

# Appendix

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War Memorial of Korea

## 1945 - 1950

### Establishment of the North Korean regime and its preparations to invade the South

With Japan's unconditional surrender in World War II on August 15, 1945, Koreans looked forward to the restoration of their country's sovereignty. However, the homeland was instead divided into two at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. Even before the establishment of the regime, Kim Il Sung, the North's leader, started making preparations for war in order to gain control of the South. The Korean People's Army (KPA) of the North was mobilized with the support of the Soviet Union.

**August 15, 1945**  
The country's liberation from colonial rule

**October 14, 1945**  
Rallies to welcome Kim Il Sung in Pyongyang

**November 1945**  
Launch of the Security Squads

**February 8, 1948**  
Establishment of North's regular army

**September 9, 1948**  
Establishment of North's regime

**April 3, 1950**  
USSR leader Joseph Stalin approves the North's plan to invade the South

**June 22, 1950**  
The North's troops deployed along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel



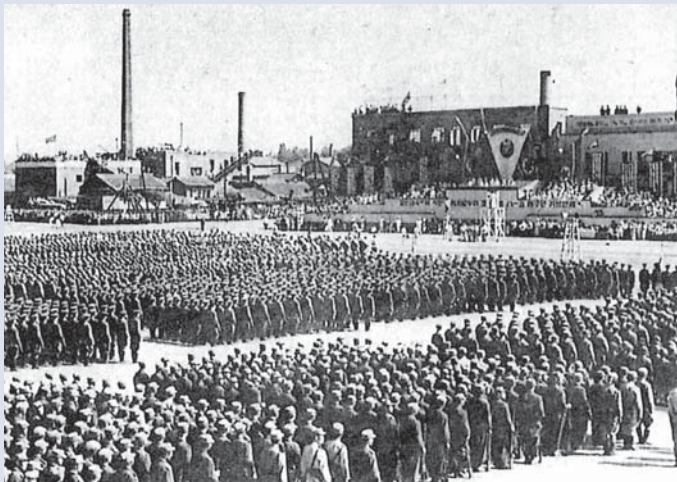
**Rallies welcoming Kim Il Sung (October 14, 1945)**  
USSR establishes a Communist regime led by Kim Il Sung, an ex-Soviet Army major, upon entering into the North.



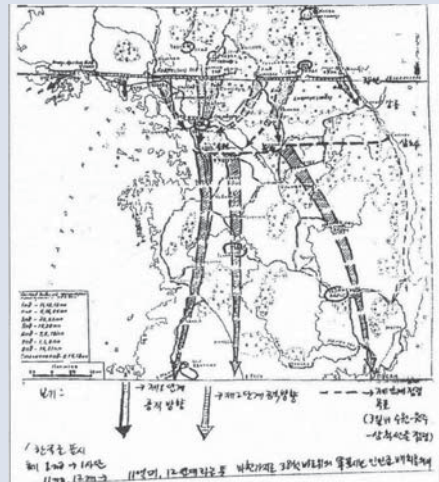
**Mass rally congratulating the founding of the North Korean regime (September 9, 1948)**  
Kim Il Sung starts making preparations to invade the South through rigorous steps, including the founding of the KPA..

#### Comparison of the military strength of the two Koreas right before the outbreak of the Korean War

The South		The North	
103,827	Troops	201,050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Army, 182,680: 10 divisions and support units</li> <li>• Navy/Marine Corps, 15,570: Waters Defense Command, Marine Corps</li> <li>• Air Force, 2,800: one air division</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Army, 94,974: eight divisions and support units</li> <li>• Navy/Marine Corps, 6,956: seven guard units and Marine Corps units</li> <li>• Air Force, 1,897: one flight wing and seven bases</li> </ul>		Tanks: 242	
Tanks: 0	Tanks and armored vehicles	Armored vehicles: 54	
Armored vehicles: 27			
1,051	Artillery guns	2,492	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-propelled artillery (SU-76): 176</li> <li>• 122mm · 76mm howitzers: 552</li> <li>• Anti-aircraft artillery (85mm · 37mm): 36</li> <li>• 120mm · 82mm · 60mm mortar launchers: 1,728</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-propelled artillery: 0</li> <li>• 105mm M3 howitzers: 91</li> <li>• 81mm, 60mm mortar launchers: 960</li> </ul>		550	
2,040	Anti-tank artillery	Anti-tank guns (45mm): 550	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-tank guns (2.36"): 1,900</li> <li>• 57mm recoilless rifles: 140</li> </ul>			
36	Naval ships	110	
Patrol craft: 36		Patrol craft: 30 / auxiliary boats: 80	
22	Aircraft	226	YAK-9, IL-10, TU-2, Reconnaissance aircraft
L-4: 8, L-5: 4, T-6: 10			



**North's troops at ceremony commemorating the 4<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the country's liberation (August 15, 1949)**  
In December 1948, the leaders of the Soviet Union, China and the North agreed to enhance the North's forces extensively at a confidential military meeting in Moscow.



**The North's invasion plan upon the South**  
Yonhap News Agency obtained this from the Russian Academy of Military Science in 1992.

# June 25-28, 1950 **The North's invasion upon the South and occupation of Seoul**

The North's forces launched a surprise attack on the South, along the entire border, at daybreak on June 25 (Sunday), 1950. Totally unprepared, the South, led by President Syngman Rhee, lost its capital Seoul in only three days. The main forces of the South's military had collapsed even before they had retreated south of the Han River, endangering the South.

**June 25, 1950**  
The North launches surprise attack on the South, along the entire border

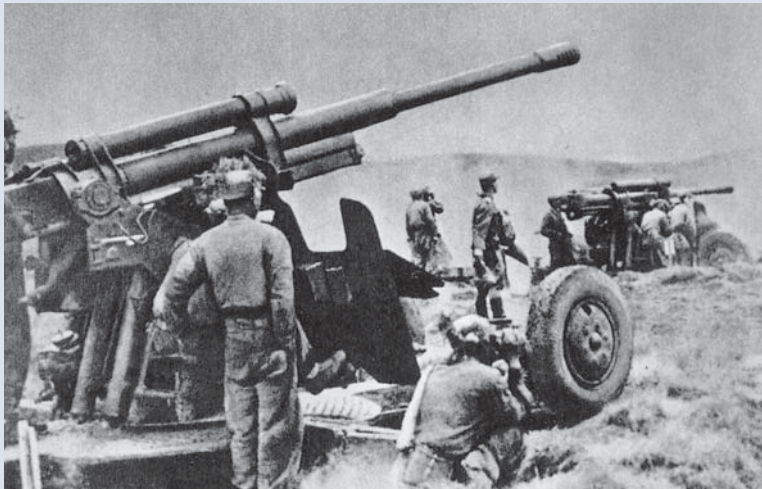
**June 25, 10:00**  
The North occupies Dongducheon and Pocheon

**June 26, 13:00**  
The North occupies Euijeongbu

**June 27, 10:00**  
The North breaks through the Chang-dong, Seoul, defense line.

**June 28, 10:00**  
The North breaks through the Miari, Seoul, defense line.

**June 28, 11:30**  
The North occupies all of Seoul.



**North's guns firing shots at the South (June 25, 1950)**  
The North's 85mm howitzers deployed along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel start firing shots at the South, signaling the outbreak of the three-year Korean War.



**A North Korean tank entering downtown Seoul (June 28, 1950)**  
The North's tanks break through the Miari, Seoul, defense line and enter downtown Seoul around 01:00 on June 28.



**The Han River Bridge destroyed (June 28, 1950)**  
The Han River Bridge blown up at 2:30 AM on June 28, 1950 as ordered by ROK Army Chief of Staff Gen. Chai Byeong-deok, upon hearing the report that the North's tanks have entered Seoul.



**A soldier on watch from the South of the Han River (June 28, 1950)**  
Following the destruction of the Han River Bridge, the South's troops that were isolated in north of the Han River, were reorganized and kept a defensive line south of the Han River until July 3, 1950.



# June 29, 1950- September 14, 1950

## UN forces' participation and delay operations in the war

Urgently held a day after the North's all-out attack on the South on June 26, 1950, the UN Security Council demanded the North to immediately cease its aggression. On June 28, the UN Security Council decided to take military sanctions against the North. Thus, the militaries of the liberal democratic countries friendly with the South, including the U.S., came to the South's aid, under the UN flag. In the beginning, they could not deter the North's troops and had to retreat down to the south of the Nakdong River near Busan.

**June 29, 1950, 11:45**  
General MacArthur's inspection of the frontline

**June 30, 05:00**  
U.S. President Harry S. Truman's approval of the dispatch of U.S. ground forces to Korea

**July 1, 14:00**  
Arrival of a U.S. Army unit from Japan led by Lt. Col. Charles Smith in Busan

**July 1-July 4,**  
Deployment of the U.S. Army 24<sup>th</sup> Division in Korea

**July 20**  
The North's occupation of Daejeon

**August 1-September 14**  
Battles at the defense line along the Nakdong River

The 16 countries that dispatched combat troops to aid South Korea, under the UN flag: the U.S., UK, Canada, Turkey, Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand, Colombia, Greece, Ethiopia, Belgium, France, South Africa, and Luxembourg

The five countries that dispatched medical corps or supplies for South Korea: Denmark, India, Norway, Sweden, and Italy

### UN Security Council meeting (June 28, 1950)

The UN Security Council decides to restore peace on the Korean Peninsula by means of military sanctions against North Korea when it did not comply with the UN's demand that it cease its acts of aggression.



### North's troops entering Daejeon, a strategically important location in the country's central area (July 20, 1950)

Members of the U.S. Army 24<sup>th</sup> Division stationed in Japan were urgently dispatched to South Korea, but they were defeated in one battle after another against the North in Osan, Cheonan, Geumgang and Daejeon.



### UN aircraft carpet bombing enemy positions (11:58 ~ 12:24, August 16, 1950)

99 UN Forces B-29 bombers dropped 960 tons of bombs over enemy positions to the northwest of Waegwan.

### Major battle positions along the Nakdong River defense line (August 1-September 14, 1950)

Between August 1, 1950, and mid-September of the same year, ROK and UN troops were engaged in a life-or-death struggle against the enemy along the Nakdong River and mountainous areas near the East Coast.



# September 15-30, 1950

## Incheon Landing Operations / Reclaiming the lost area south of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel

The UN forces landed at Incheon on September 15, succeeded in cutting off enemy logistics routes, and reclaimed Seoul on September 28. Thus, the main force of the North's troops collapsed. The South's allies reclaimed the entire area south of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel, which had been lost to the enemy.

**September 15, 1950, 06:33**  
UN advance forces land on Wolmido Island

**September 16, 18:00**  
Incheon retaken

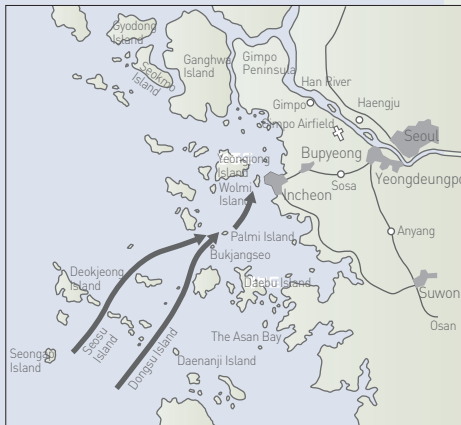
**September 18, 08:00**  
Gimpo Airfield near Seoul retaken

**September 26, 22:26**  
The landed force joined up with friendly troops advancing northward.

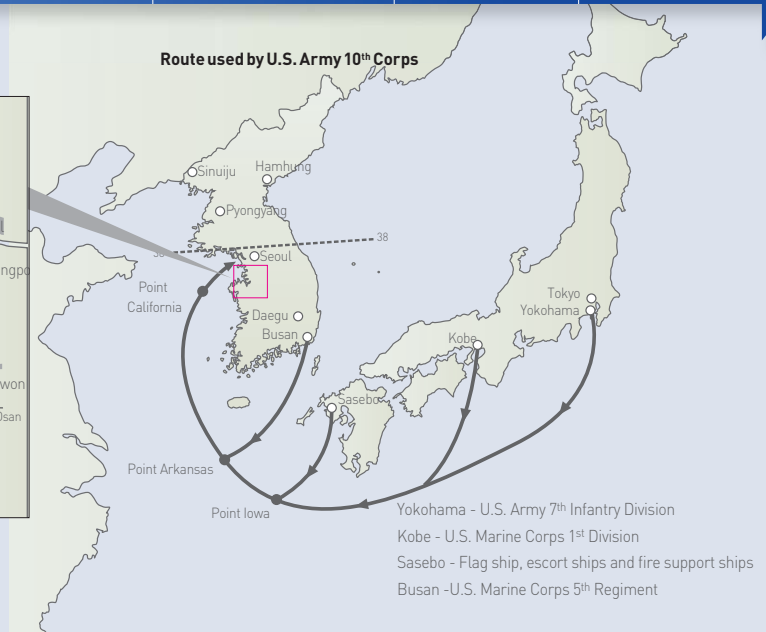
**September 28**  
Seoul retaken

**September 30**  
Restoration of 38<sup>th</sup> parallel as frontline

**The passage used by the invading UN forces (i.e., the waterway at Incheon Port)**



**Route used by U.S. Army 10<sup>th</sup> Corps**



**ROK Marine Corps landing at Incheon (September 15, 1950)**

Col. Shin Hyeon-jun led the 3,000-troop ROK Marine Corps 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (recruited on Jeju Island) to join the UN forces that had landed at Incheon.



**General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the United Nations Forces in Korea, during the Incheon Landing Operation (September 15, 1950)**

The landing UN forces were comprised of approx. 75,000 troops and 261 naval ships. The operation was joined by the ROK fleet led by Admiral Son Won-il, Chief of ROK Naval Operations, the ROK Marine Corps 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, and the ROK Army 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment.



**UN forces advancing toward the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel (September 19, 1950)**

Allies started counteroffensives in Waegwan to reclaim the land south of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel that had been lost.



**Hoisting the ROK national flag after reclaiming Seoul from the enemy (September 28, 1950)**

Members of the ROK Marine Corps' 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, hoisted the Taegeukgi, the national flag of South Korea at the Jungangcheong (Capitol Building) in Seoul, which had been occupied by the enemy for 90 days.

# October 1-24, 1950 UN forces advance northward across the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel

The ROK Army's 1<sup>st</sup> Corps broke through the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel in an area close to the East Coast on October 1, at the order of President Syng-man Rhee, dreaming of unification of the country. The UN forces advanced northward toward the Amnok (Yalu) River and the Duman (Tumen) River, in accordance with a UN Security Council resolution, after crossing the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel in a central region and an area near the West Coast on October 9.

**October 1, 1950, 08:10**  
The ROK Army's 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment marches northward past the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel ahead of the other units.

**October 9, 09:00**  
The UN forces advance past the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel.

**October 10, 10:00**  
The ROK 3<sup>rd</sup> and Capital Division retake Wonsan.

**October 20, 10:00**  
The ROK Army's 1<sup>st</sup> Division captures Pyongyang.

**October 26, 14:15**  
The ROK Army's 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment reaches a section of the Amnok (Yalu) River north of Chosan.



**A map showing the status of the UN forces' advance toward the border with China**



**Members of the ROK Army's 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment reach the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel ahead of the other units (October 1, 1950)**  
Troops of the ROK Army's 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, 3<sup>rd</sup> Division setting up a signboard commemorating their crossing of the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel in Yangyang, near the East Coast, as the first unit to reach the parallel.



**ROK BG Paik Sun-yup and U.S. MG Frank W. Milburn (October 20, 1950)**

BG Paik, Commander of the ROK 1<sup>st</sup> Division explains the status of the advance near the Daedong River to MG Milburn, Commander of the U.S. 1<sup>st</sup> Corps. MG Milburn meets with BG Paik after the South Korean general led his troops to Pyongyang ahead of the other units.



**North Koreans welcoming ROK troops (October 24, 1950)**

Local residents in Hichon, Pyonganbuk-do, North Korea, welcome troops of the ROK 6<sup>th</sup> Division advancing northward.



**President Syng-man Rhee in Pyongyang (October 29, 1950)**

North Koreans in Pyongyang cheer President Rhee at a rally celebrating ROK troops' taking the city.

**A ROK soldier filling his canteen with water from the Amnok (Yalu) River (October 26, 1950)**

On October 26, 1950, at 14:15, the 1<sup>st</sup> Company, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment, ROK 6<sup>th</sup> Division, as an advance unit reaches a section of the Amnok (Yalu) River in Yangtori, north of Chosan.



# October 25, 1950- July 9, 1951

## Intervention of Communist Chinese troops: a new phase in the war

On October 19, 1950, Communist Chinese troops stealthily crossed the Amnok (Yalu) River and carried out a surprise attack on the ROK and UN forces. They pushed the ROK and UN forces down to the 37<sup>th</sup> parallel (the Pyeongtaek-Samcheok line) in three large-scale offensives. After withstanding later offensives by the Chinese troops [4<sup>th</sup> through 6<sup>th</sup> offensives], the Allies carried out a series of counteroffensives, pushing the Chinese forces back to the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel.

**October 25-November 7, 1950**  
The Communist Chinese troops' 1<sup>st</sup> offensive

**November 25-December 22**  
The Communist Chinese troops' 2<sup>nd</sup> offensive/The UN forces' withdrawal from Pyongyang

**December 31, 1950-January 8, 1951**  
The Communist Chinese troops' 3<sup>rd</sup> offensive and occupation of Seoul

**January 15-22, 1951**  
The UN forces' 1<sup>st</sup> counteroffensive

**March 15, 1951**  
The UN forces' restoration of Seoul

**June 23, 1951**  
The Soviet Union's proposal of a ceasefire

### Communist Chinese troops crossing the China-Korea border (October 19, 1950)

Subordinate units of Communist China's 4<sup>th</sup> Field Army were deployed in the northeastern provinces of China in April 1950, i.e., right before the outbreak of the Korean War.



**Chinese General Peng Dehuai and Kim Il Sung (date unknown)**  
Kim Il Sung (center) and Peng Dehuai (to Kim's right) pose for a picture when the former paid a visit to Communist China's Command Headquarters in an underground cave.

### Refugees on destroyed railroad bridge over the Daedong River (December 1950)

North Koreans moving southward for freedom



### Second retreat from Seoul on a piercingly cold January day in 1951 (January 4, 1951)

Seoulites seeking refuge southward due to Communist Chinese troops' 3<sup>rd</sup> offensive. The location is near present-day Gwacheon.



### The ROK 1<sup>st</sup> Division crossing the Han River (March 14, 1951)

The ROK 1<sup>st</sup> Division advances toward Mapo after crossing the river to liberate Seoul for the second time during the Korean War.



### Street skirmishes in Seoul (March 15, 1951)

Troops of the ROK 1<sup>st</sup> Division engaged in street skirmishes against the enemy in present-day Mapo, Seoul.



# July 10, 1951- July 27, 1953

## Ceasefire negotiations, struggles to occupy hilltops, Armistice

The first ceasefire meeting was held in Kaesong on July 10, 1951. The Communist side delayed the negotiations in an attempt to rebuild its military power. The ROK and UN forces countered such a tactic with strong military operations. After two years of long negotiations amid fierce combats, the two sides finally signed the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

**July 10, 1951**  
Commencement of the ceasefire meeting

**October 25**  
Agreement to the installation of the truce line

**December 11**  
Commencement of negotiations for the exchange of POWs

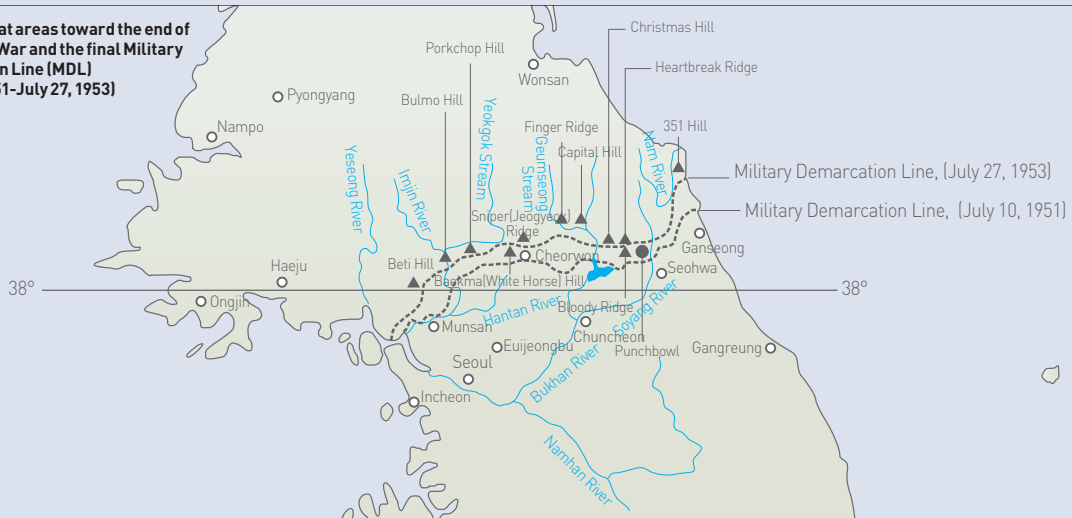
**April 2, 1953**  
Exchange of ill and injured POWs

**June 18**  
The South's release of anti-Communist POWs

**July 3-July 20,**  
Communist Chinese troops' last offensive

**July 27, 22:00**  
Effectuation of the Armistice Agreement

### Major combat areas toward the end of the Korean War and the final Military Demarcation Line (MDL) (July 10, 1951-July 27, 1953)



#### The 1<sup>st</sup> ceasefire meeting (July 10, 1951)

The two sides met for discussions about a ceasefire at the Naebongjang Hotel in Kaesong but the meeting ended with no progress.

#### Meeting to set the MDL (November 1951)

Representatives of the two sides are setting the Military Demarcation Line (MDL).



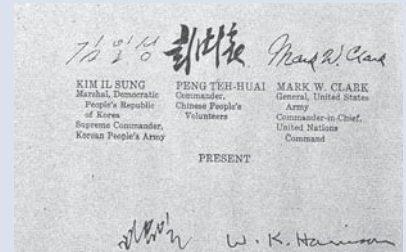
#### The South's civilian carrier team members help troops carry recoilless rifles (date unknown)

Many civilians, including bogukdae (defense militia) civilian carrier teams and nomudan (Korean Service Corps) provided conspicuous support for the troops during the Korean War.



#### U.S. troops at Old Baldy Hill (June 1952)

Soldiers of U.S. Army 45<sup>th</sup> Division are building a defense position on Old Baldy Hill northwest of Yeoncheon, Gyeonggi-do.



#### The Armistice Agreement signed by the two sides

# June 25, 1950- July 27, 1953.

## Results and evaluation of the war

Deep scars of the war still remain in the hearts of Koreans. The 37-month-long war turned the entire country into rubble. It left an indelible scar in the minds of all Koreans, including the more than 3 million lives lost, more than 10 million separated family members, and numerous war orphans.

### War casualties for the ROK and UN forces

unit: no. of persons

Classification	KIAs and those who later died as a result of wounds received in action	WIAs	MIAs and POWs	Total
ROK forces	137,899	450,742	32,838	621,479
UN forces	40,670	104,280	9,931	154,881
Total	178,569	555,022	42,769	776,360

\* War casualties for the Communist forces (estimation): 1,773,600 (Those killed in action and wounded: 1,646,000 and those missing in action and POWs: 127,600)

### Civilian casualties

unit: no. of persons

Those massacred or otherwise killed	Those wounded	Those kidnapped or missing	Total	Other victims
373,599	229,625	387,744	990,968	Refugees: 3.2 million, war widows: 300,000, war orphans: approx.100,000

\* North Korean civilian casualties (estimation): 1.5 million



#### Civilians massacred by the North's troops (date unknown)

In most of the areas occupied by the North's troops, a large number of civilians were massacred.



#### A medical officer helps a disabled soldier with a wooden artificial leg

The war left a total of 550,000 wounded soldiers in the South.



#### Ruined area near Jungangcheong (Capitol Building) in Seoul (September 1950)



#### War orphans on Jeju Island (December 20, 1950)

The war left approx. 100,000 war orphans.

## Historic Evaluation of the Korean War

- It was a war started by Kim Il Sung, with the support of Joseph Stalin from the Soviet Union and Mao Zedong from China, amidst the confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union that had come about following the end of WWII. It was an international war but close to internal strife in nature.
- It was a tragic internecine war. The ROK halted the spread of Communism with the support of the UN member countries. It was a war that defended the free world and brought victory for liberal democracy.

# North Korea's Infiltrations and Provocations against South Korea and Naval Campaigns at the Northern Limit Line (NLL)

## Infiltrations and Provocations against South Korea

### General Status (1954-November 2010)

Classification	Number of cases	Description
Infiltrations	Approx. 1,640	720 cases by land, 920 cases by sea
Local provocations	Over 1,020	-470 cases by land (90 cases of shootings and artillery fires, 70 cases of raids and abductions, etc.) -510 cases by sea (490 cases of naval ships/fishing boats crossing the border, 20 naval engagements) -40 cases by air (20 cases of infiltrations into South Korean airspace / 10 cases of missile-launching, etc.)

### Major Cases of Infiltrations and Provocations against South Korea

February 16, 1958	KNA commercial airliner on domestic flight from Busan to Seoul with 34 passengers aboard is hijacked by North Korean agent (only 26 sent back to South on March 6, same year).
January 14, 1964	ROK F-86D fighter on training mission crosses into the North's airspace due to radio malfunction and was shot down (North returned pilot's body on January 17, 1964).
January 19, 1967	NK's coastal artillery deployed along East Coast fires on and sinks ROKS Dangpo (PCE-56) while it guarded fishing vessels (39 crew members killed and 12 severely wounded).
January 21, 1968	31 commandos from North's 124 <sup>th</sup> Unit mounts assault near Cheongwadae (residence of South's president) (29 guerrillas killed, one caught alive, and one escaped).
January 23, 1968	USS Pueblo, a U.S. Naval intelligence ship, captured by North in international waters (all crew members, except for one who was killed, returned home on December 23, 1968).
October 30 ~ November 3, 1968	120 armed members from NK's Special Forces infiltrate Ulsan and Samcheok (killed 107, caught 4, surrendered 3, and escaped 6).
April 15, 1969	US EC-121 reconnaissance plane is shot down while carrying out a reconnaissance mission above international waters southeast of Cheongjin (all 31 crew members killed).
June 22, 1970	Accidental detonation of explosive planted on roof of entrance to National Cemetery in Seoul (one North Korean agent killed instantly, two fled).
August 15, 1974	Mun Se-kwang, a pro-Pyongyang resident from Japan, attempts to assassinate President Park Chung-hee in Seoul's National Theater during ceremony commemorating the country's liberation. (first lady Yuk Yeong-su killed).
November 15, 1974	First NK's infiltration tunnel under DMZ is found in Gorangpo, Yeoncheon-gun, Gyeonggi-do.
March 24, 1975	Second NK's infiltration tunnel under DMZ is found in Cheolwon-gun, Gyeonggi-do.

