1945 to put South Korea under U.S. military administration.

In the meantime, while rapidly reducing its forces after the end of the war, the U.S. started to adjust the number of its troops stationed overseas based on the strategic importance of the area. Against this backdrop, the 'U.S. aid to foreign countries in the view of national security,' a report issued by Joint Strategy Survey Committee (JSSC), recognized the need to provide aid to South Korea but rated the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula as low.

Based on this strategic assessment, the U.S. military adopted the Island Perimeter Strategy which specified that there was no need for the presence of U.S. troops in Asia. This Strategy was officially announced through the 'Acheson Speech' in 1950.

Accordingly, on 8 April 1948, the U.S. decided to pull its forces out of Korea, but at the same time, to provide military and economic aid to Korea, in a National Security Council document 8. On 22 March 1949, the U.S. government rescheduled the timeline of the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Korea to the end of June 1949, and adopted NSC 8/2, a revised version of NSC 8, promising more military and economic aid to Korea.

Accordingly, U.S. troops, which totaled 30,000 strong, began to withdraw from South Korea on 15 September 1948 and completed the withdrawal process on 29 June 1949, leaving behind only 479 personnel of the Korea Military Advisory Group. As a result, South Korea was left militarily vulnerable without a proper level of deterrence while North Korea continued to build up its military capabilities with the assistance of the Soviet Union.



**'Treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Korea and the United States' (22 May 1882)**

This is the very first modern treaty that the Joseon Dynasty signed with a Western power. In accordance with the treaty, official diplomatic ties between the Joseon Dynasty and the U.S. were established.



### U.S. troops leaving Korea (29 June 1949)

According to the U.S. strategic decision, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea completed the withdrawal process with only 479 members of the Korea Military Advisory Group remaining in the country.



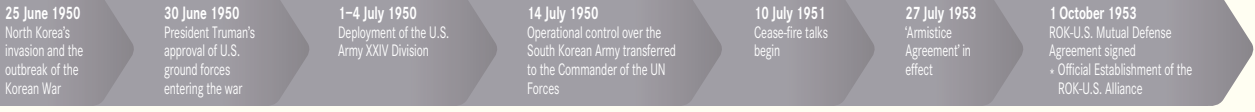
### Acheson Line (12 January 1950)

Dean Acheson, the then Secretary of State, announced that South Korea will be excluded from the U.S. Defense Perimeter during his speech titled 'Crisis in Asia.' He said, "The defense perimeter runs along the Aleutians to Japan and then goes to the Ryukyus and then to the Philippine Islands." He also added that "So far as the military security of other areas in the Pacific is concerned, it must be clear that no person can guarantee these areas against military attack."

# 1950 – 1953

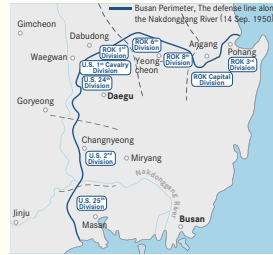
## U.S. Participation in the Korean War and the Establishment of the ROK-U.S. Alliance

On 25 June 1950, when North Korea invaded South Korea without warning, the U.S. immediately called for the convening of the UN Security Council to respond to this invasion. Subsequently, two Security Council resolutions were adopted, allowing a total of 63 nations to provide support to South Korea. 16 nations sent troops, including the U.S. With the assistance of such support, South Korea repelled the communist forces' aggression, however, unification was not achieved as the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed in 1953. After the signing of the Armistice, the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty was signed in October 1953, which resulted in an official military alliance between the two countries. This later became the legal foundation for the formation of a combined defense system.



### Key Events of the Korean War

14 July	Main Developments
25 June 1950	North Korea's invasion of South Korea – U.S. immediately calls for convening the UN Security Council – South Korean Government requests for U.S. military support
27 June	UN Security Council agrees on military sanctions on the North and military support for the South
30 June	U.S. President Truman orders the U.S. ground forces to deploy to Korea
3 July	GEN MacArthur, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces, orders U.S. Marines to deploy to Korea
7 July	UN Security Council adopts a resolution to establish the United Nations Command
8 July	President Truman appointed General MacArthur the Supreme Commander of the UN Command
14 July	President Syngman Rhee transfers operational control over South Korean forces to the Supreme Commander of UN Forces
1 August – 14 September	Busan Perimeter Battle
15 September	UN Forces conduct Incheon Amphibious Landing Operation
28 September	UN Forces recapture Seoul
19 October	UN Forces occupy Pyongyang
26 October	UN Forces advance towards the Amnok River
15 January 1951	People's Liberation Army occupies Seoul
15 March	UN Forces reclaim Seoul
11 April	LTG Ridgway named Supreme Commander of UN Forces
11 May 1952	GEN Clark was named Supreme Commander of the UN Forces
2 December	President-elect Eisenhower visits South Korea to inspect combat areas
12 July 1953	ROK-U.S. agreed to sign Mutual Defense Treaty
27 July	Armistice Agreement signed



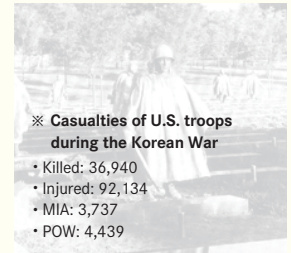
Busan Perimeter Line of Defense (1 August – 14 September 1950)



Incheon Amphibious Landing Operations (15 September 1950)



Situation Map of the UN Forces advancement (October 1950)



Initial Signing of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty (8 August 1953)

ROK Foreign Minister Byun, Young Tae and U.S. Secretary of State John F. Dulles initial the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty at the *Kyungmoodae* with President Rhee and other ROK ministers looking on. The official signing of the Treaty took place in Washington on 1 October 1953. Under the Treaty, the U.S. began to jointly defend South Korea against external armed attacks.

### 'Mutual Defense Treaty Between the U.S. and the ROK' (1 October 1953)

The ROK-U.S. alliance was officially established when President Syngman Rhee, who opposed a cease-fire without unification during the Korean War, signed the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty. This guaranteed the security of South Korea after the truce, in return for the ROK's consent on the Armistice Agreement through diplomatic negotiations with the U.S. government, which wanted an early end to the war.

#### <Major Contents>

#### Article 2

The Parties will consult together whenever, in the opinion of either of them, the political independence or security of either of the Parties is threatened by external armed attack. Separately and jointly, by self help and mutual aid, the Parties will maintain and develop appropriate means to deter armed attack and will take suitable measures in consultation and agreement to implement this Treaty and to further its purposes.

#### Article 3

Each Party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on either of the Parties in territories now under their respective administrative control, or hereafter recognized by one of the Parties as lawfully brought under the administrative control of the other, would be dangerous to its own peace and safety and declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes.

#### Article 4

The Republic of Korea grants, and the United States of America accepts, the right to dispose United States land, air and sea forces in and about the territory of the Republic of Korea as determined by mutual agreement.

# 1954 – 1968

## The U.S. provides military aid and the ROK takes part in the Vietnam War

Since the inception of the official ROK-U.S. Military Alliance, the two sides have maintained a supporting-supported relationship until the late 1960s. The ROK provided land and facilities to the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) and, in return, the U.S. provided military and economic support to the ROK, with USFK leading the defense of the ROK. However, after the ROK participated in the Vietnam War in support of the U.S., the Alliance has developed into a mutually cooperative relationship.

**17 November 1954**  
Agreed Minutes between the ROK and U.S. relating to Continued Cooperation in Economic and Military Matters adopted

**14 November 1961**  
Chairman Park-President Kennedy summit meeting

**8 May 1964**  
U.S. requests for ROK support in the Vietnam War

**22 September 1964**  
ROK deploys troops to Vietnam

**9 February 1967**  
'Status of Forces Agreement' (SOFA) takes effect

**17–28 April 1968**  
President Park-President Johnson summit meeting

**27–28 May 1968**  
1<sup>st</sup> ROK-U.S. Defense Cabinet Meeting

### The Signing of 'Agreed Minutes between the ROK and U.S. relating to Continued Cooperation in Economic and Military Matters' (17 November 1954)

In the 'Agreed Minutes between the ROK and U.S. relating to Continued Cooperation in Economic and Military Matters,' both sides agreed to "retain the ROK forces under the operational control of the United Nations Command while the Command has responsibilities for the defense of the ROK" under the condition that the U.S. would provide \$420 million in military aid; \$280 million in economic aid; 10 additional reserve divisions; 79 warships; and approximately 100 fighter jets to the ROK in fiscal year 1955. As one of the conditions of the Minutes, the ROK was able to maintain its 700,000 troops.



### Summit Meeting between Chairman Park Chung Hee and President John F. Kennedy (14 November 1961)

Chairman Park who came into power as of 16 May 1961 visited the U.S. and held a summit meeting with then President Kennedy. Through the Joint Statement, President Kennedy highly evaluated the pledge of the ROK Government to return the government to civilian control and assured to extend all possible economic aid to the ROK. In addition, the U.S. President reaffirmed the commitment of the U.S. to render 'forthwith' all possible assistance to the ROK including the use of armed forces, in accordance with the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, if there is an armed attack against the ROK.



The Dove Unit deployment ceremony (9 February 1965)

### The ROK Armed Forces Deploy Troops to Vietnam (1964–1973)

As the U.S. became deeply involved in the Vietnam War, it requested 25 allied nations including the ROK to support the Vietnamese government in May 1964. Accordingly, the ROK Ministry of National Defense, after deliberation by the National Security Council and approval from the National Assembly, made the final decision to send troops to Vietnam. From the 1<sup>st</sup> deployment in September 1964 to the 4<sup>th</sup> in 1966, the ROK armed forces deployed approximately 48,000 troops to Vietnam and completely withdrew in 1973 after the 'Paris Peace Accords' was signed to end the Vietnam War.

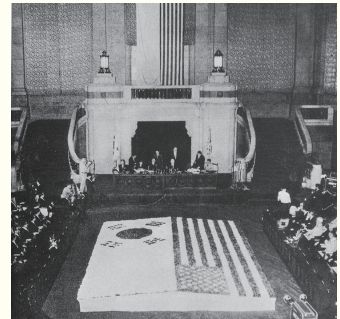
The ROK participation in the Vietnam War served as an opportunity to gain combat experience and facilitate the military build-up by strengthening the ROK-U.S. Alliance. Moreover, aspects such as the introduction of public and commercial loans, suspension of the Military Assistance Program transfer, continued U.S. presence in the ROK, increase in exports to the U.S., and the acquisition of foreign currency in the Vietnamese market, laid the foundation for the ROK to achieve a high-level of growth.



### The ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting in Honolulu (17 April 1968)

In the wake of the Blue House Raid (21 January) and the capture of the USS Pueblo (23 January) in 1968, which heightened tensions on the Korean peninsula, the need for close security consultation between the ROK and U.S. was emphasized. At the summit meeting held in Honolulu, the ROK and U.S. agreed to hold annual defense cabinet meeting to consult ROK security issues, which marked a significant turning point for the security of the ROK.

In May of the same year, the ROK-U.S. Defense Cabinet Meeting took place for the first time in Washington D.C. and both sides took turns hosting the meeting each year. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting in 1971, it was renamed to Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), which continues to be held to this day.



### Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)

The Status of Forces Agreement, which stipulates the legal status of USFK in accordance with Article 4 of the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, was signed on 9 July 1966 in Seoul and took effect as of 9 February 1967.

SOFA, also called the 'Administrative Agreement,' consists of 31 Articles, Agreed Minutes, Agreed Understandings and Exchange of Letters, and stipulates the legal rights and responsibilities of both sides with regards to the areas and facilities used by USFK; entry and exit; customs and duties; and criminal jurisdiction.

# 1969 – 1979 Seeking Independent National Defense Capability

The commencement of USFK troop reductions based on the 'Nixon Doctrine' in 1969 triggered the ROK to aspire to a self-reliant national defense, and this aspiration started to see results through the establishment of military units and the *Yulgok* project. During this period, the reduction of the USFK was followed by the strengthening of combined training between the ROK and the U.S. and the activation of the Combined Forces Command (CFC). Therefore, it practically served as an opportunity to substantially enhance the ROK-U.S. military relationship.

25 July 1969  
Announcement of  
'Nixon Doctrine'

27 March 1971  
Withdrawal of the  
U.S. 7th Division

12-13 July 1971  
4th Security Consultative  
Meeting (SCM)

29 March 1973  
Withdrawal of the  
ROK forces from  
Vietnam

18 August 1976  
Panmunjom ax  
murder incident

9 March 1977  
USFK ground forces  
announces  
withdrawal

7 November 1978  
Activation of the  
Combined Forces  
Command (CFC)

1 July 1979  
Continued presence of  
USFK announced at the  
ROK-U.S. Summit

## Announcement of 'Nixon Doctrine' (25 July 1969)

The military and foreign policy lines of the Nixon administration are based on the 'Nixon Doctrine.' The Doctrine, which proposes the reduction of U.S. military intervention in Asia, declared in a 1970 diplomatic white paper that "the United States cannot be solely responsible for the defense and economic affairs of any country. All countries in the world, especially those in Asia as well as Central and South America, must be responsible for their independent national defense." The doctrine also elucidated that "the United States shall reduce its military intervention in Asia and the Far Eastern region, and when an allied nation is under attack other than a nuclear attack, the United States shall only provide military and economic support. The concerned country should not expect support from the U.S. ground forces and thus should be responsible for the defense of its nation." According to a recommendation by Congress and the National Security Council (NSC), the U.S. government decided to withdraw 420,000 U.S. troops from Asia by June 1971 while withdrawing 20,000 troops from the ROK, and support a five-year national plan for the modernization of the ROK military. In February 1971, in accordance with the ROK-U.S. agreement on the reduction of USFK and the modernization of the ROK military, the U.S. pulled 20,000 troops, including the U.S. Army 7th Division, out of the Korean Peninsula by March.



## Introduction of F-4D Phantom fighter-bomber (28 September 1969)

1.21 incident encouraged the ROK to request strongly for fighter-bombers during the ROK-U.S. Summit in 1968, and consequently 18 F-4D Phantoms were introduced in 1969.



## Withdrawal of the U.S. 7th Division (27 March 1971)

In 1971, 20,000 U.S. troops of the 7th Division withdrew. In preparation for the reduction of the USFK, airlift mobility exercises such as Focus-Letina and Freedom Vault were enhanced, and the ROK-U.S. 1st Corps was activated on 1 July 1971 in order to supplement an absence of current combat power.

The U.S. 7th Division Farewell Ceremony (Yongsan 8th Army training field, Seoul, 27 March 1971)



## The 4th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) (12-13 July 1971, Seoul)

The ROK-U.S. Defense Officials' Talk was renamed to ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) at the 4th meeting. The meeting solidified the security cooperation relationship between the two nations, and greatly contributed to the combined defense posture. (Photo: Minister of National Defense Jeong Rae-Hyuk and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird)

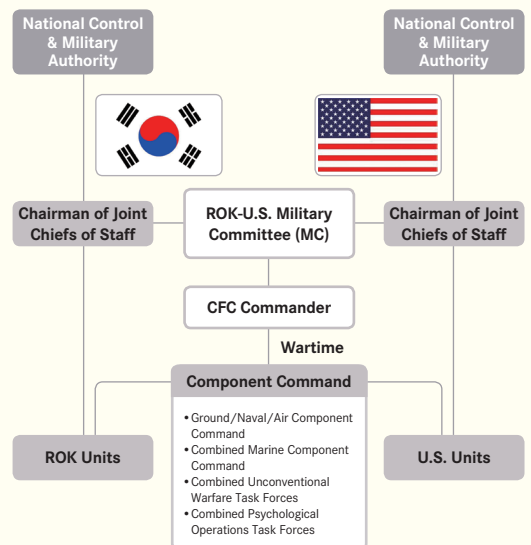


## Activation of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (7 November 1978)

With the activation of the CFC and in accordance with the 'Strategic Directive No. 1,' the Commander of the CFC is given the operational control over both the ROK and U.S. forces through the component commands.

## The Carter administration announces the USFK ground force's withdrawal (9 March 1977)

At the time, the USFK withdrawal plan was to withdraw 6,000 troops including 1 brigade of the U.S. 2nd Division during Phase 1 (1978-1979), 9,000 soldiers including logistics support troops during Phase 2 (- June 1980), and 2 remaining brigades and Division headquarters during Phase 3 while maintaining Air Force troops and information & communication units. In fact, 3,400 troops had been withdrawn until 1978, but all other remaining plans were cancelled due to President Carter's visit to the ROK in 1979.



The ROK-U.S. Alliance Command Structure since the Establishment of the Combined Forces Command

# 1980 – 1992 Solidifying the Alliance

With the inauguration of the Reagan administration in 1981, the ROK and the U.S. enjoyed a relationship stronger than ever, and the establishment of the ROK-U.S. logistics support system guaranteed war-sustaining capabilities. Furthermore, the ROK-U.S. military relationship evolved into a partnership with the commencement of talks on defense burden sharing.

28 January 1981  
President Chun Doo-hwan visits the U.S.

8 June 1988  
Mutual Logistics Support Agreement signed

2 August 1989  
U.S. Congress adopts the Nunn-Warner Amendment

24 March 1990  
ROK joins Rim of the Pacific Exercise for the first time

19 April 1990  
U.S. Department of Defense reports the EASI

13 November 1990  
1<sup>st</sup> agreement on defense burden sharing at the 22<sup>nd</sup> SCM

25 December 1991  
USSR dissolved, Post Cold-War era begins

31 December 1991  
Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula adopted



### Focusing on Diplomacy toward the U.S.

President Chun Doo-hwan visited the U.S. in January 1981 and in April 1985, and invited U.S. President Reagan to Seoul in November 1983. In total, three ROK-U.S. summit meetings were held.

### Establishment of Wartime ROK-U.S. Logistics Support System

- **Wartime Host Nation Support (WHNS)**  
The WHNS refers to military and civilian resource support provided for the reception and onward movement of U.S. forces deployed to the Korean Peninsula in times of crisis or war, and for the sustainment of war capabilities. It was first discussed at the 17<sup>th</sup> SCM in 1985, and an MOU was signed at the 19<sup>th</sup> SCM in 1987. The 'Wartime Host Nation Support Umbrella Agreement (WHNS UA)' was signed in the 23<sup>rd</sup> SCM in 1991, and the 'Wartime Host Nation Support Combined Steering Committee Charter' was signed in 1993.

- **War Reserve Stocks for Allies (WRSA)**  
The WRSA refers to U.S. war stocks stored in U.S. ally nations. The Critical Requirements Deficiency List (CRDL) refers to defense materials of which the U.S. allies are in urgent need, among U.S. peacetime operation stocks and war reserve stocks not designated as WRSA. Consultations on selling U.S.-owned war materials to the ROK were made between the ROK Defense Minister and the U.S. Defense Secretary in 1982 and 1984. It was an effort to resolve the difficulties in meeting equipment and material requirements of the ROK armed forces in a timely manner at the early stages of war, as it takes time for ordinary sales to be reviewed and approved by the U.S. Congress.

- **Mutual Logistics Support Agreement (MLSA)**  
The MLSA was signed between the ROK Defense Minister and the U.S. Defense Secretary in 1988 for mutual logistics support between the ROK and the U.S. during wartime/peacetime combined exercises and training, and operation and joint mission periods, as well as when temporary requirements arose unexpectedly. It stipulates that the mutual logistics support process begins with a request from one party. The other party provides support, which shall be paid back with materials of the same kind, service, or cash. Support is provided in the form of supplies, services, and so on.



ROK Defense Minister Oh Ja-Bok and US Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci shake hands after signing the MLSA. (8 June 1988)

### Nunn-Warner Amendment and 'East Asia Strategic Initiative'

- **Nunn-Warner Amendment**  
Submitted to the Plenary Session of the U.S. Senate in July 1989, the Nunn-Warner Amendment requires the U.S. administration to set up a plan to withdraw USFK troops and report the results of the negotiation with the ROK by April 1990. It was based on the decision that a) the U.S. needs to re-evaluate the location, military strength structure and mission of its forces stationed in East Asia and the ROK, b) the ROK needs to bear more cost for its security, and c) the ROK and the U.S. have to discuss the need for a gradual reduction of the USFK.

- **East Asia Strategic Initiative (EASI)**  
In April 1990, the U.S. Department of Defense submitted the EASI according to the Nunn-Warner Amendment approved in the Senate. The centerpiece of the EASI is a review of the U.S. positioning strategy in Asia-Pacific, considering various factors such as reaffirming the importance of Asia-Pacific, reduced security threats from the former USSR, and defense budget cuts. The EASI redefines the role of USFK, from a 'supported' to 'supporting role,' and demands that the ROK government bears greater responsibility in defense burden sharing. It provided critical momentum for the evolution of the ROK-U.S. military relationship into a partnership.



### Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC)

The Rim of the Pacific is a large-scale combined sea maneuver exercise carried out in the Pacific Ocean biennially from 1971 under the supervision of the U.S. Pacific Command. It aims to enhance combined operation capabilities and mutual cooperation among Pacific Rim countries so as to secure sea lines of communications on major maritime routes in the Pacific during contingencies. The ROK Navy has been taking part in this exercise since the 12<sup>th</sup> RIMPAC in 1990.

### Adoption of the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula (31 December 1991)

After North Korea's nuclear ambitions were exposed in the beginning of the 1990s, the ROK government made efforts to block the North from developing nuclear weapons in close consultation with the U.S. In an attempt to 'eliminate the risk of a nuclear war and create conditions and an environment conducive to peace and peaceful unification on the Korean Peninsula through the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula,' the ROK government agreed on the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The agreement was adopted on 31 December 1991, and came into effect on 19 February 1992 with the Inter-Korean Basic Agreement.



South Korean representative Lim Dong-won and North Korean representative Choi Woo-jin exchange documents of the Joint Declaration in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom. (14 January 1992)

# 1993 – 2000 Seeking a New Security Partnership

With the transfer of peacetime operational control in 1994, the ROK Armed Forces established an independent operational command system, and the wartime combined defense posture was further reinforced. The U.S. announced the East Asia Strategic Report in 1995, suspending the USFK withdrawal plan based on the EASI.

21 October 1994

The Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea signed

1 December 1994

Transfer of Peacetime OPCON

27 February 1995

New EASR announced

8–19 May 1995

1<sup>st</sup> ROK-US RSOI exercise initiated

23 June 2000

MND and DoD sign MOA on recovery of remains in ROK

## The Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (21 October 1994)

North Korea started its research on atomic technology in the 1950s, and joined the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in December 1985. After years of rejecting the safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), North Korea signed the safeguards agreement in January 1992, and submitted an Initial Report on nuclear materials and facilities to the IAEA. The IAEA conducted six provisional nuclear inspections from May 1992 to February 1993, and demanded that North Korea agrees to special inspections on two unreported facilities in the Yeongbyeon nuclear complex. North Korea responded by seceding from the NPT in March 1993. After that, the U.S. and North Korea held high-level talks to resolve nuclear issues. As a result, the two sides signed the Agreed Framework between the U.S. and North Korea on 21 October 1994, which stipulates that North Korea freezes and dismantles its nuclear facilities, and in return, North Korea receives a two-million Kw light-water reactor and alternative energy.



Inside the nuclear facility in Yeongbyeon

## Transfer of Peacetime Operational Control (1 December 1994)

On 14 July 1950, President Syngman Rhee transferred operational control of the ROK Armed Forces to General Douglas McArthur, the United Nations forces commander. Since then, the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, established in 1978, exercised both peacetime and wartime operational control. On 6 October 1994, the 26<sup>th</sup> SCM and the 16<sup>th</sup> session of the ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) endorsed Strategic Directive No. 2. As a result, peacetime operational control was transferred to the ROK Armed Forces as of 1 December 1994.



Foreign Affairs Minister Han Sung-ju and U.S. Ambassador Lee James Laney sign the exchange of notes on the transfer of peacetime operational control to the ROK Armed Forces as of 1 December. (30 November 1994)



President Kim Young-sam receives a report from Chairman Lee Yang-ho of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on the transfer of 'peacetime operational control,' and decorates the JCS flag with the band symbolizing the transfer. (1 December 1994)

## East Asia Strategic Report (EASR, 27 February 1995)

Published in February 1995, the report on the United States Security for the East Asia-Pacific Region, also known as the East Asia Strategic Report (EASR), stipulated that the number of U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific, including the USFK, shall be sustained above the 100,000 level at least until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration (RSOI)

The RSOI is a command post exercise in which the ROK Armed Forces and the U.S. forces practice procedures for the reception, staging, onward movement to the frontline, and integration into the battlefield, of the U.S. forces deployed to the Korean Peninsula during hostilities. In this exercise, the ROK Armed Forces also practice procedures for wartime support for U.S. forces, mutual logistics support, mobilization, and restoration of combat power. The exercise has been carried out every year since 1994, and the ROK-U.S. combined exercise started from 1995. It continues to this day under the new name of Key Resolve since 2008.



USS *Ronald Reagan* enters the port of Busan to participate in RSOI. (22 March 2007)

## Signing of the Memorandum of Agreement on the Recovery of the Remains of U.S. Soldiers (23 June 2000)

On Mt. Jago in Chilgok, North Gyeongsang Province, ROK Army 50<sup>th</sup> Division and USFK 501<sup>st</sup> Brigade soldiers recover the remains of soldiers killed in the Korean War.





# 2001 – 2007 Post 9/11 Changes

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the U.S. expanded its role as an allied nation in accordance with military transformation and overseas U.S. forces realignment. The ROK faced national requirements for a matured alliance relationship which befits the elevated status of the ROK's national power. This external change finally led to agreements on USFK base relocation programs and wartime OPCON transition.