August 18, 1976	Axe murder incident at Panmunjom (two U.S. officers are hacked to death and four U.S. enlisted men and four KATUSA soldiers injured). * The North suggests that the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) should be enforced throughout the Joint Security Area (JSA), on August 25, effective September 16, 1976.
July 14, 1977	U.S. CH-47 strays into North's airspace near east coast and is shot down (three U.S. servicemen killed and one survivor returned).
October 17, 1978	Third NK's infiltration tunnel under DMZ is found near Panmunjom.
December 3, 1983	NK's Spy ship was caught and sunk while trying to infiltrate Dadaepo Beach, Busan (two crew members captured).
September 14, 1986	Arrival area (1 <sup>st</sup> floor) of Gimpo Airport partially destroyed by explosives.
January 15, 1987	Fishing vessel No.27 Dongjin-ho, with 12 fishermen aboard, is hijacked forcefully to NK's while fishing in international waters off Baengnyeong Island.
November 29, 1987	Korean Air flight (KAL 858) is blown up in midair by NK (All 115 aboard, including crew, killed).
January 28, 1989	Fishing vessels No. 37 Taeyang-ho (with 12 fishermen aboard) and No.38 Taeyang-ho (with 10 fishermen aboard) taken forcefully to North while fishing in international waters off the northwest of Baengnyeong Island in West Sea.
March 3, 1990	Fourth NK's infiltration tunnel under DMZ found in Yanggu-gun, Gangwon-do.
September 2, 1995	Two agents belonging to North's Worker's Party infiltrate beach at Onpyeong-ri, Jeju Island.
April 5, 1996	NK soldiers (estimated between one or two companies) demonstrate their military power in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom.
September 16, 1996	Sango-class submarine from the NK's Reconnaissance Bureau captured while infiltrating beach in Daepodong, Gangneung (One caught, 13 shot and killed, 11 committed suicide, and one submarine captured).
August 2, 1997	Two agents assigned to North's Workers' Party infiltrated beach in Galgot-ri, Geoje Island.
October 17, 1997	Two South Korean residents in Daeseongdong Village close to border taken forcefully to North while working in field (returned to South on October 20 after the matter raised at secretary's meeting at Panmunjom).
June 21, 1998	Yugo-class submarine from North's Workers' Party captured while infiltrating beach in Susan-ri, Yangyang-gun, Gangwon-do (all nine aboard committed suicide, one submarine captured).
November 20, 1998	A small speed boat assigned to the Workers' Party attempts to infiltrate beach in Seonsu-ri, Ganghwa Island but fled when spotted.
December 17, 1998	NK's submersible boat sunk while trying to infiltrate beach on Dolsan Island, Yeosu (bodies of its six crew members recovered, one submersible boat captured and salvaged).
June 15, 1999	1 <sup>st</sup> Yeonpyeong Naval Campaign breaks out after NK's patrol boat crosses the south of NLL and starts to shoot first to ROK navy ship.
June 29, 2002	2 <sup>nd</sup> Yeonpyeong Naval Campaign breaks out after NK's patrol boat crossed the south of NLL and carries out a surprise attack to ROK's navy ships.
November 10, 2009	Daechong Naval Campaign breaks out after NK's patrol boat crosses NLL and launched surprise attack on ROK's navy ships.
March 26, 2010	ROK Ship Cheonan, from the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Fleet, sunk by North-instigated torpedo attack 2.5km south of Baengnyeong Island (46 crew members killed).
November 23, 2010	Coastal artillery guns and multiple rocket launchers (MRLs) of the North's 4 <sup>th</sup> Corps fire shells at Yeonpyeong Island (two soldiers and two civilians killed, sixteen soldiers and many civilians wounded).

# Naval Campaigns in the Northern Limit Line (NLL) Waters



## First Yeonpyeong Naval Campaign

### Outline

On June 15, 1999, patrol boats from the North carried out a surprise attack on ROK navy ships at an area 8NM (or 15km) southwest of Yeonpyeong Island and 4.3NM (8km) south of the NLL. The South's speed boats shot back. Between June 7 and June 15, many NK's patrol boats and fishing vessels crossed the NLL to the southwest of Yeonpyeong Island. The ROK navy ships tried to make them return to their area without using force. When the NK's patrol boats shot first at 09:28 on June 15, the ROK naval vessels returned fire immediately and drove them away.

- Participants of the engagement: ROK - eight patrol killer medium (PKMs), two patrol combat corvettes (PCCs) / North Korea – four patrol boats and three torpedo boats.

### Development of the operation

- Between June 7 and 10, three to seven NK's patrol boats crossed the NLL into the ROK's waters by 1.6 to 4.9 NM (or 3 to 9km) at an area 5.5 NM (10km) southwest of Yeonpyeong Island, under the pretext of protecting their fishing vessels. The ROK's PKMs were dispatched and conducted operations to withdraw to their side in compliance with Rules of Engagement and relevant international laws. The North's navy ships did not comply with the request and continued hostile actions, including damaging the ROK's navy ships by conducting a ramming operation.

- On June 11, the ROK's PKM countered the North's provocative acts by ramming the stern of the North's patrol boats. The North's patrol boats continued to cross the NLL and physically ram the ROK's PKM. The ROK's PKM which features swift maneuverability, countered the North's boats by means of tactical evasive and siege maneuvers.
- At 08:55 on June 15, NK's seven patrol boats crossed the NLL and started conducting a provocative ramming operation against the ROK navy ships again, and the ROK's PKM responded by carrying out a ramming operation, crashing into the stern of one of the North's patrol boats.
- At 09:28, the NK's patrol boats initiated live fire, and the ROK's PKM returned fire in self-defense. The naval campaign lasted for 14 minutes until 09:42.
- At 09:42, the ROK navy ships stopped firing to allow the NK to rescue its crew members and tow away its damaged vessel out of humanitarian consideration. In addition, the ROK ordered its patrol craft to move southward to ensure the safety of its vessels and prevent a possible escalation.

### Consequences

- One NK's torpedo boat was sunk. Four patrol boats and one torpedo boat were damaged. There were many casualties. Being severely damaged, the NK's ships returned to their area.
- The ROK's five PKMs got slight damage and nine sailors were slightly wounded.

### Lessons learned

- The incident demonstrated that there has been no change in the North's hostile nature and its long-held basic policy toward South Korea, a forceful unification, even in a situation where private-sector inter-Korean exchanges are growing and the ROK Government is implementing a policy of providing economic aid to the North. The incident, consequently, offered a chance for South Koreans to raise their sense of national security.
- The ROK Navy resolutely countered the North's surprise attacks, in accordance with Rules of Engagement, and dominated the enemy. It displayed its qualitative superiority and came to have a sense of confidence in its ability to defend against NK's attacks.



An ROK navy PKM rams the stern of a patrol boat from the North to make it return to the North's waters after it intruded south of the NLL.

## Second Yeonpyeong Naval Campaign

### Outline

On June 29, 2002, patrol boats from the North committed its preemptive firing at an area 3NM (5.6km) south of the NLL and 15 NM (or 28km) to the southwest of Yeonpyeong Island. The ROK's PKMs returned fire. At 09:54, on June 29, the North's two patrol boats crossed the NLL in an area to the west of Yeonpyeong Island, and the South's PKM Division took actions to return the North to their area. At 10: 25, the North's patrol boats carried out preemptive surprise firing toward the ROK Navy ships. Even under the North's preemptive surprise attack, the South immediately counter-fired, destroying the North's boats and forcing the North to retreat to their territory.

- Participants of the engagement: The ROKs two PCCs (patrol combat corvettes) and six PKMs / The NK's two patrol boats

## Development of the operation

- Between 09:54 and 10:01 on June 29, two patrol boats from the North (one based in Deungsan Cape and the other on Yuk Island) crossed the NLL. Seeing two PKM Divisions from the South approaching for an interdiction maneuver, the one from Yuk Island moved northward.
- At 10:23, the one from Deungsan Cape continued to move southward to an area 3NM (5.6km) south of the NLL. The South's PKM Division carried out interdiction maneuvers at the front line (0.5NM, 0.9km).
- At 10:25, the North's patrol boat, using its 85mm naval gun, fired surprise shots at the South's Chamsuri-357 that was positioned at the rear of the Division. The Chamsuri-357 and 358 immediately returned fire in response.
- Between 10:30 and 10:56, the two PKM Divisions and two PCCs from the South, which had come to the aid of those that were at the scene, fired shots, delivering severe damage to the North's patrol boat and forcing it to retreat.
- At 11:59, Chamsuri-357, which was the victim of the enemy's surprise attack, sank when its engine room flooded, while being towed toward its home base.

## Consequences

- One NK's patrol boat was severely damaged. Approx. 30 crew members were killed or wounded.
- One ROK's PKM sunk while being towed toward its home base. Six crew members were killed and 18 wounded.

## Lessons learned

- The ROK Navy punished the North's vicious surprise attack, with its invincible fighting will, thus blocking the NK's intention to invalidate the NLL.
- The ROK Navy realized the need to streamline response procedures for cases of enemy boats crossing the NLL, to reinforce the firepower of its naval vessels in close-range response maneuver operations against enemy surprise attacks, and to set up countermeasures to ensure crew member survival.



## Daecheong Naval Campaign

### Outline

On November 10, 2009, patrol boats from the North fired aimed shots at an area 6NM (11km) to the east of Daecheong Island and 1.2NM (2.2km) south of the NLL. The ROK's PKMs returned fire in the process of evicting the North's patrol boat. At 11:27, on November 10, one NK's patrol boat crossed the NLL. The ROK Navy gave a warning radio message three times and fired warning shots three times in accordance with the Rules of Engagement. The North's patrol boat fired approx. 50 rounds intentionally aimed at ROK ships, and the South's PKM Division returned fire immediately in self-defense.

- Participating naval vessels: One ROK's frigate, two PCCs, and four PKMs / The North – a patrol boat

### Development of the operation

- At 09:45, on November 10, an unidentified vessel suspected to be a fishing vessel from the North was spotted moving southward in the direction of the NLL. A ROK's PKM Division approached the scene immediately.
- At 10:33, a NK's patrol boat, based on Wollae Island, started moving in the direction of the unidentified vessel. In response, a Division of ROK Navy high-speed patrol craft started moving toward Baengnyeong Island. Another ROK's PKM Division started moving toward the scene.
- At 11:22, the NK's patrol boat continued to move in the direction of the NLL after the unidentified vessel had returned to its area. One ROK's PKM Division with the support from a frigate and two PCCs being maintained, gave warning radio messages twice prior to the NK's patrol boat crossing the NLL.
- At 11:27, the NK's patrol boat crossed the NLL. The ROK Navy 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet Command gave a warning signal that the South would fire warning shots. The NK's patrol boat ignored the radio message and continued to move in the direction of Daecheong Island.
- Between 11:37 and 11:46, the South's Chamsuri-336 fired three warning shots three times, using a 40mm naval gun in accordance with the instruction of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet Command. The North's patrol boat fired approx. 50 rounds aimed at ROK's Chamsuri-325, which was positioning itself for a response if needed. The ROK's PKM returned immediately in self-defense. The frigate and the PCCs also fired shots in support of the PKM.
- At 11:40, the NK's severely damaged boat retreated north of the NLL.

## Consequences

- One NK's patrol boat was severely damaged with many casualties estimated.
- The ROK's Chamsuri-325 received slight damage, including 23 bullet holes in its body, with no casualties.

## Lessons learned

- The ROK Navy blocked the North's intention to invalidate the NLL and cause tension through purposeful provocative acts. The ROK Navy was able to control this as a result of thorough preparations based on the lessons learned from the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Yeonpyeong Naval Campaigns, including a streamlined procedure for coping with the North's intrusions across the NLL and the reinforced firepower of the naval vessels.
- The incident demonstrated that victory in combat requires perpetual readiness, including acquaintance with commanding procedures, training and education aimed to secure absolute superiority over the enemy with tangible/intangible combat strength.

# Attack against the ROKS Cheonan

\* Source: Joint Investigation Report on the Attack against the ROKS Cheonan

## Situation Overview

Republic of Korea Ship Cheonan (PCC) of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet, ROK Navy sank by a North Korean torpedo attack while conducting a normal mission in the vicinity of Baengnyeong Island on Friday, March 26, 2010 at 21:22. This attack resulted in the death of 46 out of 104 crew members, and 58 crew members survived from the incident.

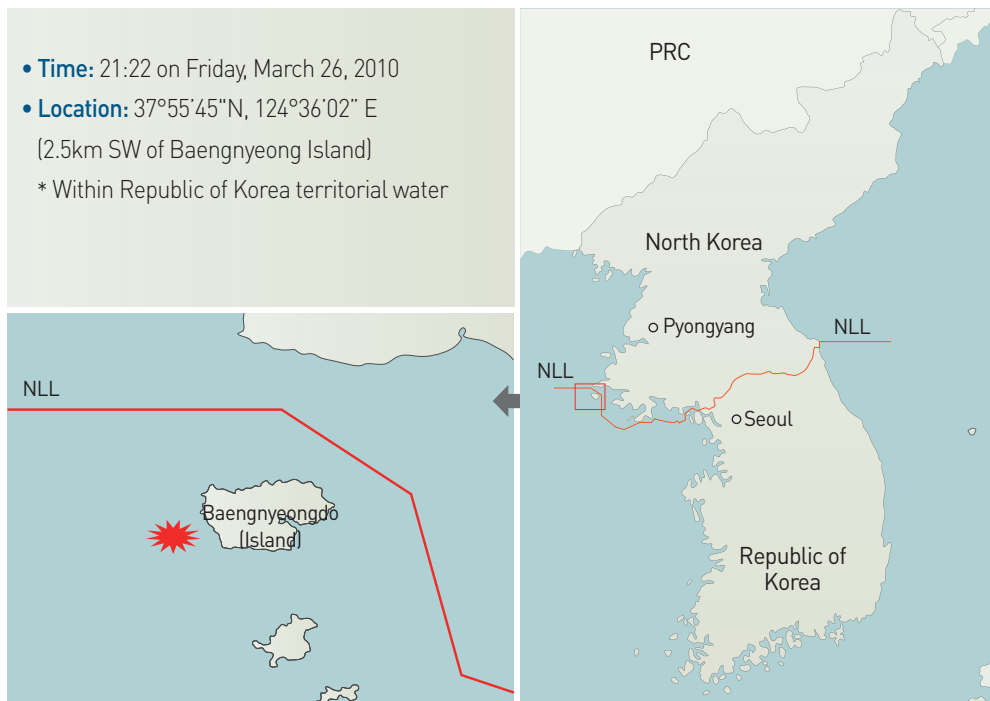


Figure 1. The location of ROKS Cheonan incident

## ROKS Cheonan's Mission

- Tuesday, March 16. Left Pyeongtaek, deployed to Western Baengnyeong Island Patrol Zone.
- Thursday, March 25. Heavy seas warning activated in the West Sea. Left Western Baengnyeong Island Patrol Zone. Averted to SE of Daecheong Island.
- Approximately at 06:00 on Friday, March 26, started to return back to the patrol zone after the inclement weather. Arrived at the patrol zone at about 08:30 and conducted normal operations. At 20:00, there was a duty shift (29 personnel), while others taking a rest or involved in maintenance.

## Situation Development

**| Before the Incident |** Before the incident, there were 7 personnel on the bridge; 7 personnel at the Combat Information Center; 2 personnel at the communication cell; 3 personnel at the bow gun R/S; 7 personnel at the machinery control room; 1 at the harpoon control room; and 2 personnel at the diesel engine room. A total of 29 personnel were on duty while others were on break or sleeping at the mess hall or their berthing. The Commanding Officer (CO) of the ship finished his patrol at about 21:05, returned to the CO's cabin and was checking e-mails, message boards and KNTDS.<sup>1</sup>

At the time of the incident (21:22 on March 26), ROKS Cheonan was carrying out its normal operation.

**| After the Incident |** The 58 survivors stated that they heard loud blasts for 1-2 seconds sounds as they felt an impact in the rear, and a blackout occurred. The influx of seawater to sections of the ship suddenly tilted the ship to the starboard side by 90 degrees. The impact caused the Commanding Officer to be locked inside the CO's cabin. He strapped a fire hose that 4 or 5 crew members had lowered to his waist and escaped to the portside deck. At this time, about 20 crew members had gathered at the deck.

- 21:22 ROKS Cheonan begins to sink (the time of the incident).
- 21:28 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT receives a situation report on the sinking of ROKS Cheonan.
- 21:30 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT orders the immediate departure of 5 PKMs Division in Daecheong Island to the incident location.
- 21:31 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT instructs ROKS Sokcho to sail to the incident location at full speed.
- 21:32 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT requests emergency support to Incheon maritime police (ships 501, 1002) and government ships.
- 21:34 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT activates crisis response element.
- 21:40 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT activates crisis action team and deploys all operation elements for combat.
- 21:47 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT orders deployment of LYNX helicopter in Deokjeok Isl. to Baengnyeong Island.
- 21:56 Arrival of 3 PKMs, commencement of rescue operations
- 21:57 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT declares anti-submarine alert posture.
- 21:59 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT requests Air Force search and rescue support.
- 22:07 2<sup>nd</sup> FLT requests Incheon maritime police RIBs<sup>2</sup> (501, 1002) support.
- 22:10 Additional arrival of 2 PKMs, commencement of rescue operations
- 22:28 Rescue of 1 sailor (Operations officer of ROKS Cheonan) by Chamsuri 322
- 22:41 Arrival of Maritime Police Ship 501 and 2 RIBs, commencement of rescue operations
- 22:50 Commencement of rescue operations by GOV ships (214, 227)
- 23:13 Rescue operations completed, 58 survivors rescued
- 23:13-04:35 March 27 Night search of incident location, transportation of patients

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**1. KNTDS:** Korea Naval Tactical Data System

**2. RIB** (Rigid-hulled inflatable boat): The bottom section is consisted of glass-fiber stiffened plastic, and the upper section is composed of expandable tube. RIB is light and rigid, allowing for operation in long distance maneuver and high waves in comparison to other small vessels.

When the Commanding Officer looked towards the aft side standing from the bow section of the separated ship, the stack and the stern part aft of the stack were not visible (he also sensed a slight smell of fuel). Seeing that the bow side, where the surviving crew members had gathered, was tilted by 90 degrees to starboard, he took necessary measures. The Commanding Officer first instructed the executive officer (LCDR) to rescue the crew members locked inside the ship and the operations officer (LT) to count the number of crew members and check for a suitable disembarking location once the rescue ships arrived and approached the ship. 6 personnel including a LTJG were instructed to help or carry on their backs the injured personnel, including a PO1 (lumbar fracture), PO1 (fracture of the femoral region), SCPO (bruise on thigh), SCPO (shoulder injury), and SCPO (rib fracture). Following the rescue of all the survivors in the bow, the Commanding Officer confirmed that a total of 58 personnel were present and instructed them to wait for PKMs.

The Commanding Officer had a cell phone conversation with the Squadron Commander, 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet between 22:32 and 22:42. The key points of the conversation included the following: "It seems that we are hit by something," "What do you think it is?," "It seems like a torpedo, the stern is completely invisible," "Stern? From which part of the stern?" "The stack is not visible. Please send PKMs or RIBs quickly," "What about survivors?" "A total of 58 survivors. Many are bleeding. Two of them are severely wounded and not able to stand up."

**| Situation Report and Dissemination |** At approximately 21:28, the gunnery officer of ROKS Cheonan called the watch officer of 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet by his cell phone to request rescue (the communication method within the ship was limited from the power outage). The call was forwarded to the chief of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet situation cell, who had heard the content of the conversation. He was told that "the ship is tilted to the right, and we need to be rescued." He utilized a text message information network at 21:30 to order the PKM Division at Daecheong Island to depart immediately to the incident location.

At approximately 21:30, the duty officer at 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet situation room received a phone call from the combat intelligence officer of ROKS Cheonan with the information that "ROKS Cheonan 'ran aground' in the vicinity of Baengnyeong Island and is sinking. Send help immediately." The duty officer reported the situation to the chief of the situation room. Then, he made a phone call to an Inspector, the deputy chief of the Incheon Maritime Police and said, "I got a phone call that a ROKS ran aground west of Baengnyeong Island. The situation is urgent. Please send Maritime Police Ships 501 and 1002 to the west of Baengnyeong Island."<sup>3</sup>

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3. Upon the occurrence of the incident, the urgency of the situation led some survivors to use words such as *grounding* instead of using precise terms.

The deputy chief instantly instructed the 501, which was located south of Daecheong Island, and the 1002, which was located south of Socheong Island, to depart for the incident location immediately.

At approximately 21:32, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Fleet liaison officer called the captain of Ship 214, a fishery guide ship of Ongjin county, with his cell phone and said, "ROKS Cheonan is sinking west of Baengnyeong Island. Please send help to support rescue efforts." The captain of the fishery guide ship notified an official at Ongjin county of the incident and set sail at approximately 21:50.

**| Rescue of Crew Members |** All operational elements including ROKN PKMs, maritime police ships, and GOV ships were mobilized to rescue a total of 58 survivors. Around 21:56, 3 PKMs arrived at the incident location and started personnel recovery accompanied by 2 additional PKMs at 22:10. PKM Division connected a wire(3 inches) to ROKS Cheonan. The operation officer of ROKS Cheonan fell into the sea while he was moving between ships and was rescued by PKM.

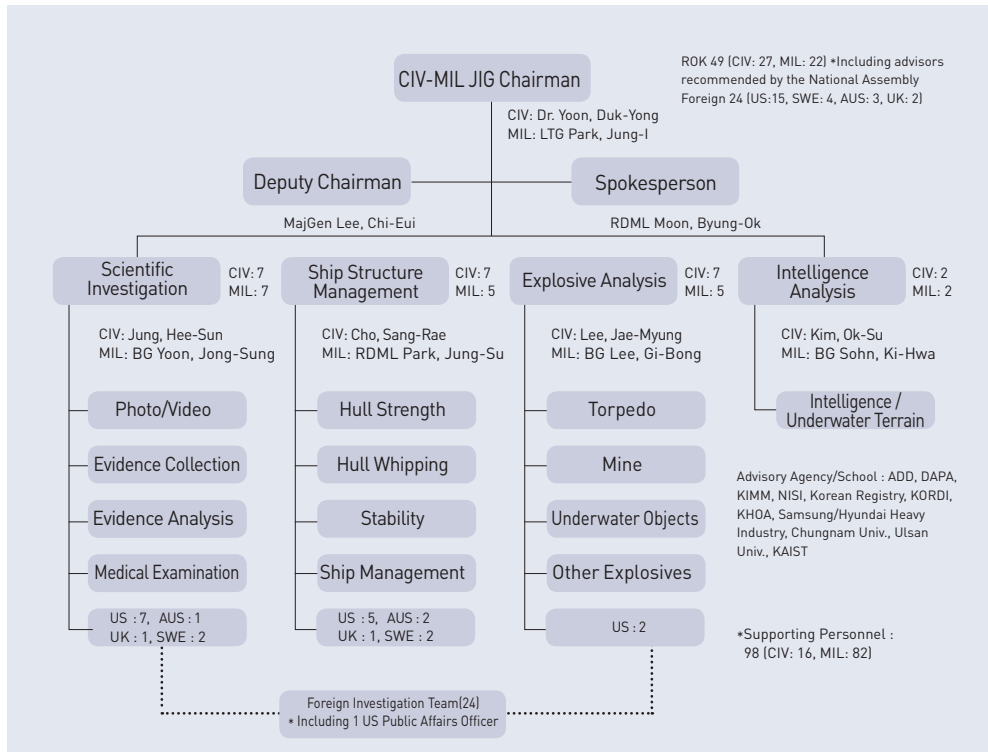
Considering the possibility that the use of a PKM may increase the rolling of the ship and increase the risk of missteps during the rescue, the Commanding Officer of ROKS Cheonan decided to use maritime police RIBs. Due to the high waves, the wire connected between PKM Division and ROKS Cheonan was untied around 22:38 in order to prevent crew members aboard the bow section of ROKS Cheonan from falling. Two RIBs from Maritime Police Ship 501 (500 tons) arrived around 22:41, approached ROKS Cheonan, and rescued 19 crew members. Ship Incheon 227, a fishery guide ship, rescued 2 wounded crew members and transported them to Baengnyeong Island around 23:08. The remaining 36 survivors were rescued by Maritime Police Ship 501.

Following the arrival of RIBs, the Commanding Officer of ROKS Cheonan ordered personnel gathered by the aft gun to be transported first and ordered that "the wounded go first and help the severely wounded." In accordance with the Commanding Officer's orders, the wounded and seaman apprentices were rescued first and moved to Maritime Police Ship 501 with RIBs and rescue boards. The Commanding Officer, executive officer, and communication officer were the last to leave ROKS Cheonan. Between 23:13 March 26 and 04:35 March 27, the incident location was searched, and the 51 survivors aboard Maritime Police Ship 501 were transported to PKM Divisions and then moved to PCC. They arrived at Pyeongtaek port at approximately 14:00 March 27.

## Investigation Activities

**| Joint Investigation Group (JIG) operations |** The CIV-MIL JIG was initially organized on March 31 and included 82 personnel (59 active service members, 17 government personnel, and 6 civilians). It was then reorganized as the Civilian-Military Joint Investigation Group on April 12 and included 73 personnel (49 ROK, 24 Foreign experts), to initiate investigation activities.

**Figure 2. The organizational structure of the Joint Investigation Group (JIG)**



The JIG was in operation for a total of 92 days until June 30. During this time, it held press conferences on its investigation activities on four different occasions (April 7, 15, 25, and May 20) and also attended a UN Security Council meeting for 9 days from June 9 through June 17 to explain the investigation results.

The objective of the JIG was to find the exact cause of the sinking through a detailed investigation conducted in a scientific and objective manner. The focus was first, to form a civilian and military joint investigation group in order to improve the transparency and credibility of the investigation process; second, to secure international credibility through the participation of foreign experts from the US and other nations; third, to conduct the investigation in phases, with the recovery of the ship as the dividing point; and fourth, to conduct the investigation in a scientific and systematic manner.

**| Progress | Prior to the Recovery of the Ship: March 31-April 14** Prior to the recovery of the ship, each team of the JIG closely reviewed the operational timeline and actions of ROKS Cheonan. The JIG recruited personnel from the private sector and concurrently held discussions with relevant experts. Internal and external factors were both considered as a possible cause of the sinking. As for the internal factors of the sinking, the analysis conducted by the ADD indicated that fatigue fracture was highly unlikely. The summary of the maintenance records also indicated that the possibility of maintenance failure causing the sinking was very slim as well. In addition, a fuel tank explosion was assessed to be highly unlikely, because such an explosion would not satisfy the necessary conditions for the splitting of the ship.

As for the external factors of the sinking, the possibility of friendly mines was found to be limited whereas an explosion of North Korean torpedoes and mines, on the other hand, was assessed to be possible, according to the expert opinions and assessment by the JIG. There were no reefs on the sea charts of the incident location, and according to expert opinions, chopping waves would be highly unlikely to cause the sinking. In addition, radar records and TOD imagery taken at the observation posts near the spot of the incident showed no other ships, indicating that sinking by a collision was highly unlikely as well.

An examination of key materials such as the clothes of the survivors (9 items including service uniforms) found no explosive residue. In addition, the recovered items (3 items including MCR floor plate) from the surface and coast of Baengnyeong Island also showed no trace of fire.

**After the Recovery of the Stern: April 15-April 23** During the recovery of the stern, the JIG organized an on-site investigation team of 57 personnel, which was deployed to ROKS Dokdo on April 14. The stern was recovered on April 15, and the on-site investigation results following the recovery of the stern were announced on April 16.

The preliminary on-site investigation led to the assessment that an internal explosion causing the sinking was highly unlikely. This assessment was based on the lack of burn damage on the interior structure, the good condition of the wires, and the upward deformation of the hull bottom plating.

Grounding was also assessed to be highly unlikely given that the hull bottom was found in relatively good condition and that the fractured surface on the bottom of the stern was bent in an upward direction.

Fatigue fracture was assessed to be highly unlikely given that the fractured surface of the hull bottom was bent upward with an 80° angle and that the stiffeners located at the after bulkhead of the gas turbine room were rolled up.

Therefore, it was concluded that an external explosion was the most likely possibility given that the hull fracture occurred from the port bottom toward the starboard side in an upward direction; no trace of fragments was found at the fractured surface; the bending of the hull was caused by external pressure; and the wires were cut and not melted by heat. An examination of the collected evidence



from the scene, which consisted of 10 samples including interior materials from the fractured surface, was conducted to detect explosive residue and aluminum components.

A detailed examination of the stern was conducted on April 18. At this time, 147 samples of 29 types were collected. A 3-dimensional laser scan of the fractured stern was performed on April 21. The DTaQ took precise measurements of the damaged parts of the stern and conducted an investigation of the damaged locations and deformations. The onsite investigation during the recovery of the stern, and the detailed investigation following the recovery of the stern, which was conducted from April 15 to 25, led to the assessment that an external explosion was more likely than an internal explosion.

**After the Recovery of the Bow: April 24-May 19** The JIG sent an on-site investigation team of 50 personnel to Baengnyeong Island on April 23 for investigative activities following the recovery of the bow. The bow was recovered on April 24, and the investigation results of the bow were announced on April 25. The second on-site investigation led to the assessment that the possibility of an internal explosion was highly unlikely given the intact magazines and fuel tanks, inward bending of the hull at the fractured surface, upward rolling of ribs and upward bending of the CVK.

A grounding was confirmed to be highly unlikely given that the hull bottom was found in good condition and the sonar dome located at the hull bottom did not show any damage.

Fatigue fracture was confirmed to be highly unlikely given the nature of the deformation: the fractured surface was significantly deformed in an upward direction due to external pressure, and complicated damage was delivered to ROKS Cheonan.

Among the factors of an external explosion, a contact explosion was assessed to be unlikely given the lack of soot within and outside the hull. Furthermore, there were no holes or traces of melting due to heat on the wires and interior materials at the fractured surface.

Therefore, the possibility of a non-contact external explosion was assessed to be highly likely based on the severe inward bending and severance of the hull due to shockwave and bubble effect generated by an underwater explosion.

The on-site investigation results indicated that the explosion occurred at the port of the gas turbine room centerline with pressure being exerted upward toward the starboard side. The size of the explosive charge was estimated through a simulation that took into account the size and shape of the damage seen.

A three-dimensional laser scanning was conducted on the fractured surface of the bow. A discussion on an underwater explosion hull whipping analysis by the US team was conducted on April 26. The on-site investigation during the recovery of the bow and the detailed investigation following the recovery of the bow, which was conducted from April 23 to May 19, led to the assessment that an underwater explosion occurred and that a non-contact explosion was more likely than a contact explosion.

**The Recovery of the Torpedo Propulsion Motor: May 15** The propulsion motor and propellers of a

torpedo propulsion system were recovered on May 15, during a detailed search of the seabed using a special net that began on May 10.

An analysis of the torpedo propulsion section confirmed that the recovered evidence was identical in size and shape to the schematics of a North Korean torpedo. Furthermore, the JIG was able to confirm through composition analysis that the adhered materials found on the torpedo propulsion section and ROKS Cheonan were identical. In addition, the Korean alphabet inscription in the rear of the propulsion section (“1 beon” or Number 1 in English) is similar in style with the Korean alphabet inscription method on a North Korean torpedo (“4 ho”, unit 4 in English) obtained in 2003 near waters in the vicinity of Pohang.

Figure 3. Rear section of torpedo



Figure 4. Marking on North Korean test torpedo

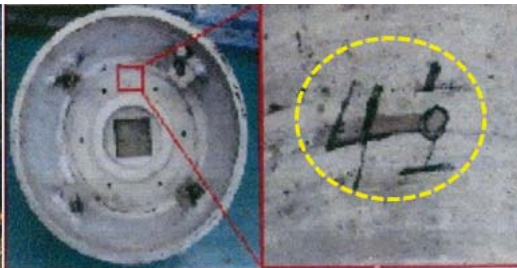


Figure 5. CHT-02D torpedo manufactured by North Korea



**Press Conference on Investigation Result: May 20** During a press conference at the MND conference room with members of the local and foreign press corps in presence, Dr. Yoon Duk Yong (Civilian Co-chairman) announced the investigation result.

After taking the entirety of the analysis results of Korean and foreign experts on the following factors into consideration – the torpedo propulsion system recovered from the incident location, deformation of the hull, statements by related personnel, medical examination of the deceased and wounded service members, seismic and air acoustic waves, simulations of underwater explosions, tidal currents in the vicinity of Baengnyeong Island, and analysis of explosive components – the JIG confirmed the following:

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**4. Sonar dome:** The cover for the sonar that consists of special material to allow the transmission of the sound waves

ROKS Cheonan was split and sunk due to shockwave and bubble effect generated by the underwater explosion of a torpedo. The detonation location was 3m to the port from the center of the gas turbine room and at a depth of 6~9m. The weapon system used was a CHT-02D torpedo with roughly 250kg of explosives made by North Korea.

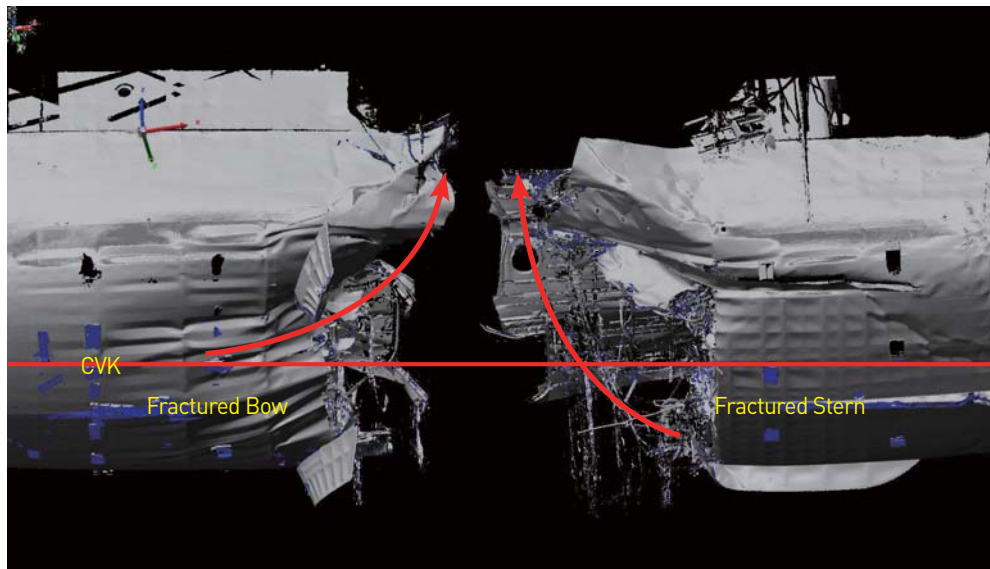
## Conclusion

ROKS Cheonan was sunk by a North Korean torpedo attack while conducting its normal mission in vicinity of Baengnyeong Island at 21:22 hours on March 26, 2010. Immediately following the sinking of the ship, the ROK military conducted a surface, coastal and underwater search until April 3, and transitioned from a personnel recovery operation to a salvaging operation on April 4.

The salvage and transportation of the separated bow and stern section were completed on April 25. During the salvage of the ship, 40 bodies were recovered as well. Following the salvage of the ship, emphasis was placed on search operations and a detailed search was conducted focusing on the areas where the likelihood of collecting debris was assessed to be the highest. A detailed search of the seabed using special nets commenced on May 10 and parts of a torpedo propulsion section, including a propulsion motor and propellers, were recovered on May 15.

The analysis on the cause of the sinking initially left open every possibility and explored the possibilities of a non-explosion, internal explosion or external explosion for causing the sinking. However, a detailed investigation following the salvage of the ship eliminated the possibilities of a non-explosion and internal explosion, leading the JIG to conclude that an external explosion, and more specifically an underwater explosion, was the most likely cause behind the sinking.

Figure 6. 3D laser scan image of the fractured bow and stern



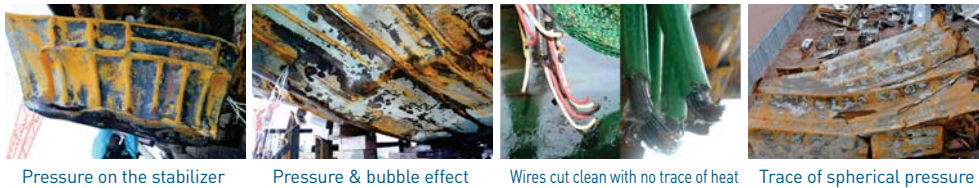
The possibility of a non-contact torpedo generating an underwater explosion was assessed to have the highest likelihood and the possibility of a moored mine was not ruled out despite its low likelihood.

The basis of our assessment that a torpedo attack caused the sinking is as follows:

First, precise measurement and analysis of the damaged hull showed that a shockwave and bubble effect caused significant upward bending of the Center Vertical Keel compared to its original state. The shell plating was steeply bent with parts of the ship fragmented. On the main deck, fractures occurred along the large openings used for the maintenance of equipment in the gas turbine room and the portside was deformed significantly in an upward direction. The bulkhead of the gas turbine room was significantly damaged and deformed. The upward bending of the bottom of the stern and bow proves that an underwater explosion occurred.

Second, a thorough investigation of the interior and exterior of the ship found evidence of extreme pressure on the fin stabilizer (which prevents significant rolling of the ship); traces of high water pressure and bubble effect on the bottom of the hull; and wires cut with no traces of heat; and traces of spherical pressure on the gas turbine room. The above indicate that a strong shockwave and bubble effect caused the splitting and sinking of the ship.

Figure 7. Traces of shockwave and bubble effect



Third, the JIG analyzed statements made by survivors that they heard a near simultaneous explosion once or twice and water was splashed on the face of the port lookout who fell from the impact. Furthermore, the statements were made by coastal sentries on Baengnyeong Island that they saw a 100-meter high pillar of white flash for 2-3 seconds. The analysis of these testimonies indicated that the aforementioned phenomena are consistent with the occurrence of a water plume resulting from a shockwave and bubble effect. Also, no traces of fragmentation or burn injury were found from our examination of the wounded survivors and the deceased service members, while fractures and lacerations were observed. These observations are consistent with phenomena resulting from a shockwave and bubble effect.

Fourth, the seismic and air acoustic wave analysis conducted by the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources (KIGAM) showed the following. A seismic wave of magnitude 1.5 was detected at 4 stations. Two air acoustic waves with a 1.1 second interval were detected at 11 stations. The seismic and air acoustic waves originated from an identical site of explosion. All these are consistent

with the phenomena that arise from a shockwave and bubble effect produced by an underwater explosion.

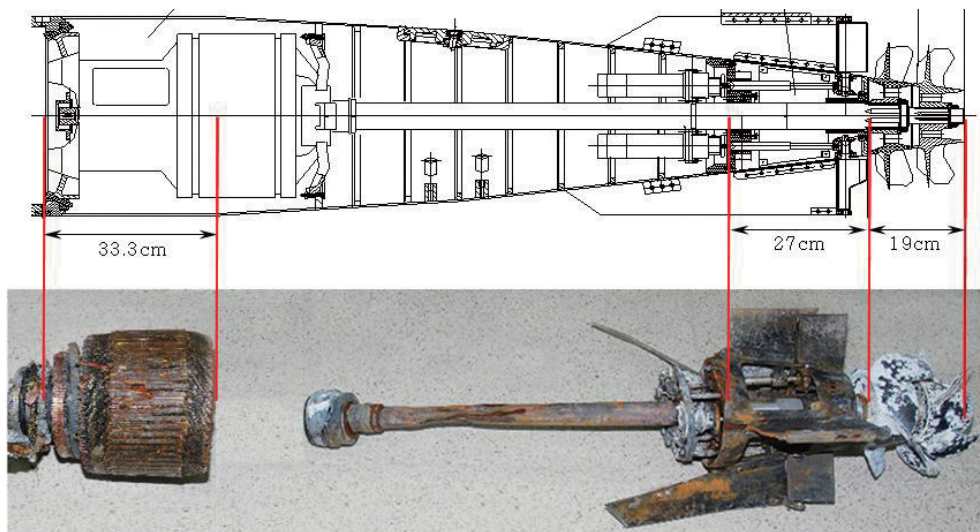
Fifth, the 1<sup>st</sup> analysis result by US team, from the hull deformation showed that the possible explosion type is an explosion of TNT equivalent of 200-300kg charge size at a point of 3m to the port from the central bottom of the gas turbine room, and at a depth of 6-9m. 2<sup>nd</sup> analysis result on simulation, by the ROK, resulted in the identical location, with TNT equivalent 250-360kg charge size. The efforts on this was also supported by the UK Investigation Team.

Sixth, based on the analysis of tidal currents in the vicinity of Baengnyeong Island, the JIG determined that although the currents would have had a minimal influence on the launch of a torpedo, they were strong enough to limit the emplacement of mines.

Seventh, analysis of the explosive residue found HMX from 28 locations including the stack and fractured surface; RDX from 6 locations including the stack and seabed; and traces of TNT from 2 locations including the fin stabilizer. Based on this analysis, the use of an explosive compound containing HMX, RDX, and TNT was confirmed.

Lastly, on May 15, 2010, the JIG recovered conclusive evidence that confirmed the use of a torpedo while conducting a detailed search in the vicinity of the incident location using special nets. The conclusive evidence was a torpedo propulsion motor system including propellers, a propulsion motor and steering section. The evidence is consistent in its size and design to the torpedo schematics included in an introductory brochure produced by North Korea for export purposes.

Figure 8. Schematic of torpedo and recovered rear section of torpedo



A composition analysis of the adhered materials from ROKS Cheonan showed that the materials are identical to that found on the rear section of the torpedo. The Korean marking '1beon(No. 1 in English)' inside the rear section of the propulsion system is also consistent with the marking of a North Korea test torpedo obtained in 2003. The above evidence confirm that the recovered torpedo parts were manufactured by North Korea.

In conclusion, taking the entirety of the analysis results of the CIV-MIL Joint Investigation Group and Multinational Combined Intelligence TF on the following factors into consideration – the torpedo propulsion system recovered from the incident location, deformation of the hull, statements by related personnel, medical examination of the deceased and wounded service members, seismic and infrasound waves, simulations of underwater explosions, tidal currents in vicinity of Baengnyeong Island, analysis of explosive components, recovered torpedo parts, and the identification of the perpetrator – the JIG and MCITF concluded the following:

ROKS Cheonan was split and sunk due to shockwave and bubble effect generated by the underwater explosion of a torpedo. The detonation location was 3m to port from the center of the gas turbine room and at a depth of 6~9m. The weapon system used was a CHT-02D torpedo with approximately 250kg of explosives manufactured and used by North Korea.

## Overall Shape and Structures of ROKS Cheonan

ROKS Cheonan was constructed by Korea TACOMA Marine Ind.(merged with Hanjin Heavy Ind. & Construction Holdings CO. in 1999), and after its acquisition to ROK Navy in 1988, it had been in operation for approximately 22 years before the incident.

ROKS Cheonan consisted of O-1 deck and O-2 deck above the main deck, and of 1<sup>st</sup> Platform and 2<sup>nd</sup> Platform below the main deck. On the main deck, from the bow-side to stern-side there were a ward room, officers' berthing, CPOs' mess, machinery control room and crew's mess. The CO's cabin, Combat Information Center, communication room, demist,<sup>5</sup> and stack<sup>6</sup> are located on the O-1 deck. The bridge and mast<sup>7</sup> are located on the O-2 deck. On the bow-side of the 1<sup>st</sup> Platform, there are a deck admin room, sail/gunnery/operation crews' berthing, and CPOs' berthing. The machinery crews' berthing, CPOs' lounge, aft head, decontamination room, machinery storage, stern gun R/S, and steering gear room are located on the stern-side. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> Platform, firearms admin room, elec. maintenance room, and gyro room are located on the bow-side, and the gas turbine room and diesel engine room are on the stern-side. On the ship bottom, a sonar dome, fin stabilizer, and bilge keel<sup>8</sup> are located.

Figure 9. Overall shape and structures of ROKS Cheonan

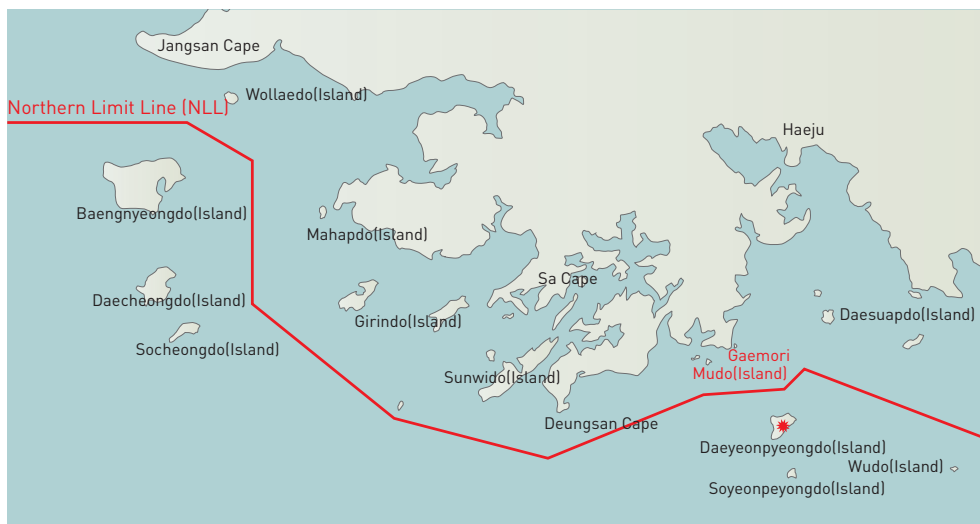


5. A demist is a device which inhales air that the engine needs and excludes moisture and dust.
6. A stack is a chimney which acts as an exhaust part of an engine.
7. A mast is located at the center of a ship.
8. A bilge keel is located on the left and right side of a ship bottom mitigating blurring of a ship.

## Artillery Firing at Yeonpyeongdo (Island)

### Outline

Around 14:34, on November 23, 2010, the North's military (Korean People's Army: KPA) fired 170 artillery shots at Yeonpyeong Island, South Korea. In response to this attack, the Yeonpyeong unit of the ROK Marine Corps immediately returned fire against the North using K-9 self-propelled artillery. Such illegitimate and inhumane provocation by the North, which was aimed at a civilian residential area as well as the ROK marine base, resulted in the deaths of two civilians and two ROK marines and many other civilians and marines being severely or slightly injured.



### Development of the operation

- Between 10:15 and 14:30 on November 23, 2010, the Yeonpyeong unit carried out a regular maritime shooting training exercise in the ROK Maritime Firing Zone, south of the Northern Limit Line (NLL).
- Between 14:34 and 14:46, the KPA indiscriminately fired multiple rocket launchers (MRL) located on Gaemori coast and its coastal artillery guns on Mudo (Island), North Korea, at the ROK marine base (Yeonpyeong unit) and civilian residences. Sixty out of around 150 shots from the MRL and the coastal artillery launcher bombarded the ROK base and civilian residences on Yeonpyeong Island. The other 90 shots fell into the sea.
- Between 14:47 and 15:15, and after issuing a warning to the North twice, the Yeonpyeong unit responded



to this attack by firing 50 rounds of its K-9 self-propelled artillery at the North's coastal artillery base.

-Between 15:12 and 15:29, the KPA carried out a second attack – this time on the Command Post of the Yeonpyeong unit and the ROK radar base - by firing 20 rounds from its MRLs and coastal artillery.

-Between 15:25 and 15:41, in response to the North's second attack, the Yeonpyeong unit responded by firing 30 rounds from its K-9 self-propelled artillery at the North's coastal artillery position on the Gaemori coast.

## Consequences

- The KPA is assumed to be severely damaged by the concentrated firing by the ROK.

- Two ROK marines and two civilians perished while 16 others were wounded, including some severely injured. In addition, a total of 133 buildings (33 completely destroyed, 9 half destroyed, and 91 partially destroyed) and power and communications facilities were damaged. Wildfires broke out at ten sites.

## Lessons learned

- The North's firing of artillery at Yeonpyeong Island was the first direct attack aimed at ROK territory since the end of the Korean War, which suggests the possible elevation of provocative actions from the North. In that regard, the incident led the ROK to reassess its need for further exhaustive military preparedness against the North.

- The incident reaffirmed that North Korea is a regime that is not afraid to perpetuate any type of provocation, even including indiscriminately firing at civilian residences and violating international laws, such as the UN Charter and the Armistice Agreement, to achieve its purpose.



Following surprise bombardment by the North, ROK marines of the Yeonpyeong unit prepare to counter-attack using K-9 self-propelled artillery (Yeonpyeong Island, November 23, 2010).

# Status of Neighboring Countries' Military Strength

\* Source: Relevant materials, including the Military Balance 2010, International Institution for Strategic Studies (IISS) in the UK, February 2010

## Number of Troops

Classification	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Army	553,044	360,000	1,600,000	140,251
Navy	329,390	142,000	255,000	42,431
Air Force	334,342	160,000	330,000	43,652
Others	Marine Corps 198,513 Coast Guard 43,598	Airborne 35,000 Strategic 80,000 Command /Support 250,000	2 <sup>nd</sup> Artillery 10,000	Joint Staff 2,202
Total	1,458,887	1,027,000	2,285,000	228,536

## Army

Classification	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Divisions	10	6	60	9
Tanks	5,850	23,000	6,550	880
Light tanks	0	150	1,000	0
Infantry combat vehicles	6,452	15,180	1,140	70
Recon tanks	96	2,000	800	100
Armored vehicles	19,637	9,900	3,300	960
Towed artillery	1,780	12,765	14,000	420
Self-propelled artillery	1,594	6,010	1,280	230
Multiple launch rocket systems	830	3,976	2,400	100
Mortar	2,066	2,550	150	2,020
Anti-tank guided weapons	SP 2,005 Portable 19,950	0	SP 24 Portable 7,176	SP 56 Portable 1,273
Ground-to-air missiles	1,281	2,465	290	640
Helicopters	3,877	1,278	499	458
Aircraft	314	0	0	20

\* SP: Self-propelled

## Navy

Classification	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Submarines	71	66	65	16
Strategic nuclear submarines	14	14	3	0
Aircraft carriers	11	1	0	0
Cruisers	22	5	0	0
Destroyers	56	14	28	44
Frigates	21	14	52	8
Patrol and coastal combatants	18	98	253	7
Mine sweepers	9	37	69	30
Amphibious ships	31	23	83	5
Amphibious craft	269	19	160	8
Support & Aux. ships	291	105	182	30
Fighters	900	259	290	0
Helicopters	512	250	78	108
Marine Corps divisions	3	1 (3 Brigades)	(2 Brigades)	0
Marine Corps	Tanks: 403 Armored vehicles: 1,563 Towed guns: 1,282 Mortar: 585 Anti-tank weapons: 2,299 UAVs: 1,072, Aircrafts : 371 Helicopters: 573	Included in Navy	Included in Navy	No Marine Corps

## Air Force

Classification	U.S.	Russia	China	Japan
Strategic bombers	154	205	0	0
Bombers	0	807	365	0
Recon. aircraft	106	119	120	13
Command and Control aircraft	37	0	0	0
Fighters	2,650	725	1,100	359
Transport aircraft	844	293	296	42
Tankers	512	20	18	4
AWACS	17	20	13	17
Trainers	1,141	1,072	522	270
Helicopters	167	60	80	49
Civil Reserve Air Fleet	1,413	0	0	0

## Comparison between Major countries' Defense Budgets

(As of 2009)

Country	GDP (USD billions)	Defense Budget (USD billions)	Defense Budget-GDP Ratio (%)	Troops (Unit: 1,000)	Per-capita defense budget (USD)
ROK	882	24.5	2.8	650	505
U.S.	13,800	690.3	5.0	1,459	2,270
Japan	5,300	45.6	0.9	229	359
China	4,860	78.0	1.6	2,285	58
Russia	1,370	41.1	3.0	1,027	293
Taiwan	349	9.7	2.8	290	425
UK	2,670	60.8	2.3	175	998
France	2,860	67.2	1.3	353	1,049
Germany	3,650	46.9	1.3	251	570
Israel	198	12.9	6.5	177	1,791
Egypt	157	4.6	2.9	469	59
Saudi Arabia	410	41.2	10.0	234	1,436
Australia	1,119	27.6	2.5	55	1,298
Turkey	731	13.5	1.9	511	179
Malaysia	222	4.4	2.0	109	173
Thailand	259	5.1	2.0	306	78
Singapore	170	8.2	4.8	73	1,767
Canada	1,470	20.2	1.4	65	603

\* Source: Relevant materials, including the Military Balance 2010, International Institution for Strategic Studies (IISS) in the UK, February 2010

\* Those for the UK, France, Germany, Turkey, Egypt, and Malaysia are 2008 figures.

## Comparison of the Military Strength of the Two Koreas

(As of November 2010)

Classification		South Korea	North Korea		
Troops (in peace time)	Army	520,000	1,020,000		
	Navy	68,000 (including 27,000 Marine Corps troops)	60,000		
	Air Force	65,000	110,000		
	Total	650,000	1,190,000		
Major combat strength	Army	Units	Corps(level)	10 (including Special Warfare Command)	15
			Division	46 (including Marine Corps)	90
			Mobile brigade	14 (including Marine Corps)	70(not including 10 Reserve Training Units)
		Equipment	Tanks	2,400 (including Marine Corps)	4,100
			Armored vehicles	2,600 (including Marine Corps)	2,100
			Field artillery	5,200 (including Marine Corps)	8,500
			MLRS/MRL	200	5,100
	Ground-to-ground missiles	30 launchers	100 launchers		
	Navy	Surface ships	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	180	170	
	Helicopters (Army/Navy/Air Force)		680	300	
	Reserve troops		3.2 million	7.7 million (including Reserve Military Training Unit, Worker and Peasant Red Guard, and Red Youth Guard)	

\* The number of units and equipment of the Army include those of the Marine Corps to compare military strength between the two Koreas.

\* North Korean Army field artillery numbers do not include 76.2mm guns deployed at the regiment level.

\* The table above provides quantitative comparisons for public discretion as qualitative assessments are limited.

## Comparison of the Economic Indicators of the Two Koreas

Classification	South Korea		North Korea		Comparison	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
GNI (USD billions)	934.7	837.2	24.8	22.4	South's GNI 37.7 times higher	South's GNI 37.7 times higher
Per-capital GNI (USD)	19,227	17,173	970.4	960	South's 19.8 times higher	South's 17.9 times higher
Economic growth rate (%) * Based on GNI	2.3	0.2	3.1	-0.9	-	-
Trade volume (USD billions)	857.3	686.6	3.82	3.41	South's 224.4 times higher	South's 201.4 times higher
Total population (Unit: millions)	48.60	48.75	23.30	23.38	South's 2.1 times higher	South's 2.1 times higher

\* Source: Bank of Korea

- GNI (Gross National Income): in 1993, major countries and international organizations (such as the UN and IMF) replaced GNP with this measurement.

## Negotiation Process in North Korea's Nuclear Programs

Chronology	Major Developments
2005 January 29	U.S. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher clearly states U.S. position at regular press briefing: - U.S. ready to soon resume Six-Party Talks with no preconditions
February 10	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces North's possession of nuclear weapons and its interminable withdrawal from Six-Party Talks.
February 21	Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the National Defense Commission, meets Wang Jiarui, Minister of International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China - Kim supports principle of denuclearization of Korean Peninsula and identification of peaceful solutions to problems through dialogue. - Kim denies opposition to Six-Party Talks and expressed commitment to their success.
March 23	Chinese President Hu Jintao offers three principles (below) concerning North's nuclear program at a meeting with North Korean Prime Minister Park Bong-joo. - ① Denuclearization of Korean Peninsula, ② North's reasonable solutions to matters of common interest and ③ Peace and stability are a matter of common interest
March 30	Former Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci addresses that the U.S. may take military actions against North Korea once the nuclear material is exported.