18 December 2001  
Haesung Unit deployed to Afghanistan

29 March 2002  
Agreement on ROK-U.S. Land Partnership Plan

30 April 2003  
Seohee unit deployed to Iraq

6 October 2004  
Agreement on Yongsan Relocation Plan and Land Partnership Plan

22 October 2004  
Agreement to pursue SPI at the 36<sup>th</sup> SCM

23 February 2007  
Agreement to transfer wartime OPCON transition on 17 April 2012

## Change in U.S. Strategy after 9/11

Since 9/11, the U.S. national security started to face various and uncertain threats. Acts of asymmetric threats are the most significant threats. These are transnational and tends to be non-militarized. They include terror, WMD proliferation, and international crime.

To actively cope with such changes to the security environment, the U.S. established a new military strategy and pursued transformations to embody the newly formed strategy. Based on the remarkably refined military capabilities, the U.S. carried out force structure adjustments for its oversea-based forces.

Worthy of note, the U.S. transferred its military strategy from threat-based to capability-based, centering on military capabilities. Its strategy includes initiating a preemptive strike against rogue states who are developing and employing WMD, and terrorist organizations. Rather than fixating massive forces overseas based on Cold War era strategies, the U.S. focuses on expanding rapid force projection and long range precision strike capabilities.

## Transformation

The purpose of transformation is to transform the U.S. forces into a far more swift and effective force to be able to respond to new and uncertain asymmetric challenges. The crux is to maximize operational efficiency by utilizing high tech science and technology in order to exert more capabilities with less number of forces. Also, when faced with a threat, U.S. forces will be ensured of maneuverability and operational flexibility.

To meet this end, the U.S. reorganized its Army into brigade-level units with heightened rapidity, lethality, and deployment capabilities, while strengthening jointness among each Services, and expanding the capabilities and size of the Special Forces. The U.S. is channeling its efforts on enhancing its homeland defense capabilities by assigning state-of-the-art destroyers for maritime security.

## Global Posture Review (GPR)

GPR concentrates on elevating the effectiveness of the alliance to seek a fresh cooperative relationship, stepping up the U.S. strategic flexibility in order to simultaneously cope with worldwide and regional issues.

Overseas stationed U.S. bases fall into four groups based on capabilities and geographic location, and are linked by network. The U.S. emphasis is on capabilities rather than on the number of troops, units, or bases. This could be achieved by enhanced lethality and effectiveness of the precision guided weapons due to advances in science and technology.



## Agreement on wartime OPCON transition (23 February 2007)

Minister of National Defense Kim, Jang Soo and U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates agreed to deactivate the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command on 17 April 2012 and transition to a new 'supported-supporting' command relationship between the ROK and the U.S.

## ROK forces overseas deployment

The ROK, which was a recipient in the international society during the Korean War, evolved into a nation joining the international society's efforts in upholding stability and providing reconstruction activities in conflict inflicted regions, 50 years later.



### 1) Afghanistan

In order to respond to the 9/11 terrorist activities, with the U.S. at the center, multinational forces initiated Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan in October 2001. The ROK responded by providing support to the multinational forces' counter-terror operations by deploying a navy and air force transport group, and a medical and construction support groups from December 2001 to December 2007.

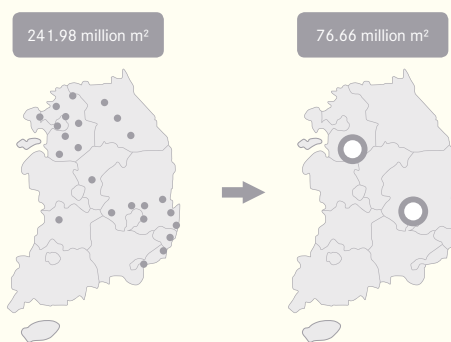


### 2) Iraq

With the commencement of Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003, the ROK deployed a construction and medical support group in April 2003. The *Zaytun* Unit was activated in February 2004 and completed a variety of missions without a failure until December 2008 in Arbil, Northern Iraq. The *Zaytun* deployed nine waves of troops totaling 19,000 personnel. The *Zaytun* Division marked the ROK's largest scale overseas deployment since the Vietnam War.

## USFK relocation project

A project to consolidate U.S. bases scattered around the ROK into two hubs (Pyeongtaek and Daegu) in order to effectively use ROK lands and to secure stable living conditions for USFK service members. The project consists of two plans, which are the Yongsan Relocation Plan (relocating nine bases located in downtown Seoul to Pyeongtaek) and the Land Partnership Plan (relocating the U.S. 2<sup>nd</sup> ID to Pyeongtaek, Gimcheon, and Waegwan).



## Agree to hold ROK U.S. Security Policy Initiative (22 October 2004)

At the 36<sup>th</sup> SCM, the ROK and the U.S. agreed to operate a consultative framework titled SPI starting in 2005 to discuss issues on advancing the ROK-U.S. alliance. The ROK Deputy Minister for policy, MND and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asia and Pacific, DoD were designated to be the chief representatives for each side at the SPI. The SPI receives guidance from the SCM on its meetings and reports the result to the SCM as required. The first meeting was held in February 2005 and a total of 31 meetings have been held as of September 2012.

# Since 2008 21<sup>st</sup> Century Comprehensive Strategic Alliance Development

The ROK-U.S. heads of states agreed to develop the ROK-U.S. alliance into a 21<sup>st</sup> century strategic alliance through the 'ROK-U.S. Alliance Joint Vision' in June 2009. Additionally, as the FTA went into effect in March 2012, the existing ROK-U.S. alliance could move beyond the current military and national security field and expand in the areas of economic and social fields to leap into a multi-dimensional strategic alliance.

16 June 2009  
ROK-U.S. Alliance  
Joint Vision

26 March 2010  
The sinking of the  
ROK Ship *Cheonan*

27 June 2010  
Agreement to adjust  
the timing of wartime  
OPCON transition to  
2015

21 July 2010  
1<sup>st</sup> ROK-U.S. Foreign  
Affairs and Defense  
Ministers Meeting  
(2+2) held

8 October 2010  
Agreement on  
Strategic Alliance  
2015 at the 42<sup>nd</sup>  
SCM

28 October 2011  
ROK-U.S. KIDD  
initiated at the 43<sup>rd</sup>  
SCM

15 March 2012  
ROK-U.S. FTA in  
effectuated

24 October 2012  
44<sup>th</sup> SCM,  
Establishment of  
multi-dimensional  
alliance system

## Adoption of the 'ROK-US Alliance Joint Vision' (16 June 2009)

The ROK and U.S., at the summit meeting between President Lee Myung-bak and President George Bush held at Camp David in April 2008, agreed to evolve the ROK-U.S. Alliance into a 21<sup>st</sup> century strategic alliance. The two countries presented a master plan containing the blueprint for the ROK-U.S. future-oriented development by adopting 'ROK-U.S. Joint Vision' at the ROK-U.S. summit meeting held on 16 June 2009. In the Joint Vision, a common ground was established to strategically expand the frame of cooperation based on joint values and trust between the two countries and realize balanced mutual interests. This served as an opportunity to initially establish a concrete future vision, which comprehensively illustrates the development, change, and future direction of the ROK-U.S. Alliance since its inception.

## Wartime OPCON transition

Discussions on wartime OPCON transition began in the 2000s based on the changes to the ROK-U.S. alliance environment. In February 2007, the ROK and the U.S. agreed to transfer the wartime OPCON by April 2012. However, at the summit meeting in June 2010, the two nations made adjustments to this agreement and agreed on the transfer timing to be in 2015.

## ROK-U.S. Foreign Affairs and Defense Ministers and Secretaries (2+2) Meeting held

The first ROK-U.S. Foreign Affairs and Defense Ministers and Secretaries (2+2) meeting was held with Minister Kim, Tae Young, Minister of National Defense and Minister Yoo, Myong Hwan, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade from the ROK side and Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates from the U.S. side. The meeting was held in Seoul on 21 July 2010, nearing the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Korean War. The Ministers and Secretaries reaffirmed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance promoted peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in North East Asia, and is evolving into a strong, successful, and continuous alliance. The two sides agreed to further develop the alliance cooperation to a bilateral, regional, and worldwide alliance.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> 2+2 meeting was held on 14 June 2012 in Washington D.C. with Minister of National Defense Kim, Kwan Jin and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim, Sung Hwan and Trade from the ROK side and Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, and Secretary of Defense Panetta, from the U.S. side attending. The 2<sup>nd</sup> 2+2 meeting was held at a strategically critical time as provocative threats persisted after North Korea's long range ballistic missile launch and active responses were required by the ROK-U.S. Alliance on the security situation in North East Asia. Reflecting the criticality, the ROK-U.S. Alliance assured coalition on North Korean policies to prevent North Korean provocations, explored options to promote the alliance cooperation on worldwide security issues, and presented the future direction for the ROK-U.S. Alliance.



The 2<sup>nd</sup> ROK-U.S. Foreign Affairs and Defense (2+2) Ministers' and Secretaries Meeting (14 June 2012)

## The sinking of the ROK Ship *Cheonan* and shelling of *Yeongpyeongdo* (island)

North Korea initiated an attack against the ROK Ship *Cheonan* and the shelling of *Yeongpyeongdo* (island). The ROK and U.S., taking this provocation as lessons learned, decided to draft a bilateral 'Counter Provocation Plan.' Taking this opportunity, the two nations came up with concrete measures for division of role and task cooperation between the ROK and U.S. based on the characteristics and intensity of North Korea's provocations. As a result of these endeavors, the ROK-U.S. combined capabilities became upgraded a notch in defending the Korean Peninsula from North Korea's military threats and deterring North Korean provocations.

## Agreement on 'ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperative Guidance' (8 October 2010)

At the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM held in the U.S., the two nations agreed and signed the Defense Cooperative Guidance, which is equivalent to the blue print for future alliance development. The Defense Cooperative Guidance incorporates the concrete direction point of the future alliance and how to strengthen the combined defense posture, as well as the milestone to establish a 21<sup>st</sup> century comprehensive strategic alliance. These efforts not only further enhance the ROK's cooperative relationship with the U.S. based on the past 60 years of trust, but also contributed maintaining international security and peace.

## 'Strategic Alliance 2015' (8 October 2010)

At the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM in 2010, 'Strategic Alliance 2015' was agreed upon for the implementation of wartime OPCON transition and the simultaneous pursuit of alliance pending issues. Also, an ROK-U.S. joint supervisory and consultative body was formed to implement 'Strategic Alliance 2015.'

## Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) newly activated at the 43<sup>rd</sup> SCM (28 October 2011)

In order to bolster the effectiveness of the security consultative system between the ROK and U.S., the Minister and Secretary decided to newly activate the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue at the 43<sup>rd</sup> ROK-U.S. SCM in 2011. Accordingly, on 26 and 27 April 2012 in Washington D.C., the 1<sup>st</sup> KIDD, composed of an ROK-U.S. senior meeting, Security Policy Initiative, Extended Deterrence Policy Committee, and Strategic Alliance 2015 Working Group were staged. The 2<sup>nd</sup> KIDD was held on 12 and 13 September 2012 in Seoul.



Organization of Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue

## ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting (25 March 2012)

During the 2<sup>nd</sup> Nuclear Security Summit held in Seoul, President Lee Myung-bak and U.S. President Obama held a summit meeting and evaluated that the ROK-U.S. Alliance is evolving into a comprehensive, multi-dimensional strategic alliance through a myriad of cooperation in the North East Asian region and at a transnational level beyond the Korean Peninsula. The two leaders shared the view that through close collaboration, the alliance will continue to develop in this direction. Also, the summit served as an opportunity to show that the ROK-U.S. Alliance is advancing into a global partnership both in name and truth as the two nations are taking the initiative on international security governance.



## 44<sup>th</sup> ROK-U.S. SCM (24 October 2012)

The 44<sup>th</sup> SCM held in Washington D.C. was co-hosted by Minister Kim, Kwan Jin, Minister of National Defense and Secretary Leon Panetta, Secretary of Defense. At the SCM, the two sides built the foundation of a multi-dimensional alliance system to effectively respond to all kinds of North Korean threats. Especially, the two nations agreed to mature the alliance to a comprehensive strategic alliance as the year 2013 marks the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Armistice Agreement and the birth of the ROK-U.S. Alliance. Both nations agreed on expanding and deepening cooperation on security issues not only on the Korean Peninsula but also at the regional and transnational levels.

# 20 Years of ROK Armed Forces Overseas Deployment: History and Accomplishment

The ROK overcame the Korean War and went through economic development. Thanks to the support of the UN and the international society, the ROK was able to tide over national disaster and has now grown into a G20 nation ranking as the 10<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the international stage. The ROK is the only country in the world that transformed itself from a recipient nation to a donor nation in less than a generation's time after World War II. Today, the ROK actively participates in international peacekeeping operations at the request of the international society. The ROK joined peacekeeping operations in earnest since participating as a member nation of the UN in September 1991. The ROK Armed Forces, since sending a 250 personnel

engineer unit to Somalia in Africa in July 1993, was active in deploying 40,000 personnel of 17 units to 9 nations worldwide for 20 years. (Refer to Chart-1)  
 For the past 20 years, the ROK military grew not only in size but also advanced remarkably in quality. The ROK established legal and constitutional foundations for overseas deployment by enacting 'the Law on Participating in UN Peacekeeping Operations' in 2009, and operating a standing unit for overseas deployment in 2010. (Refer to Chart-2) Overseas deployment activities brought forward the ROK military's internationalization and advancement, and contributed in elevating the international stature of the ROK.

Chart-1. Peacekeeping Operations Areas (Units deployed)

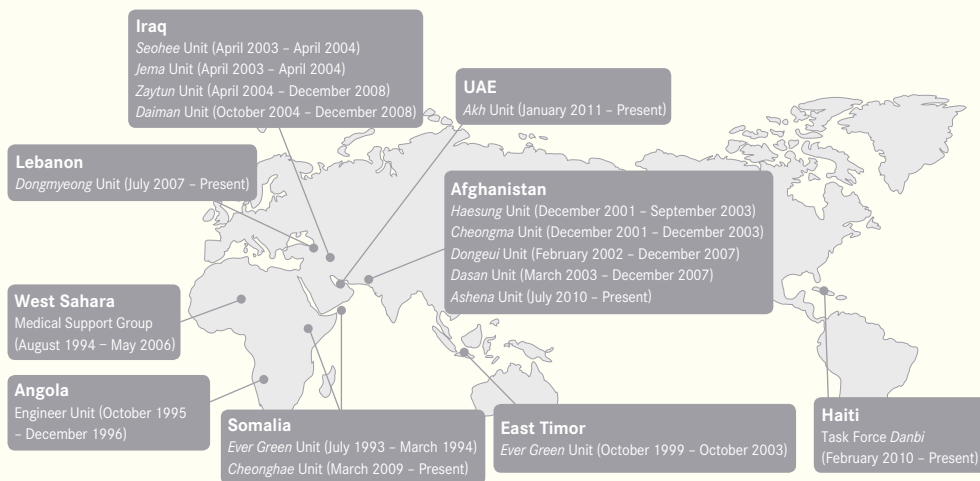


Chart-2. Overseas Deployment Status for Each Administration

Category	Deployments	
Kim, Young Sam Administration (1993 – 1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1993 Deployed <i>Ever Green</i> Unit to Somalia</li> <li>1995 Deployed Engineer Unit to Angola</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1994 Deployed Medical Support Group to West Sahara</li> </ul>
Kim, Dae Jung Administration (1998 – 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1999 Deployed <i>Ever Green</i> Unit to East Timor</li> <li>2002 Deployed <i>Dongeui</i> Unit to Afghanistan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2001 Deployed <i>Haesung</i> and <i>Cheongma</i> Unit to Afghanistan</li> </ul>
Roh, Moo Hyun Administration (2003 – 2008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2003 Deployed <i>Dasan</i> Unit to Afghanistan</li> <li>2004 Deployed <i>Zaytun</i> Unit to Iraq</li> <li>2007 Deployed <i>Dongmyeong</i> Unit to Lebanon</li> <li>PKO Mission Group Participation: Liberia (2003), Burundi (2004), Sudan (2005), Nepal (2007), Sudan Darfur (2007)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2003 Deployed <i>Seohee</i> and <i>Jema</i> Unit to Iraq</li> <li>2004 Deployed <i>Daiman</i> Unit to Iraq</li> </ul>
Lee, Myung-bak Administration (2008 – )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2009 Deployed <i>Cheonghae</i> Unit to Somalia Waters</li> <li>2010 Deployed <i>Ashena</i> Unit to Afghanistan</li> <li>2011 Deployed <i>Akh</i> Unit to UAE</li> <li>PKO Mission Group Participation: Cote d'Ivoire (2009), West Sahara (2009), Haiti (2009), South Sudan (2011)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010 Deployed Task Force <i>Danbi</i> to Haiti</li> <li>2010 Activate unit dedicated to overseas dispatch '<i>Onnuri</i> Unit'</li> </ul>

July 1993  
Somalia Ever  
Green Unit

August 1994  
West Sahara ROK  
Armed Forces  
Medical Support  
Group

October 1995  
Angola Engineer  
Unit

October 1999  
East Timor Ever  
Green Unit

December 2001  
Afghanistan  
Haesung and  
Cheongma Unit

February 2002  
Afghanistan  
Dongueui Unit

March 2003  
Afghanistan  
Dasan Unit

April 2003  
Iraq Seohee and  
Jema Unit

April 2004  
Iraq Zaytun  
Unit

October 2004  
Iraq Daiman Unit

July 2007  
Lebanon  
Dongmyeong  
Unit

March 2009  
Somalia Waters  
Cheonghae Unit

February 2010  
Haiti Task Force  
Danbi

July 2010  
Afghanistan  
Ashena Unit

January 2011  
UAE Akh Unit

## 1. UN Peacekeeping Operations

The UN is actively implementing Peacekeeping Operations as part of its efforts to peacefully resolve conflicts. Starting with the 1948 UN Jerusalem armistice monitoring activities, 1 million members from 120 member states have been participating in approximately 60 areas. The ROK Armed Forces' first PKO participation was in July 1993 with the Engineer Unit (*Ever Green Unit*) in Somalia.



### **Ever Green Unit of Somalia (July 1993 – March 1994)**

The *Ever Green Unit* deployed to Balad, Somalia and restored the roads (80km) devastated by the civil war and resolved the long-cherished wish of the Somali people by opening a water way (18km). It also operated a school and technical institute, which received accolades by the local residents. The unit withdrew in March 1994 after nine months since its deployment following the deterioration of the surrounding situation, however, the *Ever Green Unit's* impeccable mission execution served as an opportunity for the unit to receive requests from the international society to continuously participate in peacekeeping operations.

\* *Ever Green Unit*: The meaning of Ever Green represents that the ROK unit will change the Somalia soil into a rich fertile land



### **ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group of South Sahara (August 1994 – May 2006)**

The ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group contributed to peace and stability in the West Sahara by providing medical support for the local UN personnel, quarantine activities and prevention against epidemic disease for the local residents. Also, the know-how the unit garnered by conducting resupply and support activities, overcoming the 10,000 km distance between the Korean Peninsula and the West Sahara ROK Armed Forces Medical Support Group, added immeasurably to enhancing the ROK's logistics support system.



### **Engineer Unit of Angola (October 1995 – December 1996)**

The ROK military deployed an engineer unit to Huambo, Angola from October 1995 to December 1996. The unit executed peacekeeping operations in Angola to include constructing damaged bridges following the civil war and restoring airfields. Overseas deployment activities in Somalia, South Sahara, and Angola gave a positive impact for ROK to advance to the UN Security Council non-permanent member for the first time in 1996.



### **Ever Green Unit of East Timor (October 1999 – October 2003)**

The ROK military deployed an infantry unit to East Timor from October 1999 to October 2003. This was the first deployment of an ROK infantry unit. It contributed to establishing peace in East Timor by joining the efforts to support the reconstruction of the region and restoration of public order. The *Ever Green Unit* in East Timor concentrated on restoring public order in October 1999 and transitioned into a UN PKO mission starting from February 2000.



**Dongmyeong Unit of Lebanon (July 2007 – Present)**

After the first assignment in East Timor, the *Dongmyeong* Unit has been serving their second mission in Lebanon since July of 2007. Although armistice monitoring is their primary duty, the unit also conducts additional functions including medical and anti-epidemic activities for the local populace, road construction, and infrastructure improvements for schools and government offices. In addition, the *Dongmyeong* Unit received much acclaim from the public after opening classes teaching *Taekwondo*, Korean and computer information. For their tireless efforts, all of the members in the unit received the UN Medal, the most prestigious decoration offered to UN Peacekeeping Forces.



**Task Force *Danbi* of Haiti (February 2010 – Present)**

Deployed to Haiti since February 2010, Task Force *Danbi* serves missions including debris removal, road reconstruction, and installation of water wells. In particular, since the cholera epidemic in October 2011, the unit has focused their resources in treating emergency patients as well as conducting preventive measures, which involve anti-epidemic efforts in impoverished villages.



Besides unit-sized deployments, the ROK has also dispatched individual military observers and staff/coordination officers to the UN PKO sites. Duties for these individuals include monitoring armistice agreement violations under the control of regional commands as well as surveillance, investigation, reporting and mediation functions. Notably, Lieutenant General Hwang Jin Ha was the first ROK general officer to be appointed as the Commander of the UN Peacekeeping Forces in Cyprus in January of 2002. Also, Major General Ahn, Chung Joon in 1997, Major General Kim, Moon Hwa in 2008 and Major General Choi, Young Bum in 2012, all served as the UN Military Observer Group Commander overseeing the Armistice Agreement between India and Pakistan. These individual officers further elevated the nation's standing by undertaking senior level positions in the UN. The caliber of the ROK armed forces was recognized during the UN Peacekeeping Operations and this subsequently led to the opening of six field officer positions in the Department of Peacekeeping Operation of the UN PKO Policy Division.

## 2. Peacekeeping Activities of Multinational Forces

After the end of the Cold War in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, international terrorism emerged as an imminent challenge to be collectively tackled by the international community as it started to threaten world peace and global stability. As a result, the international community organized regional security agencies and multinational armed forces under the leadership of an assigned nation in order to resolve conflicts, stabilize peace, and support reconstruction. In an effort to contribute to world peace and stability, the ROK government, with the approval of the National Assembly, deployed its troops to Afghanistan (2001) and Iraq (2003), as well as the *Cheonghae* Unit to Somali waters in 2009.

### Deployment to Afghanistan

It was after 9/11 in 2001 when the ROK started its full-scale participation in multinational forces as a UN member state. In order to take part in the "War on Terror" in Afghanistan known as Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), the ROK government deployed the Naval and Air Force Logistics Support Groups (*Haesung* and *Cheongma* Units) in December 2001. Also, the ROK government deployed *Dongueui* Unit, a medical support group, in February 2002 and *Dasan* Unit, a construction engineering support group in March 2003. The Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) was organized in July 2010 to actively participate in stability and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and the *Ashena* Unit was deployed to carry out force protection missions for the PRT.

From December 2001 until September 2003, the **Naval Logistical Support Group, Haesung Unit** (one amphibious assault vessel, 171 crew members) supported 17 material transportations using Singapore as the main port. With 76 crew members, the **Air Force Logistical Support Group, Cheongma Unit** started its mission from December 2001 with *Kimhae* Airbase as its main port, and conducted 81 material and personnel transportation operations until December 2003.

Since February 2002, the **Donggeui Unit** provided medical treatment to 260,000 patients each year to both the allied forces and the local populace. From March 2003, the **Dasan Unit** contributed to the stabilization of Afghanistan by building hospitals and roads. Both *Donggeui* and *Dasan* Units completed their missions in December 2007 and returned home.

\* *Donggeui* Unit was named after 'Dong Eui Bo Gam,' a medical literature written by the historic physician Hur Joon of the Joseon era.

\* *Dasan* Unit was named after the pseudonym of Jeong Yak Yong, who was a philosopher, inventor of *Geo-jeong-gi* (crane) and constructor of the Hwaseong in Suwon.



The *Ashena* Unit is conducting their force security mission for the safe transportation of the ROK PRT agents.

Since 2001, the UN urged its member nations to provide personnel and material support to the ISAF in Afghanistan annually in accordance with the relevant Security Council Resolution. In addition, the Afghanistan government requested aid expansion to the ROK government for the stabilization and reconstruction of Afghanistan. As a result, the ROK government installed an integrated PRT in the Parwan Province where the private sector, government, and military worked together. Also the ROK government deployed the **Ashena Unit**, where its responsibility involves providing escorts to the civilian agents working for the PRT and force protection for the PRT bases to ensure the success of their partner's missions. In addition to their primary duties, the *Ashena* Unit works to strengthen the relationship with the local populace by inviting the senior members of the ten local villages to the base and form an alliance with the Parwan soccer team.

## Deployment in Iraq

In April 2003, the ROK government deployed the **Seohee Unit** (Engineering Support Group) and the **Jema Unit** (Medical Support Group) in order to support Operation Iraqi Freedom led by the U.S.-Britain combined forces. In 2004, the **Zaytun Division**, a Peace Support Group for Iraq was also deployed. For about one year until April of 2004, the *Seohee* and *Jema* Units supported the multinational forces, performed humanitarian post-war recovery activities, and provided medical aid to the local populace. The two units were integrated into the *Zaytun* Division in April 2004 where they performed joint missions.



The **Zaytun Division**, a peacekeeping and reconstruction unit, was the ROK military's first civil affairs unit to be deployed overseas. For four years and eight months until its withdrawal in 2008, a total of 17,700 service members successfully conducted peace reconstruction missions in Iraq and is now viewed as the 'exemplar of civil affairs operations' among the allied forces. The Zaytun hospital treated more than 100 patients each day and through local programs that involved the construction of schools and roads. The unit was able to form a mutual bond with the populace. As a result of these public friendly programs, the Iraqis praised the *Zaytun* Division to be 'The Best Present from God.' The *Zaytun* Unit gradually downsized its involvement each year after considering the country's condition and finally withdrew all of its forces in December 2008.

\* Zaytun means 'olive' in Iraq, and is also the food that is beloved by all Iraqis. It also symbolizes peace.



Starting its missions in October 2004, the **Daiman Unit** (ROK Air Force 58<sup>th</sup> Transportation Aviation Group) was deployed to provide resupply transportation for *Zaytun* Division's materials and personnel. With 143 airmen and four C-130 aircrafts, the *Daiman* Unit made 2,000 trips flying approximately 2,700,000 km (equivalent to 67 times around the earth) with no accidents until December 2008.

\* *Daiman* translates to 'always with you' in Arabic

## Deployment to Somali waters

During the 1990s, piracy activities increased alarmingly in Somalia as its political and economic conditions deteriorated due to prolonged civil wars. When the pelagic-fishing vessel 'Dongwon' was abducted in 2006, the security of ROK ships and safety of ROK citizens became a national concern. In 2008, the UN requested that the ROK actively take part in anti-piracy activities. Accordingly, in March 2009, the ROK government made an unprecedented decision to deploy its military vessel to ensure maritime security in Somali waters and to protect the nation's ships and its citizens.



*Cheonghae* Unit conducting the Operation Dawn of Gulf of Aden (21 January 2011)

Starting from March 2009, the ***Cheonghae* Unit**, which was the ROK Navy's first overseas deployment unit, participated in maritime security operations with the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) and conducted missions to protect ROK ships from pirates. In January 2011, the 'Operation *Dawn* of Gulf of Aden' successfully rescued all crew members from the 'Samho Jewelry' ship that was abducted by Somali pirates. Moreover, in March 2011, the unit also flawlessly performed its mission to escort the ROK citizens from Libya to a safe location as the country faced instability. In addition, *Cheonghae* unit conducts escort missions to protect the safety of the strategic sea routes in the Gulf of Aden, a critical region for the ROK's energy security.

Individual staff and coordination officers were also dispatched for coordination and collaboration between the multinational forces and deployed ROK forces. Especially Admiral Lee, Bum Lim from April to August 2010, and Admiral Jung, Ahn Ho from June to September 2012 served as the CTF-151 commander for the multinational combined naval forces responsible for anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden and east Somali waters where they commanded with a multinational staff and a maneuver unit that consisted of U.S., British, and Pakistani vessels.

## 3. Military Cooperation Activities

Military cooperation activities are new types of overseas deployment that distinguish themselves from UN or multinational peacekeeping activities. These activities involve the deployment of ROK armed forces to non-conflict regions with their safety secured in order to establish military cooperation and assist in generating benefits for the nation. As of today (September 2012), the *Akh* Unit consisting of 150 service members in UAE is conducting military cooperation activities.



*Akh* unit service members conduct combined training with UAE forces

Upon strong requests from the UAE in January 2011 for presence of ROK forces, the *Akh* unit has been deployed where they provide training to the UAE Special Forces and conduct combined exercises. Different from the conventional overseas deployments and first to be deployed to a non-conflict region, this unit is contributing greatly to the bilateral defense exchange cooperation between the ROK and the UAE. It is this bilateral cooperation between the ROK and the UAE that allowed the swift extradition of the captured perpetrator during the Operation *Dawn* of Gulf of Aden in February 2011. In addition, the *Akh* unit works towards strengthening relations with the UAE and thus contributing to the yielding of national interest including defense industry exports, expansion of economic cooperation, and energy security.

## 4. Accomplishments of International PKO

The ROK Armed Forces, for the past 20 years, was active in executing international PKO activities in disputed regions in every corner of the world. The ROK leaped from a war-torn nation and achieved an international standing of the chair nation of both the G20 in 2010 and Nuclear Security Summit in 2012. Befitting its international standing, the ROK, despite the unique security situation encountering North Korea, is persistent in expanding its effort on international PKO.

The ROK has a rather short history of 20 years in overseas deployment. However, the ROK military's participation in international PKO contributed in promoting international peace and elevating the status and standing of the ROK. Achievements include culmination of real combat experience and expansion of the realm in military diplomacy leading to the enhancement of national image.

The ROK Armed Forces is receiving accolades from all the deployed areas worldwide. The *Ever Green* Unit in East Timor gained a reputation as the 'The King of Multinational Forces,' the *Zaytun* in Iraq was entitled 'The best present from God,' and the Task Force *Danbi* in Haiti was praised as 'The angel of Leogagne.'

The ROK was able to recover from a national tragedy and grew into a core member in the international community after garnering support from the UN and other nations to participate in the Korean War. Considering these facts, the ROK will enlarge its military's international PKO activities in the future befitting its national strength and international standing.



# Status of Nations that Supported the ROK during the Korean War

## 1. Overview

As a part of the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Project, the MND, through a study of the number of nations that supported the Republic of Korea and the support they provided, established that a total of 60 nations provided support, while three nations expressed their intent to support. It was further established that the support in monetary terms would amount to KWR 27.6 trillion when adjusted for inflation.

## 2. In progress Report

The MND adopted this study plan in August 2010 as a part of the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Project and outsourced a study to the Institute for Military History Compilation. This Committee, after conducting two seminars in July and October 2011, reached and came up with an initial determination on the concept and status of nations that provided support. For some of the nations that the MND lacked data during the study, the MND made sure to request coordination to the relevant countries' embassies and the Defense Attaché Office in the ROK embassy in the relevant country, and visited the U.S. National Archives and Records Administration to guarantee zero flaw in the information through securing accurate data. Finally, the Minister of National Defense hosted a forum on 10 May 2012 to confirm and release the study results.



Seminar on the status of nations that provided materiel support to the ROK during the Korean War (28 July 2011)



Forum on the status of nations that supported the ROK during the Korean War (10 May 2012)



Forum Booklet

## 3. Overall Status of Supporting States

The MND included in the status not only those countries that supported the ROK during the Korean War but also those that expressed their intent to support the ROK prior to the Armistice but provided support to the ROK after the War in rebuilding the ROK. A total of 53 nations provided support during the Korean War with 16 nations providing troop support. Seven countries including West Germany offered post-war rebuilding support. Three countries including Nicaragua held off their support due to United Nations Command's assessment and the circumstances of their own countries. However, considering that these nations exerted active efforts to support the ROK, they were included in the supporting nations category.

### a. Combat Support (16 Nations)



Combat support status during the Korean War is the same as the existing status, 16 nations including the U.S. These countries are blood-forged allies to the ROK which defended freedom and democracy. The deployment began with the then UN Secretary General Trygve Halvdan Lie who took the urgent situation into consideration and urged the deployment of the ground forces in 28 June 1950. Especially, the U.S. supported with massive troops and equipment. The British Commonwealth (Britain, Australia, New Zealand), and states from Europe, South America, Asia, and Africa also participated in the defense of freedom, democracy, and peace against communist aggression.

Classification	Status		Casualties and Losses				
	Strength (Total)	Service	Total	KIA	WIA	MIA	POW
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,938,330</b>		<b>154,878</b>	<b>40,667</b>	<b>104,280</b>	<b>4,116</b>	<b>5,815</b>
U.S.	1,789,000	Army, Navy, Air Force	137,250	36,940	92,134	3,737	4,439
U.K.	56,000	Army, Navy	4,908	1,078	2,674	179	977
Canada	25,687	Army, Navy, Air Force	1,557	312	1,212	1	32
Turkey	14,936	Army	3,216	741	2,068	163	244
Australia	8,407	Army, Navy, Air Force	1,584	339	1,216	3	26
Philippines	7,420	Army	398	112	229	16	41
Thailand	6,326	Army, Navy, Air Force	1,273	129	1,139	5	-
Netherlands	5,322	Army, Navy	768	120	645	-	3
Colombia	5,100	Army, Navy	639	163	448	-	28
Greece	4,992	Army, Air Force	738	192	543	-	3
New Zealand	3,794	Army, Navy	103	23	79	1	-
Ethiopia	3,518	Army	657	121	536	-	-
Belgium	3,498	Army	440	99	336	4	1
France	3,421	Army, Navy	1,289	262	1,008	7	12
South Africa	826	Air Force	43	34	-	-	9
Luxembourg	83	Army	15	2	13	-	-



Passing 'the ROK military aid' resolution (28 June 1950)  
The ROK Military Aid draft submitted by the U.S. is passed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> UNSC



Arrival of Task Force Smith (1 July 1950)  
Arrival of the first U.S. unit to be deployed to the Korean Peninsula, Task Force Smith, named after Charles Smith, Commander, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment



USMC arrival at Busan (2 August 1950)  
USMC loaded USS *Kramer* arrives at port to commit forces to the Busan perimeter defense line



Arrival of British 27<sup>th</sup> Brigade (29 August 1950)  
This unit was assigned to the U.S. 24<sup>th</sup> Division. Enemy mop-up operations along the Busan Perimeter battle at Sung Joo area.

## b. Medical Support (5 Nations)



Medical support was provided by five countries including Norway. Support from each country included the Norwegian Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (NORMASH), hospital ship by Denmark, Red Cross hospitals by Sweden and Italy, as well as field hospital by India.



General Hyden and his staff, ROK Civilian Relief Command



Operations at Normash, Norway

### c. Materiel and Financial Support (39 Nations)

\* Country Name : 19 nations later added

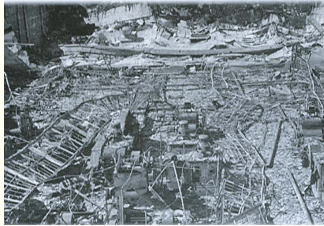


Materiel and financial support was offered immediately after the initial stages of the Korean War until May 1952 through the Civilian Relief in Korea (CRIK) by 19 countries including Liberia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Vatican, and Venezuela. Until December 1953, through the UN Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), 13 countries including Guatemala and Taiwan offered support. Additionally, until June 1953, four countries including Liechtenstein aided the post war reconstitution. In accordance with the UN Emergency Relief Plan (ERP), three countries including West Germany provided materiel support until 30 June 1956. In sum, the countries which offered materiel support starting immediately after the beginning of war to the post-war reconstruction period were confirmed to reach a total of 39 nations. Especially, through this study, the MND additionally confirmed the fact that 19 countries including Guatemala and Taiwan supported Korea. Consequently, among the 93 sovereign states, 63 (68 percent) countries stood for or supported the ROK.

\* Country Name : 19 nations later added

Classification	Country	Supporting Organization	Amount of Support (USD \$)	Timing of Support	Remarks
1	Guatemala	UNKRA	7,704	Prior to December 1953	Wood
2	Republic of China	CRIK	634,782	Prior to May 1952	Coal, rice, fuel
3	Dominican Republic	UNKRA	275,200	Prior to June 1953	Finance
4	West Germany	ERP	47,619	Prior to August 1954	Materiel
5	Liberia	CRIK	15,000	1951	Crude rubber
6	Lebanon	UNKRA	50,000	Prior to December 1952	Finance
7	Liechtenstein	UNKRA	465	Prior to June 1956	Finance
8	Monaco	UNKRA	1,144	Prior to August 1954	Finance and materiel
9	Mexico	CRIK	346,821	1951	Bean and chicken
10	Burma(Myanmar)	CRIK	49,934	1951	Food
11	Vatican	UNKRA	10,000	Prior to June 1956	Finance
12	Venezuela	CRIK	180,842	1951	Finance, medicine, and medical supplies
13	Vietnam provisional central government	UNKRA	11,943	Prior to December 1952	Finance and materiel
14	Saudi Arabia	UNKRA	20,000	Prior to December 1952	Finance
15	Switzerland	UNKRA	313,954	Prior to June 1953	Finance and materiel
16	Syria	UNKRA	3,650	Prior to December 1953	Finance
17	Argentine Republic	CRIK	500,000	Prior to May 1952	Finance, medicine, medical supplies, and soap
18	Iceland	CRIK	45,400	1951	Cooking oil
19	Haiti	ERP	2,000	Prior to August 1954	Materiel
20	Ecuador	CRIK	99,441	1951	Rice
21	El Salvador	UNKRA	500	Prior to December 1953	Finance
22	Austria	CRIK	3,616,446	Prior to May 1952	Finance and rice
23	Honduras	UNKRA	2,500	Prior to December 1952	Finance
24	Uruguay	ERP	250,780	Prior to August 1954	Blanket and finance
25	Iran	CRIK	3,900	Prior to May 1952	Rice, cloth
26	Israel	CRIK	96,600	1951	Rice, medicine, and medical supplies
27	Egypt	UNKRA	28,716	Prior to December 1953	Materiel
28	Indonesia	UNKRA	143,706	Prior to December 1952	Finance
29	Japan	CRIK	50,000	1951	Materiel
30	Jamaica	CRIK	25,167	1951	Rice
31	Chile	UNKRA	250,000	Prior to December 1953	Finance
32	Cambodia	CRIK	27,429	1951	Finance and rice
33	Costa Rica	CRIK	1,400	1951	Materiel
34	Cuba	CRIK	270,962	1951	Rice and medicine, and medical supplies
35	Panama	UNKRA	3,000	Prior to December 1953	Finance
36	Paraguay	UNKRA	10,000	Prior to August 1954	Finance
37	Pakistan	CRIK	378,285	1951	Wheat and finance
38	Peru	ERP	58,723	Prior to August 1954	Sole of military boots
39	Hungary	CRIK	68,877	1951	Materiel

\* The 21 countries that provided combat and medical support also rendered tremendous materiel and financial assistance. Please keep in mind that this is a list of countries which provided materiel and financial support only.



A Seoul neighborhood in ruins



Supplies being unloaded from a U.S. ship in Busan



U.S. troops holding a commemorative ceremony

#### d. Intended Support (3 Nations)



Among the supporting states, the three countries which expressed their intent to support the Republic of Korea are Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Brazil. Nicaragua proposed to provide rice and alcohol, but was hindered in the execution of its plan due to transportation issues. Bolivia offered to dispatch 30 officers, but the offer was not accepted by the UN. Brazil, in response to the request of the UN, was to provide materiel support equivalent to 2.7 million USD, but failed due to its domestic issues.

#### e. UN Supporting Organizations and Civilian Support Organizations

For post war reconstruction support and education support, UN's subordinate organizations and civilian organizations could not be overlooked. Nine UN support organizations and 22 civilian support organizations played important roles not only during the war and post war reconstruction, but also civilian relief and education support to lay the groundwork for the growth of the ROK.

Category		Name of Supporting Organization
UN Organizations (9)	Active (5)	ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO
	Disestablished Organizations (4)	ECA, UNCACK, UNKRA, UNCURK
Civilian Assistance Organizations (22)	Red Cross (14)	U.S., Australia, U.K., Canada, Costa Rica, Grece, India, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, U.S. Youth
	Other Organizations (8)	Australia Children Protection Fund, Canada Union Church/ Charity Association, Colombian companies, etc Japan Food Association / Catholic Association Ae Rin Association, New Zealand Foreign Relief Agency Committee, Norway European Refugee Relief Agency, U.K. YMCA member, U.S. Free Asian Committee and 28 groups and individuals, etc.

## Appendix 1

# Status of Neighboring Countries' Military Strength

\* Source: Relevant materials including the Military Balance 2012, International Institution for Strategic Studies (IISS) in the UK, March 2012

## Number of Troops

Unit: Persons

Classification	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,569,417</b>	<b>956,000</b>	<b>2,285,000</b>	<b>247,746</b>
<b>Army</b>	641,470	270,000	1,600,000	151,641
<b>Navy</b>	333,248	154,000	255,000	45,518
<b>Air Force</b>	344,568	167,000	330,000	47,123
<b>Others</b>	Marine Corps 206,533 Coast Guard 43,598	Airborne 35,000 Strategic 80,000 Command/Support 250,000	2 <sup>nd</sup> Artillery 100,000	Joint Staff 3,464

## Army

Classification	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
<b>Divisions</b>	10	6 (86 Brigades)	38	9 Divisions 6 Brigades
<b>Tanks</b>	5,855	20,800	7,400	806
<b>Infantry combat vehicles</b>	6,452	15,860	2,350	68
<b>Reconnaissance vehicles</b>	1,237	2,200	800 (light tank)	102
<b>Armored vehicles</b>	19,226	15,700	2,700	804
<b>Towed artillery</b>	1,836	12,765	6,176	422
<b>Self-propelled artillery</b>	1,594	5,870	1,785	187
<b>Multiple launch rocket systems</b>	1,143	4,026	1,770	99
<b>Mortar</b>	2,455	3,500	2,586	1,062
<b>Anti-tank guided weapons</b>	SP 2,119	-	SP 276	SP 30 Portable 1,610
<b>Ground-to-air missiles</b>	1,281	1,570	290	700
<b>Helicopters</b>	4,050	1,278	651	418
<b>Aircraft</b>	254	-	8	12

\* SP: Self Propelled

## Navy

Classification		U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
	Submarines	57	53	68	18
	Strategic nuclear submarines	14	12	3	-
	Aircraft carriers	11	1	1	-
	Cruisers	22	6	-	-
	Destroyers	61	18	13	33
	Frigates	20	8	65	15
	Patrol and coastal combatants	28	80	211	6
	Mine sweepers	9	53	88	29
	Amphibious ships	29	20	87	5
	Amphibious craft	269	19	151	19
	Support & Aux. ships	188	249	205	76
	Fighters	964	116	244	-
	Helicopters	641	210	78	137
Marine corps	Marine division	3	3 Brigades	2 Brigades	-
	Tanks	447	160	124 (light tank)	-
	Reconnaissance vehicles	252	60	-	-
	Amphibious assault APC	1,311	150	-	-
	Personnel Transport APC	2,225	750	248	-
	Field Artillery	2,071	367	40	-
	Anti tank missiles	2,299	72	-	-
	UAVs	100	-	-	-
	Aircraft	470	-	-	-
Helicopters	546	-	-	-	

## Air Force

Classification	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Strategic bombers	155	251	-	-
Bombers	-	-	82	-
Recon aircraft	136	148	103	17
Command and Control aircraft	4	4	2	-
Fighters	2,072	1,398	1,425	348
Transport aircraft	863	337	320	64
Tankers	476	20	10	4
AWACS	46	20	8	17
Trainers	1,130	201	490	248
Helicopters	173	989	104	56
Civil Reserve Air Fleet	1,413	-	-	-
EW aircraft	36	-	13	3

## Comparison of Major Countries' Defense Budgets

As of 2010

Country	GDP (USD billions)	Defense Budget (USD billions)	Defense Budget-GDP Ratio (%)	Troops (Unit: 1,000)	Per-Capita Defense Budget (USD)
<b>ROK</b>	1,014.7	25.7	2.52	642	529
<b>U.S.</b>	14,500	693.6	4.77	1,569	2,250
<b>Japan</b>	5,460	54.4	1.0	248	426
<b>China</b>	5,870	76.4	1.3	2,285	57
<b>Russia</b>	1,480	41.9	2.84	956	301
<b>Taiwan</b>	431	9.0	2.08	290	390
<b>UK</b>	2,250	57.8	2.57	174	927
<b>France</b>	2,560	52.0	2.03	239	803
<b>Germany</b>	3,280	44.1	1.34	251	540
<b>Israel</b>	218	14.0	6.46	177	1,910
<b>Egypt</b>	212	4.1	1.94	439	51
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	447	45.2	10.1	234	1,755
<b>Australia</b>	1,230	23.6	1.92	57	1,098
<b>Turkey</b>	733	17.4	2.38	511	224
<b>Malaysia</b>	237	3.7	1.54	109	129
<b>Thailand</b>	316	4.8	1.52	306	73
<b>Singapore</b>	223	8.1	3.64	73	1,575
<b>Canada</b>	1,580	20.2	1.28	66	600

\* Source: Relevant materials, including the Military Balance 2012, International Institution for Strategic Studies (IISS) in the UK, Mar 2012

\* Troops (as of 2012)

# Comparison of the Military Strength of the Two Koreas

As of January 2012

Classification		South Korea	North Korea		
Troops (in peace time)	Army	506,000	1,020,000		
	Navy	68,000 (including 28,000 Marine Corps troops)	60,000		
	Air Force	65,000	110,000		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>639,000</b>	<b>1,190,000</b>		
Major combat strength	Army	Units	Corps (level)	12 (including Special Warfare Command)	15
			Division	46 (including Marine Corps)	88
			Mobile brigade	14 (including Marine Corps)	72 (Reserve Military Training Brigade not included)
		Equipment	Tanks	2,400 (including Marine Corps)	4,200
			Armed vehicles	2,700 (including Marine Corps)	2,200
			Field artillery	5,300 (including Marine Corps)	8,600
	MLRS/MRL		200	4,800	
	Navy	Surface ships	Ground-to-ground missiles	30 (launchers)	100 (launchers)
			Combatants	120	420
			Amphibious ships (LST/LSM)	10	260
			Mine warfare vessels	10	30
		Support & Aux. vessels	20	30	
	Submarines	10	70		
	Air Force	Combat aircraft	460	820	
		Surveillance & Reconnaissance	50 (including those belonging to the Navy)	30	
		Transport aircraft	40	330	
		Trainers	190	170	
	Helicopters (Army/Navy/Air Force)		680	300	
	<b>Reserve troops</b>		<b>3,200,000</b> (include officer candidate, wartime labor service mobilization, transition/replacement service system)	<b>7,700,000</b> (include Reserve Military Training Unit, Worker and Peasant Red Guard, 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 field artillery system numbers do not include 76.2mm guns that are regiment level artillery.