Chronology	Major Developments
May 11	North Korean Foreign Ministry claims North has completed work to withdraw spent fuel rods.
June 10	At a summit ROK and U.S. leaders agree to promote improvement in U.S.-DPRK relations, if North Korea dismantles its nuclear program.
June 17	In meeting with ROK presidential envoy Chung Dong-young, Kim Jong Il indicates that North would return to Six-Party Talks if U.S. establishes diplomatic relations with North.
July 12	Chung Dong-young, ROK Unification Minister, announces 'important proposal to the North.' -Supply of 2 million kW of power in exchange for North agreeing to scrap its nuclear programs
July 26-August 7	First session of the Fourth Round of Six-Party Talks commences.
September 15	U.S. Treasury Department freezes North Korean accounts in Macau bank BDA.
September 13-19	Second session of the Fourth Round of Six-Party Talks held, adopting September 19 Joint Statement.
October 24	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces it would participate in Six-Party Talks in early November.
November 9-11	First session of the Fifth Round of Six-Party Talks held.
December 2	North Korean Foreign Ministry requests urgent bilateral meeting with U.S. to discuss lifting financial sanctions against North.
2006 January 18	Christopher Hill of U.S. and Kim Gye-gwan of North meet and agree on need for early resumption of Six-Party Talks.
March 7	Representatives of U.S. and North meet in New York. The North repeats its position that it would not participate in Six-Party Talks unless measures are taken to unfreeze its BDA accounts.
April 27-28	Kim Jong Il tells Tang Jiaxuan of China that North would not return to Six-Party Talks until its BDA accounts are unfrozen.
June 19	Condoleezza Rice, U.S. Secretary of State, issues a warning against North's preparation to launch long-range missile. Rice declares that launch of long-range missile by North would violate its moratorium obligation contained in the September 19 Joint Statement and be regarded as act of clear provocation.
July 5	North fires total of seven long-range missiles, including a Daepodong 2 missile.
July 15	UN Security Council unanimously passes Resolution 1695.
July 25	U.S. Senate unanimously passes the North Korea Non-Proliferation Act.
September 13	International Relations Committee of U.S. House of Representatives unanimously passes the North Korea Non-Proliferation Act .
September 15	Leaders of ROK and U.S. agree to make joint efforts for comprehensive approach to North Korea at Summit.
October 3	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces North's intention to carry out 'nuclear test.'
October 5	Wang Guangya, Chinese Ambassador to UN, openly warns that "a nuclear test by the North will result in serious repercussions."
October 6	UN Security Council issues presidential statement urging North to "abandon its plans" for nuclear test.
October 9	North's Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) announces "a successful nuclear test."
October 11	North Korean Foreign Ministry hints additional nuclear tests.

Chronology	Major Developments
October 14	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1718: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ban on the provision of materials and technology related to WMDs (such as nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles) to North</li> <li>-Ban on export of luxurious goods to the North</li> <li>-Blocking transfer of WMD-related funds to North and banning pertinent people from visiting the North</li> <li>-Searching cargo to prevent transfer of WMDs</li> </ul>
October 18-19	Tang Jiaxuan of China visits the North and comments on its plan for additional nuclear tests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Kim Jong Il reveals that the North has no plans for additional nuclear tests but would not condone U.S. pressure.</li> </ul>
October 31	Chinese Foreign Ministry announces resumption of Six-Party Talks after informal tripartite meeting (between U.S.-China-North Korea) in Beijing.
November 1	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces it would return to Six-Party Talks if imposed financial sanctions on it were discussed and settled.
November 28-29	Six-Party Talks senior representatives of the U.S. and North met in Beijing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-U.S. suggests North to take initial actions</li> </ul>
December 18-22	Second session of the Fifth Round of the Six-Party Talks convenes at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-North strongly calls for nuclear armament reduction talks (December 18).</li> <li>-Representatives discuss concrete initial actions, since North insists on first settling the matter of its frozen BDA account.</li> </ul>
2007 January 16-18	Representatives of the U.S. and North (Christopher Hill and Kim Gye-gwan) meet in Berlin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Meetings are held at each country's embassy.</li> <li>-Working-level discussions about freeze of North's BDA account and resumption of Six-Party Talks.</li> </ul>
February 8-13	Third session of the Fifth Round of Six-Party Talks is held at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Outcome of the Berlin meetings between U.S. and North explained</li> <li>-Appropriate initial actions and establishment of five working-level groups discussed</li> </ul>
February 13	Six parties agree to initial actions for implementation of the September 19 Joint Statement ("February 13 Agreement"): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Implement initial actions within 60 days</li> <li>-Establish working groups to implement initial actions</li> <li>-Discuss Sixth Round of Six-Party Talks and Six-Party Ministerial Meeting and measures to be taken in following phase</li> </ul>
March 5-6	U.S. and North hold a working-group meeting for normalization of relations in New York. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The North promises to close and seal its nuclear facilities following settlement of BDA account issue, receipt of 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil (HFO), and the IAEA Director General's visit to the North (March 13~ 14).</li> <li>-The Nuclear weapons issue should be discussed at the final phase of negotiations in consideration of the fact that relations between the North and U.S. are hostile.</li> </ul>
March 6-7	Japan and North hold a working-group meeting for normalization of relations in Hanoi, Vietnam. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Japan insists on settling problem concerning abduction of its people by the North, while the North insists on settling colonial history-related issues.</li> </ul>
March 15	First working-group meeting on Economic and Energy Cooperation convenes at Korean Embassy in Beijing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-ROK and U.S. reaffirm willingness to provide initial energy to the North. The North explains status of its energy needs.</li> </ul>
March 16	Northeast Asia Peace and Security Mechanism Working Group (NEAPSM) meets at Russian Embassy in Beijing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Each country expresses its view on establishment of trust in region.</li> </ul>



Chronology	Major Developments
March 17-18	Working group meeting on Denuclearization of Korean Peninsula convenes at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing. -Discussions about implementing measures in initial and ensuing phases and IAEA activities
March 19-22	First session of Sixth Round of Six-Party Talks at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing -Adjourned without substantial discussion due to issue of North's BDA account
March 14-June 13	Issue concerning North's BDA account settled -North asks for remittance of a total \$23 million in 40-plus BDA accounts to its account in Russian Commercial Bank. -North officially confirms settlement of BDA issue.
June 26-30	Group of working-level IAEA representatives (4 people, including Director General) visit the North. -Discussions about how to supervise and verify closure and sealing of five nuclear facilities in the North
July 12-August 2	ROK supplies 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil to the North as part of implementation of initial actions.
July 14-August 11	10-member IAEA supervision and verification team visits the North to verify closure and sealing of its nuclear facilities and to oversee installation of surveillance cameras.
July 18-20	Senior representatives to Six-Party Talks meet in Beijing, China. -Confirmation of North's intention/position concerning its report on, and disablement of, its nuclear facilities and supply of 950,000 tons of heavy fuel oil -Discussions about holding meetings of five working groups by the end of August and following round of Six-Party Talks and foreign ministers' meeting
August 7-8	Second working-group meeting on Economic and Energy Cooperation convenes at Panmunjom. -Discussions about how to supply 950,000 tons of heavy fuel oil in next phase -Supply of 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil on monthly basis -Supply of energy-related facilities and materials for equivalent of 500,000 tons of heavy fuel oil
August 16-17	At Second Denuclearization of Korean Peninsula working-group meeting (in Shenyang, China), the North offers its basic position on report on, and disablement of, its nuclear facilities. -Subject to report: nuclear facilities, materials, and UEP (Uranium Enrichment Project) included; nuclear detonation device not included -Subject to disablement: 5MWe nuclear reactor, reprocessing facilities, fuel rod production factories
August 20-21	Second Northeast Asia Peace and Security Mechanism working-group convenes in Moscow. -Each country expresses its opinion on issues of setting principles for security cooperation and promoting establishment of trust in Northeast Asia.
September 1-2	Second Normalization of DPRK-US relations working-group convenes in Geneva. -Agreements on North declaring and disabling its nuclear facilities and U.S. lifting sanctions placed on the North within a year
September 5-6	Second Normalization of DPRK-Japan relations working-group meeting convenes in Ulan Bator, Mongolia. -Agreement to continue discussions about pending issues, including the North's abduction of Japanese citizens
September 11-15	American, Russian and Chinese nuclear experts visit nuclear facility in Yongbyon, North Korea. -Their findings go into a report for Six-Party Talks that covers discussions with the North about technological problems and expenses required for disablement of nuclear facilities and suggested detailed stages for project.
September 27-30	At the second session of Sixth Round of Six-Party Talks held in Beijing, parties agree on second-phase actions for denuclearization (October 3 Agreement): -The North to disable and declare its nuclear facilities (second disablement investigation team to visit the North within two weeks) -U.S. government to determine when to terminate application of Trading with the Enemy Act and lift North's designation as state sponsor of terrorism in accordance with measures taken by the North -Economic and energy support equivalent to one million tons of heavy fuel oil on humanitarian grounds -Reconfirmation of Six-Party Ministerial Talks at opportune time in Beijing

Chronology	Major Developments
October 11-18	Delegation of U.S. experts visits North and adopted agreement on measures of nuclear disablement with the North: -11 items of disablement for three nuclear facilities in Yongbyon to be supervised by U.S. and completed within a year -Safekeeping and supervision of relevant sealed devices and materials separated or removed in mutually acceptable areas in the North
October 29-30	Third working-group meeting on Economic and Energy Cooperation convenes in Panmunjom. -Supply of 500,000 tons of heavy fuel oil and the relevant facilities and materials -Set standard heavy fuel oil price at USD400/ton and ancillary expenses at USD21/ton
November 1-15	First Team to Oversee North Korea Nuclear Disablement visits the North. -Simultaneous disablement measures taken for a total of 11 items of 3 nuclear facilities
November 10-13	First tripartite (ROK, North Korea, and China) meeting convenes in Shenyang, China. -Discussions about how to supply facilities and materials for shipments equivalent to 500,000 tons of heavy fuel oil
November 27-29	Disablement Observer team composed of South Korean, Russian, Chinese and Japanese members visits the North. -Monitors the site where disablement of three Yongbyon nuclear facilities was being implemented
2007 December 3-5	U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Hill delivers President George Bush's personal letter to the North. -Conveys U.S. position on status of nuclear facility disablement and report on North's nuclear program
December 11-12	Fourth working-group meeting on Economic and Energy Cooperation convenes in Beijing. -Discussions of formalizing HFO and non-HFO supply to the North
December 25-27	Second tripartite (ROK, North Korea, and China) meeting convenes in Pyongyang. -Three-party agreement on supply of the second portion of the facilities and materials to the North
2008 January 4	North Korean Foreign Ministry issues statement concerning its nuclear program. -Makes a declaration of nuclear programs and stresses that it informed the U.S. in November 2007 -Denies allegations about its uranium enrichment and nuclear program-related cooperation with Syria
January 7-12	Christopher Hill visits countries participating in Six-Party Talks, i.e., ROK, Russia, China and Japan. -Stresses the need for concerted efforts of relevant countries as well as complete and accurate reporting from the North
January 31- February 1	Sung Kim, head of U.S. State Department's Korea Desk, visits the North. -Coordinates content of North's declaration of its nuclear program and discussions about holding meeting involving senior Six-Party Talks representatives -Urges the North to early implement the October 3 Agreement
February 18-21	Christopher Hill visits the ROK, China and Japan. -Provides video evidence concerning nuclear-related collusion between North and Syria to ROK and China
February 21-22	Third tripartite (ROK, North Korea, and China) meeting (Beijing) -Discussed supply of the third portion of the facilities and materials to the North and assessment of current situation
March 13	U.S.-North Korea Talks convenes in Geneva. -U.S. suggests the North acknowledge its possession of highly enriched uranium indirectly by having secret agreement attached as separate document. -North delegation rejects U.S. suggestion, stressing that it is following instructions from Pyongyang.
March 24	U.S.-North working-level meeting convenes in New York. -The North offers a proposal for declaration of its nuclear program to the U.S..
March 27-28	Bilateral meeting between the two Koreas convenes at Panmunjom on ROK's economic aid to the North. -Exchanges opinions on how to supply the third portion of the facilities and materials and overall support to be provided at the Six-Party level

Chronology	Major Developments
April 8	<p>U.S.-DPRK meeting convenes in Singapore.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Acknowledge nuclear collusion between North and Syria, past UEP-related acts and inclusion of pledge against recurrence of such events</li> <li>-U.S. accepts uncertainties in progress toward next phase, although North's declaration of its nuclear program is considered not complete and accurate.</li> <li>-The two sides reaches tentative agreement on formality of the North's declaration of its nuclear program.</li> </ul>
April 10	<p>Second phase of third tripartite (ROK, North Korea, and China) meeting convenes in Beijing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Reaches tentative agreement on supply plan of the third portion of facilities and materials (ROK: 35,000 tons/ China: 15,000 tons)</li> </ul>
April 22-24	<p>Experts from the U.S. (five, including Sung Kim) and the North meet in Pyongyang .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Discusses draft of North's declaration of its nuclear program. U.S. asks for additional information pertaining to nuclear waste stockpile sites and isotope production lab</li> <li>-The two sides agree to destroy a nuclear cooling tower within a day or two, following the submit of declaration of its nuclear program, as a symbolic gesture concerning the disablement measure.</li> <li>-The two sides discuss the North's substantial declaration of its nuclear program and how to verify it.</li> </ul>
April 28	<p>Meeting between senior representatives of the ROK and U.S. convenes in Washington, D.C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stresses the need to control verification and monitoring within Six-Party Talks</li> <li>- Briefs on meeting between experts of the U.S. and North and discussions about how to push ahead with the matter</li> </ul>
May 8-10	<p>Five-member U.S. delegation (including Sung Kim) makes second visit to the North.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The North submits 314 volumes (18,822 pages in seven boxes) of supplementary data concerning its nuclear program report.</li> <li>-Concerning lifting of its status as a state sponsor of terrorism, the North expresses its intention to submit its nuclear program report to China.</li> <li>-Reconfirms the North's intention to destroy nuclear cooling tower within 24 hours, following North's submittal of its declaration of nuclear program and U.S. removal of North from its list of state sponsors of terrorism</li> <li>-Suggests final coordination of the declaration draft and review on its agenda the U.S.</li> </ul>
May 13	<p>Meeting between senior representatives of the ROK and China convenes in Beijing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Confirms that positive progress has been made concerning the North's declaration of its nuclear program and discusses how to process the North's unspent fuel rods</li> <li>-Discusses how to make progress in the next session of the Six-Party Talks</li> </ul>
May 19	<p>Meeting among senior representatives of the ROK, U.S. and Japan convenes in Washington, D.C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assesses progress of the Six-Party Talks and discusses future directions of promotion</li> </ul>
May 27-28	<p>Meeting between senior representatives of the U.S. and the North convenes in Beijing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Discusses holding group meeting among technology experts before the North submits declaration of its nuclear program</li> </ul>
May 27-31	<p>Christopher Hill visits China and Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Discusses problems related to the North's declaration of its nuclear program and resumption of the Six-Party Talks</li> </ul>
June 10	<p>Meeting among five donor countries convenes in Seoul.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Preliminary discussions of working-group meeting on Economic and Energy Cooperation</li> </ul>
June 11	<p>Fifth working-group meeting on Economic and Energy cooperation convenes at Panmunjom, resulting in tentative consent on the Agreed Minutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Supply of remainder of heavy fuel oil to North by October 2008</li> <li>-Drawing up agreement for supply of remainder of planned facilities and materials by August 2008</li> <li>-Prioritizing supply of anthracite gas facilities to the North</li> </ul>

Chronology	Major Developments
June 11-12	Third working-group meeting for normalization of DPRK-Japan relations convenes in Beijing. -The North says it would cooperate for the reinvestigation of abducted Japanese citizens and hijackers of a civilian airline (JAL-351) in 1970. -Japan hints at partial lifting of sanctions against the North.
June 12	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces that discussions have been carried out successfully . -Sung Kim, head of the U.S. State Department's Korea Desk, arrived in ROK on June 9, moved overland to Pyongyang on following day, returned to ROK on June 11, and held press briefing on June 12.
June 20	Tripartite meeting among senior representatives of the ROK, U.S. and Japan from Six-Party Talks (Tokyo)
June 26	The North submits declaration of its nuclear program to China. -U.S. President George Bush submits to Congress a report on changing the North's status as state sponsor of terrorism (measure to take effect on August 11, i.e., 45 days later).
June 27	The North destroys cooling tower for 5MWe nuclear reactor in Yongbyon and the U.S. cancels application of Trading with the Enemy Act against the North. -Sung Kim visits the North on June 27 and 28 and watches cooling tower being destroyed.
June 30	Number of spent fuel rods daily taken out increases from 15 to 30
July 10-12	Second meeting among the Sixth Round of Six-Party Talks' senior representatives and third working-group meeting for Korean Peninsula denuclearization convene in Beijing. -Assess the North's declaration of its nuclear program; establish a verification system; discuss closure of second phase of denuclearization and commencement of third phase -Establish a denuclearization-related verification system, complete disablement and provision of economic aid to the North by end of October -Denuclearization working-group meeting fails to agree on how to draw up verification protocol.
July 23	Unofficial Six-Party Foreign Ministers' meeting convenes in Singapore. -Participating countries consent to an six-item agreement on the second phase of the North's denuclearization process.
July 30-August 1	Sung Kim visits China, discusses how to verify the North's declaration of its nuclear program and meets with the North's representatives.
July 31-August 1	Sung Kim and Lee Geun, foreign ministry official from the North, meet twice in Beijing. -The North fails to explicitly say that it would allow sampling at its facilities. -The North re-stresses that IAEA should not take high-profile role.
August 11-12	Fourth working-group meeting on Normalization of DPRK-Japan Relations convenes in Shenyang, China. -Discusses reinvestigation on abduction of Japanese citizens, early lifting of sanctions on the North, early handover of hijackers of JAL 351 (1970 incident), and settlement of historical issues * Reaches agreement on second day of discussion, brightening prospects for ensuing sessions
August 14	North Korean Embassy in Beijing informs Chinese Foreign Ministry that it would stop taking out spent fuel rods.
August 14-16	Sung Kim visits China for discussions about how best to verify the North's declaration of its nuclear program. * Representatives of the North are absent from these discussions.
August 17	The U.S. delivers 6,000 tons of heavy fuel oil to Songrim, North Korea. Remaining balance of 10,000 tons would be delivered to Sonbong
August 22	Bilateral meeting between the U.S. and North convenes in New York. -The U.S. presents proposal for execution of complete and accurate nuclear verification to the North and asks for prompt reply. * Representatives unnamed but most likely Sung Kim (U.S. Special Envoy to Six-Party Talks) and Kim Myong-gil (Political Minister at North's UN Delegation)

Chronology	Major Developments
August 26	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces that North stopped disabling its nuclear facilities in Yongbyon on August 14 and that it is considering restoring the facilities.
September 2	The North begins restoring its nuclear facilities.
September 5-6	Meeting of Six-Party Talks senior representatives of the ROK, U.S., China and Japan convenes in Beijing. -Exchanges opinions on drawing up verification implementation plan -Discusses on how to deal with the North's threat to cease disablement process and restore its nuclear facilities
September 19	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces that the North has restored its nuclear facilities in Yongbyon. -Inter-Korean working-level meeting on Economic and Energy Cooperation to North convenes at Panmunjom. -Hwang Jun-guk (head of NK Nuclear Planning Group at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT)) represents the South, and his counterpart is Hyon Hak-bong (Deputy Director General in charge of the U.S. at the North's Foreign Ministry). -Meeting ends with no concrete agreement on South-provided aid.
September 21	Bilateral meeting of Six-Party Talks' senior representatives from the ROK and U.S. -Agrees to work together to prevent deterioration of situation related to the North's nuclear program and discusses how to conclude the second phase of the disablement process
September 22	Phone conversation between U.S. President George Bush and Chinese President Hu Jintao -Agree to try and persuade the North to comply with what has been decided at Six-Party Talks IAEA Director General says that the North has asked IAEA personnel to remove surveillance cameras and seals from its nuclear facilities. -IAEA inspectors confirm that the North has restored some of its nuclear equipment to its original condition.
September 23	U.S. President George Bush gives a speech at UN General Assembly. -Saying that UN member countries should adopt firm attitude concerning reinforcement of sanctions against North Korea and Iran
September 24	IAEA inspectors remove seals and surveillance equipment from Yongbyon nuclear reprocessing facilities as per the North's request. The North announces plan to reintroduce nuclear materials into its facilities.
October 1-3	Christopher Hill visits North and discusses the North's nuclear program with Foreign Minister Park Ui-chun, Vice Foreign Minister Kim Gye-gwan, and Lt. General Lee Chan-bok. -First, method for Yongbyon nuclear facility-related verification is submitted and, then, proposal to separate issues concerning North's UEP and its collusion with Syria is made.
October 11	U.S. State Department removes North from its list of state sponsors of terrorism.
October 12	North Korean Foreign Ministry welcomes measure taken by the U.S. State Department. -Announces resumption of disablement process (October 14) and allows U.S. and IAEA monitors to carry out their duties in the North
October 25	The North's Korean Central News Agency reports that Japan should be deprived of its status as a member of the Six-Party Talks.
October 28	Meeting between Six-Party Talks senior representatives of the U.S. and Japan convenes in New York for discussions about the North's nuclear program.
October 31	Steps are taken to decrease the number of spent fuel rods from 30 to 15 a day.
November 6	Director General of North Korean Foreign Ministry visits New York for discussions on verification protocol with the U.S. -Reconfirms what has been verbally understood concerning verification-related core points

Chronology	Major Developments
November 12	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces that it denies verification-related agreement with the U.S.
November 24	Sung Kim meets Hwang Jun-guk (head of NK Nuclear Planning Group at South's MOFAT). -Discusses Six-Party Talks' senior representatives meeting
November 27	U.S. provides 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil, bringing the accumulated total to 546,000 tons (broken down to 400,000 tons, plus relevant facilities equivalent of 146,000 tons).
December 3	Tripartite pre-consultation among the ROK, U.S. and Japan prior to the Six-Party Talks is held in Tokyo. -Agrees to include sampling in verification process
December 8-11	Meeting of Six-Party Talks senior representatives convenes in Beijing. -Discusses documentation related to verification, including sampling, and timetable for economic and energy assistance -Reaches no agreement concerning U.S. request for the North's entry into Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)
2009 January 15-19	ROK fact-finding team visits the North in regard to processing of unspent fuel rods. -Team is comprised of six people, i.e., head of MOFAT's NK Nuclear Planning Group and five others from the Ministry of Unification, Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, and Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Co., Ltd. -14,800 unspent fuel rods are worth about USD11 million-14 million. -Price offered by the North is about USD71 million.
February 2	The North's General Staff Department issues a statement on "Korean Peninsula denuclearization": 1. Korean Peninsula denuclearization should cover the entire Korean Peninsula rather than only the North. Denuclearization of the North would never occur unless the U.S. completely withdraws nuclear weapons from the South. 2. Korean Peninsula denuclearization should be realized through peninsula-wide verification. 3. Under current hostile relations between the two Koreas, the only possible way to remove nuclear weapons from the peninsula is for the nuclear powers to realize nuclear disarmament.
February 19-20	Third working-group meeting on Northeast Asia Peace and Security Mechanism convenes in Moscow. -Second round of discussions about basic principles concerning peace and security in region -Participants: Huh Chul (head of Peaceful Diplomacy Planning Group at MOFAT) and five others from ministries concerned -U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits ROK.
March 7-10	U.S. special envoy to North Korea, Stephen Bosworth, visits South Korea.
March 12	Meeting between senior representatives of the ROK and Russia convenes.
March 16	Meeting between senior representatives of the ROK and Japan convenes.
March 26	North Korean Foreign Ministry issues statement: -The world would not see the North at Six-Party Talks and the North would restore its nuclear facilities if UN Security Council issues presidential statement on its launch of a satellite or a country submits any North-related agenda to UN Security Council.
March 27	Tripartite (ROK, U.S. and Japan) meeting convenes.
April 5	The North launches a long-range rocket (at 11: 30: 15 AM).
April 14	UN Security Council unanimously adopts presidential statement against the North, concerning its launch of a long-range rocket. North Korean Foreign Ministry issues statement rejecting the Six-Party Talks and publicizing its intention to reinforce its nuclear deterrence. North orders IAEA personnel at the Yongbyon nuclear facilities to leave the country.

Chronology	Major Developments
April 16	IAEA monitoring team [2] is expelled from the North.
April 17	Four U.S. members of monitoring team are expelled from the North.
April 24	UN Security Council Sanctions Committee selects and imposes sanctions on businesses in the North: Tanchon Commercial Bank, Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation, and Korea Ryongbong General Corporation.
April 25	The North announces that it starts reprocessing spent fuel rods from pilot nuclear power plant.
April 29	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces the country's decision to construct light water reactor and carries out technological testing for production of nuclear fuel.
May 25	The North carries out its second nuclear test.
May 25-29	The North test-fires short-range missiles: -Two surface-to-ship missiles on May 25; a surface-to-ship missile and a surface-to-air missile on May 26; and a surface-to-air missile on May 29
June 12	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1874: -Expressing gravest concern at North's nuclear test and at the challenges such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global non-proliferation regime -Referring to Article 41, Chapter VII, United Nations Charter ("The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions.")
June 13	North Korean Foreign Ministry issues a statement: -It flatly rejects the UN resolution. -It would start uranium enrichment and weaponize all newly extracted plutonium. -It would consider any blockade attempt as an act of war to be met with a decisive military response.
July 2	The North test-fires four surface-to-ship missiles from Sinsang-ri, Hambuk Province .
July 4	The North test-fires five Scud missiles and two Rodong missiles from Kittaeryong, Kangwon Province.
July 27	ROK government submits its implementation plan concerning UN Security Council Resolution 1874: -Control of weapons and strategic commodities trade with the North, a ban on transfer of technology, training and advice to the North -Effectuation of governmental sanction, including cargo searches, financial/economic sanctions and additional future measures under relevant law -Sanctions against the following five businesses, five individuals, and two (additional) commodities: -Businesses: Namchongang Trading, General Bureau of Atomic Energy, Hong Kong Electronics, Korea Hyoksin Trading Corporation, and Korea Tangun Trading Corp -Individuals: Yun Ho-jin (Namchongang Trading), Ri Je-son (Director of General Bureau of Atomic Energy), Hwang Sok-hwa (General Bureau of Atomic Energy), Ri Hong-Sop (former head of Yongbyon Nuclear Research Center), and Han Yu-ro (Korea Yongaksan Trading Company)
September 4	Head of North Korean delegation to UN sends a letter to President of UN Security Council saying that his country is in the final stage of reprocessing spent fuel rods and successfully carries out enrichment of uranium.
November 3	North's Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) announces that the country completed reprocessing spent fuel rods.
2010 January 11	North Korean Foreign Ministry issues a statement proposing a meeting for peace treaty between signatories of Armistice Agreement. -For first time since it announced withdrawal from the Six-Party Talks in April 2009, it comments on a possible return to the Six-Party Talks in connection with lifting the international community's sanctions.

Chronology	Major Developments
March 29	KCNA says that the country's reply to the international community would be a light-water reactor power plant operating on self-generated nuclear fuel in the 2010s.
May 12	Rodong Sinmun reports that the country succeeds in nuclear fusion with its own technology.
May 24	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces that the country has the right to continue to expand and reinforce its nuclear deterrence.
June 15	U.S. President Barack Obama announces extension of economic sanctions against the North for another year to June 26, 2011.
June 28	North Korean Foreign Ministry announces that the country strengthens its nuclear deterrence to that of a more advanced state.
July 9	UN Security Council unanimously adopts a presidential statement on the Cheonan Incident.
July 26	Minister of the People's Armed Forces, Kim Yong Chun, says, "We will reinforce our nuclear deterrence even further in response to the aggravating nuclear threat from the U.S.," at a press conference for the 57 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the signing of the Armistice Agreement.
August 2	Robert J. Einhorn, U.S. Coordinator for Iran and North Korea Sanctions, says that the U.S. would impose additional sanctions against more businesses and individuals involved in the North's activities related to WMDs and missiles.
August 8	Rodong Sinmun reports that the country would bolster its nuclear deterrence even further to face enemies on equal footing.
September 30	The North's UN Ambassador says that his country would never give up its nuclear deterrence.
October 8	Institute for Science and International Security in the U.S. says that the North's highly enriched uranium ( HEU) development program has gone beyond lab level.
November 17	President Charles Jack Pritchard of the Korea Economic Institute (KEI) in the U.S. says, "North Korea is building a 100MW experimental light water reactor in Yongbyon slated for completion by 2012."
November 21	Siegfried Hecker, Co-Director of the Center for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford University, reports seeing hundreds of centrifuges installed at Yongbyon nuclear facility during his visit from November 9 to 13.