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



## Appendix 4

# Comparison of the Economic Indicators between South and North Korea

Classification	South Korea		North Korea		Comparison (South Korea / North Korea)	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
<b>GNI (USD billions)</b>	1,016	1,119.5	26.0	29.3	39.1	38.2
<b>Per-capita GNI (USD)</b>	20,562	22,489	1,074	1,204	19.1	18.7
<b>Economic growth rate (%)</b>	6.3	3.6	-0.5	0.8	-	-
<b>Trade volume (USD billions)</b>	891.6	1,079.6	4.17	6.32	213.8	170.8
<b>Total population (Unit: millions)</b>	49.41	49.78	24.19	24.31	2.0	2.0

\* Source: Bank of Korea

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

## Appendix 5

# Negotiation Process in North Korea's Nuclear Program (Since 1 January 2011)

Chronology	Major Developments
<b>1 January 2011</b>	North Korean New Year Joint Editorial "Peace in North East Asia and realizing denuclearization of the Entire Peninsula" - Suggestion of "Early resolution of hostility between South and North, if war occurs on peninsula, nuclear war is inevitable"
<b>10 January</b>	Comment by Spokesperson, Ministry of Unification, on South-North talks to discuss denuclearization
<b>19 January</b>	U.S.-China summit meeting, agree on principles of denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula and holding the six-party talks at the early stage
<b>26 January</b>	North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesperson, virtually refuses ROK Ministry of Unification's suggestion for high level meeting - Stresses "The nuclear issue of the Peninsula was ignited by the U.S. nuclear threat and hostile policy" and "The necessity of dialogue method which can eliminate the root cause"
<b>10 March</b>	North Korean representative claims North Korea's status as a "nuclear state" at the Geneva Arms Reduction Conference
<b>11-14 March</b>	Bradavkin Russian Deputy Foreign Minister visits North Korea, reaffirming the resumption of the six-party talks to solve nuclear issues
<b>11 April</b>	North Korea-China consultation (Kim, Gye Kwan, North Korea First Vice Minister - Wu Dawei, Chinese Special Envoy Meeting) - Implications of accepting 'North South Dialogue First' proposed by the ROK and the U.S.
<b>9 May</b>	President Lee, Myung-bak, announces 'intention to invite Kim Jong il to Nuclear Security Summit' at press conference held after ROK-Germany summit (Berlin)
<b>13 May</b>	UNSC North Korea Sanctions Committee Panel of Experts, submits final report on North Korean uranium enrichment program
<b>20-27 May</b>	Kim Jong Il's visit to China
<b>30 May</b>	North Korean National Defense Commission announcement, 'Cut relations with the current administration'

Chronology	Major Developments
<b>22 July</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> Inter-Korean Denuclearization Talks (Wie Sung Rak- Lee Young Ho, Bali) - Confirmed commitment to denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and shared common understanding on early resumption of the six-party talks
<b>28–29 July</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> U.S.-North Korea high level talks (Bosworth- Kim Gye Kwan, NY) - Discussed pre-steps for denuclearization and improvement of inter-Korean relations
<b>20-25 August</b>	Kim Jong Il's visit to Russia
<b>21 September</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Inter-Korean Denuclearization Talks (Wi, Sung Rak - Ri, Yong Ho, Beijing) - Discussed ways to advance talks related to pre-steps for denuclearization
<b>24-25 October</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> U.S.- North Korea High level talks (Bosworth- Kim, Gye Kwan, Geneva) - Discussed pre-steps for denuclearization and South-North relationships, food aid, etc.
<b>30 November</b>	North Korean Foreign Ministry claims “peaceful usage of nuclear energy is a legitimate right of a sovereign state, and speeding up building of light water reactor for testing and low enriched uranium production”
<b>15-16 December</b>	U.S. -North Korea talks on nutritional support (Robert King – Lee Keun) - Agreed on support of 240 thousand tons of nutrition and 3 <sup>rd</sup> U.S. - North Korean high level talks in December
<b>17 December</b>	Death of Kim Jong Il (announced on 19 December)
<b>28 December</b>	North Korean Rodong Newspaper mentions “nuclear and satellite” as Kim Jong Il’s unfinished work
<b>5 January 2012</b>	Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland claims “status of a nuclear state” - “We already achieved a status of a nuclear state, and nuclear deterrence is an untransferable legacy of revolution”
<b>23-24 February</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> U.S. – North Korea high level talks held (Davis – Kim, Kye Gwan, Beijing) - Reached ‘2.29 U.S.-North Korea agreement,’ on pre-steps for denuclearization, food aid, and improving U.S.-North Korea relations
<b>7-8 March</b>	U.S.- North Korea talks on nutritional support (Robert King – Ahn, Myoung Hoon) - Discussed methods of delivery and monitoring of 240,000 tons of nutritional support
<b>16 March</b>	Announcement of North Korean long-range missile launch plan (Chosun Aerospace Technology Committee announces launch of Kwang Myoung Sung 3)
<b>13 April</b>	North Korean long-range missile launch (failed) - Missile-launch at Dong Chang Ri launch site, debris fall at West Sea
<b>13 April</b>	Amendment of the North Korean socialist constitution, stipulating ‘state with nuclear weapons’ (released on 30 May, foreign website ‘Naenara’)
<b>16 April</b>	UNSC Presidential Statement condemns North Korea’s long-range missile launch and expressed resolution on taking actions upon additional launch and nuclear test
<b>17 April</b>	North Korean Foreign Ministry statement, “Total Rejection of the UNSC actions” - “North Korea will continuously exercise right on the use of outer space, and will not be bound by ‘2.29 U.S.-North Korea Agreement’
<b>29 May</b>	North Korean Foreign Ministry statement, denouncing U.S. hostile policy towards North Korea
<b>9 June</b>	North Korean Foreign Ministry Statement, explaining that “Nuclear test is not currently planned”
<b>20 July</b>	North Korean Foreign Ministry announcement, claiming that “North Korea will reconsider nuclear issues if hostile policy persists”
<b>31 August</b>	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces memorandum, claiming that “North Korea will pursue nuclear capabilities and continue to process nuclear weapons if U.S. hostile policy towards North Korea persists”
<b>26-28 September</b>	Participation of deputy envoys to the six-party talks at NEACD - North Korean delegate (Choi, Sun Hee, Deputy Director, Foreign Ministry), requests abandoning of U.S. hostile policy and calls for concluding a peace treaty - U.S. delegate (Hart special envoy), urges compliance to the agreement with the international community

# Progress of North Korea's Missile Development Program and Descriptions

## Chronology

Early 1970s	North Korea obtains missile technology from participation in the People's Republic of China's missile development program (estimated)
1976–1981	Introduces USSR-made SCUD-B and launcher from Egypt, initiates reverse engineering and development
April 1984	First SCUD-B missile test launch
May 1986	SCUD-C missile test launch
1988	Operational deployment of SCUD-B/C missiles
May 1990	First Rodong missiles test launch
June 1991	SCUD-C missiles launch
May 1993	Rodong missiles test launch
1998	Operational deployment of Rodong missiles
August 1998	Daepodong-1 missile test launch (North insists it to be a satellite)
July 2006	Daepodong-2, Rodong, and SCUD missiles test launch
2007	Operational deployment of Musudan missiles
April 2009	Long-range missile launch (improved version of the Daepodong-2) (North insists it to be a satellite)
July 2009	Rodong and SCUD missile launch
April 2012	Long-range rocket launch (improved version of the Daepodong-2) (North insists it to be a satellite)

## Description

Classification	SCUD-B	SCUD-C	Rodong	Musudan	Daepodong-1	Daepodong-2	New Missile
Range (km)	300	500	1,300	Over 3,000	2,500	Over 6,700	Unidentified
Warhead weight (kg)	1,000	770	700	650	500	650-1,000 (est.)	Unidentified
Remarks	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Operational deployment	Test launch	Under development	Under development

# Chronology of South-North Military Talks

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Major Consultations/Contents
1	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks</b>	24–26 September 2000	<i>Jejudo</i> (Island)	The joint press release of the inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks
2	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	28 November	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Major details of the discussion: (proposed) Inter-Korean Agreement on Military Assurances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designation of the timing and scope of the Joint Administrative Area (JAA), location of the roads, and construction of facilities in the JAA</li> <li>- Security assurance issue for DMZ construction works</li> <li>- Simultaneous commencement of landmine removal in the DMZ</li> </ul>
3	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	5 December	Panmunjom House of Peace	Major details of the discussion: (proposed) Inter-Korean Agreement on Military Assurances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Finalization of the routes of the inter-Korean roads</li> <li>- Discussion of the designation and operation of the JAA as well as joint regulations</li> <li>- Agreement of signature/entry into force of the agreements regarding safety issues during construction in the ministerial talks</li> <li>- Narrowing the differences regarding the simultaneous commencement of landmine removal in the DMZ</li> </ul>
4	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	21 December	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Centering around the South's response to the issue regarding the concept of main enemy posed by the North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The meeting ends after the South explains and delivers its proposed agreement to the North. The two sides decide to discuss the proposed agreement in ensuing talks.</li> </ul>
5	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	31 January 2001	Panmunjom House of Peace	Major details of the discussion: (proposed) Inter-Korean Agreement on Military Assurances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Designation and operation of the JAA</li> <li>- Mine removal in the DMZ, method of road &amp; railway reconnection works, and the method of contact and communication between the military personnel in charge of the construction sites</li> <li>- Security on construction personnel &amp; equipment and safety assurance issues</li> </ul>
6	<b>5<sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	8 February	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Agreement on Military Assurances for Designation of the Joint Administrative Area in the East/West Coast Districts and the Construction of Railways and Roads Connecting the South and North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Signature/entry into force is delayed due to the excuse of the concept of main enemy.</li> </ul>
7	<b>6<sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	14 September 2002	Panmunjom House of Peace	Adoption of the Agreement on Military Assurances for Designation of the Joint Administrative Area in the East/West Coast Districts and the Construction of Railways and Roads Connecting the South and North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* agrees to sign/exchange/come into force agreement through additional two rounds of talks (September 16/17)</li> </ul>
8	<b>7<sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	16 September	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Confirmation and initial exchange of the text of the Military Assurance Agreement, and discussion of the procedures of the 7 <sup>th</sup> Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Major Consultations/Contents
9	8 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	17 September	Panmunjom House of Peace	Exchange and effectuation of the Agreement on Military Assurances for Designation of the Joint Administrative Area in the East/West Coast Districts and the Construction of Railways and Roads Connecting the South and North
10	9 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	3 October	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchange and discussion of the mutual construction plans by timeline and route diagrams for the reconnection of railways and roads</li> <li>• Negotiation on the support of communication equipment</li> </ul>
11	10 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	11 October	Panmunjom House of Peace	Balancing construction works for inter-Korean railway & road reconnection and providing equipment for demining in DMZ
12	11 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	16 October	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Consultation over the balanced construction works for inter-Korean railway & road reconnection in DMZ
13	12 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	25 October	Panmunjom House of Peace	Discussion of matters regarding verification of balanced construction of road & railway construction, joint survey and communication line connection for the Donghae Line
14	13 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	13 November	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Discussion of matters regarding verification of balanced construction of road & railway construction, joint survey and communication line connection for the Donghae Line
15	14 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	23 December	Panmunjom House of Peace	Consultations over the (proposed) makeshift road passage agreement regarding the Gyeongui Line and Donghae Line, and connection of the communication lines concerning the Donghae Line
16	15 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	27 January 2003	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Adoption and effectuation of the Provisional Agreement on Military Assurances for Passage of Makeshift Roads in the Joint Administrative Area in the East and West Corridors
17	16 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	4 June	Panmunjom House of Peace	Agreement on mutual visits to the temporal road construction sites for inspections (Number of personnel: 10 persons each for the east and west coast districts on 11 June)
18	17 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	17 September	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Adoption and effectuation of the Supplementary Agreement on the Provisional Agreement on Military Assurances for Passage of Makeshift Roads in the Joint Administrative Area in the East and West Coast Districts
19	18 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	14 November	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expression of mutual positions on the proposed Agreement on Installation and Operation of Guard Posts in the Joint Administrative Area</li> <li>• Consultation of date for the contact between persons in charge of communication in relation to connection of communication lines for the <i>Donghae</i> line</li> </ul>
20	19 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	28 November	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Consultation over Agreement on Installation and Operation of Guard Posts
21	20 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	23 December	Panmunjom House of Peace	Exchange and effectuation of the Agreement on and Installation Operation of Guard Posts in the Joint Administrative Area in the East and West Coast Districts
22	1 <sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	26 May 2004	Mt. Kumgang, North Korea	Expression of mutual positions regarding measures to prevent accidental Naval clashes in the West Sea and to stop propaganda activities and remove propaganda apparatus from the DMZ

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Major Consultations/Contents
23	<b>2nd Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks</b>	3-4 June	Mt. Seorak, South Korea	Adoption and effectuation of the Agreement on the Prevention of Accidental Naval Clashes in the West Sea, Elimination of Propaganda Apparatus from the DMZ
24	<b>21st Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	10-12 June	Kaesong, North Korea	Adoption and effectuation of the Subsequent Agreement on the Agreement on the Prevention of Accidental Naval Clashes in the West Sea, and the Cessation of Propaganda Activities and the Elimination of Propaganda Apparatus from the DMZ
25	<b>22nd Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	29-30 June	Paju, South Korea	Assessment regarding prevention of accidental naval clashes in the West Sea and first-stage propaganda apparatus removal
26	<b>23rd Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	5 July	Kaesong, North Korea	Consultation over differences regarding the subjects of first-stage propaganda apparatus removal, agreement to implement second-stage works. ROK suggests improvement measures to prevent accidental clashes in the West Sea.
27	<b>24th Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	20 July 2005	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation over differences regarding the subjects of first-stage propaganda apparatus removal</li> <li>• Consultation over initiating third-stage propaganda apparatus removal (25 July-13 August)</li> <li>• Agreement to set up the communication liaison office to prevent accidental naval clashes in the West Sea (since 13 August)</li> <li>• Suggestion of the Supplementary Agreement Pertaining to Improvement Measures to Prevent Accidental Clashes in the West Sea</li> </ul>
28	<b>25th Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	12 August	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Consultation over differences regarding the subjects of third-stage propaganda apparatus removal
29	<b>26th Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	3 November	Panmunjom House of Peace	Agreement to discuss the Agenda for General Officer-level Talks and the Military Assurances Agreement on Railway/Road Passage
30	<b>27th Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	3 February 2006	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement to convene the third round of General Officer-level Talks</li> <li>• Agreement to discuss the Military Assurance Agreement on Railway/Road Passage</li> </ul>
31	<b>3rd Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks</b>	2-3 March	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROK makes proposals on prevention of accidental clashes in the West Sea and establishment of Joint fishing area, and conclusion of the Military Assurance Agreement on Railway/Road Passage</li> <li>• North Korea raises the issue of re-establishing the West Sea Maritime Borderline</li> </ul>
32	<b>4th Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks</b>	16-18 May	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROK expresses an intention to discuss in the inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks on the basis of following two principles, regarding Maritime Borderline in the West Sea               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Respect/observe NLL as agreed in the Basic Agreement</li> <li>(2) Comprehensive implementation as for agreed items of military area in the Basic Agreement</li> </ol> </li> <li>• North Korea denies while insisting that re-establishing West Sea Maritime Borderline is the basic problem that must be resolved first</li> </ul>
33	<b>28th Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	2 October	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Korea protests against scattering leaflets and violation of East/West area transportation order</li> <li>• ROK raises issues of military assurance measures for economic cooperation project and expansion of confidence-building</li> </ul>

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Major Consultations/Contents
34	5 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	8–11 May 2007	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint press release for the General Officer-level Talks</li> <li>Adoption of the Provisional Agreement on Military Assurances of Railroad Test Runs</li> </ul>
35	29 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	8 June	Panmunjom House of Peace	Discussion about implementation of agreements from the joint press release of the fifth round of the General Officer-level Talks
36	30 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	10 July	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Discussion about implementation of agreements from the joint press release of the fifth round of the General Officer-level Talks
37	31 <sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	16 July	Panmunjom House of Peace	Discussion about draft for the Agreements to be addressed in the 6 <sup>th</sup> round of the General Officer-level Talks
38	6 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	24–26 July	Panmunjom House of Peace	Discussed prevention of west sea clashes, establishment of joint fishing area, and military assurances to inter-Korean economic cooperation but ended with no progress
39	32 <sup>nd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	12 November	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Discussion about working-level issues on the second round of inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks
40	33 <sup>rd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	20 November	Panmunjom House of Peace	Discussion about working-level procedures yet to be agreed and fine-tuning drafts for agreements for the second round of the Defense Ministerial Talks
41	34 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	24 November	Panmunjom House of Peace	Fine-tuned drafts for agreements for the second round of the Defense Ministerial Talks
42	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks	27–29 November	Pyongyang Songjeon Pavilion	Adoption of the Agreements from inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks to implement the Declaration for inter-Korean Development and Peaceful Prosperity, consisting of seven Sections and 21 Paragraphs
43	35 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	5 December	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	Military Assurance Agreement on Railway Freight Transport between Munsan and Bongdong
44	7 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	12–14 December	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adoption of the Agreements on Military Assurances for 3Cs for Joint Administrative Area in East/West Area. But it fails to be implemented               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extending passage time (07:00-22:00) and guaranteeing passage everyday                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sundays and holidays passage can be mutually agreed upon</li> </ul> </li> <li>Allowing wire/wireless communication and internet communication from 2008                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Communications Center, operations methods to be discussed at relevant working level contact</li> </ul> </li> <li>Simplifying procedures to shorten passage time by adapting sampling inspection, newly establish and expand customs inspections center</li> </ol> </li> <li>Discussion about the establishment of joint fishing area and peace zone. But it ends with no progress due to contentions on location of joint fishing areas</li> </ul>
45	36 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	25 January 2008	Panmunjom House of Peace	Discussion about railroad cargo transportation between Munsan and Bongdong

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Major Consultations/Contents
46	<b>37<sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	2 October	Panmunjom House of Peace	Discussion about implementation issues between the two militaries * North Korea persistently focuses on the South's civilian organizations' flying leaflets to the North
47	<b>38<sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	30 September 2010	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROK urges North Korea to take responsible measures for the sinking of ROK Ship <i>Cheonan</i>, to cease military threats and provocation against ROK territorial waters, to put an end to the slandering against ROK authorities</li> <li>• North Korea refuses the findings on the sinking of ROK Ship <i>Cheonan</i> by the ROK side and reiterates its assertion of dispatching an inspection group while making the issue of the leaflet flying by civilian groups and intrusion of ROK Navy vessels into territorial water claimed by the North</li> </ul>
48	<b>39<sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks</b>	8–9 February 2011	Panmunjom House of Peace	Consultation on agenda and itinerary to hold inter-Korean high level military talks



## Chronicles of Military Relations between South and North Korea (Since 1 January 2011)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
New Year's address - Stresses the need for South-North dialogue and cooperation	1 January 2011	
	3 January	President's New Year's address - Underscores peace and unification policy based on strong national security
Combined addressing of government party and organizations - Insists on the unconditional and earliest talks between the authorities	5 January	
Resumption of South-North dialogue suggested by Democratic Front for Reunification spokesperson	8 January	
	14 January	ROK-U.S. defense minister's talks, presses for Six Party talks to North Korea
Minister of the People's Armed Forces phone notice, suggests holding working-level preparatory talks for senior military dialogue in late January	20 January	
	26 January	Minister of National Defense's phone notice suggests working-level preparatory talks for senior military dialogue to be held on 11 February at Peace House of Panmunjom.
Democratic Front for Reunification suggests Parliamentary dialogue	28 January	
Minister of the People's Armed Forces phone notice, suggests holding working-level preparatory talks for senior military dialogue on 1 February	29 January	
	31 January	Minister of National Defense's phone notice suggests 11 February meeting.
Minister of People's Armed Forces phone notice suggests a 8 February meeting	1 February	
	8 February	Working-level meeting for preparing South-North senior military dialogue (until 9 February) (Meeting ends with no agreement due to differences in opinion between senior representatives.)
	11 February	Ruling and opposition parties in National Assembly receives letter from North's Asia-Pacific Peace Committee regarding meeting and negotiations between lawmakers.
National Defense Commission Inspection Corps reveals open letter of truth.	23 February	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Phone notice sent by representative of general officer-level military talks, warning about psychological warfare against the North, threatens to directly aim and destroy Panmunjom mission statement threatens to ruthlessly respond to Key Resolve/Foul Eagle Exercises.	27 February	
Rodong Shinmun editorial threatens with nuclear disaster and Seoul inferno.	1 March	President's opening remarks express position for dialogue with the North
GPS frequency jamming (until 14 March)	4 March	
Phone notice by Director of Earthquake Bureau suggesting coordination of joint studies on volcanic activities at Mt. Baekdu	17 March	
Western Frontline Ground Component Commander threatens to aim and fire if leaflets are released	23 March	
UN Human Rights Council accepts resolution on North Korean human rights	24 March	
	29 March	First meeting (Munsan) between South and North Korean civilian specialists on volcanic activities of Mt. Baekdu
Fourth round of the 12 <sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly held	7 April	
Asia-Pacific Committee cancels exclusive business rights of Hyundai's Mount Kumgang tourist program	8 April	
Hacking of South Korea's NH computer network	12 April	Second meeting (Kaesong) between South and North Korean civilian specialists on volcanic activities of Mt. Baekdu
New U.S. administrative order on North Korean sanctions made effective, entire embargo of importing North Korean products, services, technology, etc.	19 April	
	3 May	Prosecutor's office announces investigative results of the hacking into the NH computer networks (12 April) and confirms North Korean cyber attack
	9 May	President invites Chairman Kim Jong Il to the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit under the conditions of denuclearizing North Korea
Spokesperson of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces asserts the NH hacking and the ROK Ship <i>Cheonan</i> sinking are fabricated lies	10 May	
National Defense Commission Inspection Corps reveals open letter of truth (states the NH hacking is a plot of slander)	15 May	
Kim Jong Il visits China (until 26 May)	20 May	
Commentary by National Defense Commission spokesperson stating that the North will not deal with the South and will initiate a nationwide full-scale offensive, disconnect the communication cable in the East Coast, and shut down the communication liaison office in the Kumgang District.	30 May	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Claims the alleged “unofficial contact between the South and North” is distorted	1 June	
Endorses the Mount Kumgang Special International Tourism District Act	2 June	
Spokesperson statement by the General Staff Department of the Korea People’s Army threatens a real and full-scale military retaliation against defaming the “supreme dignity” by using it for marksmanship training.	3 June	
	6 June	President’s memorial address during Memorial Day ceremony exerts consistent efforts with sincere patience.
Groundbreaking ceremony at Hwang Geum Pyeong	8 June	
	15 June	Establishment of Northwest Island Defense Command
Press report by Homeland Peace and Unification Committee Secretariat states that the enactment of the North Korean Human Rights Act is considered an act of war.	20 June	
Government spokesperson statement threatens a retaliatory crusade against anti-North Korean slogans in forward defense areas. Statement by KPA Supreme Command spokesperson considers the anti-North Korean slogans an act of war and threatens military retaliation against forward defense areas	29 June	
	13 July	Coordinates property issues of Mount Kumgang Tourism Program (Mount Kumgang)
	22 July	South-North Senior representatives of Six-Party talks hold meeting on denuclearization (at Bali).
	23 July	South-North Foreign Affairs Ministers meeting (South: Kim Sung Hwan, North: Park Eui Choon)
	25 July	Suggests working-level meeting between South-North authorities on Mount Kumgang Tourist Program
U.S.-DPRK senior official meeting held (New York)	28 July	
Notifies on implementing real actions in accordance with the Law on Mount Kumgang Special District	29 July	
	3 August	ROK Red Cross proposes disaster relief to North Korea.
Public correspondence by Panmunjom Mission urges for the immediate suspension of the UFG	8 August	
Two firing by coastal artillery near NLL	10 August	
Delegation head of working-level South-North military talks asserts that artillery firing was in fact normal blasting work for mining and was intentionally distorted by the South.	11 August	
Chairman Kim Jong Il visits Russia (until 25 August).	20 August	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	23 August	Return of 14 officials from Mount Kumgang Tourism District including Hyundai-Asan employees
DPRK-Russia summit meeting	24 August	
Drifting wooden boat with nine North Korean defectors on board discovered at the near coasts of Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan	13 September	
	21 September	Second South-North Denuclearization Meeting (Beijing) Representatives from 7 religious groups visit North Korea (until 24 September).
Statement by Ministry of Post and Telecommunications spokesperson threatens that it will not tolerate reckless psychological slander schemes.	1 October	
Rodongshinmun criticizes inactions of the Fourth Anniversary of the 10-4 Statement	4 October	Nine North Korean defectors, who drifted in Japanese waters, arrive at ROK.
Korea Central News Agency (KCNA) report, "South Korean warmongers conduct firing drills at East Coast islands."	6 October	Conducts maritime firing drills near <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> and <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island)
Phone notice from North Korean delegation head of South-North military talks, intrusion through sea, and releasing of propaganda leaflets are considered an act of war.	8 October	
	13 October	ROK-U.S. Summit Meeting (Washington D.C.)
U.S.-DPRK Joint Recovery Operation Meeting (Bangkok, Thailand until 20 August)	18 October	
Second U.S.-DPRK Meeting (Geneva, until 25 October)	24 October	
	27 October	<i>Hoguk</i> Exercise (until 4 November), Army-Navy-Air Force joint exercise conducted near <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) area
	28 October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43<sup>rd</sup> SCM</li> <li>• Kaesong Manwoldae South-North Joint Excavation Investigation Group visits North Korea.</li> </ul>
	2 November	ROK-Russia Summit Meeting
	3 November	G20 Summit (Cannes, France, until 4 November)
	12 November	19 <sup>th</sup> APEC Forum (until 13 November)
Supreme Command, Seoul inferno threat to Blue House	24 November	
U.S. nuclear specialist group visits North Korea.	29 November	
	9 December	Korean Council for Reconciliation and Cooperation visits North Korea to monitor flour distribution.
Uriminzokkirri (Our People) criticizes the lighting ceremony plan at Aegibong Lighting Tower.	12 December	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
U.S.-DPRK coordinate nutritional assistance (U.S.: Robert King, Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights, North Korea: Lee Geun, North America Bureau Chief, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).	15 December	
Death of Chairman of the National Defense Commission Kim Jong Il (heart attack caused by acute myocardial infarction)	17 December	Korea NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea visits Pyongyang.
Death of Chairman Kim Jong Il announced. "Order No. 1 regarding the appointment of Kim Jong Un as General" delivered to all armed forces just before his death announcement (by Central Military Committee of the Worker's Party)	19 December	
Chosun Central TV "reveals body of Kim Jong Il, Kim Jong Un paying condolences"	20 December	Government statement "conveys condolences to the people of North Korea"
	21 December	Government allows citizens to express condolences at the non-governmental level.
Rodongshinmun editorial indicates "rule by following the teachings" (of Kim Jong Il).	22 December	
Uriminjokkirri (Our People) criticizes disapproval to pay condolences is committing a crime against humanity	23 December	
Dignified Kim Jong Un made Supreme Commander (Rodongshinmun, KCNA)	24 December	
Funeral (14:00, Geumsu Mountain Memorial Palace), live broadcasting by Chosun Central TV	28 December	
Central memorial service (11:00, held in Pyongyang Kim Il Sung Square)	29 December	
National Defense Committee statement harshly criticizes the South by saying it "will not associate with President Lee."	30 December	
Homeland Peace & Unification Committee Secretariat denounces President using real name and strongly condemns the ROK government's actions limiting paying condolences.	31 December	
New Year's joint editorial stresses the only leadership regime led by Kim Jong Un, withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea.	1 January <b>2012</b>	
KCNA covers public rally at Hamgyeong Province based on New Year's address Rodongshinmun criticizes actions taken by the ROK government on issues related to the death of Kim Jong Il.	2 January	President, New Years address
	3 January	Ministry of Unification lifts embargo on visiting North Korea.
Homeland Peace & Unification Committee Secretariat "will strengthen status as a nuclear power."	5 January	
Wooden ship that boarded three North Koreans drifted and rescued on Japan's west coast. KCNA continues to stress withdrawal of U.S. forces.	6 January	