## History of North Korea's Missile Development Program and Specifications

### Chronology

Early 1970s	North Korea obtains missile technology, (possibly) from participation in the People's Republic of China's missile development program
1976-1981	Initiates development efforts working from an imported Soviet-made SCUD-B missile and an Egyptian launch pad
April 1984	First SCUD-B missile test-firing
May 1986	SCUD-C missile test-firing
1988	Operational deployment of SCUD-B/C missiles
May 1990	First Rodong missiles test-firing
June 1991	SCUD-C missiles firing
May 1993	Rodong missiles test-firing
January 1994	First identification of a Daepodong-1 missile
1998	Operational deployment of Rodong missiles
August 1998	Daepodong-1 missile test-firing (North insists it was a satellite.)
July 2006	Daepodong-2, Rodong and SCUD missiles test-firing
2007	Operational deployment of Musudan missiles (IRBMs)
April 2009	Firing of a long-range rocket (improved version of the Daepodong-2) (North insists it was a satellite.)
July 2009	Rodong and SCUD missiles firing

### Specifications

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

## Chronology of South-North Military Talks

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Details of Major Consultations/Agreements
1	1 <sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks	September 24 - 26, 2000	Jeju Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the five-point joint press release of the inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks</li> </ul>
2	1 <sup>st</sup> Round of the inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 28, 2000	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major details of the discussion: (proposed) Inter-Korean Agreement on Military Assurances</li> <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	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	December 5, 2000	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major details of the discussion: (proposed) Inter-Korean Agreement on Military Assurances</li> <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	3 <sup>rd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	December 21, 2000	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centering around the South's response to the issue regarding the concept of main enemy posed by the North</li> <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	4 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	January 31, 2001	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major details of the discussion: (proposed) Inter-Korean Agreement on Military Assurances</li> <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	5 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	February 8, 2001	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>※Signature/entry into force is delayed due to the excuse of the concept of main enemy.</li> </ul>

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Details of Major Consultations/Agreements
7	6 <sup>th</sup> the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	September 14, 2002	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>→ agrees to sign/exchange/come into force agreement through additional two rounds of talks [September 16/17]</li> </ul>
8	7 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	September 16, 2002	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
9	8 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	September 17, 2002	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
10	9 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	October 3, 2002	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	October 11, 2002	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balancing construction works for inter-Korean railway &amp; road reconnection and providing equipment for demining in DMZ</li> </ul>
12	11 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	October 16, 2002	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation over the balanced construction works for inter-Korean railway &amp; road reconnection in DMZ</li> </ul>
13	12 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	October 25, 2002	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion of matters regarding verification of balanced construction of road &amp; railway construction, joint survey and communication line connection for the Donghae Line</li> </ul>
14	13 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 13, 2002	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion of matters regarding verification of balanced construction of road &amp; railway construction, joint survey and communication line connection for the Donghae Line</li> </ul>
15	14 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	December 23, 2002	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
16	15 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	January 27, 2003	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Details of Major Consultations/Agreements
17	16 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	June 4, 2003	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 June 11)</li> </ul>
18	17 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	September 17, 2003	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
19	18 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 14, 2003	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 of Donghae line</li> </ul>
20	19 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 28, 2003	Panmunjom, Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation over Agreement on Installation and Operation of Guard Posts</li> </ul>
21	20 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	December 23, 2003	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
22	1 <sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	May 26, 2004	Mt. Kumgang, North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expression of mutual positions regarding measures to prevent accidental Naval clashes in the West Sea and to stop propagand activities and remove propagand apparatus from the DMZ</li> </ul>
23	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	June 3-4, 2004	Mt. Seorak, South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption and effectuation of the Agreement on the Prevention of Accidental Naval Clashes in the West Sea, Elimination of Propaganda Apparatus from the DMZ</li> </ul>
24	21 <sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	June 10-12, 2004	Kaesong, North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
25	22 <sup>nd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	June 29-30, 2004	Paju, South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment regarding prevention of accidental naval clashes in the West Sea and first-stage propagand apparatus removal</li> </ul>
26	23 <sup>rd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	July 5, 2004	Kaesong, North Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation over differences regarding the subjects of first-stage propagand apparatus removal, agreement to implement second-stage works. ROK suggests improvement measures to prevent accidental clashes in the West Sea.</li> </ul>

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Details of Major Consultations/Agreements
27	24 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	July 20, 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 (July 25-August 13)</li> <li>• Agreement to setting up the communication liaison office to prevent accidental naval clashes in the West Sea (since August 13)</li> <li>• Suggestion of the Supplementary Agreement Pertaining to Improvement Measures to Prevent Accidental Clashes in the West Sea</li> </ul>
28	25 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	August 12, 2005	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation over differences regarding the subjects of third-stage propaganda apparatus removal</li> </ul>
29	26 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 3, 2005	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement to discuss the Agenda for General Officer-level Talks and the Military Assurances Agreement on Railway/Road Passage</li> </ul>
30	27 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	February 3, 2006	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement to convene the third round of the General Officer-level Talks</li> <li>• Agreement to discuss the Military Assurance Agreement on Railway/Road Passage</li> </ul>
31	3 <sup>rd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	March 2-3, 2006	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROK, to make 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, to bring up issues on re-establishing the West Sea Maritime Borderline</li> </ul>
32	4 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	May 16-18, 2006	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROK, expression of the intention to discuss in the Inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks on the basis of following two principles as regards Maritime Borderline in the West Sea <ul 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> </ul> </li> <li>• North Korea, to deny insisting that re-establishing West Sea Maritime Borderline is the basic problem that must be resolved first</li> </ul>
33	28 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	October 2, 2006	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Korea, to protest against scattering leaflets and violation of East/West area transportation order</li> <li>• ROK, to raise military assurance measures for economic cooperation project and expansion of confidence-building</li> </ul>

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Details of Major Consultations/Agreements
34	5 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	May 8-11, 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	June 8, 2007	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about implementation of agreements from the joint press release of the fifth round of the General Officer-level Talks</li> </ul>
36	30 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	July 10, 2007	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about implementation of agreements from the joint press release of the fifth round of the General Officer-level Talks</li> </ul>
37	31 <sup>st</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	July 16, 2007	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about draft for the Agreements to be addressed in the 6<sup>th</sup> round of the General Officer-level Talks</li> </ul>
38	6 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	July 24-26, 2007	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussed prevention of west sea clashes, establishment of joint fishing area, and military assurances to inter-Korean economic cooperation but ended with no progress</li> </ul>
39	32 <sup>nd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 12, 2007	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about working-level issues on the second round of inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks</li> </ul>
40	33 <sup>rd</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 20, 2007	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussed working-level procedures yet to be agreed and fine-tuned drafts for agreements for the second round of the Defense Ministerial Talks</li> </ul>
41	34 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	November 24, 2007	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fine-tuned drafts for agreements for the second round of the Defense Ministerial Talks</li> </ul>
42	2 <sup>nd</sup> Round of Inter-Korean Defense Ministerial Talks	November 27-29, 2007	Pyongyang Songjeon Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
43	35 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	December 5, 2007	Panmunjom Unification Pavilion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Military Assurance Agreement on Railway Freight Transport between Munsan and Bongdong</li> </ul>

No.	Classification	Date	Place	Details of Major Consultations/Agreements
44	7 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean General Officer-level Talks	December 12-14, 2007	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopts the Agreements on Military Assurances for 3Cs for Joint Administrative Area in East/West Area, but it failed to be implemented               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extending passage time (07:00-22:00) and guaranteeing passage everyday</li> <li>2. Allowing wire/wireless communication and internet communication from 2008</li> <li>3. Simplifying procedures to shorten passage time, etc</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Discusses the establishment of joint fishing area and peace zone but it ended 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	January 25, 2008	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about railroad cargo transportation between Munsan and Bongdong</li> </ul>
46	37 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	October 2, 2008	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion about implementation issues between the two militaries</li> <li>※ North Korea persistently focuses on the South's civilian organizations' flying leaflets to the North</li> </ul>
47	38 <sup>th</sup> Round of the Inter-Korean Military Working-level Talks	September 30, 2010	Panmunjom House of Peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ROK urges North Korea to take responsible measures for the sinking of ROKS Cheonan, 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 ROKS Cheonan 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>

## Chronicle of Inter-Korean Relations

The North	Date	The South
	2008 February 25	The Lee Myung-bak administration inaugurates
Telefax message to the South: "North ceases all contact and dialogue with South, and bans South Korean officials crossing MDL."	March 29	
Rodong Sinmun, the North's official newspaper, starts virulently condemning the ROK government, even attacking the South's new president by name.	April 1	
	April 2	Telefax message to the North: "South regrets North's recent stance and urges the North to refrain from behavior that will cause tension on the Korean Peninsula."
	July 11	North Korean guard shoots and kills South Korean tourist at Mt. Kumgang resort.
Spokesperson for North's Bureau for Guiding the General Development of Tourist Resorts: "It is regrettable that the South has stopped the Mt. Kumgang tourism program. An apology from the South is called for as are measures in case of similar occurrences."	July 12	Telefax message to the North: "South will temporarily halt tourism to Mt. Kumgang." * North refuses to acknowledge message.
	July 13	Spokesperson for the South's Ministry of Unification: "South urges the North to accept its fact-finding team to investigate fatal shooting of a South Korean tourist; and to take measures to prevent recurrence of similar incidents."
	July 15	Telefax message to the North: "South urges the North to accept dispatch of its fact-finding team South to the site of fatal shooting." * North refuses to acknowledge message.
Spokesperson for the North's military unit in charge of Mr. Kumgang region (special statement): "North will expel any unnecessary South Korean and strictly limit the number of South Koreans crossing the MDL."	August 3	Spokesperson for the Ministry of National Unification: "South regrets about unreasonable behavior of the North and urges acceptance of its fact-finding team to investigate."
Telefax message sends to the South: "North will expel South Koreans from Mt. Kumgang Tourism Region, effective August 10."	August 9	



The North	Date	The South
37 <sup>th</sup> South-North Military Working-Level Talks * North strongly objects to issue of South Korean civilian groups flying leaflets across border into North by balloons and other means.	October 2	37 <sup>th</sup> South-North Military Working-Level Talks * South urges North to stop slandering ROK President, fully resume dialogue, settle tourist shooting incident on Mt, Kumgang, and make access to Kaesong Industrial Complex more convenient for South Koreans.
Rodong Sinmun warns: "possibility of relinquishing all relations with South."	October 16	
Inter-Korean military working-level contact held *North objects to private South Korean groups sending leaflets into North and warns it could have adverse impact on Kaesong Industrial Complex and Kaesong tours.	October 27	Inter-Korean military working-level contact held *South urges North to resolve issues, like delays in granting South Koreans permits to travel in South-North Joint Administrative Area (JAA), and stop limiting work hours for South Korean commuters.
Spokesperson for North's delegation to Inter-Korean Military Talks warns: "Military action might be taken against flying of leaflets."	October 28	
North's military, Korean People's Army (KPA) inspection team checks status of Kaesong Industrial Complex.	November 6	
Telefax message to the South: "North will limit or stop South Koreans crossing the inter-Korean border (land crossing), effective December 1."	November 12	
	November 13	Telefax message to North: South expresses its position on continuing operation and development of Kaesong Industrial Complex, and proposes the discussion of materials and equipment supply for normalization of military communications line.
Telefax message to the South: "North will limit the crossing of South Koreans to and from the MDL, stop Kaesong tours and the operation of trains between the two Koreas, and close the Consultative Office for Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation, effective December 1."	November 24	
Bureau for Guiding the General Development of Tourist Resorts: "North will reduce the number of South Koreans in Mt. Kumgang District by half."	November 26	
Telefax message to the South: "North will reduce the daily hours for the land crossing of South Koreans through the MDL, effective December 1."	November 27	
North implements "December 1 Measure" * Limits crossing of South Koreans through MDL stops Kaesong tours, ceases the operation of the South-North railway, and restricts land crossing between the two Koreas	December 1	

The North	Date	The South
North releases New Year's Editorial: "2009 is the year to heighten the revolutionary spirit for the construction of a strong and prosperous nation."	2009 January 1	
	January 2	President Lee Myung-bak's New Year's Address stresses: "We will settle relations with the North in a resolute and flexible manner."
North's General Staff says: "North will assume all-out confrontational posture against South."	January 17	
North's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) says: "All political and military agreements with the South are now invalid."	January 30	Ministry of Unification Spokesperson says: "The North's statement is regrettable. The South will take strong countermeasures if the Northern Limit Line is violated."
KPA says at a press conference: "North supports nuclear disarmament."	February 2	
North's Korean Aerospace Technology Committee announces: "North is preparing a satellite launch."	February 24	
North at General-Level Military Talks between UN Command (UNC) and KPA demands cancellation of KR/FE combined exercises.	March 2	General-Level Military Talks between UN Command (UNC) and KPA * UNC defends need for KR/FE combined exercises.
CPRF statement threatens: "North cannot guarantee safety of South Korean commercial airliners." North's General Staff statement threatens: "Inter-Korean military communications line may be severed."	March 5	2009 ROK-U.S. KR/FE combined exercises will be conducted until March 20.
UNC-KPA General Officer-Level Military Talks held * North defends launch of long-range rocket (Kwangmyongsong -2) as a right of sovereign state under international law.	March 6	UNC-KPA General Officer-Level Talks * UNC urges North to cease missile launches.
Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) announces: North has joined International Space Convention.	March 12	
North detains two U.S. female reporters.	March 17	
CPRF statement goes: "North will take resolute countermeasures if South takes part in Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)." *North detains one South Korean employee working in Kaesong Industrial Complex.	March 30	
North's General Staff issues critical statement: "North has assumed a high-level combat posture."	April 2	ROK-U.S. Summit at G20 in the UK

The North	Date	The South
North launched improved version of long-range missile (Daepodong 2).	April 5	ROK government statement announces: "North's launch of a long-range missile is in clear violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1718. ROK expresses serious concern over North's such action. Concrete countermeasures would be taken in consultation with UN and countries concerned."
North's Foreign Ministry says: "North will withdraw from the Six-Party Talks and restore its nuclear facilities."	April 14	
General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone proposes "Inter-Korean meeting on April 21 (April 21 Meeting)."	April 16	
North's General Staff Spokesperson criticizes: "South's participation in Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) will be regarded as a declaration of war."	April 18	
Both sides meet to discuss Kaesong Industrial Complex. * North announces it would reconsider matters concerning land lease agreement and it will adjust wages for North Korean workers.	April 21	Both sides meet to discuss Kaesong Industrial Complex. * South urges North to release South Korean detained at Kaesong Industrial Complex and proposes efforts for prompt settlement of issue related to 3Cs (Crossing, Communications and Customs Clearance).
KCNA reports: "South has taken provocative military action by relocating MDL markers."	April 22	South's Joint Chiefs of Staff denies KCNA report.
North's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson: "North has started reprocessing spent fuel rods."	April 25	
North's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson threatens: "North will resume nuclear testing and test-launch an ICBM."	April 29	
North carries out its second nuclear test and test-fires two short-range missiles.	May 25	ROK government statement condemns: "Such an act poses a serious threat to world peace, is a grave challenge to the international NPT system, and constitutes a clear violation of UN Security Council Resolution 1718." * South urges North to return to NPT regime.
North test-fires three short-range missiles	May 26	ROK government announces its full participation in PSI.
- North test-fires two short-range missiles North's delegation to Panmunjom threatens: "The South's participation in PSI is a declaration of war, and we will counter this with a military strike, reject the binding power of the Armistice Agreement, contest the legal status of the five West Sea islands and no longer guarantee the safety of South Korean ships traveling in our waters." CPRF statement threatens: "Any inspection on the North's ships by the South will face resolute and merciless wartime-like retaliation."	May 27	

The North	Date	The South
North's Foreign Ministry says: "The North's nuclear test is a self-defensive measure, and the UN Security Council should withdraw its resolution against the North."	May 29	
First Inter-Korean working-level talks concerning Kaesong Industrial Complex * North asks for land lease fee to be raised by USD 500 million and its workers' monthly wage to be raised by USD 300.	June 11	First inter-Korean working-level talks concerning Kaesong Industrial Complex * South indicates North's demands unrealistic
	June 12	UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1874 against North Korea.
North's Foreign Ministry statement goes: "The North is enriching uranium, will weaponize all plutonium produced and take military countermeasures in the event of a blockade against it."	June 13.	
	June 16.	ROK-U.S. Summit * ROK-U.S. Vision for Strategic Alliance adopts
Second Inter-Korean working-level talks concerning Kaesong Industrial Complex held * North reiterates previous demand.	June 19.	Second inter-Korean working-level talks concerning Kaesong Industrial Complex * South presents three principles (i.e., observance of agreements, economic principles, and future-orientedness) for development of Kaesong Industrial Complex. South also proposes joint inspection of foreign-invested industrial units in the Complex .
Third inter-Korean working-level talks concerning Kaesong Industrial Complex held * North requests USD 500 million in increased land lease fee as precondition to mitigation of restrictions on crossing of South Koreans across MDL. -North test-fires four short-range missiles.	July 2	Third inter-Korean working-level talks concerning Kaesong Industrial Complex * South urges North to immediately release South Korean employees detained at Kaesong Industrial Complex.
North test-fires Rodong missiles and SCUD missiles, a total of 7 missiles.	July 4	
	July 6	UN Security Council presidential statement criticizes North's test-firing.
Kim Yong-nam, Standing Committee Chairman of Supreme People's Assembly: "No more Six-Party Talks needed permanently." * Conference of Nonaligned Countries held in Cairo	July 16	UN Security Council finalizes list of those in North subject to sanctions under Resolution 1874: * Five businesses and institutions, five individuals, and two commodities
North's UN Ambassador Sin Son-ho says: "North will not oppose dialogue with the U.S."	July 25	
North's Foreign Ministry issues statement: The North proposes bilateral dialogue with the U.S.	July 27	

The North	Date	The South
	July 29	U.S. State Department Spokesperson says: "U.S. will enter into a dialogue with North Korea within the framework of the Six-Party Talks."
North seizes South Korean fishing vessel the Yeonan 800.	July 30	Telefax message to North from Ministry of Unification: "North should immediately repatriate the Yeonan 800."
Telefax message to South: "South Korean vessel being investigated and will be handled according to results of investigation."	July 31	Telefax message to North from Ministry of Unification: "We demands Immediate repatriation of the Yeonan 800."
Kim Jong Il and former U.S. President Bill Clinton meet in Pyongyang.	August 4	Former U.S. President Bill Clinton visits Pyongyang.
	August 5	Former President Clinton secures release of two female U.S. reporters detained by North and returns.
	August 10	Hyundai Asan CEO Hyun Jeong-eun visits Pyongyang.
North releases South Korean previously detained at Kaesong Industrial Complex as official expulsion.	August 13	
	August 15	President Lee Myung-bak announces new peace initiative for Korean Peninsula in Liberation Day (August 15) address .
Hyundai and North's Asia Pacific Peace Committee issue joint press release after Kim Jong Il and Hyundai Asan CEO Hyun Jeong-eun meets: * Resumption of Mt. Kumgang tours; normalization of MDL crossing and overnight stay; resumption of Kaesong tours; invigoration of Kaesong Industrial Complex; promotion of Mt. Baekdu tours; promotion of reunions for separated families during Chusok North's Panmunjom delegation: "North will retaliate mercilessly against South's UFG exercises."	August 16	
	August 20	ROK government proposes inter-Korean contact for reunion of separated families.
North lifts restrictions on land crossing through MDL and on stays. North sends funeral delegation to Seoul to pay condolences to bereaved family of former President Kim Dae-jung until August 23.	August 21	
	August 23	President Lee Myung-bak meets funeral delegation from North.
	August 26	Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks at Mt. Kumgang Hotel until August 28

The North	Date	The South
North notifies release of South Korean fishing vessel the Yeonan 800.	August 28	Both sides agree to reunion of separated families on Chusok during Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks.
	August 29	The Yeonan 800 returns to South.
Normalization of land crossing via Kyeongui Line, and communications line in Western corridor	September 1	
North's UN Ambassador Sin Son-ho sends letter to UN Security Council President, saying: "North is in final stage of its enrichment of uranium, and will reprocess and weaponize all of the plutonium produced."	September 4	
North opens Hwanggang dam floodgates without notification causing death of six South Korean campers.	September 6	
Telefax message to the South: "Water urgently discharged from the dam due to high water levels. Notice will be given in future when opening floodgates." Consultative Office for Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation resumes normal operations.	September 7	Telefax message to the North from Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs: "The Minister expresses deep regret and asks the North to explain over the tragic incident."
	September 8	ROK government demands for formal apology from North over death of South Koreans caused by North's abrupt release of water from Hwanggang Dam.
	September 21	President Lee Myung-bak proposes a "Grand Bargain" to the North .
	September 26	President Lee Myung-bak states clearly: "South denies North's status as nuclear power."
North's Vice Foreign Minister Park Gil-yon says: "North will respond in kind, dialogue for dialogue, nuclear deterrence for sanctions."	September 29	
11 North Koreans defect to South via East Sea	October 1	
Telefax message to the South: "Repatriation of North Korean defectors urged."	October 2	
Telefax message sends to South: "Repatriation of North Korean defectors strongly urged." North's UN Ambassador Sin Son-ho flatly rejects UN Security Council Resolution of A World without Nuclear Weapons.	October 8	Telefax message to the North: "11 North Koreans have confirmed desire to defect to South. North can verify their decisions upon request."
North test-fires five short-range missiles	October 12	ROK government proposes working-level contact for Inter-Korean talks * Discussions over prevention of tragic flood-related incidents on Imjin River and Red-Cross Talks

The North	Date	The South
Telefax message to the South: "Proposal for working-level contact is accepted."	October 13	
North expresses regret over death of South Koreans caused by its abrupt discharge of water into Imjin River and expresses condolences to the bereaved relatives Rodong Sinmun urges "resumption of Mt. Kumgang/ Kaesong tours."	October 14	Inter-Korean working-level contact for discussions of Imjin River floodings hand
North's Navy Command statement argues: "South Korean naval vessel intrudes into our territorial waters."	October 15	
Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level talks held * North's Red Cross formally asks South for humanitarian support	October 16	Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level talks
	October 19	ROK Government informs the North that it is ready to reconnect military communications line linking the two sides.
Telefax Message to the South: "North agrees on upgrading work for military communications line linking two sides."	October 20	
	October 26	ROK government offers to send 10,000 tons of corn and 20 tons of powdered milk
	October 28	South supplies materials required for connecting military communications line.
KCNA announcement: "The North has finished reprocessing 8,000 spent fuel rods for weaponization."	November 3	South's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson says: "North's reprocessing of spent fuel rods is clear violation of UN Security Council resolutions."
North's Supreme Command asks for apology from South and for measures to prevent recurrence of naval conflict	November 10	Daecheong naval campaign occurs in the West Sea
	November 11	Cheongwadae (the Blue House) spokesperson says: "South does not want Daecheong naval campaign to negatively impact inter-Korean relations."
North enforces currency reform.	November 30	
	December 8	U.S. special envoy Stephen Bosworth visits to the North until December 10.
North's Navy Command Spokesperson designates and declares "Peacetime maritime firing zone."	December 21	South's Navy Headquarters Spokesperson says: "The NLL has served as the effective sea border between the two Koreas for the past 50 years. The North should cease instigating acts that elevate tension near the NLL."

The North	Date	The South
	December 22	Military communications line installation completes .
North releases New Year's editorial. -Expresses its commitment to improving inter-Korean relations	January 1, 2010	
	January 4	President Lee Myung-bak delivers New Year's Speech: *Proposes establishment of inter-Korean liaison office and joint-recovery of unidentified remains of Korean War KIAs
North's Foreign Ministry statement: "North proposes meeting of Peace Treaty for signatories to 1953 Armistice Agreement state parties."	January 11	
North's UN Ambassador Sin Son-ho: "Lifting of all sanctions against the North is a precondition to the Six-Party Talks and meetings for the Peace Treaty at the same time."	January 12	South's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson announces: "It would be possible to start negotiations for a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula at a separate forum, if the Six- Party Talks resumes and the denuclearization of the North makes progress ."
Telefax message to the South: "South Korea should punish those flying leaflets into North Korea."	January 13	
North's Asia Pacific Peace Committee proposes working-level meeting for resumption of Mt. Kungang/ Kaesong tours.	January 14	
North's National Defense Commission Spokesperson warns: Concerning "a sudden changes surrounding the Korean Peninsula, the South's Ministry of Unification and the National Intelligence Service should be dismantled. The North will initiate a retaliatory holy war and exclude the South Korean authorities from all dialogue."	January 15	In response to warning from North's National Defense Commission, Ministry of Unification expresses deep regret over threatening remarks and actions based on unsubstantiated media reports.
North's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson says: "Sanctions against the North should be lifted prior to its return to the Six-Party Talks."	January 18	
	January 19	Meeting holds in Kaesong to evaluate inter-Korean joint inspection of foreign-invested industrial complexes until January 20
State Development Bank and Chosun Taepung International Investment Group established	January 20	South's Minister of National Defense warns: "The South would make a preemptive strike if it were ascertained that the North was preparing a nuclear attack."
Telefax message to the South: "North requests for military working-level talks."	January 22	



The North	Date	The South
CPRF Spokesperson threatens: "The South's Ministries of Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade, and National Defense together with the National Intelligence Service are the Four <i>Gyeongin</i> (2010) Traitors."	January 23	
	January 25	Telefax message to the North: "We propose Inter-Korean working-level talks concerning Kaesong Industrial Complex on February 1, and subsequent military working-level talks."
North declares "no-sail zone" in the West Sea from January 25 to March 29 and proposes meeting with UNC about remains recovery of U.S. KIAs in its areas	January 26	Navy HQ Spokesperson says: "South urges North to stop unnecessary acts causing tension near the NLL and South reaffirms commitment to the defense of NLL."
North fires artillery rounds near NLL. General Staff announces "continuation of artillery firing exercises." UNC-KPA Working-level talks for remains recovery for U.S. KIAs. *North proposes resuming remains recovery for U.S. KIAs.	January 27	Telefax message to the North: "We strongly urge to halt unnecessary acts causing tension."
North fires artillery shots near NLL .	January 28	
North fires artillery shots near NLL .	January 29	
North announces five additional no-sail zones from January 31 to February 2.	January 31	
Fourth inter-Korean working-level talks for Kaesong Industrial Complex held * North points to the need to raise wages for its workers .	February 1	Fourth inter-Korean working-level talks for Kaesong Industrial Complex *South expresses regret over North's firing of artillery in the West Sea. The two sides agree to hold working-level military talks about the "3Cs."
North designates two maritime artillery firing zones near Baengnyeong and Daechong islands.	February 3	
North announces five additional artillery firing zones in West and East Seas, February 6-28.	February 4	
North's Ministry of People's Security and State Security issue joint statement denouncing attempt to overthrow the regime	February 8	
	February 12	Telefax message to the North: "We propose South-North military working-level talks to discuss the '3Cs' on February 23."
North designates artillery firing and no-sail zones in in the West and East Seas, February 20-22.	February 18	

The North	Date	The South
	February 20	Telefax message to North: "North's designation of no-navigation and artillery firing zones in West and East Seas an act of provocation in defiance of the Armistice Agreement and the Inter-Korean Non-Aggression Agreement."
Telefax message to the South: "We propose working-level military talks on March 2 in Kaesong."	February 22	
Telefax message to the South: "Kaesong is proper place for discussions in consideration of characteristics of the 3Cs." General Staff statement: "North denounces South's KR/FE exercises and signals mobilization of all attack and defensive capabilities, including nuclear, if required."	February 25	Telefax message to North: "North-proposes date of March 2 for military working-level talks accepted, but Panmunjom Peace House preferred venue."
Telefax message to the South: "We accept working-level contact on March 2 to discuss 3Cs."	February 28	Telefax message to North: "Kaesong accepts as venue for the talks, but talks should be a working-level contact between the authorities, not a military talks."
Inter-Korean working-level contact for discussion about 3Cs in regard to Kaesong Industrial Complex held * North asks for compliance with the June 15 and October 4 Declarations, cessation of confrontational and hostile acts against it, and compliance with existing agreements concerning 3Cs.	March 2	Inter-Korean working-level contact for discussions about the 3Cs in regard to Kaesong Industrial Complex *South demands North assure free crossing of South Koreans whenever needed through RFID technology, adopt selective inspection methods for more prompt customs clearance, and provide Internet and telecommunications services for mobile phones to ensure free communications.
North's Asia Pacific Peace Committee Spokesperson announces: "The North will scrap all existing projects and contracts, if the South blocks Mt. Kumgang/Kaesong tours."	March 4	
North's delegation to Panmunjom: -Denounces KR/FE exercises -Reiterates it would not be bound by Armistice Agreement and would counter any actions taken by South with its nuclear deterrence -Threatenes to end military dialogues with South and U.S.	March 7	
KCNA issues announcement, denouncing KR/FE exercises.	March 17	
North's Asia Pacific Peace Committee informs South that North would inspect South's real estate on Mt. Kumgang, starting March 25. * Also Mt. Kumgang tours would be handed over to new corporation if South failed to resume tours by April .	March 18	