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	9 January	President's state visit to China (Beijing until 11 January)
Three short-range ballistic missiles fired at East Sea (Japan Sankei)	11 January	
Homeland Peace & Unification Committee Secretariat, publishes "White Paper on South Korean anti-North Korean Rhetoric."	12 January	
KCNA criticizes ROK government on issues related to paying condolences to Kim Jong Il's death.	17 January	Trilateral talks between ROK-U.S.-Japan (Washington)
KCNA criticizes the releasing of propaganda leaflets during mourning period (threatens a reckless and exhaustive punishment).	20 January	Ministry of Unification, first authorization after the death of Kim Jong Il on food aid (flour) to North Korea * South-North Peace Foundation provides 180 tons of flour (KRW 100M)
	21 January	UN Committee on Sanctions against North Korea, announces "standards on luxury items."
	25 January	ROK-U.S. Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff signs Strategic Planning Directives on Common Plan against North Local Korean Provocation (Pentagon, Washington D.C.).
KCNA/Chosun Central Broadcasting criticizes firing drills at West Sea.	26 January	Northwest Island Defense Command conducts firing drills near <i>Baeknyeong/ Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island).
Rodongshinmun editorial criticizes ROK-U.S. Combined Amphibious Exercises, KR/FE.	30 January	ROK-U.S.-Japan Security Talks (until 31 January)
National Defense Committee Policy Bureau announces public inquiries	2 February	
Homeland Peace & Unification Committee/KCNA criticizes KR/FE.	4 February	President's state visit to Turkey (until 7 February)
	14 February	Korean Red Cross suggests working-level meeting for displaced family members (20 February, Kaesong or Munsan).
KPA Western Frontline District Command public notice warns reckless responding strikes on firing drills at five Islands in the West Sea	19 February	
Party Central Committee Political Bureau decides to hold Party Convention in mid-April 2012.	20 February	Firing drills conducted near <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> and <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island)
Homeland Unification Institute publishes "Memorandum on Ten Vices from the Four Years of Our Government."	21 February	
KCNA criticizes Nuclear Summit Meeting.	22 February	
Third U.S.-DPRK Senior-level Meeting (Beijing, until 24 February)	23 February	
National Defense Committee spokesperson states, "We will enter into a nationwide crusade," criticizes KR/FE.	25 February	
	27 February	KR Exercise (until 9 March)

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson announces agreements from U.S.-DPRK Senior-level Meeting. * Releases six articles of agreement, including precautionary measures on denuclearization such as suspension of UEP and nutrition assistance	29 February	
	1 March	Foal Eagle Exercise (until 30 April)
Supreme Command spokesperson statement condemns 'defaming the picture of Kim Jong Il and his son in military barracks at Incheon City.'	2 March	ROK-PRC Foreign Minister's talks
Chosun Central Broadcasting/Pyongyang Broadcasting/Chosun Central TV broadcast live coverage of public rally at Pyongyang condemning the defaming of the picture of Kim Jong Il and son (Kim Il Sung Square, Pyongyang)	4 March	
Chosun Central Broadcasting threatens the "retaliatory crusade in the name of justice" on the defaming of Kim Jong Il and son.	6 March	
U.S.-DPRK talks on food aid (Beijing, until 8 March)	7 March	
Rodongshinmun circulates stories of the death of President Lee.	11 March	
Chosun Space Technology Committee spokesperson statement announces plans to launch Gwangmyeongseong No. 3 between 12 and 16 April.	16 March	
	19 March	Emergency National Security Minister's meeting convened by President calls the plan for North Korea's launching of long-range rockets as a serious provocation.
	22 March	UN Human Rights Council passes the Resolution on North Korean Human Rights.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson states, "The launching of a working satellite is following the teachings of Kim Jong Il."	23 March	
Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee's Decision No. 87 to convene at Pyongyang the fifth session of the 12 <sup>th</sup> conference on 13 April	24 March	President Lee and UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon define North Korean missiles as provocative actions.
Kim Jong Un participates at the central memorial service of the 100 <sup>th</sup> day of mourning for the passing of Kim Jong Il (Taeyang Palace, Geumsu Mountain).	25 March	President Obama state visit, visits DMZ * ROK-U.S. summit meeting: "North Korean rockets are provocations, calls for immediate retraction"
Korean People's Party KPA Delegation selects Kim Jong Un as representative of Party Delegation Conference.	26 March	Nuclear Security Summit (Seoul, until 27 March), participation of the heads of states from the U.S., China, Japan, Russia, and 53 nations and Chiefs of four international organizations * Concludes on the Seoul Communiqué (minimize HEU, safe management of nuclear materials)
Deputy Bureau Chief of Chosun Space Technology Committee Space Development Bureau, press conference on satellite launching * Public opening of launching event to spectator group, satellite weighing 100 kg, 500 km altitude, 2-year lifespan	28 March	ROK-EU summit meeting urges North Korea to "refrain from launching North Korean long-range rockets and disband all nuclear arms and nuclear programs." * Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, states, "Overcoming food shortages stands at the first priority to North Korea instead of missiles or nuclear arms."

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	29 March	ROK-U.S. Marine Corps conducts “Ssangryong Combined Landing Exercises” (Pohang)
Kim Jong Un visits Ryeodo Island Defense Force, a forward guard post on the East Coast * Delivers binoculars and automatic rifles to Fourth Company and Third Coastal Artillery Company	4 April	
	7 April	ROK-PRC-Japan Foreign Minister Talks (Ningbo, China, 4–8 April) * Consensus reached to refer to UNSC when North launches missiles
Decision Ordinances No. 2290 and 2291 of Supreme People’s Assembly Standing Committee * Presents “Kim Il Sung Medal,” “Kim Il Sung Award” to Kim Jong Il	9 April	Government issues warning level “Concerned” on cyber crisis * Precautionary measures for general elections and against North Korean missile launching ROK JCS raises INFOCON in preparation against long-range missile launches * Phase 5 (peacetime level) → Phase 4 (elevated military vigilance)
Decorates Choi Ryong Hae and Hyun Cheol Hae to Vice Marshal	10 April	Phone call between ROK and U.S. Defense Ministers “North Korean missile launch is a serious provocation, violation of UNSC Resolution.”
Fourth Representative Conference of Korea Worker’s Party - Kim Jong Il, permanent Worker’s Party General Secretary - Kim Jong Un, assigned as First Secretary of Worker’s Party - Modified Worker’s Party Regulation, “Party of Kim Il Sung/Kim Jong Il,” “First Secretary is the President of Party, represents and leads the Party.” - Quorum of Party Central Guidance Unit by-elected, elected, appointed * Choi Ryong Hae, Member of Standing Committee of Political Bureau under Party Central Committee, appointed as Vice Chairman of Central Military Committee * Congratulatory cable to Kim Jong Un from Chinese President Hu Jintao	11 April	19 <sup>th</sup> General Election
Launching of Gwangmyeongseong No. 3, failure to enter into orbit * Pyeongbuk Cheolsan-gun, West Sea Satellite Launching Site, 07:38:55 in the morning Fifth Session Proceeding of the 12 <sup>th</sup> Supreme People’s Assembly Conference - Modified Constitution of Socialism - Enthrones Kim Jong Il as the Permanent Chairman of the National Defense Commission, Kim Jong Un as the First Chairman of the National Defense Commission	13 April	Government, emergency National Security Minister’s Meeting (09:00) Kim Sung Hwan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, announces government statement * Violation of UNSC Resolution 1874, must pay due responsibility National Assembly National Defense Committee hearings (15:00), passes “Resolution Condemning North Korea’s Launching of Long-range Missiles” Convening of UNSC (23:00, local time 10:00)
Kim Jong Un, issues Supreme Commander’s Orders No. 9 * Promotes Park Soon Hwan to Lieutenant General, Kim Yong Hwa, Sohn Gyeong Bok, Lee Jong Nam, and 70 others to Major General	14 April	



North Korea	Date	South Korea
Kim Jong Un, participates in the KPA Army, Navy, Air Force military parade celebrating the 100 <sup>th</sup> year of Kim Il Sung's birth * First public speech given by Kim Jong Un Firing of 100 gun salutes for Kim Il Sung's 100 <sup>th</sup> year of birth	15 April	
	16 April	UNSC issues Presidential statement strongly condemning North Korea's launching of long-range missiles.
DPRK-PRC Strategic Dialogue, Kim Young Il (Party's Secretary of International Affairs) Daibinguo (State Minister on Foreign Affairs) * The continued maturation of DPRK-PRC friendship is the unrelenting strategic policy of China.	22 April	
KCNA condemns military training led by ROK JCS.	2 May	Lim Sung Nam, Chief of Korea Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs, visits China (until 3 May) * China's Special Envoy Wudawei "No evidence on the possibility of a North Korean nuclear testing." National Assembly plenary session passes 'Resolution Condemning the Firing of North Korea's Long-range Missiles' UNSC places additional sanctions on three North Korean corporations: * Abrogang Development Bank, Cheongsong United, Chosun Heungjin Trading Company
	3 May	UNSC issues joint statement urging North Korea to refrain from conducting nuclear tests.
	4 May	Ministry of Unification notifies the due date (7 June) for repayment of principal and interest on food loans to North Korea. * Korea Import Export Bank forwards the notice on due date and amount of repayment to the President of Chosun Trading Bank.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs correspondence 'Will convict the UNSC joint statement,' 'Will continue to carry on the development of space exploration and nuclear energy industry'	6 May	
	7 May	ROK-U.S. Combined Air Combat Exercise 'Max Thunder' commences.
Homeland Peace & Reunification Committee spokesperson states, 'Nuclear deterrence will be strengthened at all cost.' Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly Kim Young Nam departs Pyongyang to visit Indonesia, Singapore (until 18 May).	10 May	
	12 May	ITU, "cooperates with ROK to investigate North Korea's GPS frequency jamming."
	13 May	ROK-PRC-Japan summit meeting
	21 May	Senior representatives of the Six-Party talks from the ROK-PRC-Japan hold talks (Seoul).
	23 May	President Lee meets with House Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee "North Korean human rights is more urgent than nuclear tests."

North Korea	Date	South Korea
	24 May	U.S. Department of State issues the 2011 Human Rights Report.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson statement “condemns U.S. Human Rights Report.”	29 May	
Specifies “nuclear power” in the preface of the amended Socialist Constitution	30 May	Deputy Spokesperson of the State Department Mark Toner says, “We will never recognize North Korea as a nuclear power.”
	1 June	Defense Ministers from ROK-U.S.-Japan agree to “collaborate in policy against deterring North Korea provocations” during the 11 <sup>th</sup> Asia Security Summit (Singapore).
	13 June	Maritime maneuver training commemorating the 10 <sup>th</sup> year of the Second Yeongpyeong Naval Clash (until 15 June)
	14 June	ROK-U.S. Foreign Affairs-Defense Minister Talks (2+2 meeting) (Washington D.C.) * Comprehensive strengthening of combined defensive capabilities, strong warning against North Korean provocative threats, strong retribution against GPS cyber attacks North Korea sanctions extended for one year by U.S. President Obama
	20 June	Joint burial ceremony of Korean War KIA recovered from excavation (Daejeon National Memorial Board)
	21 June	ROK-U.S.-Japan combined maritime exercises (south of Jeju, until 22 June)
	22 June	ROK-U.S. Combined Integrated Fire Training (Pocheon, Seungjin Range)
	23 June	10 <sup>th</sup> Commemoration Ceremony of the Second Yeonpyeong Naval Clash (Daejeon National Memorial Board) ROK-U.S. combined maritime maneuver training (West Sea, until 25 June) * U.S. aircraft carrier USS George Washington enters into training.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson statement condemns the usage of the North Korean flag for target training during the ROK-U.S. Integrated Fire Training	25 June	62 <sup>nd</sup> Commemoration Ceremony of the Korean War (Korean War Memorial)
	29 June	10 <sup>th</sup> Commemoration Ceremony of the Second Yeongpyeong Naval Clash * President Lee says, “All North Korean provocations are carefully plotted.”
	2 July	Six-Party talks representatives of China and Japan hold meetings (Beijing), “exchange opinions for the immediate resuming of the Six-Party talks”
Homeland Unification Pan-national Student Association North Korean spokesperson statement criticizes the arrest of Roh Soo Hee (KCNA).	12 July	ROK-U.S.-Japan Foreign Minister’s talks in ARF (Phnom Penh) urges that North Korea suspend all ballistic missiles activities “agree to establish a standing coordinating venue on security cooperation”
	13 July	ARF Chairman Statement, ‘Comply with the UNSC Resolution on North Korea’

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Korea Worker's Party Central Committee Politburo * Retires Lee Young Ho from Standing Member from Party Central Committee Politburo for personal reasons	16 July	
Decides to decorate Hyun Young Cheol as Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army	17 July	
Decides to decorate Kim Jong Un as Marshal of the Korean People's Army	18 July	
Kim Jong Un and wife, Lee Seol Joo, attend groundbreaking ceremony of Neungra Amusement Park. * Lee Seol Joo is first mentioned by North Korean media as First Lady.	25 July	
Central Convention commemorating the 59 <sup>th</sup> Year of the Armistice Agreement stresses loyalty towards Kim Jong Un and condemns ROK and U.S.	27 July	59 <sup>th</sup> Commemoration of the Korean War Armistice Agreement (Panmunjom)
	3 August	U.S. Senate passes "Reapproving Act on North Korean Human Rights" * compulsory suspension of forceful returning of North Korean defectors from China
DPRK-Japan Red Cross meeting (Beijing, until October) * Discusses the return of remains of Japanese citizens in North Korea	9 August	
DPRK-PRC Joint Guidance Board representatives (Chair: Jang Seong Taik) visits China, holds talks with President Hu Jintao and other senior executives (until 18 August).	13 August	
Kim Jong Un visits Jangjaedo Moodo Defense Force (18 Aug, KCNA) Jang Seong Taik holds talks with President Hu Jintao and Prime Minister Wen Jiabao.	17 August	U.S. President Obama signs the Reapproving Act on North Korean Human Rights (extends current legislation to 2017).
Kim Jong Un visits Gamnamoo Company under Unit 4302.	24 August	Korea NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea (KNCKK) coordinates flood damage aid with North Korea (Kaesong Industrial Complex).
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly Kim Young Nam attends Non-Alignment Movement Meeting and officially visits Iran (until 4 September).	28 August	
Live broadcasting of torchlight marching Youth Brigade celebrating Youth Day	29 August	
Notification of the 6 <sup>th</sup> Session of the 12 <sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly Conference (Pyongyang, 25 September)	5 September	Representatives of the Six-Party talks from the ROK and PRC discuss North Korean nuclear issue (Beijing): "Cooperate for the denuclearization and stabilization of the Korean Peninsula."
Southwest Frontline Command statement "will make the West Sea as the final burial for warmongers."	9 September	
North Korean shipping boats violate NLL on six occasions. (12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22 September)	21 September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navy issues warning and initiates warning fire twice</li> <li>• IAEA passes a resolution against North Korea to suspend nuclear development.</li> </ul>

North Korea	Date	South Korea
Korea National Peace Committee spokesperson statement, condemns South Korean PSI drills (KCNA).	22 September	
6 <sup>th</sup> Session of the 12 <sup>th</sup> Supreme People's Assembly Conference - Implements 12-year compulsory education - Discussions on organizational matters (selects Gwak Beom Ki as Budget Committee Chair of Supreme People's Assembly)	25 September	
	26 September	ROK leads Proliferation Security Initiative naval interdiction drills conducted with the participation of U.S.-Japan-Australia (Busan, until 27).
	7 October	Announces the amendment of missile guidelines * Range of 800 km, payload weight 500 kg
National Defense Commission spokesperson "condemns amendment of ROK-U.S. missile guidelines."	9 October	
Public notification from Western Frontline Command, warning on "military responses against spreading propaganda leaflets at North Korea."	19 October	
Politburo Extended Meeting of Korean Worker's Party appoints members of the "National Sports Guidance Committee."	4 November	

# Chronicles of North Korean Intrusions and Local Provocations to South Korea

## Intrusions and Local Provocations by Year

Classification	Total	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010	2011	2012
Total	2,953	405	1,340	409	228	231	292	10	19	19
Intrusion	1,959	386	1,011	313	167	63	16	0	1	2
Local Provocation	994	19	329	96	61	168	276	10	18	17

## Intrusions and Local Provocations (since 2011)

Date	Description
5 February 2011	<p>One North Korean fishing boat crosses NLL 1.6 mile south at 3 miles Northeast of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) due to poor visibility (100 yards) and course error (apprehended), warning issued</p> <p>* Total of 31 (20 female, 11 male), 5t/motor boat (wooden)</p> <p>* Fishing boat returned near coastal waters of <i>Yeonpyeong</i> on 13:00, 27 March, personnel returned through Panmunjom on 18:00, 27 March (27 persons)</p>
20 March	<p>One North Korean fishing boat crosses NLL 0.6 mile south at 7.8 miles Northwest of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) due to course error (poor visibility).</p> <p>* Warning issued, forced to return north</p>
27 March	<p>One North Korean coastal patrol boat crosses NLL 0.1 mile at 3 miles Northeast of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) while taking over returning North Korean shipping boat.</p> <p>* Warning issued</p>
31 March	<p>One North Korean commercial vessel crosses NLL 0.3 mile while moving to high seas at 6.8 miles Northwest of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island)</p> <p>* Warning issued</p>
6 April	<p>One North Korean coastal patrol boat crosses NLL 1.5 miles while controlling Chinese fishing boats at 5.3 mile East of <i>Baekryeongdo</i> (Island)</p> <p>* Warning issued, one Chinese shipping boat apprehended, broke away from NLL while accompanied</p>
15 April	<p>One North Korean fishing boat crosses NLL 2.5 mile at 6.7 miles Northeast of <i>Daecheongdo</i> (Island) due to poor visibility (500 yards) and course error.</p> <p>* Warning issued, forced to return north</p> <p>* Six on board, gender unidentifiable</p>
26 April	<p>One North Korean coastal patrol boat crosses NLL 0.4 mile at 7.5 miles east of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) while controlling Chinese fishing boats.</p> <p>* Warning fire twice (8x40mm rounds)</p>
12 May	<p>One North Korean fishing boat drifting 6.9 miles Northeast of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) (crosses NL 1.3 mile) caused by engine failure</p> <p>* Warning issued, returned north of NLL after repairing engine</p> <p>* 10 ton wooden ship, four males on board</p>

Date	Description
9 August	Coastal artillery of KPA 4 <sup>th</sup> Corps conducts firing drills on sea near NLL of <i>Yongmaedo</i> (Island) (return fire by ROK forces). - 9-10 Aug, a total of 36 blasts heard and assumed to be coastal artillery four times at the sea Southwest of <i>Yongmaedo</i> (Island), West Sea
11 August	One North Korean barge crosses NLL 3.5 miles at 5.8 miles northwest of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) while being 80% drowned. - Two male sailors on board, course error (visibility, drifting), apprehended (returned through Panmunjom on 18:40, 12 August). * Barge gone underwater due to sinking (22:19, 1 ton, 3 m) * Weather: peak wave 1 m, 300-yard visibility, southwester 10 kts
11 August	One North Korean barge crosses NLL 3.7 miles at 0.8 miles northwest of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) while being 60% drowned. - Two male sailors on board, course error (visibility, drifting), apprehended (returned through Panmunjom on 18:40, 12 August). * Barge gone underwater due to sinking (22:30, 1 ton, 4 m)
11 August	One North Korean fishing boat crosses NLL 2.5 miles at 1.9 miles north of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) due to fuel shortage. - Supported with 20 L of fuel, returned north * 1.5 ton 4 m, three sailors on board, warning issued, returned north of NLL on 02:38 12 August
16 August	One North Korean barge crosses NLL 7.5 miles while drifting 1 km south of <i>Daecheongdo</i> (Island) - Two male sailors, course error (visibility, drifting) (returned through Panmunjom on 15:00, 17 August). * 1 ton barge (1.5 m x 6 m) * Weather: peak wave 1.5 m, visibility 0.5 miles, southwester 15 kts
6 September	Spy with faked identity as a North Korean defector apprehended on charges over attempted murder of an executive member of a South Korean conservative group - NIS apprehends a North Korean defector in his 40s surnamed Ahn who was directed to assassinate executive members of ROK conservative groups.
13 September	Four North Korean fishing boats cross NLL 300 yards 9.5 miles west of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) - Four male sailors doing repair works on ship deck, warning issued twice * Weather: peak wave 1 m, visibility 3 miles
22 September	One North Korean commercial vessel crosses NLL 400 yards at 10.8 miles east of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) due to course error.
4 October	One North Korean guard boat crosses NLL 0.7 miles at 8 miles west of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) while identifying Chinese shipping boat.
9 October	One North Korean patrol boat crosses NLL 0.2 miles at 5.3 miles north of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island)
25 November	One North Korean barge crosses NLL 0.9 miles at 2.1 miles northeast of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) - One male sailor on board explains he drifted by tidal current, returned north after being apprehended * Barge (0.1 ton, 1.5 m, no engine)
14 February 2012	Former North Korean officer disguised as defector arrested on charges over receiving orders from KPA Defense Security Command. - Date of defection/date of country entrance: 7 Jun/5 August 2011 - Experience in North Korea: KPA second lieutenant (early discharge)
11 April	One North Korean fishing boat crosses NLL 0.3 miles at 9 miles west of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to the North
13 April	One missile is launched from launching site at Cheolsan-gun Dongchang-ri, Pyeongbuk. * Long-range missile test disguised as satellite
22 May	One North Korean patrol boat crosses NLL 0.7 miles (assumed) at 4.2 miles northwest of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued

Date	Description
23 May	One North Korean patrol boat crosses NLL 0.7 miles (assumed) at 4.5 miles northwest of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued
1 June	Female spy operative (Lee Gyeong Hae, 46 years old) disguised as defector is arrested. - Confesses she is under the North Korean National Security Agency while being interrogated by NIS * Third occurrence since Won Jeong Hwa in 2008 (38 years old) Kim Mi Hwa in 2010 (38 years old)
11 June	One North Korean commercial vessel crosses NLL 3.0 miles at 30 miles west of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) while moving to high seas (north to south). *Warning issued, forceful return to the North
14 June	One North Korean coastal patrol boat crosses NLL 1.7 miles at 7.8 miles east of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) while controlling Chinese fishing boats. * Warning issued, forceful return to North
1 July	One North Korean commercial vessel crosses NLL 0.4 miles at 37 miles west of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) while moving to high seas (north to south). * Warning issued, forceful return to North
12 September	Fourteen North Korean fishing boats cross NLL 1.2 miles at 6.5 miles north of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
14 September	Thirteen North Korean fishing boats cross NLL 0.7 miles at 6 miles north of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
15 September	Eight North Korean fishing boats cross NLL 0.7 miles at 4 miles north of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
20 September	Two North Korean fishing boats cross NLL 0.4 miles at 8.6 miles west of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
21 September	Six North Korean fishing boats cross NLL 0.7 miles at 9.2 miles west of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, warning fire twice (20mm 30 rounds), forceful return to North
22 September	One North Korean fishing boat crosses NLL 0.4 miles at 8.6 miles west of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
25 September	One North Korean fishing boats crosses NLL 0.4 miles at 8 miles west of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
15 October	One North Korean fishing boats crosses NLL 0.5 miles at 5.8 miles east of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
19 October	One North Korean fishing boat crosses NLL 0.4 miles at 9.1 miles west of <i>Yeonpyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North
25 October	One North Korean coastal patrol boat crosses NLL 0.2 miles at 5.3 miles east of <i>Baeknyeongdo</i> (Island) * Warning issued, forceful return to North

## Intrusion and Local Provocation by Year and Type

Classification		Total	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010	2011	2012
<b>Total</b>		2,953	405	1,340	409	228	231	292	10	19	19
<b>Intrusion</b>	<b>Ground</b>	530	45	380	93	7	5	0	0	0	0
	<b>River</b>	230	44	138	37	7	4	0	0	0	0
	<b>Sea</b>	1,001	292	472	172	24	41	0	0	0	0
	<b>Intrusion through oversea routes</b>	153	0	0	0	126	13	14	0	0	0
	<b>Disguised as defector</b>	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2
	<b>South Korean military defected to the North and sent as spy agent</b>	14	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>South Korean fisherman abducted to the North and sent as spy agent</b>	25	3	9	11	2	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	1,959	386	1,011	313	167	63	16	0	1	2
<b>Local Provocation</b>	<b>Crossing MDL</b>	26	0	4	3	1	8	10	0	0	0
	<b>Rifling, artillery firing</b>	92	0	8	18	35	17	12	2	0	0
	<b>Attack and kidnapping</b>	79	5	66	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
	<b>Provocations to U.S. military at Panmunjom area</b>	300	2	222	23	8	25	20	0	0	0
	<b>KPA patrol boat crossing NLL</b>	253	0	0	22	11	101	110	2	5	2
	<b>North Korean fishing boat crossing NLL</b>	149	0	0	3	0	3	115	2	12	14
	<b>Artillery firing and small-scale naval skirmishes</b>	38	1	18	2	0	11	2	3	1	0
	<b>Attack and kidnapping</b>	8	1	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	<b>Airspace intrusion</b>	18	2	1	11	2	0	2	0	0	0
	<b>Air attack</b>	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	<b>Shooting down by missile, anti-air artillery</b>	15	5	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
	<b>Skyjacking and blasting</b>	5	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Others</b>	8	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	994	19	329	96	61	168	276	10	18	17	



# Status of Dispatch of ROK Troops Overseas

As of Sep 2012

		Classification	Current no. of personnel	Area	Initial dispatch	Rotation period	
UN PKO	Unit dispatch	The <i>Dongmyeong</i> Unit, Lebanon	348	Tyre	July 2007	6 months	
		The <i>Danbi</i> Unit, Haiti	240	Leogane	February 2010		
	Individual dispatch	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)		7	Srinagar	November 1994	1 year
		UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)		2	Monrovia	October 2003	
		UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)		8	Juba	July 2011	
		UN African-Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)		2	Darfur	June 2009	
		UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)		4	Nakura	January 2007	
		UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)		2	Abidjan	July 2009	
		UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)		4	Laayoune	July 2009	
		UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)		2	Port-au-Prince	November 2009	
Sub total			619				
Multi-National Forces PO	Unit dispatch	The <i>Cheonghae</i> Unit off Somalia		306	Off Somalia	March 2009	6 months
		The <i>Ashena</i> Unit, Afghanistan		350	Charikar	July 2010	
	Individual dispatch	Combined Maritime Forces, Bahrain	Staff officers	3	Manama	January 2008	1 year
			Coordination officers	1		March 2009	
		CJTf-HOA	Coordination officers	3	Djibouti	February 2003	
			Staff officers	1			
		CSTC-A	Staff officers	4	Kabul	June 2009	6 months
		U.S. Central Command	Coordination Group	2	Florida	November 2001	1 year
	Staff officer		1				
	Sub Total			671			
Defense Cooperation	Unit dispatch	The <i>Akh</i> Unit, UAE		150	Al Ain	January 2011	6 months
	Sub Total			150			
Grand Total			1,440	15 countries			