The North	Date	The South
Bureau for Guiding the General Development of Tourist Resorts denounces South Korean authorities for blocking Mt. Kumgang/Kaesong tours	March 19	
Inspectors from North conducts survey over South's real estate on Mt. Kumgang.	March 25	
	March 26	The sinking of ROK Ship Cheonan
North's delegation to Panmunjom issues statement: "The South, by allowing civilians to tour the DMZ and reporters to have access to the DMZ for coverage, can be considered to be engaging in psychological warfare against the North. This could result in unexpected events."	March 29	
Bureau for Guiding the General Development of Tourist Resorts mentions: "The North will freeze South Korean government-owned assets such as the Mt. Kumgang Visitor Center and fire station for failure to allow real estate inspections."	March 31	Ministry of Unification Spokesperson expresses regret over unilateral measures taken by North.
North's delegation at Panmunjom urges to recover remains of U.S. soldiers killed during Korean War	April 5	
Bureau for Guiding the General Development of Tourist Resorts issues statement: Freezes South Korean government/KTO-owned assets on Mt. Kumgang; expels maintenance personnel; commences Mt. Kumgang tourism for Koreans and foreigners under new management; conducts all-out review of Kaesong Industrial Complex project	April 8	
Telefax message to the South notifies: "South Koreans passing through South-North JAA are also bringing leaflets into North Korea. North will reconsider implementation of military assurance of their safe crossing."	April 10	
	April 12	Telefax message to North: 'Adherence to June 4 Agreement.'
North takes measures to freeze South Korean real estate on Mt. Kumgang.	April 13	
KCNA broadcasts North's first official response to sinking of ROKS Cheonan: "It is a trick perpetrated by the South and have nothing to do with us."	April 17	
Director General Park Lim-su, Policy Bureau, National Defense Commission, conducts inspection tour of Kaesong Industrial Complex.	April 19	

The North	Date	The South
North's Foreign Ministry issues memorandum announcing "North would produce nuclear weapons as needed."	April 21	
Director General Park Lim-su, Policy Bureau, National Defense Commission, inspects South's real estate holdings on Mt. Kumgang, until April 23.	April 22	
Bureau for Guiding the General Development of Tourist Resorts Spokesperson issues statement: "The North will confiscate currently frozen South Korean government/KTO-owned assets."	April 23	
People's Army Chief of Staff Lee Yong-ho threatens: "We will destroy the enemy's stronghold completely, mobilizing all of our means, including our nuclear deterrence, if the enemy intrudes even 0.001 mm into our land, waters or air space."	April 24	
North takes measure to freeze South Korean real estate holdings on Mt. Kumgang	April 27	
Kim Jong Il visits China until May 7.	May 3	
North announces its successful nuclear fusion.	May 12	
Telefax message to South warns: "North will limit land crossing for South Koreans and take more substantial measures – harsher than merely stopping crossing – if Civilian Groups continue to spread leaflets in our territory."	May 16	
North's CPRF issues a "letter of charge" concerning ROKS Cheonan sinking * It is a planned and intentional provocation on the part of the South designed to ruin inter-Korean relations."	May 19	
National Defense Commission Spokesperson maintains that concerning the Cheonan incident, the NDC will dispatch an inspection team to the South Telefax message to the South urges its acceptance of visit.	May 20	Joint civil-military investigation group announces result of its investigation of the ROKS Cheonan incident .
CPRF Spokesperson argues that "The North regards the present situation as a state of war and will shut down all relations with the South, scrap the Inter-Korea Non-Aggression Agreement completely, stop all cooperative projects with the South, if the South takes countermeasures and retaliations."	May 21	Telefax message to North: "Cheonan attack violation of Armistice Agreement and South-North Basic Agreement. This provocative act will be dealt with within the framework of Armistice Agreement management system."
Telefax message to the South urges again that the South should accept visit of its inspection team.	May 22	

The North	Date	The South
<p>North's Central District Frontline Commander warns: "The North will conduct destructive firing directly at the South's psychological warfare facilities should the South activate one."</p>	<p>May 24</p>	<p>In response to Cheonan sinking, President Lee Myung-bak public statement: *Close Navigation Route; halt exchanges and cooperation with the North; invoke right to self-defense in event of armed invasion by North; refer incident to UN Security Council; and demand North to apologize and punish those involved in Cheonan attack South's Defense Minister announced measures to be taken against North: *Resumption of psychological warfare against the North; Closure of sea lanes for merchant ships; holding of ROK-U.S. joint anti-submarine exercises; and preparation for PSI-related maritime interdiction exercises within and outside the country's territorial waters</p>
<p>CPRF Spokesperson announces an 8-item statement on all-out severance of inter-Korean relations *Sever all relations with the South *Immediate end to all dialogue and contact with current South Korean Administration and government agencies during its term *Complete halt to all activities carried out by Red Cross liaison office at Panmunjom *Severing all communications channels with South *Closing Consultative Office for Inter-Korea Economic Cooperation and expelling South Koreans from the Kaesong Industrial Complex *Counterattack against South's anti-North psychological warfare *No crossing for South Korean ships/airplanes through North's territorial waters and airspace *Issues concerning relations with South handled as in state of war</p>	<p>May 25</p>	<p>Minister of National Defense: "South would invoke right to self-defense in event of North attacking South's psychological warfare equipment."</p>
<p>Telefax message to South threatens: "North will respond strongly, including blocking South Korean personnel and vehicles in the Western corridor from entering its territory, should South resume psychological warfare."</p>	<p>May 26</p>	<p>U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visits ROK: "The North Korean leaders responsible for the attack on ROKS Cheonan will be held accountable."</p>
<p>North's General Staff announces: *Reviewing complete ban on land crossing *Merciless countermeasures against South's anti-North psychological warfare *Invalidation of Agreement on Prevention of Incidental Collision in the West Sea *Cessation of International Maritime Merchant Vessel Network *Readiness for immediate physical retaliation against intrusions into territorial waters *Complete ban on crossing of South's ships, airplanes or other mobile means through territory, waters or airspace.</p>	<p>May 27</p>	

The North	Date	The South
NDC repels the Cheonan investigative report at international press conference saying that "The North renounces the findings of the South's investigation of the attack on the ROKS Cheonan." North holds a rally attended by about 100,000 people in Pyongyang.	May 28	
	May 30	MND issues statement refuting assertions from North's National Defense Commission.
North's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson says: "If the international community tries to refer the Cheonan attack to the UN Security Council, based solely on the findings of the South's unilateral investigation, the nefarious intent will be obviously demonstrated."	June 4	ROK government referred Attack against the ROKS Cheonan to UN Security Council.
CPRF Secretariat denounces UN Security Council for letter indicting North Korea's likely involvement in sinking of ROKS Cheonan.	June 6	
North's UN Ambassador Sin Son-ho denounces in his letter to UNSC President: "The North's inspection group should have been allowed to verify the findings of the South's investigation prior to the matter being discussed by the UN Security Council."	June 9	South finishes installing loudspeakers for psychological warfare against the North.
NDC states at a press conference: "The North will take merciless countermeasures against the South concerning the North's referral to the UNSC over the Cheonan incident."	June 11	
North's General Staff threatens in a "critical" announcement: "The South's resumption of psychological warfare is a direct declaration of war, and we will respond with a merciless military strike against the South that will turn Seoul into a sea of fire."	June 12	
	June 14	The South's Joint Civil-Military Investigation Group briefs UNSC on results of its investigation.
North's UN Ambassador Sin Son-ho mentions that "If UN moves to take measures against the North, North's military will take countermeasure."	June 15	
Chairman of Supreme People's Assembly, Choi Tae Bok argues that "The North will mercilessly strike sanctions with a merciless blow."	June 19	
	June 23	Defense Committee of National Assembly passes resolution denouncing North over ROKS Cheonan incident.

The North	Date	The South
	June 26	UNC proposes working-level talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks.
North rejects UNC proposal reiterating its insistence on dispatch of inspection team to the West Sea and proposes high-level inter-Korean military meeting.	June 27	South and U.S. announce agreement to postpone return of wartime operational control to the ROK military until end of 2015.
	June 28	Deputy Minister for Policy at ROK MND: "The North's proposal for a high-ranking South-North military meeting for discussing its dispatch of an inspection team was an attempt to invalidate the Armistice System."
	June 29	Plenary meeting of National Assembly adopts resolution denouncing North over ROKS Cheonan incident.
Letter to UNSC requests joint South-North investigation of the ROKS Cheonan incident .	June 30	
CPRF Spokesperson threatens that "The North is ready to wage a life and death struggle if the UNSC fabricates any form of slandering document targeting North."	July 7	
KCNA reports that "The North will not raise objects to the formality or method of the UNC-KPA General officer-level Talks so long as the military talks helps find truth about the ROKS Cheonan incident."	July 9	UNSC adopts presidential statement denouncing Cheonan attack.
North's Foreign Ministry Spokesperson argues that "The Six-Party Talks should be used to secure a Peace Treaty."	July 10	
North proposes rescheduling working-level talks for UNC-KPA General Officer-Level Talks to July 15 from July 13	July 13	
First working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General Officer-Level Talks held: *North insists it should have been allowed to dispatch inspection team prior to General-Level Military Talks.	July 15	First working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks: *South proposes UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks .
Second working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks held: *North proposes composition and operation of Defense Committee inspection group. *Spokesperson for North's ARF threatens physical counter response to ROK-U.S. combined exercises.	July 23	Second working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks: *South urges North to observe Armistice Agreement and proposes formation of joint evaluation team.

The North	Date	The South
<p>NDC maintains:  North will counter ROK-U.S. combined exercise with strong nuclear deterrence;  North will launch retaliatory holy war at time of its choosing based on its nuclear deterrence; and North is not culpable in any way for ROKS Cheonan incident.</p>	<p>July 24</p>	
	<p>July 25</p>	<p>ROK-U.S. combined maritime exercise "Invincible Spirit" conducted (until July 28)</p>
<p>Kim Young-chun, North's Minister of the People's Armed Forces says that "The North will reinforce its nuclear deterrence in a new and developed way against the mounting U.S. threat."</p>	<p>July 26</p>	
<p>The third working-level talks for UNC-KPA General Officer-Level Talks held:  *North reiterates insistence on dispatch of its NDC inspection team.</p>	<p>July 27</p>	<p>The third working-level talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks:  *South says it would not accept North's dispatch of inspection team. The South explains its proposed procedures regarding a joint evaluation team. UNC Commander Walter Sharp says that Cheonan attack is clear violation of Armistice Agreement.</p>
	<p>August 1</p>	<p>Telefax message to North:  "South urges North to apologize for accidents caused by its landmines and to prevent the recurrence of similar accidents."</p>
<p>North's West District Frontline Commander threatens:  "The North will deal a physical blow to the South's plan to conduct a firing exercise in the West Sea."</p>	<p>August 3</p>	
<p>CPRF Secretariat threatens in a statement:  "The North will crush the South mercilessly with the most formidable means of attack and methods of warfare in response to the South's anti-submarine exercises in the West Sea."</p>	<p>August 5</p>	<p>South carries out anti-submarine exercises (until August 9).</p>
<p>Rodong Sinmun threatens that physical strike from North is more than a verbal warning.</p>	<p>August 7</p>	
<p>North seizes South Korean fishing vessel the Daeseung 55.</p>	<p>August 8</p>	
<p>North fires artillery shots to south of the NLL.</p>	<p>August 9</p>	



The North	Date	The South
The fourth working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks held: *North proposes to form a joint North-U.S. inspection group.	August 10	The fourth working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks: *UNC points out inappropriateness of name "a joint North-U.S. inspection group." Telefax message to North: "North's artillery shots in West Sea violation of Armistice Agreement and Non-Aggression Agreement."
	August 11	Telefax message to North's Red Cross asking for early repatriation of Daeseung-ho
North's General Staff threatens that "The North will counter South's UFG exercises with merciless military measures."	August 15	President Lee Myung-bak makes the following proposal in August 15 speech commemorating anniversary of country's 1945 liberation: *Proposed peaceful, economic unification under a community of one people. Proposed discussions on imposing unification tax
CPRF statement denounces that "South Korean President Lee Myung-bak's suggestion of a unification tax is tantamount to declaring full-blown hostilities against the North as it alludes to the possibility of an abrupt change in the North's situation."	August 17	
KCNA reports on the North's seizure of South Korean fishing vessel the Daeseung 55.	August 19	
	August 20	Telefax message to North's Red Cross: Again urges early repatriation of Daeseung.
Chairman Kim Yong-nam of the North's Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly threatens that "The North will initiate a retaliatory holy war based on its nuclear deterrence in response to ROK-U.S. combined exercises."	August 25	Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter visits Pyongyang. *Returned to U.S. on August 27 with American missionary detained in North
Kim Jong Il visits China until August 30.	August 26	Telefax message to North's Red Cross: "South offers relief supplies for flood victims in North."
	August 31	U.S. announces administrative order for additional sanctions against North. Telefax message to North's Red Cross: "South offers relief supplies worth about KRW 10 billion upon North's request."
Telefax message to Korean Red Cross says that they accept proposal for provision of relief supplies *North requests rice, cement and construction equipment.	September 4	
Telefax message to Korean Red Cross announces "repatriation of fishing vessel the Daeseung 55 on September 7."	September 6	

The North	Date	The South
Telefax message to Korean Red Cross proposes "reunion of separated families on the occasion of Chusok."	September 10	
Telefax message to Korean Red Cross: "We agree to South's proposal of a meeting on September 17, and proposes the Mt. Chanam Hotel in Kaesong as location."	September 13	Telefax message to North's Red Cross: "Red Cross Working-level contact to discuss reunion of separated families proposed for September 17." *South decides to provide relief supplies (rice, cement and noodles) worth 10 billion won to North.
Telefax message to the South proposes "military working-level talks to be held on September 24."	September 15	
Fifth working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks: *North reiterates its insistence about the composition of North-U.S. joint inspection team.	September 16	Fifth working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks: *UNC proposes holding General officer-Level talks before carrying out joint inspection.
Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level talks *North proposes location and number of families be fixed later.	September 17	Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level talks *South proposed reunions take place on Mt. Kumgang.
	September 19	Telefax message to North: Proposed postponement of "military working-level talks to September 30."
	September 27	ROK-U.S. joint anti-submarine exercise (until October 1) in West Sea
Conference of Party Representatives to reappoint Kim Jong Il as General Secretary of Korean Workers' Party held: *Kim Jong-un, Kim Jong-il's third son, is elected as Central Member of the Party and Vice Chairman of Central Party Military Committee.	September 28	
38 <sup>th</sup> Inter-Korean Military Working-Level Talks held: *North asks South to stop its civilian groups from spreading leaflets and to have its naval vessels refrain from intruding into North Korean territorial waters.	September 30	38 <sup>th</sup> Inter-Korean Military Working-Level Talks: *South asks North to take responsible measures concerning ROKS Cheonan incident.
Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level talks held: *North urges the need for contact between authorities of the two sides for resumption of Mt. Kumgang tours.	October 1	Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level talks *Both sides agree to reunion of 100 separated families from each side to take place on Mt. Kumgang on October 30 through November 5.
Telefax message to South North's Bureau for Guiding General Development of Tourist Resorts proposes that "Working-level talks between authorities of two sides be held to discuss resumption of Mt. Kumgang tours."	October 2	

The North	Date	The South
Sixth working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks held: *North proposes joint investigation at Panmunjom followed by General Officer-Level Talks.	October 5	Sixth working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks: *South insists on holding General officer-Level Talks first, followed by joint inspection.
	October 13	South carries out first ROK-led PSI exercise (until October 14 in Busan).
Telefax message to the South (Bureau for Guiding General Development of Tourist Resorts) urges that "Early working-level talks between authorities from the two sides be held to discuss resumption of the Mt. Kumgang tours."	October 14	
Telefax message to the South threatens that "physical strike is imminent if South Koreans do not stop spreading leaflets in our territory."	October 15	
North informs South of resumption of communications between inter-Korean aviation authorities.	October 16	
Telefax message to the South proposes that "South-North Military Working-level Talks be held for discussions on pending military issues."	October 19	
	October 21	Telefax message to North: "North must take responsible steps concerning ROKS Cheonan incident before North-proposed South-North Military Working-Level Talks could be held. Agenda for said meeting should be disclosed."
Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks held until October 27 *North asks South to supply 500,000 tons of rice and 300,000 tons of fertilizer.	October 26	Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks (until October 27) *South proposes making family reunions regular occurrence
Seventh working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks held *North announces its position to discontinue the General Officer-Level Talks and blames UNC for breakdown in talks.	October 27	Seventh working-level military talks for UNC-KPA General officer-Level Talks
	October 28	Telefax message to North: "North's proposal for military working-level talks rejects." *North displayed consistent attitude concerning ROKS Cheonan attack.
Telefax message to the South says that "The South's rejection of our proposal for talks will result in painful outcome." *North fires shots at a mid-Eastern frontline GP. Shots concluded accidental.	October 29	

The North	Date	The South
NDC Inspection Group issues a "fact sheet" on the sinking of ROKS Cheonan	November 2	
Telefax Message to South (Bureau for Guiding the General Development of Tourist Resorts) urges "inter-Korean working-level talks on November 19 in order to discuss resumption of Mt. Kumgang tours."	November 11	G-20 Seoul Summit (until November 12)
North discloses uranium enrichment facility to Professor Siegfried Hecker, U.S. Nuclear Specialist of Stanford University.	November 12	
Telefax message to the South warns that "We will take an immediate physical action if a single artillery shell from the South falls on our sacred territorial waters." North fires artillery shots at Yeonpyeong Island. *North's Supreme Command announces that "The North Korean military has taken a courageous military step in responding to the South's military provocation."	November 23	Telefax message to North: "Cease shelling of Yeonpyeong Island immediately."  UNC proposes UNC-KPA General-Level Talks in regard to North's shelling of Yeonpyeong Island.  Ministry of Unification takes control of South Koreans visiting Kaesong Industrial Complex and stops supply of relief aid for flood victims in North.
North's Foreign Ministry announcement says: "North Korean military could strike South again at any moment."	November 24	South's Red Cross cancels Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks scheduled for November 25.
North's Panmunjom delegation rejects UNC's proposal for UNC-KPA General Officer-Level Talks concerning North's shelling of Yeonpyeong Island *North states that it will not hesitate to instigate second or third physical retaliatory strike against South if provoked again.	November 25	UNC informs North of plan for ROK-U.S. combined exercise between November 28 and December 1.
Rodong Sinmun threatens that "Those that provoke cannot avoid merciless punishment."	November 28	ROK-U.S. combined maritime exercise (until December 1) on West Sea Telefax message to North: "Accidental firing occurred near the MDL."

## Status of UN Peacekeeping Operations

(As of November 2010)

	Name of group	Stationing location	Stationing period	Major assignment	Number of those dispatched			
					Troops	Police	MEM (Military Experts on Mission)	Total
1	UNTSO	Palestine	May 1948-Present	Truce supervision and reconnaissance	-	-	152	152
2	UNMOGIP	Kashmir	January 1949-Present	Truce supervision and reconnaissance	-	-	42	42
3	UNFYCIP	Cyprus	March 1964-Present	Truce supervision and reconnaissance	859	68	-	927
4	UNDOF	The Golan Heights	June 1974-Present	Truce supervision and reconnaissance	1,043	-	-	1,043
5	UNIFIL	Lebanon	March 1978-Present	Truce supervision and reconnaissance	11,881	-	-	11,881
6	MINURSO	West Sahara	April 1991-Present	Truce supervision and election support	20	6	204	230
7	UNMIK	Kosovo	June 1999-Present	Support for peace and stability	-	8	8	16
8	UNAMA	Afghanistan	March 2002-Present	Peace building support	-	4	14	18
9	UNAMI	Iraq	August 2003-Present	Peace building support	221	-	12	233
10	UNMIL	Liberia	September 2003-Present	Truce supervision (surveillance) and reconnaissance	7,931	1,304	134	9,369
11	UNOCI	Cote-d'Ivoire	April 2004-Present	Peace building support	7,572	1,316	192	9,080
12	MINUSTAH	Haiti	June 2004-Present	Peace building support and reconstruction aid	8,651	3,146	-	11,797
13	UNMIS	Sudan	March 2005-Present	Truce supervision and stability building support	9,451	655	486	10,592
14	UNMIT	East Timor	August 2006-Present	Peace building support	-	1,485	33	1,518
15	BINUB	Burundi	January 2007-Present	Truce supervision	-	8	5	13
16	UNMIN	Nepal	January 2007-Present	Truce supervision	-	-	72	72
17	UNAMID	Darfur, Sudan	July 2007-Present	Truce supervision and peace building support	17,050	4,747	264	22,061
18	MINURCAT	Central Africa	September 2007-Present	Reconstruction aid	1,327	109	20	1,456
19	MONUSCO	The Democratic Republic of the Congo	May 2010-Present	Peace building support	17,112	1,181	715	19,008
<b>Total</b>					<b>83,118</b>	<b>14,037</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>99,508</b>

\* Source: [www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors](http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors)

Appendix 10

## Budget for ROK Military Units Dispatched Overseas

[Unit: Billion Won]

	The Dongmyeong Unit, Lebanon	The Cheonghae Unit, Somalia	The Danbi Unit, Haiti	The Ashena Unit, Afghanistan
2007	37.0	-	-	-
2008	19.6	-	-	-
2009	21.5	28.4	-	-
2010	22.9	34.2	28.2	47.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>47.1</b>

Appendix 11      **Status of Dispatch of ROK Troops Overseas**

[As of November 2010]

Name of the ROK military unit		Number of troops	Destination	Date of first dispatch	Period of rotation	
UN PKO	The Dongmyeong Unit, Lebanon	359	Tyre	July 2007	6 months	
	The Danbi Unit, Haiti	240	Leogane	February 2010		
	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)	9	Rawalpindi	November 1994	1 year	
	UN Mission In Liberia (UNMIL)	2	Monrovia	October 2003		
	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)	1	Kabul	July 2003		
	UN Mission In Sudan (UNMIS)	7	Khartoum	January 2005		
	African Union – UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)	2	Darfur	June 2009		
	UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Command staff	5	Nakura		January 2007
		Staff of the West Brigade	5	Tibnin, Al Janub		March 2008
UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)	4	Kathmandu	February 2009			

Name of the ROK military unit		Number of troops	Destination	Date of first dispatch	Period of rotation	
UN PKO	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	2	Abidjan	July 2009	1 year	
	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	2	Laayoune			
	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	2	Port-an-Prince	November 2009		
Sub total		640				
Multi-National Forces PO	The Cheonghae Unit off Somalia		306	The Gulf of Aden	March 2009	6 months
	The Ashena Unit, Afghanistan		232	Bagram	June 2010	
	Combined Maritime Forces	Staff officers	2	Manama	January 2008	1 year
		Coordination officer	1		March 2009	6 months
	CJTF - HOA	Coordination officers	3	Djibouti	February 2003	
		Staff officer	1			
	Afghanistan	Information coordination officers	2	Bagram	June 2010	1 year
		CSTC - A staff officers	4	Kabul	June 2009	6 months
		Engineering coordination officer	1	Bagram	April 2010	Not fixed
	US Central Command	Coordination Group	2	Florida	November 2001	1 year
		Staff officer	1			
Sub total		555				
Grand total		1,195	17 areas			

## Status of Countries Participating in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)

[As of November 2010]

Country of origin	Number of troops dispatched	Country of origin	Number of troops dispatched	Country of origin	Number of troops dispatched
Georgia	924	Bosnia & Herzegovina	45	Jordan	0
Greece	80	Bulgaria	516	Ukraine	16
Norway	353	Belgium	491	Estonia	140
New Zealand	234	Sweden	500	Italy	3,688
Netherlands	242	Spain	1,576	Czech Republic	468
Germany	4,341	Slovakia	250	Canada	2,922
Denmark	750	Slovenia	78	Croatia	299
Latvia	189	Singapore	38	Turkey	1,790
Rumania	1,648	United Arab Emirates	35	Portugal	95
Luxembourg	9	Armenia	40	Poland	2,519
Lithuania	219	Iceland	4	France	3,850
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	163	Ireland	7	Finland	150
Malaysia	30	Azerbaijan	94	Republic of Korea	246
Montenegro	31	Albania	258	Hungary	502
Mongolia	47	United Kingdom	9,500	Australia	1,550
United States	90,000	Austria	3	Total	130,930



# The Act on Participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations

## Article 1 (Purpose)

The purpose of this Act is to allow the Republic of Korea to participate in UN Peacekeeping Operations more expediently and actively to contribute to creating and maintaining world peace by stipulating the matters concerning the dispatch and withdrawal of military units taking part in UN Peacekeeping Operations.

## Article 2 (Definition)

The terms used in this Act shall have the following meanings:

1. "The United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)" (hereinafter "Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)") refers to a series of activities, including support for the execution of peace treaties, surveillance of armistice agreements, maintenance of public order and stability, support for elections, humanitarian relief, and support for rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, which are carried out in specific countries (or regions) , under the control of the commander appointed by the UN Secretary-General, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the UN Security Council, financed by the UN. However, Peacekeeping Operations, or other military activities, carried out independently by an individual country or a group of countries, under the approval of the UN, shall not be included herein.
2. A "dispatched military unit" refers to a country's military unit (not including a group or a coalition of uniformed service people carrying out activities on an individual basis) that has been dispatched out of the country for participation in a PKO.
3. "Participating personnel" refers to uniformed service people (not including those belonging to a dispatched military unit), the police, and other governmental personnel or civilians that have been dispatched out of the country for participation in a PKO.
4. "Disaster damage" refers to the losses and/or damage incurred by disaster (including terrorist acts) under 「the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety」 , Article 3, Paragraph 1.

## Article 3 (Establishment and Operation of Standing Units)

- ① The Government may establish and operate a military unit that is ready at all times for dispatch out of the country for participation in a PKO (hereinafter a "standing unit").
- ② The matters concerning the establishment and operation of a standing unit, as stated in the foregoing Paragraph ①, shall be fixed under the relevant presidential decree.

#### **Article 4 (Basic Principles of Performance of Duties)**

Dispatched military units and participating personnel shall observe international laws and carry out their duties in good faith in accordance with the rights endowed by the UN and the relevant guidelines.

#### **Article 5 (Decision on Participation in a PKO)**

- ① When the UN requests the ROK's participation in a PKO, the Foreign Minister shall inform the National Defense Minister of the request, and the two shall discuss the matters concerning the dispatch, including the dispatch of a standing unit.
- ② For the dispatch of a standing military unit, the Government shall dispatch a team of investigators to the relevant country or region to ascertain the overall local situation, including the local political situation and safety-related matters. A report on the situation (hereinafter "a local situation investigation report") will then be drawn up.
- ③ The Government shall make a decision on whether to accept the UN's request; and determine the purpose and period of the dispatch, along with the size and mission of the dispatched military unit through deliberation at a cabinet meeting and on the approval of the President.

#### **Article 6 (National Assembly's Consent to Dispatch a Military Unit)**

- ① The Government's dispatch of a military unit to a foreign country for a participation in PKO requires the prior consent of the National Assembly.
- ② When the government submits its request for dispatch to the National Assembly in accordance with the foregoing Paragraph ①, it shall attach the following:
  1. The local situation investigative report.
  2. Information on the destination.
  3. Explanation on why a military unit needs to be dispatched.
  4. The size of the dispatched unit.
  5. The period of the dispatch.
  6. The mission of the dispatched unit.
  7. Other information related to the dispatch of ROK military units stipulated under the presidential decree.
- ③ The Government may reach a tentative agreement with the UN, on each item stated in the foregoing Paragraph ②, for the dispatch of a military unit whose number of troops does not exceed 1,000 (One thousand), including those already dispatched, for a PKO that meets all of the following requirements:
  1. When the recipient country has consented to the relevant PKO.
  2. When the period for dispatch does not exceed one year.
  3. When the unit is to be engaged in a non-military mission, such as humanitarian support or support for reconstruction, or it is judged that there is only a slim possibility of direct involvement in actual combat or of use of armed forces while carrying out the duty.