Appendix 11

# Budget for ROK Military Units Dispatched Overseas

Unit: Billion Won

Classification	The <i>Dongmyeong</i> Unit, Lebanon	The <i>Cheonghae</i> Unit, Somalia	The <i>Danbi</i> Unit, Haiti	The <i>Ashena</i> Unit, Afghanistan	The <i>Akh</i> Unit, UAE
2007	26.1	-	-	-	-
2008	17.2	-	-	-	-
2009	21.6	15.6	-	-	-
2010	20.8	36.4	24.6	16.1	-
2011	20.0	33.7	15.8	22.7	9.3
2012	18.5	32.1	13.9	23.7	9.5
Total	124.2	117.8	54.3	62.5	18.8

\* 2007-2011 amount administered, 2012 amount organized

# JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

## The 43<sup>rd</sup> U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting

October 28, 2011, Seoul

1. The 43<sup>rd</sup> Republic of Korea-United States Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Seoul on October 28, 2011. ROK Minister of National Defense Kim, Kwan Jin and U.S. Secretary of Defense Leon E. Panetta led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. Before the SCM, the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jung, Seung Jo and the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin E. Dempsey, presided over the 35<sup>th</sup> ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) on October 27, 2011.
2. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the commitment of the ROK and U.S. Presidents to build a comprehensive strategic Alliance of bilateral, regional, and global scope, based on common values and mutual trust, as set forth in the June 2009 Joint Vision for the Alliance of the ROK and the United States, and reiterated in the ROK-U.S. Summit on 13 October, 2011. They also reaffirmed their shared view that the scope and level of Alliance cooperation should continue to broaden and deepen, including reinforcement of the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula and the expansion of the Alliance's strategic contributions for regional and global security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, based on the ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation Guidelines signed at the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM last October.
3. The Minister and the Secretary reiterated the firm view of the ROK and the United States that the North Korean nuclear situation constitutes a serious threat to world peace as well as to security on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. The Minister and the Secretary also underscored that North Korea's uranium enrichment program (UEP), revealed last November, poses a grave threat as this program allows North Korea a second path to nuclear weapons development and increases the potential for onward proliferation of fissile material and sensitive technologies to other parties. The Minister and the Secretary confirmed that North Korea's nuclear activities, including UEP, are violations of UN Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874 and contrary to North Korea's commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement. They also reaffirmed that North Korea should immediately cease all activities related to its nuclear programs. The Minister and the Secretary urged North Korea to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs, including UEP, in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible way and to renounce its pursuit of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, they called on North Korea to demonstrate its genuine will toward denuclearization through concrete actions. The Minister and the Secretary also reaffirmed that the ROK and United States would continue to cooperate closely on the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874 as well as bilateral sanctions against North Korea.
4. Under the unpredictable security environment since the sinking of the Republic of Korea ship *Cheonan* and the artillery shelling of *Yeonpyeongdo* Island, both the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the need to conduct combined exercises on the Peninsula to demonstrate Alliance readiness. They perceived the increase of asymmetric military threats, such as North Korean nuclear weapons and ballistic missile developments, as a serious threat to global peace as well as the security of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. They reaffirmed that any North Korean aggression or provocation is not to be tolerated and that the ROK and the United States will work shoulder to shoulder to demonstrate our combined resolve. Both the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed their commitment to further develop the Alliance's deterrent capability for the defense of the Korean Peninsula, led by

the ROK and supported by the United States, as outlined in the June 2009 ROK-U.S. Joint Vision for the Alliance. Against this backdrop, they agreed to establish the 'Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD),' a senior level policy consultative channel co-chaired by the ROK Deputy Minister of National Defense for Policy and the U.S. Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, as an umbrella framework that encompasses various defense dialogue mechanisms between the ROK and the United States to ensure high-level political oversight and synchronization of Alliance objectives.

5. The Minister and the Secretary also thought highly of the development of the ROK-U.S. Counter-Provocation Plan, which prepares for potential provocations by North Korea. Through this plan, both the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the need to advance the military deterrence capabilities of the Alliance in a more practical and concrete manner and also to improve response readiness in the event of a North Korean provocation. Moreover, they decided to increase the combined watch activities on the North Korea situation in order to ensure the success of the Nuclear Security Summit to be held in Seoul next March. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that continued close bilateral planning for various scenarios, as well as extensive combined training and exercises, were critical to adequately prepare for future challenges on the Peninsula. Also they have decided to advance their combined readiness capabilities in the Northwest Islands and areas near the Northern Limit Line. Both the Minister and the Secretary urged the North to accept the practical value of, and abide by, the Northern Limit Line, which has been an effective means of separating ROK and North Korean military forces and preventing military tension for 58 years. Additionally, the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed that the Armistice Agreement and the United Nations Command remain crucial instruments in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.
6. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed the two nations' mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the Alliance to defend the Republic of Korea through a robust combined defense posture, as well as to the enhancement of mutual security based on the Mutual Defense Treaty. They also reaffirmed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance remains vital to the future interests of both nations in securing peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and stressed their determination to ensure sufficient capabilities of the combined forces for the security of the Republic of Korea. Secretary of Defense Panetta reiterated the firm and unwavering U.S. commitment to the defense of the ROK using both capabilities postured on the Korean Peninsula and globally available U.S. forces and capabilities that can be deployed to augment the combined defense in the case of a crisis. He also reiterated the commitment to maintain the current U.S. troop level in Korea.
7. Secretary of Defense Panetta reaffirmed the continued U.S. commitment to provide and strengthen extended deterrence for the ROK, using the full range of capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. Moreover, the Minister and the Secretary decided to further develop the Extended Deterrence Policy Committee (EDPC), already held twice this year, which serves as a cooperation mechanism to enhance the effectiveness of extended deterrence. To this end, the Minister and the Secretary endorsed the 'EDPC Multi-year Work Plan,' and decided to develop a tailored bilateral deterrence strategy including future activities, such as the ROK-U.S. Extended Deterrence Table Top Exercise (TTX), to enhance effective deterrence options against the nuclear and WMD threats from North Korea.
8. The Minister and the Secretary pledged that the ROK and the United States would continue to enhance close Alliance cooperation to address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including through peacekeeping activities, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief. Secretary Panetta expressed appreciation for the ROK's past contribution in Iraq as well as the contribution that the ROK is making in Afghanistan through the deployment of its Provincial

Reconstruction Team since 2010 and financial support of 500 million U.S. dollars over 5 years from 2011. The Secretary also praised the ROK's contribution to Haiti disaster relief operations, anti-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden, and the UN mission in Lebanon. In addition, he expressed appreciation for the ROK government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).

9. The Minister and the Secretary affirmed the need to strengthen cooperation with respect to protection of, and access to, the space and cyberspace domains, and to promote the resilience of critical infrastructure, including the security of information and space systems. The Minister and the Secretary committed themselves to discuss new ways for the ROK and the United States to confront the challenges posed by increasing threats in cyberspace and welcomed the establishment of a bilateral strategic policy dialogue on cyber-security issues. They also acknowledged that effective bilateral cooperation on cyber-security would require a "whole-of-government" approach and coordination with the private sector.
10. The Minister and the Secretary received a report from the Commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), General Thurman, on the results of the ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting, which highlighted that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to "Fight Tonight," and that it is prepared to effectively respond to any provocation, instability, or aggression.
11. The Minister and the Secretary received a report on the results of the ROK-U.S. Security Policy Initiative (SPI) meetings over the past year. They expressed satisfaction that, through close consultations, the two countries are making significant progress on important issues, including: ensuring an effective combined defense, developing a joint counter-provocation plan, enhancing contributions to regional and global security, proceeding with the implementation of U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) relocation and camp returns, and articulating a shared future vision for the Alliance. The Minister and the Secretary pledged to continue SPI consultations in 2012, based on the significant accomplishments of the past seven years and the mutual desire to continue to enhance the ROK-U.S. Alliance.
12. The Minister and the Secretary acknowledged their comprehensive strategy to strengthen the Alliance in years to come, including achieving the transition of wartime operational control (OPCON) to the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff in 2015. The transition of OPCON should sustain and enhance the Alliance's combined defense posture and capabilities, and support both the Alliance's bilateral defense priorities and its future development. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed their intent for the transition to occur in December 2015. They also reaffirmed that the implementation of the Strategic Alliance 2015 plan is to be regularly assessed and reviewed at the annual SCM/MCM, paying particular attention to evolving North Korean threats, and is to be reflected in the transition process. In this regard, they further noted the importance of the OPCON Certification Plan in ensuring that the transition is implemented methodically to validate that the combined defense posture remains strong and seamless. The Secretary reaffirmed that the U.S. is determined to provide specific and significant bridging capabilities until the ROK obtains full self-defense capabilities, and further noted the U.S. commitment to contribute enduring capabilities for the life of the Alliance.
13. The Minister and the Secretary acknowledged the progress on USFK base relocation and camp returns. They committed to work closely together to successfully complete base relocation and camp returns, noting that the efficient and effective completion of

these cooperative joint efforts is in the best interest of both nations. The Minister and the Secretary pledged to minimize challenges and to pursue, as planned, the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP). They also concurred that the Joint Environmental Assessment Procedure (JEAP) is useful in facilitating bilateral cooperation for camp returns.

14. The Minister and the Secretary noted that the two militaries have made substantial progress in the development of military preparation plans related to a range of situations on the Korean Peninsula and that these military plans are to further ensure an effective Alliance response to potential crisis.
  
15. Secretary of Defense Panetta expressed sincere appreciation to Minister of National Defense Kim for the courtesy and hospitality extended to him and his delegation by the Government of the Republic of Korea, and for the excellent arrangements that contributed to the success of the meeting. The Minister and the Secretary affirmed that the discussions during the 43<sup>rd</sup> SCM and 35<sup>th</sup> MCM contributed substantively to strengthening the ROK-U.S. Alliance and further enhanced the development of the bilateral defense relationship into a comprehensive strategic Alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 44<sup>th</sup> SCM in Washington D.C. at a mutually convenient time in 2012.

# JOINT COMMUNIQUÉ

## The 44<sup>th</sup> U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting

October 24, 2012, Washington D.C.

1. The 44<sup>th</sup> United States – Republic of Korea (U.S.-ROK) Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Washington D.C. on October 24, 2012. U.S. Secretary of Defense Leon E. Panetta and ROK Minister of National Defense Kim, Kwan Jin led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. Before the SCM, the U.S. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Martin E. Dempsey, and the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jung, Seung Jo, presided over the 36<sup>th</sup> U.S.-ROK Military Committee Meeting (MCM) on October 23, 2012.
2. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the commitment of the U.S. and ROK Presidents to build a comprehensive strategic Alliance of bilateral, regional, and global scope based on common values and mutual trust, as set forth in the June 2009 Joint Vision for the Alliance of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea and reiterated at the U.S.-ROK Summit held on March 25, 2012 during the second Nuclear Security Summit. They also reaffirmed that the scope and level of Alliance cooperation should continue to broaden and deepen by strengthening the combined defense posture on the Korean Peninsula and enhancing cooperation for regional and global security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, as reflected in the U.S.-ROK Defense Cooperation Guidelines signed at the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM in 2010. Furthermore, as 2013 marks the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the U.S.-ROK Alliance, which was forged by the signing of the U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty in 1953, the Secretary and the Minister noted the development and progress of the Alliance over the last 60 years, and decided to initiate long-term strategic planning, including a joint study on the long-term defense vision of the Alliance.
3. The Secretary and the Minister reiterated the firm view of the United States and the Republic of Korea that North Korea's policies and provocations, including its nuclear and ballistic missile programs and proliferation activities, pose a serious threat to regional stability and global security. In this regard, the Secretary and the Minister welcomed the United Nations (UN) Security Council's clear determination to take action in the event of another North Korean missile launch or nuclear test, as underscored in the April 16, 2012 Presidential Statement of the UN Security Council. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that North Korea should fulfill its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement and abide by its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874. They also urged North Korea to cease all activities related to its nuclear programs immediately, and to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs, including its uranium enrichment program and light water reactor construction. The Secretary and the Minister also reaffirmed that the United States and the Republic of Korea would continue to cooperate closely on the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874 as well as bilateral sanctions against North Korea. The Secretary and the Minister noted the ROK's revision to the 2001 Missile Guidelines, and shared their common view that the "Revised Missile Guidelines" (RMG), which enable the ROK to enhance missiles and unmanned aerial vehicles, is a key component of a comprehensive approach to an Alliance counter-missile strategy. In this context, the Minister reaffirmed that the ROK will continue to improve deterrent and defensive capabilities against North Korean missile threats, including intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (ISR) and Korean air and missile defense capabilities, and to enhance the interoperability of the Alliance's command and control system. The United States and the ROK are committed to maintaining close consultation to develop comprehensive Alliance capabilities to counter North Korean weapons of mass destruction (WMD) threats.

4. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the need to conduct combined exercises on the Peninsula to demonstrate Alliance readiness, particularly given the security environment since the sinking of the ROK warship *Cheonan* and the artillery shelling of *Yeonpyeongdo* Island in 2010, the recent leadership change in North Korea, and the North Korean long-range missile launch in April 2012. They reaffirmed that any North Korean aggression or military provocation is not to be tolerated and that the United States and the Republic of Korea would work shoulder-to-shoulder to demonstrate our combined resolve. Both the Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed their commitment to develop further the Alliance's deterrent capability for the defense of the Korean Peninsula, led by the Republic of Korea and supported by the United States. Against this backdrop, they noted that the efforts of the Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD), which was established at the 43<sup>rd</sup> SCM, greatly contributes to ensuring harmonized progress toward Alliance objectives by coordinating and integrating various defense consultation mechanisms between the United States and the ROK, and providing high-level political oversight. Consequently, the Secretary and the Minister decided to pursue more active bilateral security consultation centered around the KIDD in the future.
5. The Secretary and the Minister noted the efforts of the two militaries to develop shared concepts and principles of a bilateral military response to North Korean provocations and develop an effective U.S.-ROK Counter-Provocation Plan based on these concepts and principles. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the need to advance the military deterrence capabilities of the Alliance in a more practical and concrete manner, and also to improve response readiness in the event of a North Korean provocation. Furthermore, they decided to increase combined surveillance activities concerning situations in North Korea in order to ensure security during the period following presidential elections and inaugurations in both countries. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the need to continue promoting combined exercises and training events and to enhance combined capabilities in order to be prepared for North Korean provocations in the vicinity of the Northwest Islands and the Northern Limit Line (NLL). Moreover, noting that the NLL has been an effective means of separating the ROK and North Korean military forces and preventing military tension for nearly 60 years, the Secretary and the Minister urged North Korea to accept the practical value of and abide by the NLL. Additionally, the Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that the Armistice Agreement and the United Nations Command remain crucial instruments in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.
6. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the two nations' mutual commitment to the fundamental mission of the Alliance to defend the Republic of Korea through a robust combined defense posture, as well as to the enhancement of mutual security based on the Mutual Defense Treaty. They also reaffirmed that the U.S.-ROK Alliance remains vital to the future interests of both nations in securing peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and stressed their determination to ensure sufficient capabilities of the combined forces for the security of the Republic of Korea. The Secretary reiterated the firm and unwavering U.S. commitment to the defense of the ROK using both capabilities postured on the Korean Peninsula and globally available U.S. forces and capabilities that can be deployed to augment the combined defense in case of crisis. The Secretary also reiterated the decision to maintain the current U.S. troop level in Korea and to enhance its combat readiness.
7. The Secretary reaffirmed the continued U.S. commitment to provide and strengthen extended deterrence for the ROK, using the full range of military capabilities, including the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. Moreover, the Secretary and the Minister decided to develop a tailored bilateral deterrence strategy through the Extended Deterrence Policy Committee, which serves as a cooperation mechanism to enhance the effectiveness of extended deterrence, particularly against North Korean nuclear and WMD threats. To this end, the Secretary and the Minister approved the joint concepts and principles of tailored deterrence, upon which the bilateral deterrence strategy is to be based.



8. The Secretary and the Minister pledged that the United States and the ROK will continue to enhance close Alliance cooperation to address wide-ranging global security challenges of mutual interest, including through peacekeeping activities, stabilization and reconstruction efforts, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief. The Secretary expressed appreciation for the ROK's contributions in Afghanistan, including the deployment of a Provincial Reconstruction Team and financial support. The Secretary also praised the ROK's contributions to Haiti disaster relief operations (2010-2012), counter-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden, the UN mission in Lebanon, and the decision of the ROK Government to dispatch peacekeeping forces to South Sudan. He also expressed appreciation for the Korean Government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). The Secretary and the Minister noted that the PSI activities hosted by the ROK Government last month – the PSI Operational Experts Group (OEG) meeting as well as EASTERN ENDEAVOR 12, which consisted of a table-top exercise and a maritime interdiction exercise – demonstrated the firm will of the international community to prevent the proliferation of WMD and promoted global cooperation in this regard.
9. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed the need to strengthen cooperation with respect to protection of, and access to, the space and cyberspace domains, and to promote the resilience of critical infrastructure, including the security of information and space systems. The Secretary and the Minister, noting the increasing need for space cooperation, welcomed the signing of the Terms of Reference (TOR) for bilateral military space cooperation, which includes the creation of a regular consultative body. Based on the TOR, they undertook to consult on issues of mutual interest such as space policy, strategy, training events, and personnel exchange. They welcomed the launch of the U.S.-ROK Cyber Policy Consultations as a “whole-of-government” approach, and also acknowledged that effective bilateral cooperation on cyber-security would require increased cooperation between defense agencies and coordination with the private sector.
10. The Secretary and the Minister received a report on the results of the U.S.-ROK Military Committee Meeting from the Commander of the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command (CFC), General James D. Thurman, which highlighted that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to “Fight Tonight,” and that it is prepared to respond effectively to any provocation, instability, or aggression.
11. The Secretary and the Minister received a report on the results of the U.S.-ROK Security Policy Initiative (SPI) meetings over the past year. They expressed satisfaction that, through close consultations, the United States and the ROK are making significant progress on important Alliance issues, including: ensuring an effective combined defense, enhancing cooperation for regional and global security, proceeding with the implementation of U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) relocation and camp returns, and articulating a shared future vision for the Alliance. The Secretary and the Minister pledged to continue SPI consultations in 2013, based on the significant accomplishments of the past eight years and the mutual desire to continue to enhance the U.S.-ROK Alliance.
12. The Secretary and the Minister acknowledged their comprehensive strategy to strengthen the Alliance in years to come, including achieving the transition of wartime operational control (OPCON) for the combined warfight to the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff in 2015. The transition of OPCON should sustain and enhance the Alliance's combined defense posture and capabilities, and support both the Alliance's bilateral defense priorities and its future development. The Secretary and the Minister also reaffirmed that the implementation of the Strategic Alliance 2015 plan is to be regularly assessed and reviewed at the annual

SCM/MCM, paying particular attention to evolving North Korean threats, and reflected in the transition process. In this regard, they further noted the importance of the OPCON Certification Plan in ensuring that the transition is implemented methodically and that the combined defense posture remains strong and seamless. The Secretary reaffirmed the continuing U.S. commitment to provide specific bridging capabilities until the ROK obtains full self-defense capabilities, and further noted the U.S. commitment to contribute enduring capabilities for the life of the Alliance. Similarly, the Minister reaffirmed that the Republic of Korea is committed to developing or acquiring the critical military capabilities necessary to assume the lead of the combined defense. Moreover, the Secretary and the Minister decided to establish a joint U.S.-ROK working group within the Strategic Alliance 2015 process to continue to refine the future command structure and maximize its military efficiency.

13. The Secretary and the Minister acknowledged the importance of U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) base relocation and camp returns, and committed to work closely together to complete these efforts successfully. The Secretary and the Minister pledged to minimize challenges and strive for completion, as planned, of the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP). The two also concurred that the Joint Environmental Assessment Procedure (JEAP) is useful in facilitating bilateral cooperation for camp returns.
14. The Secretary and the Minister noted that the two militaries have made substantial progress in the development of military preparation plans related to a range of situations on the Korean Peninsula and that these military plans are to ensure an effective Alliance response to potential crises.
15. Minister Kim expressed sincere appreciation to Secretary Panetta for the courtesy and hospitality extended to him and his delegation by the U.S. Government, and for the excellent arrangements that contributed to the success of the meeting. The Secretary and the Minister affirmed that the discussions during the 44<sup>th</sup> SCM and 36<sup>th</sup> MCM contributed substantively to strengthening the U.S.-ROK Alliance and further enhanced the development of the bilateral defense relationship into a comprehensive strategic Alliance. Both sides expect to hold the 45<sup>th</sup> SCM in Seoul, ROK at a mutually convenient time in 2013.

# Major International Arms Control Agreements and Organizations

As of November 2012

Classification	Number of member states (the year of establishment/ effectuation)	Joined by South/North Korea	Description	
UN organizations	UN General Assembly First Committee	192 (1945)	S. Korea (September 1991) / N. Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of six UN General Assembly committees for discussions concerning disarmament and international security</li> <li>• Recommends 50-60 draft resolutions per year to UN General Assembly (UN GA), mostly adopted by UN GA</li> <li>• Comprised of all UN member states</li> </ul>
	UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)	192 (1952)	S. Korea (September 1991) / N. Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carries out an in-depth review of the three major issues concerning disarmament and non-proliferation and submits a report to the upcoming UNGA</li> <li>• A body that deliberates on the directions and principles concerning major issues being discussed by the international community</li> <li>• Comprised of all UN member states</li> </ul>
	Conference on Disarmament (CD)	65 (March 1960)	S. Korea (June 1996) / N. Korea (June 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sole multi-national disarmament negotiation body in the international community</li> <li>• Majority of key disarmament-related multi-national treaties created through this body.</li> <li>• Not a direct organization under UNGA, operates by U.N. regular budget and has independent selection of agendas and decision making</li> <li>• CD submits an annual report to the UNGA</li> </ul>
Nuclear Weapons	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	190 (March 1970)	S. Korea (April 1975) / N. Korea (December 1985)	Prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote peaceful use of nuclear power
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	151 (July 1957)	S. Korea (August 1957) / N. Korea (June 1974) * withdrew in June 1994	Carries out international cooperation initiatives to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy and prevent its transfer for military purposes
	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	182 (Not effectuated yet)	S. Korea (September 1999)	Carries out international cooperation initiatives to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy and prevent its transfer for military purposes
Missiles	Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	130 (November 2002)	S. Korea (November 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A body encouraging voluntary control of ballistic missiles under the recognition that MTCR solely have limits to prevent their spread</li> <li>* Ban support for missile development plans for states which have potential to develop or acquire WMDs.</li> </ul>

Classification		Number of member states (the year of establishment/ effectuation)	Joined by South/North Korea	Description
Biological / chemical weapons	Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)	165 (March 1975)	S. Korea (June 1987) / N. Korea (March 1987)	Prohibition on the development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons, agents and toxics
	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	188 (April 1997)	S. Korea (April 1997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prohibition on the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons</li> <li>• Stipulates that all member states should destroy all chemical weapons in their possession within 10 years of joining the Convention.</li> </ul> <p>* Agreed that, if inevitable, the deadline could be extended to 5 additional years (no later than Apr 2012), however, states which could not comply with final termination date should submit target termination date, and initiate duties of termination under the verification of OPCW.</p>
	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	188 (May 1997)	S. Korea (April 1997)	An execution organization verifying and inspecting member states on their implementing CWC obligations
Conventional weapons	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	108 (December 1983)	S. Korea Protocols I & II (May 2001) Protocol V (January 2008)	<p>Official title: Convention to prohibit or restrict use of certain conventional weapons which cause excessive injury or indiscriminate results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CCW Protocol I prohibits use of any weapon, the primary effect of which is to inflict injury with fragments that escape x-ray detection</li> <li>- CCW Protocol II prohibits or restricts use of mines, booby-traps and other devices</li> <li>- CCW Protocol III prohibits or restricts use of incendiary weapons</li> <li>- CCW Protocol IV prohibits use of blinding laser weapons</li> <li>- CCW Protocol V regulates explosive remnants of war</li> </ul>
	UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)	173 (December 1991)	S. Korea (1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipulates that all member states annually submit registered data on their imports and exports records and possessions of conventional arms with available background information</li> <li>• Aims to share information and promote enhanced levels of transparency in armaments transfer, thereby contributing to confidence-building measures</li> </ul>

	Classification	Number of member states (the year of establishment/ effectuation)	Joined by South/North Korea	Description
Multilateral export control system	Zangger Committee (ZC)	36 (August 1974)	S. Korea (October 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nuclear export control regime that ensures implementation of Article 3, Paragraph 2 of the NPT, which prohibits export of nuclear material or equipment to any non-nuclear powers that have failed to comply with relevant safety measures</li> <li>• Only NPT member states allowed to join the Committee</li> </ul>
	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	46 (January 1978)	S. Korea (October 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An export control regime concerning nuclear materials, equipment, and technology</li> <li>• Non-NPT member states may join NSG</li> <li>• Control of export on all non-nuclear powers regardless of their NPT membership</li> <li>• Controls export of nuclear power-related “dual-use” equipment and technology</li> </ul>
	Australia Group (AG)	41 (June 1985)	S. Korea (October 1996)	Carries out activities that prevent the spread of chemical and biological weapons-related materials and technology to countries feared to possess biological and chemical weapons
	Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	34 (April 1987)	S. Korea (March 2001)	A voluntary international regime that prevents the proliferation of rockets that carry WMDs, unmanned aerial vehicles; the export of relevant equipment; and technology transfer
	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)	41 (April 1996)	S. Korea (April 1996)	An export control regime concerned with conventional weapons and dual-use equipment and technology
Prevention of WMD proliferation	Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)	95 (June 2003)	S. Korea (May 2009)	A global effort that aims to block illegal trade of WMDs, missiles, and related materials by rogue states and terrorist groups

# National Defense Organizations

## National Defense Organizations



## MND Headquarters



## Assignments and Functions of MND Subsidiary Institutions, Including Non-permanent Groups

Organization		Assignments and functions
Subsidiary Institutions	Seoul National Memorial Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and operation of cemetery, facilities and surrounding forest</li> <li>• Planning and executing memorial services and rituals</li> <li>• Offering tours to visitors and managing specially designated boundaries for graves</li> <li>• Planning and executing educational initiatives on fallen heroes who sacrificed for their homeland and PA activities on National Memorial Board</li> </ul>
	Defense Media Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publish Defense Daily Newspaper, Defense Journal, Defense Pictorial</li> <li>• Produce Defense TV and Defense Radio (FM)</li> <li>• Photograph and records management related to defense events</li> <li>• Selection and operation of Armed Forces PR Support Team</li> </ul>
	Defense Computing and Information Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development, operation, and maintenance of Defense Resources Management Information System</li> <li>• Procurement and operation of communications network and computer equipment for 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>
Temporary Institutions	MND USFK Base Relocation Office (MURO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and execution of USFK facility-related projects</li> <li>• Execution, management, and supervision of USFK facility-related projects</li> <li>• Support for management and operation of Special Accounts for Relocating USFK Bases</li> <li>• Other matters related to pursuit of USFK facility-related projects</li> </ul>
	Compensation Support Team for Persons Engaged in Special Military Missions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparations and support for deliberations of Special Military Mission Performers Compensation Deliberation committee and its sub-committees</li> <li>• Budget compilation and execution of compensatory payments</li> <li>• Verification and research on applicants' submitted materials for compensation payments</li> <li>• Response to lawsuit and civil grievance concerning compensation</li> </ul>

## Mission and Functions of Public Institutions

Organization		Assignments and functions
Public institutions	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study on security environment and basic defense policies and development of countermeasures</li> <li>• Study on military strategy, military build-up, weapons systems selection, and acquisition policy</li> <li>• Study on defense personnel, resources management, defense science technology management policy</li> <li>• Study on Defense informatization policy, development support and technology advice on defense informatization related programs</li> </ul>
	The War Memorial of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founding and operation of war memorials and monuments</li> <li>• Collection, preservation, management, exhibition, surveys, and research on military war relics</li> <li>• Research on war history, search for patriot stories and other academic research activities</li> <li>• PR for and education on commemorative projects and distribution of relevant publications</li> </ul>
	The MND <i>Ho Guk</i> Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Payment of undergraduate tuition fees for children of MND military and civilian personnel</li> <li>• Special consideration provided to children of service members applying for college admission</li> </ul>

## Annual Defense Budgets

Year	Defense budget (unit: billion won)	Defense budget-GDP ratio (%)	Defense budget- government expenditure ratio (%)	Rate of increase of the defense budget (%)
1981	2,697.9	5.47	33.6	20.1
1982	3,120.7	5.51	33.5	15.7
1983	3,274.1	4.91	31.4	4.9
1984	3,306.1	4.32	29.6	1.0
1985	3,689.2	4.30	29.4	11.6
1986	4,158.0	4.15	30.1	12.7
1987	4,745.4	4.02	29.6	14.1
1988	5,520.2	3.93	30.0	16.3
1989	6,014.8	3.79	27.3	9.0
1990	6,637.8	3.47	24.2	10.4
1991	7,476.4	3.23	23.8	12.6
1992	8,410.0	3.19	25.1	12.5
1993	9,215.4	3.08	24.2	9.6
1994	10,075.3	2.88	23.3	9.3
1995	11,074.3	2.70	21.4	9.9
1996	12,243.4	2.66	20.8	10.6
1997	13,786.5	2.72	20.7	12.6
1998	13,800.0	2.75	18.3	0.1
1999	13,749.0	2.50	16.4	-0.4
2000	14,477.4	2.30	16.3	5.3
2001	15,388.4	2.36	15.5	6.3
2002	16,364.0	2.27	14.9	6.3
2003	17,514.8	2.28	14.8	7.0
2004	18,941.2	2.29	15.8	8.1
2005	21,102.6	2.44	15.6	11.4
2006	22,512.9	2.48	15.3	6.7
2007	24,497.2	2.51	15.7	8.8
2008	26,649.0	2.60	14.8	8.8
2009	28,980.3	2.72	14.2	8.7
2010	29,562.7	2.52	14.7	2.0
2011	31,403.1	2.54	15.0	6.2
2012	32,957.6	2.52	14.8	5.0

\* Numbers according to GDP change of Bank of Korea national account standard year (2000→2005) (2010 Defense White Paper as of 2000, 2012 Defense White Paper as of 2005)



# Status of Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements with Other Countries

## Number of Countries ROK Signed International Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements (MOUs): 32 Nations

As of September 2012

Country	Signed in	Country	Signed in	Country	Signed in	Country	Signed in
Malaysia	June 1981	Israel	August 1995	Turkey	November 1999	Colombia	May 2008
U.S.	June 1988	Indonesia	October 1995	Venezuela	December 1999	Ecuador	January 2009
Thailand	April 1991	Canada	May 1996	Australia	August 2001	Egypt	December 2009
France	March 1992	Germany	November 1997	Vietnam	August 2001	Uzbekistan	February 2010
Spain	March 1992	Russia	November 1997	Bangladesh	January 2004	Peru	May 2010
U.K.	September 1993	Romania	November 1997	India	September 2005	Norway	September 2010
Italy	September 1993	New Zealand	November 1998	Pakistan	May 2006	UAE	September 2010
Philippines	May 1994	Netherlands	June 1999	Ukraine	August 2007	Denmark	May 2011

## Other Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements

As of September 2012

Classification	Agreements for technological cooperation (10 countries)	Agreements for quality guarantees (20 countries)	Agreements for provision of price information (4 countries)
Country	U.S., France, U.K., Israel, Russia, Turkey, India, Colombia, Norway, Sweden	U.S., U.K., France, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Czech, Denmark, Australia, Philippines, Germany, Israel, Turkey, Indonesia, New Zealand, Greece, Poland, Slovakia	U.S., U.K., Germany, Netherlands

# Changes in Compulsory Military Service Period

Year	Compulsory military service period (unit: months)			Reason for adjustment
	Army/Marine Corps	Navy	Air Force	
Pre-1952	No discharging from active service			Inability to execute 『Military Service Act』 normally due to Korean War
1953	36	36	36	Long-term service members who served after Korean War discharged
1959	33	36	36	Alleviate the burden of compulsory service
1962	30	36	36	Alleviate the burden of compulsory service
1968	36	39	39	Service period extended following attempted attack on the Blue House by North Korean armed guerrillas on 21 Jan 1968
1977	33	39	39	Amid surplus military personnel resources, shorten the service period and support industrial technology personnel
1979	33	35	35	Resolve challenge in recruiting Air Force and Navy enlisted personnel
1984	30	35	35	Alleviate the burden of compulsory service
1990	30	32	35	Resolve challenge in recruiting Navy enlisted personnel
1993	26	30	30	Resolve surplus personnel by abolishing short-term enlisted member military service
1994	26	28	30	Resolve challenge in recruiting Navy enlisted personnel
2003	24	26	28	Alleviate the burden of compulsory military service
2004	24	26	27	Resolve challenge in recruiting Air Force enlisted personnel
2008	24→18	26→20	27→21	Resolve military surplus personnel due to reduction of personnel * eventual reduction from Jan 2006 to Jul 2014
2011	24→21	26→23	27→24	Strengthen combat capabilities and resolve shortage of enlisted members * Adjustment made from current 6 months to 3 months

# Alternatives to Military Service

Alternatives		Service period	Qualifications	Selection authority	Service sectors	Workplace	Legal basis
Public service personnel	Administrative support personnel	24 months	Replacement personnel	Director, Military Manpower Administration	Support for social welfare facilities; health; patient transportation; support for education of disabled children; environmental monitoring; etc.	Government institutions; local administrative units; public organizations; social welfare facilities	Military Service Act
	Administrative business				Administrative support		
	Arts and athletics personnel	Arts	34 months	Silver medal or higher at international sports competition Gold medal in domestic competition (only to subjects where there are no international competitions) Bronze medal or higher at Olympics; Gold medal at Asian Games	Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Arts	Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism
	Athletics	Athletics					
	International cooperation personnel	30 months	Active-duty personnel Replacement personnel	Minister, Foreign Affairs and Trade	International cooperation	MOFAT	Act on International Cooperation Personnel
Skilled industry personnel	Active-duty personnel	34 months	Technician license holders	Head of military service-related designated companies	Business in manufacturing, mining, energy, construction, fisheries, ocean transportation, agriculture, and defense industry	Designated business and defense industry businesses	Military Service Act
			Bronze medal or higher at the International Vocational Training Competition	Minister of Employment and Labor			
			Those inheriting agricultural assets or fisheries	City or country mayor			
	Replacement personnel	26 months	No restriction on academic background or skills qualifications	Head of military service-related designated companies			
Specialized research personnel	Active-duty personnel	36 months	Those holding master's degree or higher (for replacement personnel, bachelor's degree or higher) working at research institute designated as military service institute and recommended by relevant authorities	Minister, Education, Science and Technology	Academic/technological research	Research institutions in natural science sector	Military Service Act
	Replacement personnel			Head of relevant central governmental institutions		Research institutions in humanities and social science sectors	
				President, ADD		Defense industry research institutions	
				Minister, Education, Science and Technology		University research institutions	
Public health doctors	36 months	Medical doctors, dentists, oriental medicine doctors	Director, MMA	Medical services in rural areas	Ministry of Health and Welfare	Act on Special Measures for Public Health Services in Rural Areas	
Medical doctors for military conscription		Medical doctors, dentists	Director, MMA	MMA's military draft physical examination	MMA	Military Service Act	
Medical doctors for international cooperation		Medical doctors, dentists, oriental medicine	Minister, Foreign Affairs and Trade	Medical services in developing countries	MOFAT	Act on International Cooperation Personnel	
Public service advocates		lawyers	Director, MMA	Korea Legal Aid Corporation	Ministry of Justice	Act on Public Service Advocates	
Public service veterinarian		Veterinarians	Director, MMA	Cattle quarantine	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Act on Public Quarantine Veterinarians	

# Combined/Joint Military Exercises and Training

## ROK US Combined Exercises

Name	Type	Purpose	Description
<b>Ulchi Freedom Guardian (UFG)</b>	Military command post and government exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exercise theater operations command and execution procedure under current or future combined defense system</li> <li>Developing ROK JCS and U.S. KORCOM's theater operations commanding and executing abilities in preparation for transition of wartime OPCON</li> <li>Gain proficiency with conducting procedure of Chungmu Plan and warfighting SOP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crisis management procedure exercise</li> <li>Wartime transition procedure exercise</li> <li>OPLAN execution procedure exercise</li> <li>Senior Leader Seminar</li> <li>Military Coordination Framework operating exercise</li> </ul>
<b>Key Resolve / Foal Eagle (KR/FE) Exercise</b>	Command post exercises / Field training exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exercise theater operations command and execution procedure under current combined defense system</li> <li>Guaranteeing deployment of U.S. augmentation forces on Korean Peninsula and maintaining ROK Armed Forces' warfighting sustainability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crisis management procedure exercise</li> <li>Wartime transition procedure exercise</li> <li>OPLAN execution procedure exercise</li> <li>Gain proficiency with Reception, Staging, Onward movement, and Integration procedure within combined operational areas</li> <li>Senior Leader Seminar</li> </ul>

## ROK Forces Joint Exercise and Training

Name	Type	Purpose	Description
<b>Taegeuk Exercise</b>	Theater-level command post exercise	Possessing theater operations execution capability of ROK JCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ROK JCS exercises crisis management, transition to war, and operations execution procedure</li> <li>Exercises joint mission essential task and relevant staff offices' supporting tasks</li> <li>Establish and improve capability of operations execution system in preparation of wartime OPCON transition</li> </ul>
<b>Hoguk Training</b>	Theater and operational command level large scale unit joint exercise	Enhancing jointness-centered operations execution capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Synchronized and integrated exercise of ground, air, and maritime forces under theater operational plan concept</li> <li>Gain proficiency with key exercise tasks requiring jointness at each operational command level</li> <li>Gain proficiency in joint operations execution capabilities</li> </ul>
<b>Hwarang Training</b>	Comprehensive rear area exercise	Enhancing operations execution capability in rear areas during wartime and peacetime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gain proficiency in link of wartime and peacetime OPLAN execution procedure</li> <li>Inspiring local residents with sense of national security</li> <li>Verify civilian, government, military and police integrated defense posture</li> </ul>

## Combined Exercises

Name	Time	Participating countries	Descriptions
<b>Combined Amphibious Operations Exercise</b>	Once a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Load/advanced unit operations, multi-dimensional amphibious assault</li> <li>• Maritime maneuvering and maritime fire support exercise</li> <li>• Ground operations (secure and defend beachhead)</li> <li>• Integrated fires operations</li> </ul>
<b>Combined Anti-submarine Exercise (ASWEX)</b>	Twice a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Track submarine, attack training, torpedo launch simulation training</li> <li>• Anti-submarine free offense and defense combat training</li> </ul>
<b>Cobra Gold Exercise</b>	Once a year	ROK, U.S., and Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combined amphibious operations, command post exercise</li> <li>• Tactical maneuvering exercise, maritime airlift</li> <li>• Stabilization operations</li> </ul>
<b>Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC)</b>	Biennially (June-August in even-numbered years)	ROK, U.S., Australia, Chile, UK, Japan, Canada, Peru etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maritime offensive defensive combat, protecting sea lines of communications</li> <li>• Maritime interdiction and air assault, naval firing exercise</li> <li>• Guided missile and torpedo launching training</li> </ul>
<b>Pacific Reach</b>	Triennially	ROK, U.S., Australia, Japan, Singapore etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submarine crew escaping and rescuing exercises</li> </ul>
<b>ROK-US ASW Exercise (GUAMEX)</b>	Biennially (on odd-number years)	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submarine battle exercises</li> <li>• Offensive mine-laying</li> </ul>
<b>Combined Anti-submarine Maritime Search Training (SHAREM)</b>	Once a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-submarine environment data collection and detection equipment capabilities measurement</li> <li>• Anti-submarine free offensive defensive combat</li> </ul>
<b>ROK-Japan Search and Rescue Exercise (SAREX)</b>	Biennially (on odd-numbered years)	ROK and Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic tactical exercises</li> <li>• Search and rescue exercise for aircraft/ships in distress</li> </ul>
<b>Peninsula Operations Readiness Exercise (PENORE)</b>	Twice a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alert air interdiction operations /Close air support operations</li> <li>• Counterfire training</li> </ul>
<b>Combined Large Force Employment (CLFE)</b>	Twice a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strike package mid-altitude infiltration training</li> <li>• Enhancement of survivability and mission execution capabilities during infiltrations</li> <li>• Gain proficiency with peacetime strike procedures, selecting virtual targets</li> </ul>
<b>Max Thunder</b>	Twice a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strike package mid-altitude infiltration and interception training</li> <li>• Gain proficiency with realistic attack procedures, selecting realistic virtual targets</li> </ul>
<b>Buddy Wing</b>	Seven times a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROKUS Air Force combat squadron mutual exchange visit training</li> <li>• Acquire new tactics, improve combined operations capabilities</li> </ul>
<b>Cooperative Cope Thunder (RED FLAG-Alaska)</b>	Biennially	ROK, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Australia, U.K., France etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-altitude infiltration and cargo airdrop exercise</li> <li>• Tactical aerial raid exercise using unpaved runway</li> <li>• Air infiltration exercise for pilots and crew members</li> </ul>
<b>Combined Anti-terrorism Exercise (Vector Knife)</b>	Once a year	ROK, U.S., and Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repel/climbing exercise, anti-terrorism commando firing</li> <li>• Inside-clearing exercises (buildings, trains, airplanes, etc.)</li> <li>• Privately-made explosives disposal, comprehensive mock exercises</li> </ul>
<b>Combined Unconventional Warfare Training (Balance Knife)</b>	Once a year	ROK and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nurture ROK-U.S. unconventional warfare operational execution capabilities</li> <li>• Develop unconventional warfare doctrine</li> </ul>

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

## Members of the 19<sup>th</sup> NA National Defense Committee

Expert Member	Senior Expert Member
Koo Byeong Hoe, Grade-2	Kwon Ki Youl, Grade-1

Committee Chair		
Name	Education and Experience	Contact Information
 Yoo, Seung Min	<b>Electoral District: Daegu Dong-gu Eul, 3<sup>rd</sup> Time National Assembly (NA) member</b> Born 1958, Seoul Nat'l Univ. (Economics), Univ. of Wisconsin (Ph.D. in Economics), KDI Senior Research Fellow, Youido Institute President, Chief of Staff to the GNP Chairperson, Member of the GNP Supreme Council	Office: Main Building 421 Tel: 784-1364 788-2721, 2407 Fax: 788-3685

Legislative Examiner
Kye Joon Ho, Grade-3 Jeong Seung Hwan, Grade-4 Kong Choon Taik, Grade-4 Kim Nam Gon, Grade-4 Kim Byeong Jin, Grade-5

Name	Education and Experience	Contact Information	Name	Education and Experience	Contact Information			
Members of the Saenuri Party (8)	 Han, Ki Ho	<b>Gangwon Cheolwon/Hwacheon/Yanggu/Inje, 2<sup>nd</sup> Time NA member</b> Born 1952, KMA 31 <sup>st</sup> Class, CG 5 <sup>th</sup> Corps, CG TRADOC, Policy Committee Deputy Chair, Gangwon Committee Chair, Korea Association of Military Studies, Secretary of the National Defense Committee (current)	Office: Members Building 337 Tel: 784-2174-5 788-2252 Fax: 788-0383	Democratic United Party (7)	 Ahn, Kyu Baik	<b>Seoul Dongdaemun-gu Gap, 2<sup>nd</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1961, Sungkyungwan Univ. (Master's course in international Trade) Expert Committee Member of the Presidential Transition Committee for President Roh, Mu Hyun, Chair of Second Policy Coordination Committee, Deputy Floor Leader, Visiting Professor at Dongkuk Univ. Graduate School of Public Administration, Secretary of the National Defense Committee (current)	Office: Members Building 428 Tel: 784-4180-1 788-2601 Fax: 788-0249	
	 Kim, Seong Chan	<b>Gyeongnam Changwon/Jinhae, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born 1954, KNA 30 <sup>th</sup> Class, Chief of Naval Operations, Gyeong-gi Univ. (M.A. in International Relations), Hannam Univ. (Doctor's course in Regional Politics), Royal Defense University, UK, Sejong Univ. Chair Professor, KAIST Professor	Office: Members Building 421 Tel: 784-2477-8 788-2103 Fax: 788-0136		 Kim, Gwang Jin	<b>Proportional Representative, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1981, Sooncheon Univ. (Horticulture, Management, History) Southeast Regional Director of Minjok History Institute, Sooncheon YMCA Financial Board of Trustees, Member of the Supreme Council, Democratic United Party	Office: Members Building 476 Tel: 784-1422-3 788-2029 Fax: 788-0118	
	 Kim, Jong Tae	<b>Gyeongbuk Sangju, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born 1949, Korea Army Academy 6 <sup>th</sup> class, Suwon Univ. (Ph.D. in Public Administration), CG Defense Security Command, Honorary Chair Professor of Korea, Transportation Univ, Research Fellow of Korea Institute of Military Affairs	Office: Members Building 361 Tel: 784-3190-1 788-2149 Fax: 788-0158		 Kim, Jae Yoon	<b>Jeju Seogwipo, 3<sup>rd</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1965, Myongji Univ. (Ph.D. in Literature), Tamra Univ. Professor, Committee Chair of National Assembly Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and International Sports Games, Deputy Chair of Policy Committee	Office: Members Building 929 Tel: 784-0712-3 788-2066 Fax: 788-0154	
	 Sohn, In Choon	<b>Proportional Representative, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born 1959, Kunkook Univ. (Doctor's course in Technology Studies), Inseong Natural CEO, Chairperson of Korea Retired Military Female, Policy Committee Member of Multicultural Promotion Institute	Office: Members Building 368 Tel: 784-8690-1 788-2437 Fax: 788-0231		 Kim, Jin Pyo	<b>Gyeong-gi Suwon Jeong, 3<sup>rd</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1947, Seoul Nat'l Univ. (Law), Senior Presidential Secretary for Policy Planning, Chief of Government Coordination Office, Deputy Prime Minister of Economic Affairs, Member of the Supreme Council, Democratic Party Floor Leader	Office: Members Building 920 Tel: 784-5364-5 788-2894 Fax: 788-0161	
	 Song, Young Geun	<b>Proportional Representative, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1947, Korea Military Academy 27 <sup>th</sup> class, Dongkuk Univ. (M.A. in Buddhist Studies), Superintendent of Korea Army Academy, Deputy Chief of Staff of ROK-US CFC and UNCMAC Senior Representative, CG Defense Security Command	Office: Members Building 313 Tel: 784-8780-1 788-2442 Fax: 788-0233		 Baek, Goon Ki	<b>Proportional Representative, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1950, KMA 29 <sup>th</sup> Class, Visiting Professor at Bucheon Univ. Army College Dean, CG Special Warfare Command, CG Third ROK Army, Special Advisor to the Presidential Candidate Moon Jae In on National Security	Office: Members Building 324 Tel: 784-8430-1 788-2398 Fax: 788-0221	
	 Yoo, Ki Joon	<b>Busan Seo-gu, 3<sup>rd</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1959, Seoul Nat'l Univ. (Law), Passed 25 <sup>th</sup> Judicial Examination, New York State lawyer, GNP Spokesperson, Chief of Legal Affairs, Member of the Supreme Council, Saenuri Party	Office: Members Building 934 Tel: 784-3874-5 788-2493 Fax: 788-0266		 Lee, Seok Hyun	<b>Gyeong-gi Anyang Dongan-gu Gap, 5<sup>th</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1950, Seoul Nat'l Univ. (Law), Chairman of DUP Convention, Chairman of National Assembly Health and Welfare Committee, Chair of National Assembly's Special Committee of Public Corporations, Studies of Public Economy Representative, Chair of National Assembly's Special Committee on the South and North Relations (current)	Office: Members Building 813 Tel: 784-1631-2 788-2951 Fax: 788-0303	
	 Yoo, Jeong Bok	<b>Gyeong-gi Kimpo, 3<sup>rd</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1957, Yonsei Univ. (Political Science), 23 <sup>rd</sup> National Public Administrator Exam, Incheon Seo-gu Chief, County Governor of Kimpo, Mayor of Kimpo, President of Army OUDP Alumni Association, Minister of Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Office: Members Building 1007 Tel: 784-5961 788-2220 Fax: 788-0278		 Jin, Seong Joon	<b>Proportional Representative, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1967, Jeonbuk Univ. (Law), DUP Deputy Floor Leader, Strategic Planning Council Chair, Visiting Professor at Jeonbuk Univ, Guidance Committee Member of Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, Spokesperson of Presidential Candidate Moon Jae In	Office: Members Building 770 Tel: 784-9671-2 788-2873 Fax: 788-0371	
	 Jeong, Hee Soo	<b>Gyeongbuk Youngcheon, 3<sup>rd</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1953, Univ. of Illinois (Ph.D. in Economics), President of Baeksang Institute of Economics, GNP 1 <sup>st</sup> Deputy Secretary General, GNP Secretary General (acting), Chairman of the National Assembly Economic Forum, Committee Chair for National Assembly Reform (current)	Office: Members Building 826 Tel: 784-2855, 788-2102 Fax: 788-0360		New-appointing Body Member	 Kim, Hyung Tae	<b>Gyeongbuk Pohang Nam-gu/Uleung-gun, 1<sup>st</sup> Time NA member</b> Born in 1952, Kookmin Univ. (Political Science), KBS New York Correspondent, KBS Bureau Chief, Adjunct Professor at Sejong Univ., Secretary General of Korea Broadcasting Reporter's Club	Office: Members Building 542 Tel: 784-5390-1 788-2174 Fax: 788-0174