4. When the UN requests prompt dispatch.

#### **Article 7 (Dispatch of a Military Unit)**

- ① In the event of the dispatch of a military unit for a PKO, with the consent of the National Assembly, as stated in Article 6 herein, the Government shall do its best to ensure the prompt dispatch of a standing unit in close cooperation with the UN and the governments of the relevant countries.
- ② The Foreign Minister shall discuss with the Minister of National Defense and promote cooperation following the foregoing Paragraph ① and sign the relevant international agreement.
- ③ The Defense Minister shall prepare and implement the detailed guidelines and procedures concerning the dispatch of a military unit for a PKO after determining the appropriate type and size of the unit.

#### **Article 8 (Extension of the Period of Dispatch)**

- ① When there is a need to extend the period of dispatch of a military unit, the Government shall obtain the prior consent of the National Assembly.
- ② In principle, the extension stated in the foregoing Paragraph ① shall be for a year. Concerning the government's submittal of its request for an extension to the National Assembly, Article 6, Paragraph ②, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

#### **Article 9 (End of Dispatch)**

The Government may bring to an end the dispatch of a military unit if one of the following is applicable:

1. The mission assigned to the dispatched unit is completed.
2. Operating a dispatched military unit is decided to be no longer required prior to the end of the period of dispatch.

#### **Article 10 (Demand for the End of Dispatch)**

- ① The National Assembly may demand the Government through a resolution for a dispatch to be brought to an early end, even if the military unit has not completed its assigned mission or its period of dispatch.
- ② The Government shall comply with the demand for the end of dispatch from the National Assembly stated in the foregoing Paragraph ① unless there is a special reason not to.

#### **Article 11 (Report on Activities to the National Assembly)**

The Government shall submit a detailed report on any change to the unit, including activity achievement, activity status, end of mission, and withdrawal of dispatched military unit to the annual regular session of the National Assembly.

#### **Article 12 (Education and Training)**

Heads of each central government agency may entrust or send government employees participating in PKO to a relevant institution, either in or out of the country, for the education or training so that they may be equipped with

the quality and ability required as participating personnel.

**Article 13 (Guarantee of Status of, and No Disadvantageous Treatment of, Participating Personnel)**

- ① Participating personnel shall not be subject to any disadvantageous treatment due to their past or ongoing participation in a PKO.
- ② A government official (including an active-duty service person or police officer) taking part in a PKO shall be deemed to hold a dual status, i.e., as a member of a PKO and an ROK Government official.
- ③ All Korean civilians participating in a PKO shall be deemed to hold a dual status, i.e., as a member of a PKO and an ROK citizen. They will receive every measure of protection under international law.

**Article 14 (Payment of Allowance)**

The Government may pay an allowance to participating personnel, in accordance with what is stipulated in the relevant laws, in consideration of the work environment of the dispatched area and the nature of the mission.

**Article 15 (Prevention of Accidents/Disaster Damage)**

The Government shall prepare and implement disaster damage preventing measures and comprehensive measures for safety protection and prevention of accidents of the dispatched military service members and participating personnel.

**Article 16 (Installation and Operation of PKO Policy Consultation Meetings)**

- ① The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MOFAT) shall operate a PKO Policy Consultation Meeting (hereinafter "Policy Consultation") for efficient execution of government PKO policies and to ensure collaboration and coordination between the relevant ministries.
- ② The Policy Consultation stated in the foregoing ① shall be comprised of 10 (ten) or less members, including the Chair, which shall be assumed by the Foreign Minister.
- ③ The Government shall operate a working-level committee comprised of senior officials from the central government agencies concerning the Policy Consultation. This committee shall be chaired by the Vice Foreign Minister.
- ④ Other details concerning the composition and operation of the Policy Consultation and working-level committee shall be regulated by the presidential decree.

**Additional Rule <Law No. 9939 dated January 25, 2010>**

- ① (Date of implementation) This Act shall take effect from the day following the elapse of 3 (three) months after promulgation.
- ② (Interim measures) All military units and service members, police officers, and civilians dispatched for participation in a PKO, prior to the implementation of this Act, shall be deemed to have been dispatched under this Act.

# Joint Communiqué

## The 41<sup>st</sup> ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting

October 22, 2009, Seoul

1. The 41<sup>st</sup> Republic of Korea–United States Security Consultative Meeting(SCM) was held in Seoul on October 22, 2009. ROK Minister of National Defense Kim, Tae Young and U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates led their respective delegations, which included senior defense and foreign affairs officials. Before the SCM, the Chairman of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lee, Sang-eui and the Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Michael G. Mullen, presided over the 31<sup>st</sup> ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting (MCM) on October 21, 2009.
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, asset forth in the Joint Vision for the Alliance of the ROK and the U.S. on June 16, 2009. They also agreed to closely cooperate to implement and build upon the Joint Vision through continued development of measures for the direction of ROK-U.S. defense cooperation, thereby further strengthening the Alliance for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
3. The Minister and the Secretary reiterated that the ROK and the U.S. will not accept North Korea as a nuclear weapon state. They discussed North Korea’s missile and nuclear tests in April and May 2009 and recent short-range ballistic missile launches. The Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed these acts clearly violate UN Security Council resolutions and Six-Party Talks agreements ; undermine the global non-proliferation regime; and constitute direct and grave threats to peace and stability not only for the ROK and regional neighbors, but also the entire international community. The Minister and the Secretary agreed to closely cooperate on the full and faithful implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874, and to continue joint efforts to achieve the complete and verifiable denuclearization of North Korea in peaceful manner through the Six-Party Talks.
4. Secretary Gates reiterated his support for the ROK Government’s efforts to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula and develop inter-Korean relations for mutual benefits and common prosperity through dialogue, while making the denuclearization of North Korea a top priority. The Minister and the Secretary agreed to further strengthen defense cooperation, ensuring combined readiness to effectively address future

challenges and emerging needs in the security environment. They reaffirmed the important role that the ROK-U.S. Alliance has in maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

5. 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 agreed 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 Gates 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 are strategically flexible to deploy to augment the combined defense in case of crisis. Minister Kim and Secretary Gates acknowledged this commitment is further demonstrated and strengthened by extending and normalizing tour lengths for all service members assigned to Korea to three years, along with the commitment to maintain the current U.S. troop level in Korea.
6. Secretary Gates reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to provide extended deterrence for the ROK, using the full range of military capabilities, to include the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. Minister Kim conveyed his appreciation for the U.S. commitment and both sides agreed to work closely together to enhance the effectiveness of extended deterrence.
7. The Minister and the Secretary agreed to consult closely on the future combined force posture, making enhancements as necessary, to ensure that robust forces and capabilities are available to deter aggression against the ROK and defend against that aggression should deterrence fail. They also agreed to cooperate to maintain appropriate preparedness to implement the shared vision of regional and global contribution in support of mutual security interests.
8. The Minister and the Secretary agreed that the ROK-U.S. Alliance plays a significant role in fostering the peace, stability and prosperity in the region. They further agreed to work jointly to develop cooperative relations and to promote multilateral security cooperation in the region and globally, highlighting the important role that regional partners play in helping advance mutual interests of both the ROK and the U.S.
9. The Minister and the Secretary agreed that the ROK and the U.S. 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. In this regard, Secretary Gates expressed appreciation for the ROK's continued support to promote peace and stability in areas such as the Gulf of Aden and Lebanon. Minister Kim also expressed his appreciation for

the U.S.' active support to enable the Korean military unit deployed to the Gulf of Aden to successfully conduct its missions. Secretary Gates noted with appreciation the Korean government's May 26, 2009 endorsement of and participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) as a significant demonstration of cooperation in the global effort to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), acknowledging the importance of mutual support and cooperation on PSI-related activities, including exercises and information -sharing.

10. The Minister and the Secretary received a report on the results of the ROK-U.S. Military Committee Meeting from the Commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), General Walter L. Sharp, which highlighted that the combined defense posture is capable and ready to "Fight Tonight," and that it is prepared to effectively respond to any threat or provocation.
11. Having agreed with the CFC Commander's report that the transition of wartime operational control (OPCON) of ROK military forces is proceeding smoothly and on schedule, and in accordance with the Strategic Transition Plan (STP), the Minister and the Secretary reaffirmed their intent for the transition to occur on April 17, 2012. They also reaffirmed that the implementation of the STP will be regularly assessed and reviewed at the annual SCM/MCM, with a close eye on North Korean threats, and reflected in the transition process. In this regard, they further noted the importance of the OPCON Certification Plan in ensuring the transition is implemented methodically to validate that the combined defense posture remains strong and seamless. The Minister and the Secretary praised the successful results of the Ulchi Freedom Guardian (UFG) exercise held in August 2009 as a demonstration of the capabilities of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff in leading the combined war fight. The Minister and the Secretary agreed to receive Interim Certification Reports and Final Certification Report at the SCMs until the transition is completed.
12. To ensure that the combined defense remains robust, the Secretary reaffirmed that the U.S. will provide specific and significant bridging capabilities until the ROK obtains full self-defense capabilities. Secretary Gates further noted the U.S. commitment to contribute U.S. enduring capabilities to the combined defense for the life of the Alliance. Additionally, the Minister and the Secretary agreed that the two militaries have made substantial progress on the development of military plans and strategic documents related to a range of situations to ensure the combined defense is prepared for an effective response. They agreed to continually conduct combined exercises for the maintenance, development, and readiness of a strong combined defense posture, both during the transition of wartime OPCON as well as afterwards.
13. 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, and expressed satisfaction that, through close consultations, the ROK and

the U.S. are making significant progress on important issues in further developing the Alliance, including: ensuring an effective combined defense, 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 agreed to continue SPI consultations in 2010 and beyond, based on the significant accomplishments of the past five years and the mutual desire to continue to enhance the ROK-U.S. Alliance.

14. The Minister and the Secretary acknowledged the progress on USFK base relocation and camp returns. The Minister and the Secretary agreed to work closely together to complete successfully base relocation and camp returns, noting that the efficient and effective completion of these cooperative joint efforts are in the best interest of both nations. The Minister and the Secretary agreed to minimize challenges and to strive for rapid completion of the Yongsan Relocation Plan (YRP) and Land Partnership Plan (LPP). The Minister and the Secretary expressed satisfaction with the agreement on the Joint Environmental Assessment Procedure (JEAP), established in March 2009 to facilitate bilateral cooperation for camp returns, noting that the JEAP is expected to be successfully applied to complete the return of seven facilities, including Camp Hialeah, by the end of the year.
15. The Minister and the Secretary expressed satisfaction with the 8<sup>th</sup> Special Measures Agreement (SMA), signed on January 15, 2009, effective from 2009 to 2013. Secretary Gates offered his appreciation to the ROK, emphasizing that the ROK's host nation support significantly contributes to a stable stationing environment for USFK. The Minister and the Secretary shared the view that the new SMA will play an important role in enhancing the combined defense posture and strengthening the Alliance. Both sides agreed to work closely together to implement the recently agreed in-kind contribution program.
16. Secretary Gates expressed sincere appreciation to Minister 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 which contributed to the success of the meeting. The Minister and the Secretary agreed that the discussions during the 41<sup>st</sup> SCM and 31<sup>st</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 agreed to hold the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM in Washington, D.C. at a mutually convenient time in 2010.



## Joint Communiqué

### The 42<sup>nd</sup> U.S.-ROK Security Consultative Meeting

October 8, 2010, Washington D.C.

1. The 42<sup>nd</sup> United States – Republic of Korea Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) was held in Washington D.C. on October 8, 2010. U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates and ROK Minister of National Defense Kim, Tae Young 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, Admiral Michael G. Mullen and the ROK Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Han, Min Koo, presided over the 32<sup>nd</sup> U.S.-ROK Military Committee Meeting (MCM) on October 7, 2010.
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 ROK and the U.S. They also reaffirmed their shared view expressed at the ROK-U.S. Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting in July that the scope of Alliance cooperation should continue to broaden and deepen to encompass both closer security cooperation and more comprehensive cooperation in other areas.
3. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed their shared view expressed at the ROK-U.S. Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting in July that both sides acknowledged the close bilateral cooperation regarding the North Korean nuclear issue, and urged North Korea to carry out the complete and verifiable abandonment of all its nuclear programs and pursuit of nuclear weapons and demonstrate through concrete actions its genuine will to denuclearize. They reiterated that the ROK and the U.S. will not accept North Korea as a nuclear weapon state. The Secretary and the Minister also confirmed that they would continue to cooperate closely on the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions 1718 and 1874 as well as unilateral sanctions against North Korea.
4. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that North Korean aggression and provocation are not to be tolerated and that the U.S. and ROK intend to work shoulder to shoulder to demonstrate our combined resolve. They also reaffirmed their shared view that the ROK ship Cheonan was sunk by a North Korean attack, and welcomed the publication of the final joint investigation report on the Cheonan incident, as well as a special report prepared by the United Nations Command on the special investigation of the sinking of Cheonan, which was submitted to and formally circulated as an official document of the UN Security Council.

They further discussed North Korean military activity in the post-Cheonan security environment as well as countermeasures that include U.S.-ROK Combined Exercises on the peninsula and in the East and West Seas. Both sides agreed to increase the combined watch activities on the North Korean situation, especially leading up to the G20 Summit in Seoul this year. The Secretary and the Minister reaffirmed that close continued bilateral planning for various situations, as well as an extensive combined training and exercises, were critical to adequately prepare for future challenges on the peninsula.

5. 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. Secretary Gates 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 deploy to augment the combined defense in case of crisis. Secretary Gates and Minister Kim acknowledged that the U.S. commitment is to be further demonstrated and strengthened by extending and normalizing tour lengths for all service members assigned to Korea, along with the commitment to maintain the current U.S. troop level in Korea.
6. Secretary Gates reaffirmed the continued U.S. commitment to provide and strengthen extended deterrence for the ROK, using the full range of military capabilities, to include the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities. Moreover, the Secretary and the Minister agreed to institutionalize an Extended Deterrence Policy Committee, which will serve as a cooperation mechanism to enhance the effectiveness of extended deterrence.
7. The Secretary and the Minister pledged that the ROK and the U.S. are to 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 Gates expressed appreciation for the ROK's past contribution in Iraq as well as the recent contribution that the ROK has made in Afghanistan through the deployment of their Provincial Reconstruction Team this year. The Secretary also positively remarked on the ROK's contribution to Haiti disaster relief operations, its anti-piracy efforts in the Gulf of Aden, as well as contribution to UN mission in Lebanon. He also expressed appreciation for the Korean government's continued active participation in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). In particular, ROK's hosting of the PSI Exercise Eastern Endeavor 10 later this month is expected to be a significant step forward in the global cooperative effort to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

8. The Secretary and the Minister received a report on the results of the U.S.-ROK Military Committee Meeting from the Commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), General Walter L. Sharp, 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.
9. The Secretary and the Minister received a report on the results of the ROK-U.S. Security Policy Initiative (SPI) meetings over the past year, and expressed satisfaction that, through close consultations, the ROK and the U.S. are making significant progress on important issues in further developing the Alliance, including: ensuring an effective combined defense, 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 2011 and beyond, based on the significant accomplishments of the past six years and the mutual desire to continue to enhance the U.S.-ROK Alliance.
10. The Secretary and the Minister confirmed a 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 affirmed and signed the Strategic Alliance 2015, which provides the framework for the transition of OPCON to the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff over the next five years. The Secretary and Minister 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 reflected in the transition process. In this regard, they further noted the importance of the OPCON Certification Plan in ensuring the transition is implemented methodically to validate that the combined defense posture remains strong and seamless. The Secretary reaffirmed that the U.S. will 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.
11. The Secretary and the Minister 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 Secretary and the Minister pledged to minimize challenges and to strive for rapid completion 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.

12. The Secretary and the Minister affirmed and signed the Guidelines for U.S.-ROK Defense Cooperation, a document that seeks to embody the future vision of the U.S.-ROK Alliance, as agreed through the Joint Vision Statement last year and based on the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty of 1953. They confirmed that the guidelines provide the future direction of the U.S.-ROK defense relationship to strengthen our combined defense and strategic contribution to the regional and global security in the 21st century.
13. The Secretary and the Minister affirmed and signed the Strategic Planning Guidance which provides the U.S.-ROK Military Committee with the strategic guidance and authorization necessary to direct the development of operational planning. The Secretary and the Minister confirmed that this strategic planning guidance was a useful measure in deterring a wide range of threats against the Republic of Korea and establishing military preparation plans. The Secretary and the Minister noted that the two militaries have made substantial progress in the development of military plans related to a range of situations on the Korean Peninsula and that this document is to further ensure an effective Alliance response to potential crisis.
14. Minister Kim expressed sincere appreciation to Secretary Gates for the courtesy and hospitality extended to him and his delegation by the U.S. Government, and for the excellent arrangements which contributed to the success of the meeting. The Secretary and the Minister affirmed that the discussions during the 42<sup>nd</sup> SCM and 32<sup>nd</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 43<sup>rd</sup> SCM in Seoul, ROK at a mutually convenient time in 2011.

# The Guidelines for ROK-U.S. Defense Cooperation

October 8, 2010

## **I. Purpose of the Guidelines**

The Ministry of National Defense of the Republic of Korea (ROK MND) and the Department of Defense of the United States of America (U.S. DoD) herein establish a set of guidelines that develop the future direction of the ROK-U.S. defense relationship. As discussed in the Joint Statement of the July 2010 ROK-U.S. Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting in Seoul, these guidelines are based on and serve to advance the Joint Vision Statement of June 16, 2009 and the U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty signed on October 1, 1953.

Commemorating the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war this year, the ROK-U.S. Alliance remains firmly rooted in our bilateral commitment to provide mutual security, which has ensured peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia for nearly six decades. Standing on a foundation of the shared sacrifices and deep bonds from the alliance's past, our defense relationship is also growing into a comprehensive strategic alliance for the future. As this alliance matures, our two countries will continue to pursue fully the principles and objectives of our mutual and common defense that are reflected in the Mutual Defense Treaty: to promote peace, defend against external threats, and strengthen efforts for collective defense and the preservation of regional peace and security.

## **II. Strengthening the Alliance**

The ROK MND and the U.S. DoD intend to strengthen our alliance's strategic contribution to regional and global security in the 21st century.

In support of the June 2010 bilateral presidential decision and supporting defense consultations, both countries are fully committed to completing the transition of wartime operational control from the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command to the ROK JCS on December 1, 2015, with synchronization of the transition and other related alliance defense initiatives in accordance with the Strategic Alliance 2015. This synchronization effort and the transition process will occur through deliberate, bilateral whole-of-government coordination.

The ROK MND and the U.S. DoD, standing shoulder-to-shoulder, will continue to maintain a robust combined defense posture to deter and defeat any North Korean and other threats and enables future peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, based on democratic values and a market economy.

Our Alliance will remain vigilant and ready to address the uncertainties of the future security environment on the Korean Peninsula, while it builds a comprehensive strategic alliance of bilateral, regional and global scope, based on common values and mutual trust.

The ROK MND and the U.S. DoD reaffirm the full scope and extent of Treaty commitments. The United States will continue to uphold its firm resolve in its commitment to the defense of the Republic of Korea, maintaining a U.S. military presence on the Korean Peninsula that, together with ROK forces, deters North Korean aggression. This commitment is demonstrated by the enduring U.S. force presence through our normalization, the provision of bridging and enduring capabilities as well as augmentation forces in contingencies, and the continued provision of extended deterrence.

After the transition of wartime operational control, the Republic of Korea is to take the lead in the combined defense of its country while steadfastly adhering to its commitments to the Mutual Defense Treaty.

### **III. Combined Defense of the Republic of Korea**

ROK Armed Forces and the U.S. Forces in Korea are to continue to enhance the combined defense posture prior to and following the transition of wartime operational control, thereby strengthening deterrent capabilities on the Korean Peninsula. The United States is committed to providing extended deterrence for the ROK, using the full range of U.S. military capabilities, including the nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense capabilities.

North Korea's nuclear weapons technology and ballistic missile development, production, possession, and proliferation are grave threats to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula as well as around the world. Both Alliance partners reaffirm our policy of seeking a complete and verifiable denuclearization of North Korea.

Pursuant to the Mutual Defence Treaty the ROK MND and the U.S. DoD are to continue close cooperation in managing the threats North Korea poses in the post-CHEONAN security environment and in developing Strategic Communication messages.

In order to meet the broad strategic vision for the Alliance, both the ROK MND and the U.S. DoD will undertake to implement the following set of enabling measures necessary for an effective combined defense posture:

- *Enhance intelligence and information sharing*, which will serve as the basis for ensuring combined readiness, planning, and operations. Both Alliance partners will also sufficiently safeguard shared intelligence to ensure national security;
- *Strengthen operational planning*, through clear strategic guidance, for a range of scenarios and contingencies that ROK and U.S. forces could face, focusing on the near-term, most likely and asymmetric security challenges to the

Alliance on the Korean Peninsula and recognizing the necessity for broader coordination efforts across all relevant agencies within our respective governments;

- *Further develop capabilities* to address the ballistic missile threats from North Korea through enhanced cooperation, which will contribute to combined defense capabilities;
- *Institutionalize an Extended Deterrence Policy Committee*, which is to serve as a cooperation mechanism to enhance the effectiveness of extended deterrence;
- *Enhance interoperability* between our militaries through maturing defense cooperation, including military doctrine, professional military education and training, and Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C4I) systems;
- *Enhance the combined exercise programs* tailorable to both current and emerging security challenges facing the Alliance, while incorporating the United Nations Command and its Sending States, as necessary ; and
- *Collaborate on lessons learned* across the full range of operational functions, including stability and reconstruction operations, in order to build partnership capacity.

#### **IV. Regional and Global Security Challenges**

The ROK MND and the U.S. DoD recognize the importance of, and have a common interest in, closely cooperating to promote regional and global peace and stability.

Through broader regional and global contributions, the ROK MND and the U.S. DoD will also enhance and strengthen the alliance's capabilities to conduct its core mission of defending the Republic of Korea. As the ROK MND and the U.S. DoD expand our respective, cooperative security roles, we will enhance the Alliance's strategic significance and constructive contributions toward global peace and security, both now and in the future.

As allies, the ROK MND and the U.S. DoD are to undertake several measures to strengthen the Alliance's role in enhancing regional and global security, including:

- *Strengthen capabilities* to contribute to regional and global peace and stability, while ensuring a robust combined defense posture to deter aggression on the Korean Peninsula,
- *Support non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction*, related materials and technologies, and the means of delivery through active participation in broader intergovernmental and intragovernmental efforts, including the

Proliferation Security Initiative and implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions;

- *Enhance bilateral, trilateral, and multilateral defense relationships* to facilitate greater responsiveness and broader security cooperation with regional partners and to contribute to multilateral security efforts;
- *Strengthen cooperation* for international security and peacekeeping efforts to promote regional and global peace and stability, including close coordination on maritime security activities of mutual interest; and,
- *Cooperate closely* on other transnational and non-traditional security challenges, including through mutual efforts to combat terrorism, provide humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, and prevent cyber attacks.

## **V. Implementation**

Both the ROK MND and the U.S. DoD recognize the importance of close policy and strategic consultations in enhancing common interests and further developing the Alliance.

As the Security Consultative Meeting is charged with the responsibility of implementing the defense aspects of the Joint Vision Statement, it will continue to oversee measures by its subcommittees and the Military Committee to implement the Defense Guidelines.

The ROK Minister of National Defense and the U.S. Secretary of Defense, in close coordination with bilateral whole-of-government efforts, undertake continually to calibrate bilateral priorities to advance mutual policies and security efforts based on the Defense Guidelines.

The ROK MND and the U.S. DoD intend to revise the Defense Guidelines as changes in the security environment or other factors necessitate such revisions.



## Joint Statement of ROK-U.S. Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting on the Occasion of the 60<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Outbreak of the Korean War

July 21, 2010, Seoul

ROK Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yu Myung-hwan and Minister of National Defense Kim Tae-young, and U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and Secretary of Defense Robert M. Gates met in Seoul on July 21, 2010, to commemorate the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War, which gave birth to the ROK-U.S. Alliance.

The Ministers reflected on the shared sacrifice and dedication to defend freedom and democracy during the Korean War, and acknowledged that the ROK-U.S. Alliance has promoted peace and stability not only on the Korean Peninsula, but also in Northeast Asia, and has evolved into a strong, successful and enduring alliance.

They also noted the historic significance of the Joint Vision for the Alliance of the Republic of Korea and the United States of America adopted by the two leaders in June 2009 and pledged to continue to advance the alliance cooperation bilaterally, regionally, and globally.

The Ministers reaffirmed the mutual responsibilities and steadfast commitments of the two countries founded on the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty, which has served as the bedrock of the allied partnership. They committed to maintain a robust combined defense posture capable of deterring and defeating any and all North Korean threats, including through recently announced bilateral plans to conduct a series of joint military exercise over the coming months in the ROK and off the east and west coasts of the Korean Peninsula. They also pledged to develop the alliance's vision for future defense cooperation.

In support of their Presidents' recent decision, the Ministers also decided to complete a new plan, Strategic Alliance 2015, by this year's Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) including the transition of wartime Operational Control (OPCON) to the ROK military in December 2015. The transition of wartime OPCON is to proceed through close coordination between the two countries to sustain and enhance the Alliance's combined defense posture and capabilities.

The Ministers welcomed the UN Security Council Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2010/13) on July 9, 2010 condemning the attack by North Korea, which led to the sinking of the Cheonan. They shared the view that such an irresponsible military provocation poses a grave threat to peace and stability not only on the Korean Peninsula but also in the region. The Ministers urged North Korea to take responsibility for the attack. They also called upon North Korea to refrain from further attacks or hostilities against the ROK and underscored there would be serious consequences for any such irresponsible behavior.

The Ministers urged North Korea to abandon all its nuclear programs and its pursuit of nuclear weapons in a complete and verifiable manner, and to demonstrate its genuine will for denuclearization with concrete actions. They also urged North

Korea to improve human rights conditions and living standards for its people in cooperation with the international community.

Building on the June 2009 Joint Vision, the Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to broaden and deepen the scope of Alliance cooperation. They shared the view that growing political, economic, social, scientific, technological, and cultural bilateral cooperation will increase the mutual understanding and respect between our citizens on the basis of common values and trust. They also committed to work together more closely and comprehensively at the regional and global levels.

Reaffirming the utmost importance of the KORUS FTA, they pledged to work towards ratification as discussed by the two Presidents in Toronto last month. They also pledged to work towards a new ROK-U.S. Agreement for Cooperation on Civil Uses of Atomic Energy in a mutually beneficial way in order to meet the challenges of climate change and energy security in the future.

Furthermore, the Ministers welcomed the close mutual cooperation on a wide range of issues within regional frameworks including the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and committed to work closely together to further promote peace, stability and prosperity in the region. They also discussed the Northeast Asia regional security environment and ways the Alliance can evolve to address new challenges in this dynamic region.

Meanwhile, the Ministers exchanged ideas about ways to meet the global challenges of terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, financial crisis, transnational crimes, climate change, epidemic disease, energy security, and promotion of green growth, and decided to continue joint efforts in this regard. They also exchanged views about how development assistance can increase stability and security, and decided to increase coordination of development assistance programs around the world to help achieve our shared goals.

The Ministers shared the view that they would draw on the lessons learned through the rebuilding of the ROK in the decades following the devastating Korean War to strengthen cooperative efforts for stability and reconstruction in Afghanistan, and around the world. The U.S. side welcomed the ROK's sending of a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT) to Afghanistan, and the ROK side reaffirmed its determination to support security, governance, and development in Afghanistan. They also welcomed ROK-U.S. coordination and cooperation in other areas including the efforts to combat piracy near the Horn of Africa and peacekeeping efforts in Haiti.

The Ministers noted the two countries share mutual views on how to face global challenges, as evidenced by the United States previously hosting the Nuclear Security Summit and the G20 summit, and the ROK hosting these events in the future.