## Major Activities of the National Defense Committee of the National Assembly (Sep. 2010 – Dec. 2012)

Session	Date	Major Activities
The 294 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (1 September – 9 December 2010)	4 – 22 October 2010	National Assembly Audit (MND, JCS, and 54 other organizations)
	11 November 2010	MND Current Affairs Update (Deployment Plan of UAE Military Cooperation Group, etc.)
	30 November 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislative Process for 2011 Budget</li> <li>MND Current Affairs Update (Follow-up measures of North Korea's YP-Do Artillery Shelling, etc)</li> </ul>
	3 December 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmation Hearings of Cabinet Member Candidate (Minister of National Defense Kim, Gwan Jin)</li> <li>Adoption of Confirmation Hearing result of Minister of National Defense</li> </ul>
The 295 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (10 December 2010 – 8 January 2011)	21 December 2010	MND Current Affairs Update (YP-Do Artillery Firing Exercise)
The 298 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (3–12 March 2011)	3 March 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MND Current Affairs Update</li> <li>Introduction of the Special Law on Armed Forces Activities in the Waters of Somalia, and 24 other Bills</li> </ul>
	9 March 2011	Vote on the Amendment Bill of Military Personnel Act, and 21 other Bills
The 299 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (1–22 April 2011)	12 April 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MND Current Affairs Update (Defense Reform 307 etc.)</li> <li>Introduction of the Amendment Bill of Military Service Act and 4 other Bills</li> </ul>
	22 April 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MND Current Affairs Update (Review of the Hanjin Tianjin Vessel Rescue Operation)</li> <li>Voted on the Amendment Bill of the Military Personnel Mutual Aid Association Act, and 18 other Bills</li> </ul>
The 301 <sup>st</sup> Extraordinary Session (1–30 Jun 2011)	13 Jun 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MND Current Affairs Update (Establishment of the Northwest Islands Defense Command, etc.)</li> <li>Organization of the Subcommittee of Military Medical System Improvement</li> </ul>
	22 Jun 2011	Public Hearings on the amendment of five (5) Defense Reform related Acts
	24 Jun 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voted on the Amendment Bill of the Act on the Civilian Personnel Management in the Military, and five other Bills</li> <li>Introduction of five (5) Defense Reform related Bills</li> <li>Public Hearings on the amendment of the Defense Acquisition Act</li> </ul>
The 301 <sup>st</sup> Extraordinary Session (out of session)	7 July 2011	MND Current Affairs Update (Rifle discharging accident at Marine 2 <sup>nd</sup> Division, warning shots towards a commercial Jet mistaken as an enemy jet)
The 302 <sup>nd</sup> Extraordinary Session (8–31 August 2011)	18 August 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MND Current Affairs Update</li> <li>Introduction of FY2010 Account Settlements referred to Budget Subcommittee</li> </ul>
	26 August 2011	Vote on FY2010 Budget Settlement
The 303 <sup>rd</sup> Regular Session (1 Sep – 9 December 2011)	19 September – 8 October 2011	National Assembly Audit (MND, JCS, and 55 other organization)
	25 October 2011	Confirmation Hearings on JCS Chairman Candidate (Jeong Seung Jo)
	9 November 2011	Vote on FY2012 Budget Bill

Session	Date	Major Activities
The 304 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (15 December 2011 – 13 January 2012)	20 December 2011	Emergency Update on the Death of Kim Jeong Il
	28 December 2011	Approval of the 2011 National Assembly Audit Results
The 305 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (16 January – 14 February 2011)	7 February 2012	Introduction of the Amendment Bill on the Certification of Flight Safety for Military Aircraft, and five other bills, referred to Legislative Subcommittee
	14 February 2012	Vote on the Bill for Military Health and Medical Treatment, and two other Bills
The 306 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (out of session)	13 April 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hearings on the long range missile launch by North Korea</li> <li>Resolution on Condemning North Korea's Firing of its Long Range Missile</li> </ul>
	20 April 2012	Public hearings on the Bill regarding the Relocation Military Air Bases
The 309 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (5 July – 3 August 2012)	12 July 2012	MND Current Affairs Update (ROK-Japan GSOMIA)
	24 July 2012	MND Current Affairs Update (incomplete distributing of newly issued battle dress uniform and running shoes)
The 310 <sup>th</sup> Extraordinary Session (4–31 August 2012)	24 August 2012	Introduction of FY2011 Account Settlements/ referred to Budget Subcommittee
	28 August 2012	Vote on FY2011 Budget Settlement
The 311 <sup>th</sup> Regular Session (1 September – 9 December 2012)	12 September 2012	MND Current Affairs Update (Audit results on military issued clothing, etc.)
	24 September 2012	Introduction of the Bill Regarding the Relocation of Military Air Bases And Special Support Act and 33 other Bills/referred to Legislative Subcommittee
	5-24 October 2012	National Assembly Audit (MND, JCS, and 51 other organizations)
	9 November 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vote on FY2013 Budget Bill</li> <li>Introduction of the Military Personnel Act Amendment Bill and 13 other bills/referred to Legislative Subcommittee</li> <li>Vote on the Extension of Deploying ROK Armed Forces to the Somali Waters, and 3 other bills</li> </ul>
	16 November 2012	Vote on the Military Personnel Act Amendment Bill and 24 other bills



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

## Modifications of Laws and Regulations (1 January 2011 – 30 September 2012)

Law	Presidential Decree	Departmental Ordinance	Total
26	52	36	114

### Law

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Act on the Designation and Operation of Military Executive Agencies	Partially amended No. 10647 (19 May 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extending the employment conditions of military executive agency chiefs</li> <li>Performance evaluation of military executive agencies</li> </ul>
Act on the Operation of Military Aircraft	Partially amended No. 10648 (19 May 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determining military air bases that are subject to military air traffic controller certificates</li> <li>Partially delegating and consigning the authorities of the Defense Minister</li> </ul>
Military Pension Act	Partially amended No. 10649 (19 May 2011)	Issuing annuity for wound for retired military service members who's been identified for incurable disease
Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partially amended No. 10650 (19 May 2011)	Establishes legal bases to penalize registrants subject for reserve training with unaccounted residency
Military Welfare Fund Act	Partially amended No. 10702 (24 May 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 10703 (24 May 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extending service commitment of Navy and Air Force pilots from non-military academy graduates and Naval Academy graduates</li> <li>Prohibits multiple citizenship to be commissioned as officer</li> <li>Allows female to apply as reservist</li> </ul>
Martial Law Act	Partially amended No. 10791 (9 June 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Military Secrets Protection Act	Partially amended No. 10792 (9 June 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Military Telecommunications Act	Partially amended No. 10793 (9 June 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Establishment of Military Academies Act	Partially amended No. 10794 (9 June 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
War Commemoration Service Association Act	Partially amended No. 10795 (9 June 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Special Act on Retirement Benefits to Military Service Members Who Retired Before 31 Dec 1959	Partially amended No. 10820 (14 July 2011)	Extends the request period for retirement benefits to the end of 2012

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
National Armed Forces Organization Act	Partially amended No. 10821 (14 July 2011)	Stipulates the mission of the Marine Corps, authority of Marine Corps Commandant and organizational grounds of the Marine Corps Headquarters
Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partially amended No. 10822 (14 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commandant of the Marine Corps given certain authority to administratively manage military supplies of the Marine Corps</li> <li>• Newly adds conditions on total life cycle management of military supplies</li> <li>• Provisions to consign the management of ammunition demilitarization facilities to private corporations</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Mutual Aid Association Act	Partially amended No. 10823 (14 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defense Minister evaluates the performance results of the Military Personnel Mutual Aid Association</li> <li>• Modified to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 10824 (14 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newly adds authority to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to appoint</li> <li>• Delegates authority over personnel affairs on Marine Corps matters to the Commandant of the Marine Corps</li> </ul>
Law on management and disposition of property by nation or local government in accordance with the implementation of the Agreement under Article IV of the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in the Republic of Korea	Partially amended No. 10825 (14 July 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Act on Construction Work of Military Facilities	Entirely amended No. 10926 (25 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subdivision of processes on construction work for military facilities</li> <li>• Arranges processes to gather opinions for land owners</li> <li>• Extends subjects for licensing procedures</li> <li>• Requires the minister's approval for construction work in military compounds</li> </ul>
Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military	Partially amended No. 10927 (25 July 2011)	Prohibits appointment of multiple citizenship
Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 10928 (25 July 2011)	Adjusts eligibility for child care leave to 8 years old
Special Act on Assistance to Pyeongtaek City in Pursuance to the Relocation of USFK Bases	Partially amended No. 10929 (25 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction of charges to participants of International District Project operators</li> <li>• Expiration date extended to 31 Dec 2018</li> </ul>
Act on the Appointment of Military Judge Advocates	Partially amended No. 11165 (17 January 2012)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Framework Act on Military Welfare	Partially amended No. 11225 (26 January 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision to assist costs required for establishing and operating education facilities</li> <li>• Gives priority to students from military families regarding food and billets</li> <li>• Adds conditions for not able to accompany school transfer of students from military families</li> </ul>
Framework Act on 2015 Mungyeong International Military Games	Enacted No. 11307 (17 February 2012)	Provisions for the Organization Council of the 2015 Mungyeong International Military Games and support for related programs

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Act on Military Health and Medical Treatment	Enacted No. 11389 (21 March 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires to develop plan every three years on military health and treatment</li> <li>Defines the education of military surgeons, establishment of emergency military medical systems, management of contagious disease, and requirements for medical checkup</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 11390 (21 March 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-commissioned officers under military scholarship are obliged to extend its service period from within one year to within the duration of its scholarship period</li> <li>Gradually extend the retirement age of military surgeons and dentists to 60 years old</li> <li>For personnel who completed military service, extend surgeon and dentist officer commission age to 37 years old</li> </ul>

## Presidential Decree

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Enforcement Decree on the Establishment of Armed Forces Nursing Academy Act	Partially amended No. 22658 (8 February 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Enforcement Decree on the Establishment of Army Third Academy Act	Partially amended No. 22659 (8 February 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff	Entirely amended No. 22672 (22 February 2011)	Regulation on the organization and functions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
Enforcement Decree on the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military	Partially amended No. 22686 (2 March 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables to fill in vacancies from application pool within 3 months of announcing recruitment results on new hires</li> <li>Eased age limits for open competition recruitment exams to 40 and under</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Entirely amended No. 22687 (2 March 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assigns reservists as staff members of Reserve Forces Operation Units</li> <li>Adjusted compensation standards of death</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 22751 (29 March 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applied honorary promotion to non-commissioned officers</li> <li>When a promotable member dies in the line of duty, the day before the passing is regarded as an actual promotion date</li> </ul>
General Principles on the Organization and Quota of Armed Forces	Partially amended No. 22878 (5 April 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creates procedures to modify occupational groups and classes of civilian employees</li> <li>Quota management in accordance with the implementation of long-service promotion systems for non-commissioned officers</li> <li>Creates provisions to perform organizational diagnosis</li> </ul>
Organizational Setup of Ministry of National Defense and Subordinate Establishments	Partially amended No. 22916 (4 May 2011)	Increased 12 in personnel quota (six C-5, four C-6, two C-7)
Enforcement Decree on Military Uniforms	Partially amended No. 22931 (24 May 2011)	Improved colors, textiles of field caps, uniforms, boots, and insignia

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Enforcement Decree on the Establishment of Armed Forces Nursing Academy Act	Partially amended No. 22973 (15 June 2011)	Allows the recruitment of male cadets into the Nursing Academy starting 2012
Enforcement Decree on Northwest Islands Defense Command	Partially amended No. 22974 (15 June 2011)	Stipulates the mission and establishment of Northwest Islands Defense Command
Enforcement Decree on Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 23005 (1 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows vocational college graduates as officer candidates</li> <li>• Provides stipends to reserve officer candidates</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Armed Forces Cyber Command	Partially amended No. 23006 (1 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjusts command relationship of Defense Cyber Command from KDIA to MND</li> <li>• Stipulates mission and establishment of Defense Cyber Command</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Korea Defense Intelligence Command	Partially amended No. 23007 (1 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional assignments on defense industrial security policy and geo-spatial information</li> <li>• Establishment of Defense Terrain Intelligence Group</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Korea Institute for Defense Analyses Act	Partially amended No. 23034 (19 July 2011)	Defines DAPA Commissioner as a trustee to KIDA
Regulations on Military Scholarship	Partially amended No. 23035 (19 July 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graduate students eligible for military scholarship</li> <li>• Specified standards on returning scholarship when selection is canceled</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Infantry Divisions	Partially amended No. 23055 (3 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflects the disbandment of the Second ROK Army and the establishment of the Second Operations Command</li> <li>• Adjusts request authorities of local government heads regarding disaster or emergency situations accordingly to current local government system</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Corps Headquarters	Partially amended No. 23056 (3 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjusts request authorities of local government heads regarding disaster or emergency situations accordingly to current local government system</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Army Consolidated Logistics School	Partially amended No. 23057 (3 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganizes various departments under the Army Logistics School to Educational Groups</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Army Mechanized School	Partially amended No. 23058 (3 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganizes the Faculty Department, Administrative Department, and Education Regiment into Education Brigade and Support Department</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Armed Forces Medical Command	Partially amended No. 23059 (3 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provisions to treat patients other than military service members</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Korea Arms Verification Agency	Partially amended No. 23060 (3 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganizes to assign one head official</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Designation and Operation of Military Executive Agencies	Partially amended No. 23079 (19 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specifies items that can be authorized by the agency director in lieu of approval from the Minister of National Defense or each service Chiefs of Staffs</li> <li>• Regulates the organization or designation of evaluation group for overall evaluation</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partially amended No. 23202 (10 October 2011)	Specifies the implementation ordinances delegated by law from the amended Act on the Management of Military Supplies

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Regulation on the Organization of Military Courts	Partially amended No. 23203 (10 October 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Enforcement Decree on the Act on 10·27 Buddhist Persecution Honor-Restoration	Partially amended No. 23292 (11 November 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of death of a person, who has been a victim of the 10·27 Buddhist Persecution, remaining family members can also report and apply for restoring the honor of the deceased</li> <li>• In the case of death of a Buddhist priest, who has been victimized, the head of the religious group that the victim fell under may report and apply for restoring the honor of the deceased</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Act on Operating Military Aircrafts	Partially amended No. 23294 (16 November 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delegates authorities on identifying air defense sectors to the ROK JCS Chairman</li> <li>• Delegates authorities to certify military air traffic controllers to the Chief of Staff of the Air Force</li> <li>• Delegates authorities on executing physical checkups of each service's air traffic controller to each service Chiefs of Staff</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Military Service Law	Partially amended No. 23305 (23 November 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved service periods of those dismissed from military academies</li> <li>• Eliminates curtailment of military service on inmates convicted for evading military service</li> <li>• Exclude middle school graduates or below education level from serving as 2<sup>nd</sup> conscription status</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Military Welfare Fund Act	Partially amended No. 23306 (23 November 2011)	Allows to use trusted funds from other Military Welfare Fund accounts only when it becomes unable to appropriate loans for tuition fees or long-term lease
Enforcement Decree on the Joint forces Military University	Established No. 23333 (30 November 2011)	Stipulates the establishment and mission statements of the Joint Forces Military University
Enforcement Decree on the Korea Institute for Defense Analyses Act	Partially amended No. 23420 (28 December 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Enforcement Decree Construction Work on Defense and Military Facilities Act	Entirely amended No. 23529 (25 January 2012)	Stipulates the delegated elements and implementation requirements of amending the law on defense and military facilities construction work
Enforcement Decree on Armed Forces Finance Agency	Established No. 23568 (31 January 2012)	Stipulates the establishment and mission of the Armed Forces Finance Agency
Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and its Subordinate Units	Partially amended No. 23575 (31 January 2012)	Increase of 13 personnel reflected in quota (ten C5, six C3)
Enforcement Decree on Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 23569 (31 January 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishes screening committee for service discharge at Marine Corps Headquarters</li> <li>• Service members under 10 years of service made eligible to attend education for changing occupations</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on the Act on the Agency for Defense Development	Partially amended No. 23610 (3 February 2012)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Enforcement Act on the Korea Criminal Investigation Command	Partially amended No. 23623 (22 February 2012)	States the mission regarding criminal investigation, preventative measures, and criminal information on military service members and civil service members under the Ministry of National Defense, its subordinate units, and units under direct control of the Ministry are subject to the Korea Criminal Investigation Command

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Enforcement Decree on the Army Cadet Military School	Partially amended No. 23624 (22 February 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name change to Army Cadet Military School</li> <li>Adds recruitment training on those expected to enroll as active duty officers</li> <li>Changes the job position title of Chief of Staff to Dean</li> </ul>
Decree on Military Service	Partially amended No. 23625 (22 February 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amends the written oath for recruitment and commission</li> <li>Improves the annual leave policy of service members</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree on Military Uniforms	Partially amended No. 23626 (22 February 2012)	Marine Corps Commandant given authority to make decision on, when, and which Marine Corps uniform to wear
Managerial Rule of Military Prosecution	Partially amended No. 23690 (30 March 2012)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Regulation on Military Consignment Education	Partially amended No. 23750 (23 April 2012)	Marine Corps Commandant given authorities to select and recommend consignment education for Marines
Enforcement Decree on the 2015 Mungyeong International Military Games	Partially amended No. 23779 (14 May 2012)	Statement on the range of facilities related to the games within the delegated boundaries of the law, issuance of increased quantities of sports promotion voting rights, etc.
Enforcement Decree on the Air Combat Command	Partially amended No. 23881 (27 June 2012)	Creation of the Air Northern Combat Command under the Air Force Operations Command to command and control affiliated units
Enforcement Decree on the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partially amended No. 23882 (27 June 2012)	Consolidates subordinate ordinances
Enforcement Decree on the Military Service Act	Partially amended No. 23892 (29 June 2012)	Consolidates subordinate ordinances
Enforcement Decree on the Protection of Military Units and Installations Act	Partially amended No. 23893 (29 June 2012)	Specifies access approval procedures of military units and installations protection areas inside the Civil-Military Tourism Port which is being newly constructed in Seogwipo City, Jeju Special Self Governing Province
Enforcement Decree on the Act on the Management of Civilian Personnel in the Military	Partially amended No. 23954 (17 July 2012)	Partial recreation of occupational groups and classes that were revoked for civilian personnel in the military
Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and its Subordinate Organizations	Partially amended No. 23978 (24 July 2012)	Establishment of the Force Structure and Defense Management Reform Offices as temporary organizations until 25 Jul 2015
Regulation on Military Meals	Partially amended No. 24105 (19 September 2012)	Adjusts recipients of food service expenses accordingly to the name change of military civilians to civilian personnel in the military
Enforcement Decree on the Military Secrets Protection Act	Partially amended No. 24113 (21 September 2012)	Assigns unit commanders handling military secrets to perform security check and education, and implementation of oath taking on protecting secrets for expected retirees under ones command
Enforcement Decree on the Act on Military Health and Medical Services	Partially amended No. 24114 (21 September 2012)	Definition within the boundaries of the law on the range of military health and medical service personnel, surveys for the preventative management of contagious diseases, and subject individuals for medical checkup

## Departmental Ordinance

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Regulations for Conscription Medical Checks and Others	Partially amended No. 728 (14 February 2011)	Modified criterion for physical conditions
Enforcement Regulations on the Protection of Military Units and Installations Act	Partially amended No. 729 (4 March 2011)	Clarified range of housing
Regulations on Selecting Personnel for Managing Reserved Forces	Partially amended No. 730 (8 March 2011)	Specifies standards based on causes and timing of returning examination charges for recruiting reserve force managers
Administrative Regulations on Military Prosecutors	Partially amended No. 731 (9 March 2011)	Improves current system of oath taking from the suspect when prosecutor suspends indictment
Regulations on Administrative Audit of the Ministry of National Defense	Partially amended No. 733 (1 April 2011)	Abolishment of the Regulations on Administrative Audit of the Ministry of National Defense
Regulation on Special Duty Benefits for Military Personnel	Partially amended No. 734 (1 April 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjusts Hazardous Duty Benefits</li> <li>• Additional promotion benefits for individuals assigned for final offensive control duties</li> </ul>
Enforcement Regulations on the Protection of Military Units and Installations Act	Partially amended No. 735 (6 May 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adjusts airstrip conditions of G-407 Air Support Operation Base from “D” to “E”</li> <li>• In the case of western approach, changes flight approach method from instrumental precise approach to non-instrumental approach</li> </ul>
Regulations on Contract Administrative Actions for Defense Industries	Partially amended No. 736 (9 May 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulates Contract Price Adjustment on Unit Price Contract that government official can conclude to be below the price that the Commissioner of DAPA and Minister of Planning and Finance consulted</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Regulations on Estimating Prime Costs of Defense Articles Subject to Prime Cost Estimation	Partially amended No. 737 (9 May 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defines terminology of defense articles subject to prime cost estimation</li> <li>• Requires defense firms to draft and submit audit reports on consolidated financial statements and separate financial statements</li> <li>• Requires defense firms to submit tax investigation results performed by the National Tax Service</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>
Enforcement Regulations on the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Subordinate Units	Partially amended No. 738 (12 May 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designates two division chief slots as an open civil service position</li> <li>• Reduces twenty functional civil service slots (one C9, nineteen C10), Increases twenty general civil service slots (nineteen C8, one C9)</li> </ul>
Regulation on Various Certificate Charges in Military Educational Institutions	Partially amended No. 739 (1 June 2011)	Charges are waived when requesting various certificates through electronic civil service channels
Regulation on Issuing Military Incentives	Established No. 741 (1 July 2011)	Statement on incentives issued by the military
Enforcement Regulations on the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partially amended No. 742 (7 July 2011)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Enforcement Regulation on Military Scholarship Regulation	Partially amended No. 743 (1 August 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partial modification of documents for scholarship application</li> <li>• Rewritten to clarify the understanding</li> </ul>

Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Regulations on Selecting Personnel for Managing Reserved Forces	Partially amended No. 745 (8 September 2011)	Military branch assignment complies with Table7 of each military branch
Enforcement Regulation on the Act on the Management of Military Supplies	Partially amended No. 747 (14 October 2011)	Stipulates delegated elements from the law and enforcement decrees, and the elements required for implementation
Regulations on Special Audit for Homeland Reserve Forces	Partially amended No. 748 (4 November 2011)	Excludes police officers from the auditing group, and includes duties on mobilizing forces within the auditing category
Regulations on Selecting Personnel for Managing Reserved Forces	Partially amended No. 754 (12 January 2012)	Streamlines the ranks of personnel managing reserved forces regarding retired O-6 officers as Brigade or Regimental Commanders and O-5 officers as Battalion Commanders
Regulation on Social Safety Law in accordance with Military Related Security Surveillance Disposition	Entirely amended No. 755 (19 January 2012)	In accordance with the amendment of Social Safety Law to the Security Surveillance Law, the provisions for the Regulation on Social Safety Law in accordance with Military Related Security Surveillance Disposition have been modified
Enforcement Regulations on the Construction Work on Defense and Military Facilities Act	Entirely amended No. 756 (26 January 2012)	Stipulates the elements delegated from the law and enforcement decrees and the components required for implementation
Regulations for Conscription Medical Checks and Others	Partially amended No. 757 (8 February 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extends decision authorities of physical conditions to medical doctors in charge of physical examinations for conscripts, specialized medical doctors for physical examinations, and military surgeons</li> <li>• Specifies decision standards of physical conditions</li> </ul>
Enforcement Regulations on the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Subordinate Units	Partially amended No. 758 (5 March 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creates Facility Construction Program Team</li> <li>• Increases thirteen slots in quota for civilian officials (ten C5, three C6)</li> </ul>
Regulations on Materials Confiscated by Military Prosecution	Established No. 761 (30 March 2012)	Arranges overall procedures and formats needed to process materials confiscated by military prosecution
Rules for Operation on the Military Badge Decree for Bereaved Families of Deceased Military Service Members	Partially amended No. 762 (30 March 2012)	Arranges one's "place of birth" to "actual registered residence"
Regulations on the Repatriation and Treatment of Prisoners of War of the Korean Armed Forces	Partially amended No. 763 (12 April 2012)	Arranges one's "place of birth" to "actual registered residence"
Regulations on the Selection of Military Veterinary Surgeons Candidates	Partially amended No. 764 (13 April 2012)	Assigns the Director of Military Manpower Administration to administer the selection of military veterinary surgeon candidates
Regulations on the Composition and Operation of Search and Rescue Center	Partially amended No. 765 (13 April 2012)	Modified in accordance with the establishment of the Basic Law on Disaster and Safety Management
Enforcement Regulation on Military Consignment Education	Partially amended No. 767 (26 April 2012)	Delegates authorities to the Marine Corps Commandant on the selection, recommendation, and training of Marines for consignment education
Enforcement Regulation on Military Personnel Management Act	Partially amended No. 768 (1 May 2012)	Changes in the table of grading on mental and physical disorder
Regulation on Special Duty Benefits for Military Service Members and etc.	Partially amended No. 770 (1 June 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrades benefits on hazardous duties and ship duties</li> <li>• Additional pay for noncommissioned officers assigned in forward deployed areas under company level units performing close combat missions</li> </ul>



Title	Proclamation Date	Description
Enforcement Decree on the Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces Act	Partially amended No. 771 (20 June 2012)	Consolidates low ranking ordinances
Enforcement Regulation on the Wounded Veteran Badge Decree	Partially amended No. 772 (28 June 2012)	Rewritten to clarify the understanding
Enforcement Regulation on Military Service Law	Partially amended No. 773 (29 June 2012)	Consolidates low ranking ordinances
Enforcement Regulation on the Organizational Setup of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and Subordinate Units	Partially amended No. 774 (18 July 2012)	Rearranges the duties of DAPA headquarters and subordinate units, and reallocates the quota of C9 slots accordingly to the abolishment of C10 slots
Enforcement Regulation on the Organizational Setup of the Ministry of National Defense and Subordinate Units	Partially amended No. 775 (26 July 2012)	Establishment of the Offices of Force Structure and Defense Management Reform as a terminal division until 25 Jul 2015
Regulation on Military Awards	Partially amended No. 777 (10 September 2012)	Renaming of “civilians in the military” to “civilian personnel in the military service”

**2012** **DEFENSE**  
**WHITE PAPER**

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