The Ministers concurred that today's Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting was very productive and useful, and decided to hold foreign and defense officials' meetings at the deputy minister/assistant secretary level. They also pledged to continue to develop the existing ministerial consultations of Strategic Consultation for Allied Partnership (SCAP) and Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) and to consider holding further Foreign and Defense Ministers' meetings, as necessary.

## Major Arms Control Conventions and Organizations

(As of November 2010)

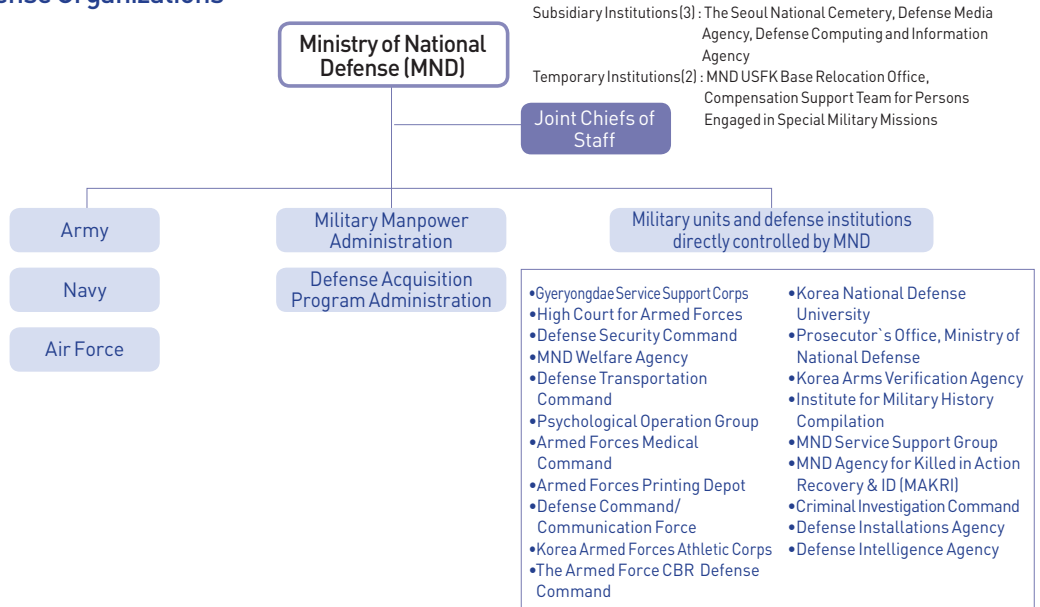
Classification		Number of member states (the year of establishment/ effectuation)	Joined by South/ North Korea	Description
UN organizations	UN General Assembly First Committee	192 (1945)	S. Korea (September 1991) / N. Korea (September 1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of six UN General Assembly committees for discussions concerning disarmament and international security</li> <li>• Recommends 50-60 draft resolutions per year to UN General Assembly (UNGA), mostly adopted by UNGA</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>• Only multi-national disarmament negotiation body in the world</li> <li>• Most major disarmament-related multi-national treaties are made through this body.</li> <li>• The UNGA does not directly control this body, but it is regularly funded by the UN. CD fixes its own agenda and proceeding rules.</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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents the spread of nuclear weapons and to promote peaceful use of nuclear power</li> </ul>
	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	151 (July 1957)	S. Korea (August 1957) / N. Korea (June 1974, but *withdrew in June 1994)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carries out international cooperation initiatives to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy and prevent its transfer for military purposes</li> </ul>
	Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	182 (Not effectuated yet)	S. Korea (September 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bans all nuclear tests in all environments- under the ground, in the water, in the air and space</li> </ul>

Classification		Number of member states (the year of establishment/ effectuation)	Joined by South/ North Korea	Description
Missiles	Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOCC)	130 (November 2002)	S. Korea (November 2002)	A body encouraging voluntary control of ballistic missiles under the recognition that MTCR alone cannot sufficiently prevent their spread *Bans support for missile development programs in states feared to be developing or procuring WMDs
Biological/ chemical weapons	Biological Weapons Convention	163 (March 1975)	S. Korea (June 1987) / N. Korea (March 1987)	• Completely bans development, production and stockpiling of biological weapons, agents and toxins
	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	188 (April 1997)	S. Korea (April 1997)	• Completely bans the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons • Stipulates that all member states should scrap all chemical weapons in their possession within 10 years of joining the Convention. *The said deadline may be extended for up to five years when unavoidable. [All member states should scrap all of their chemical weapons by April 2012.]
	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	188 (May 1997)	S. Korea (April 1997)	• An executive organization verifying and inspecting to see whether member states have implemented their CWC obligations
Conventional weapons	Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)	108 (December 1983)	S. Korea Protocols I & II (May 2001) Protocol III (January 2008)	• Convention to prohibit or restrict use of certain conventional weapons which cause excessive injury or indiscriminate results -CCW Protocol I prohibits use of any weapon, the primary effect of which is to inflict injury with fragments that escape x-ray detection. -CCW Protocol II prohibits or restricts use of mines, booby-traps and other devices. -CCW Protocol III prohibits or restricts use of incendiary weapons. -CCW Protocol IV prohibits use of blinding laser weapons. -CCW Protocol V regulates explosive remnants of war.
	UN Register of Conventional Arms (UNRCA)	173 (December 1991)	S. Korea (1993)	• Stipulates that all member states annually submit registered data on their imports and exports of conventional arms with available background information • Aims to promote enhanced levels of transparency in armaments, thereby contributing to confidence-building measures

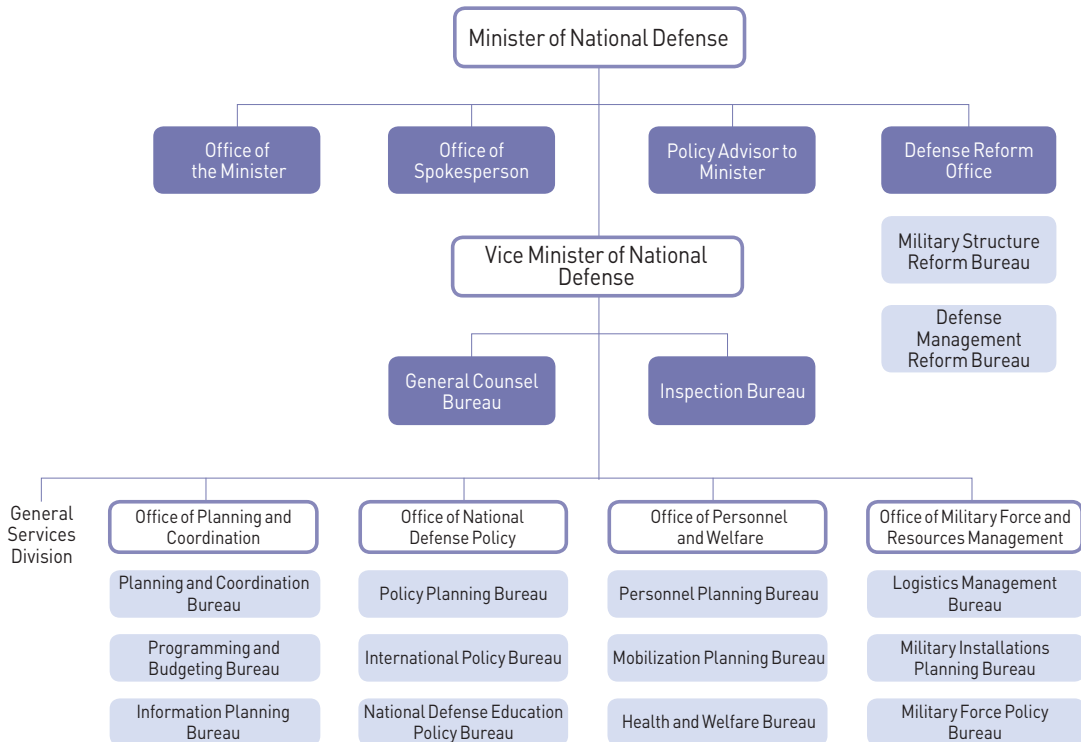
Classification		Number of member states (the year of establishment/ effectuation)	Joined by South/ North Korea	Description
Multilateral export control system	Zangger Committee (ZC)	36 (August 1974)	S.Korea (October 1995)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nuclear export control regime that ensures 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 may join the Committee</li> </ul>
	Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)	45 (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 Group</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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
	Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	34 (April 1987)	S.Korea (March 2001)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A voluntary international regime that prevents the proliferation of rockets that carry WMDs, unmanned aerial vehicles; the export of relevant equipment; and technology transfer</li> </ul>
	Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)	40 (April 1996)	S.Korea (April 1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An export control regime concerned with conventional weapons and dual-use equipment and technology</li> </ul>
Prevention of WMD proliferation	Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)	95 (June 2003)	S.Korea (May 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A global effort that aims to block illegal trade of WMDs, missiles and , related materials by rogue states and terrorist groups</li> </ul>

# 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 Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management and operation of the cemetery, facilities and surrounding forest</li> <li>• Planning and executing memorial rituals</li> <li>• Giving tours to visitors and managing specially designated boundaries for graves</li> <li>• Planning and executing educational initiatives about those who sacrificed their lives for their homeland</li> <li>• Publicizing its activities</li> </ul>
	Defense Media Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PR for the military and education of service members through Korea Defense Daily, Armed Forces Broadcast, TV and radio</li> <li>• Selection and operation of Armed Forces PR Support Team</li> <li>• Production of defense news and cyber-based PR activities</li> <li>• Photograph and records management related to defense-related events</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, spread 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>• Provision of support for management and operation of Special Accounts for Relocating USFK Bases</li> <li>• Other matters concerning promotion 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 assistance 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>• Checking applicants' submitted materials for compensation payments</li> <li>• Handling of lawsuit and responding to civil grievance concerning compensation</li> </ul>

## Assignments and functions of public institutions

		Assignments and functions
Public institutions	Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research on security environment and basic defense policies</li> <li>• Research on military strategies and buildup/evaluation of military strength</li> <li>• Research on defense human resources, personnel affairs, welfare and mobilization</li> <li>• Provision of survey statistics, information and consulting related to defense issues</li> </ul>
	The War Memorial of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and operation of war memorials and monuments</li> <li>• Collection, preservation, management, exhibition, surveys and research concerning military war relics</li> <li>• Research on war history, search for patriot-related stories and other academic research activities</li> <li>• PR for commemorative projects and educational programs and distribution of relevant publications</li> </ul>
	Ho-Guk 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> <li>• Provision of administrative services for loans from military personnel welfare fund</li> </ul>

## Annual Defense Budgets

	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	5.54	33.6	20.1
1982	3,120.7	5.60	33.5	15.7
1983	3,274.1	4.99	31.4	4.9
1984	3,306.1	4.40	29.6	1.0
1985	3,689.2	4.39	29.4	11.6
1986	4,158.0	4.24	30.1	12.7
1987	4,745.4	4.12	29.6	14.1
1988	5,520.2	4.03	30.0	16.3
1989	6,014.8	3.89	27.3	9.0
1990	6,637.8	3.56	24.2	10.4
1991	7,476.4	3.31	23.8	12.6
1992	8,410.0	3.27	25.1	12.5
1993	9,215.4	3.17	24.2	9.6
1994	10,075.3	2.96	23.3	9.3
1995	11,074.3	2.78	21.4	9.9
1996	12,243.4	2.73	20.8	10.6
1997	13,786.5	2.81	20.7	12.6
1998	13,800.0	2.85	18.3	0.1
1999	13,749.0	2.60	16.4	-0.4
2000	14,477.4	2.50	16.3	5.3
2001	15,388.4	2.47	15.5	6.3
2002	16,364.0	2.39	14.9	6.3
2003	17,514.8	2.42	14.8	7.0
2004	18,941.2	2.43	15.8	8.1
2005	21,102.6	2.60	15.6	11.4
2006	22,512.9	2.66	15.3	6.7
2007	24,497.2	2.72	15.5	8.8
2008	26,649.0	2.76	15.2	8.8
2009	28,532.6	2.79	14.5	7.1
2010	29,562.7	2.62	14.7	3.6



## Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreements with Other Countries

Number of countries with which ROK has signed defense industrial cooperation agreements (or MOUs): 30

Country	Signed in	Country	Signed in	Country	Signed in	Country	Signed in
Malaysia	1981.6.	Israel	1995. 8.	Turkey	1999.11.	South Africa	2007.8.
U.S.	1988.6.	Indonesia	1995. 10.	Venezuela	1999.12.	Columbia	2008.5.
Thailand	1991.4.	Canada	1996. 5.	Australia	2001.8.	Ecuador	2009.1.
France	1992.3.	Germany	1997. 11.	Vietnam	2001.8.	Egypt	2009.12.
Spain	1992.3.	Russia	1997. 11.	Bangladesh	2004.1.	Uzbekistan	2010.2.
U.K.	1993.9.	Rumania	1997. 11.	India	2005.9.	Peru	2010.5.
Italy	1993.9	New Zealand	1998. 11	Pakistan	2006.5.		
Philippines	1994.5	Netherlands	1999.6	Ukraine	2007.8		

### Other defense industrial cooperation agreements (as of November 2010)

Agreements for technological cooperation (9 countries)	Agreements for quality guarantees (18 countries)	Agreements for provision of price information (4 countries)
U.S., France, UK, Italy, Israel, Russia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden	U.S., UK, France, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Australia, Philippines, Germany, Israel, Turkey, Indonesia, New Zealand, Greece	U.S., UK, 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	Those who perform service on long-term basis during the Korean War are discharged following Armistice Agreement.
1959	33	36	36	Alleviate the burden of compulsory service of Army
1962	30	36	36	Alleviate the burden of compulsory service of Army
1968	36	39	39	Service period is extended following attempted attack on Cheongwadae (presidential residence) by North Korean armed guerrillas on 21 January, 1968.
1977	33	39	39	Amid surplus military personnel resources, shorten the service period of Army to support those with special industrial skills in businesses as an alternative to compulsory military service.
1979	33	35	35	Shorten the service period of Navy and Air Force to make recruiting easier.
1984	30	35	35	Alleviate the burden of compulsory service of Army.
1990	30	32	35	Shorten the service period of Navy to make recruiting easier.
1993	26	30	30	Shorten the service period to solve surplus of military personnel resources
1994	26	28	30	Shorten the service period of Navy to make recruiting easier.
2003	24	26	28	Alleviate the burden of compulsory military service of Army, Navy and Air Force
2004	24	26	27	Shorten the service period of Air Force to make recruiting easier.
2008	24 → 18	26 → 20	27 → 21	Reduce troop numbers and shorten service period to settle the problem of surplus military service resources. * Gradual reduction of service period for those enlisted during January 2006 ~ July 2014.

\* The 'military service period' refers to the period fixed under the Military Service Act.

## Alternatives to Military Service

Alternatives			Service period	Qualifications	Selection authority	Service sectors	Workplace	Legal basis
Public service personnel	Administrative support personnel	Community service -Social welfare -Health/medical services -Education/culture -Environment/safety	22-26 months*	Replacement resource	MMA Administrator	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	Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Arts	Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism	Military Service Act
		Athletics		Bronze medal or higher at Olympics; Gold medal at Asian Games		Athletics		
	International cooperation personnel			30 months	Recommended by Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister and selected by Military Affairs Deliberation Committee	Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister	International cooperation	MOFAT
Skilled industry personnel	Active-duty personnel		34 months	Technician license holders	Head of military service-related designated business	Businesses 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 World Skills Competition	Employment and Labor Minister			
				Those inheriting agricultural assets or fisheries	City or county mayor			
	Replacement personnel		26 months	No restrictions on academic background or skills qualifications	Head of military service-related designated business			

\* As for public service personnel, their service period has been reduced gradually from 26 months to 22 months, from 2008 onwards.

Alternatives		Service period	Qualifications	Selection authority	Service sectors	Workplace	Legal basis
Specialized research personnel	Active-duty personnel	36 months	Those holding master's degree or higher working at research institute designated as military service institute and recommended by relevant authorities	Education, Science and Technology Minister	Academic/ technological research	Research institutions in natural science sector	Military Service Act
	Replacement personnel			Head of relevant central governmental institution		Research institutions in humanities and social science sectors	
				ADD President		Defense industry research institutions	
				Education, Science and Technology Minister		University research institutions	
Public health doctors		36 months	Medical doctors, dentists, herbal doctors	Health and Welfare Minister	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	MMA Administrator	MMA's military draft physical examination	MMA	Military Service Act
Medical doctors for international cooperation			Medical doctors, dentists, herbal doctors	Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister	Medical services in developing countries	MOFAT	Act on International Cooperation Personnel
Public service Advocates			Attorneys-at-law	Justice Minister	Korea Legal Aid Corporation	Ministry of Justice	Public-Service Advocates Act
Public service veterinarian			Veterinarians	Health and Welfare Minister	Cattle quarantine	Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Public-Service Veterinarians Act

## Combined/Joint Military Exercises and Training

### ROK-U.S. combined exercises

Name	Type	Purpose	Description
Ulchi Freedom Guardian (UFG)	Military command post and government exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Developing ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff and U.S. KORCOM's theater operations commanding and executing abilities in preparation for transition of wartime OPCON</li> <li>•Becoming proficient with conducting procedure of Chungmu Plan and warfighting SOP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Crisis management exercise</li> <li>•Wartime transition procedure exercise</li> <li>•OPLAN-conducting procedure exercise</li> <li>•Senior Leaders seminar</li> <li>•Military Coordination Elements operating exercise</li> </ul>
Key Resolve/ Foal Eagle (KR/FE) Exercise	Command post exercises/ Field training exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Exercise theater operations commanding and conducting 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 exercise</li> <li>•Wartime transition exercise</li> <li>•OPLAN-conducting procedure exercise</li> <li>•Becoming proficient with Reception, Staging, Onward movement, and Integration procedure within combined operational areas</li> <li>•Senior Leaders seminar</li> </ul>

### ROK forces' joint exercise and training


Name	Type	Purpose	Description
Taegeuk Exercise	Theater-level command post exercises	Possessing theater operations conducting capability of Joint Chiefs of Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Joint Chiefs of Staff exercises crisis management, transition to war, and operations conducting procedure</li> <li>•Exercise joint mission essential task and relevant staff offices' supporting tasks</li> <li>•Operating ROK-U.S. Military Coordination Elements</li> </ul>
Hoguk Exercise	Large scale unit (theater and operational command level) Joint Exercise	Enhancing jointness-centered operational conducting capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Synchronized and integrated exercise of all Services under theater operational plan</li> <li>•Become proficient with key exercise tasks requiring jointness at each operational command level</li> <li>•Verifying joint operations system</li> </ul>
Hwarang Exercise	Comprehensive Rear Area Exercises	Enhancing operational conducting capability within rear areas during wartime/ peacetime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Become proficient with wartime/peacetime operational plans conducting procedure</li> <li>•Inspiring local residents with security consciousness</li> <li>•Verify civilians, government, military and police integrated defense posture</li> </ul>





## Combined exercises

Name	Frequency	Participating countries	Descriptions
Combined anti-terrorism exercise	Once a year	South Korea, U.S., and Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Repel/climbing exercise</li> <li>• Anti-terrorism commando firing</li> <li>• Inside clearing exercises (buildings, trains, airplanes, etc)</li> <li>• Privately-made explosives disposal</li> <li>• Comprehensive mock exercises</li> </ul>
Khann Quest	Once a year	South Korea, UK, Germany, Japan, and China etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field tactical exercise</li> <li>• Command post exercise</li> <li>• Medical support exercise</li> </ul>
Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC)	Biennially (June-August in even-numbered years)	South Korea, U.S., Australia, Chile, UK, Japan, Canada, and Peru etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offensive/defensive sea battle</li> <li>• Protecting sea routes</li> <li>• Maritime interdiction and air assault</li> <li>• Naval firing exercise</li> <li>• Guided missile and torpedo launching exercise</li> </ul>
Pacific Reach	Triennially	South Korea, U.S., Australia, Japan, and Singapore etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submarine crew escaping/ rescuing exercises</li> </ul>
Western Pacific Mine Countermeasures Exercise (MCMEX)	Biennially (on even-numbered years)	South Korea, Japan, Australia, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-mine warfare exercise (mine search/clearing)</li> <li>• EOD (explosive ordnance disposal) exercise</li> <li>• Medical exercise</li> </ul>
ROK-US ASW Exercise(GUAMEX)	Biennially (on odd-numbered years)	South Korea and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submarine battle exercises</li> <li>• CSOF/SLOC protection exercise</li> <li>• Offensive mine-laying</li> </ul>
Cobra Gold Exercise	Once a year	South Korea, U.S., and Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Combined amphibious operations</li> <li>• Command post exercise</li> <li>• Tactical maneuvering exercise</li> <li>• Stabilization operations</li> <li>• Airlifting on the sea</li> </ul>
Combined Amphibious Operations Exercise	Once a year along with FE (Foal Eagle)	South Korea and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loaded/advanced troops operations</li> <li>• Three-dimensional amphibious attack</li> <li>• On the sea maneuvering and fire supporting exercise</li> <li>• Land operations (securing and defending a beachhead )</li> <li>• Integrated fire power operations</li> </ul>
ROK-Japan Search and Rescue Exercise	Biennially (on odd-numbered years )	South Korea and Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic tactical exercises</li> <li>• Searching-and-rescuing exercise for airplanes/ships in distress</li> </ul>
Combined Large Force Employment (CLFE) exercise	Six times a year	South Korea and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offense formation mid-altitude infiltration and intercept exercises</li> <li>• Enhancement of survival capability and operational performance during infiltrations</li> <li>• Become proficient with peacetime strike procedures, selecting virtual targets</li> </ul>
Cooperative Cope Thunder (RED FLAG-Alaska)	Biennially	South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Australia, UK, and France etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-altitude infiltration and cargo dropping exercise</li> <li>• Tactical aerial raid exercise using an unpaved runway</li> <li>• Air infiltration exercise for pilots and crew members</li> </ul>
Max Thunder	Twice a year	South Korea and U.S.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid-altitude infiltration and intercept exercise by striking package forces</li> <li>• Become proficient with realistic warfare attack procedures, selecting virtual targets</li> </ul>

# Composition and Major Activities of National Assembly Defense Committee

## Defense Committee members

Specialist	Senior Specialist	Chairman			Legislative researchers
		Name	Academic background and experience	Office/contact number	
Gu Byeong-hoe (Grade-2)	Gwon Gi-yul (Grade-1)	 Won Yoo Chul	-Pyeongtaek-A, Gyeonggido; 3 <sup>rd</sup> term -Born in 1962 -Korea University, Department of Political Science and International Relations; Visiting researcher at Stanford University -GNP, Gyeonggi-do Chapter; member of Public Administration and Security Committee; Chairman of NA Special Committee on Safeguarding Dokdo	Headquarters Room 421 Phone: 784-1364 788-2721 Fax: 788-3685 *From overseas, dial +822	Lee Jeong-deuk (Grade-3) Gye Jun-ho (Grade-3) Jo Mun-sang (Grade-4) Gong Chun-taek (Grade-4) Jeong Gyeong-yun (Grade-4)

Name	Academic background and experience	Office/contact number	Name	Academic background and experience	Office/contact number
 Kim Dong Sung	- Seongdong-gu-B, Seoul; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1971 -Seoul National University, College of Law; Yonsei University, Business School; legal counsel for City of Seoul; Head of GNP, Seongdong-B Chapter; Secretary of NA Defense Committee (currently)	The Members' Hall: Room 217 Phone: 784-3873 788-2491 Fax: 788-3217	 Shin Hak Yong	-Geyang-A, Incheon; 2 <sup>nd</sup> term -Born in 1952 -Seoul National University, Department of Politics; Passed State Examination for Court Administration; Secretary for NA Political Affairs; Chairman of Korean Business Table Tennis Federation (KBTTF); Chairman of NA Fiscal Policy Research Association; Secretary for NA Defense Committee (currently)	The Members' Hall: Room 810 Phone: 784-6086 788-2165 Fax: 788-3810
 Kim Ok Lee	-Elected based on proportional representation; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1947 -Dong-A University, Department of Public Administration -Chief of the 15 <sup>th</sup> Women's Army Corps; member of Gyeonggi-do Council; Chair of Women's Army Corps Veterans' Association	The Members' Hall: Room 304 Phone: 784-5287 788-2874 Fax: 788-3304	 Park Sang Cheon	-Goheung-gun/Boseong-gun, Cheonnam-do; 5 <sup>th</sup> term -Born in 1938 -Seoul National University, Department of Law; Passed State Bar Examination; Spokesperson for Democratic Party; Representative for Democratic Party of Political Reform Negotiation; Justice Minister; Chairman of NA Health & Welfare Committee; member of NA Foreign/Unification/Trade Committee	The Members' Hall: Room 721 Phone: 784-5075 788-2709 Fax: 788-3721
 Kim Jang Soo	-Elected based on proportional representation; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1948 -Korea Military Academy (class 27); Commanding General of 6 <sup>th</sup> Division and 7 <sup>th</sup> Corps; Director of Operations of Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS); Deputy Commander-in-Chief, ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command; Army Chief of Staff; Defense Minister	The Members' Hall: Room 534 Phone: 784-5277 788-2835 Fax: 788-3534	 Seo Jong Pyo	-Elected based on proportional representation; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1945 -Korea Military Academy (class 25); Commanding General of 25 <sup>th</sup> Division, 6 <sup>th</sup> Corps, and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Army; Inspector General at Army Headquarters; President of National Defense University; Vice President, Hanbuk University	The Members' Hall: Room 743 Phone: 784-2972 788-2421 Fax: 788-3743

Name	Academic background and experience	Office/contact number	Name	Academic background and experience	Office/contact number		
Grand National Party (GNP)	 Kim Hak Song	-Jinhae-gu, Changwon-si, Gyeongnam-do; 3 <sup>rd</sup> term -Born in 1952 -Konkuk University, Department of Politics -Member of Gyeongnam-do Council; Secretary for Special Committee on Budget and Accounts; GNP deputy whip; GNP Deputy Secretary General; Head of GNP Gyeongnam-do Chapter; Chairman of NA Defense Committee	The Members' Hall: Room 531 Phone: 784-3852 788-2385 Fax: 788-3531	 Ahn Gyu Baek	-Elected based on proportional representation; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1961 -Sungkyunkwan University, Graduate School of Foreign Trade; Chairman of Democratic Party Organizing Committee; Head of 17 <sup>th</sup> Election Headquarters; Chairman of Democratic Party 2 <sup>nd</sup> Policy Coordination Committee (currently)	The Members' Hall: Room 705 Phone: 784-4181 788-2601 Fax: 788-3705	
	 Yoo Seong Min	-Dong-gu-B, Daegu; 2 <sup>nd</sup> term -Born in 1958 - Seoul National University, Department of Economics; Wisconsin University; Director, Yeouido Institute; Advisor to Fair Trade Commission; Professor at Hallym University; Chairman of GNP 3 <sup>rd</sup> Policy Coordination Committee	The Members' Hall: Room 434 Phone: 784-5705 788-2919 Fax: 788-3434	Democratic Party	 Chung Sye Kyun	-Jinan-gun/Muju-gun/Jangsu-gun/ Imsil-gun, Jeonbuk-do; 4 <sup>th</sup> term - Born in 1950 -Korea University, Department of Law; Ph.D. in Business Administration from Kyunghee University; Chairman of Student Association at Korea University; Floor leader of Uri Party; Industrial Minister; member of NA Foreign/ Unification/Trade Committee; Representative of Democratic Party	The Members' Hall: Room 610 Phone: 784-5716 788-2895 Fax: 788-3610
	 Chung Mi Kyung	-Gwonseon-gu, Suwon-si; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1965 - Korea University, Department of Law; Passed 38 <sup>th</sup> Judicial Examination; Prosecutor in Euijeongbu, Bucheon and Suwon; member of NA Health and Welfare Committee; Legal advisor to Minister of Gender Equality	The Members' Hall: Room 201 Phone: 784-3880 788-2514 Fax: 788-3201	Liberty Forward Party (LFP)	 Lee Jin Sam	-Buyeo-gun/Cheongyang-gun, Chungnam-do; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1937 -Korea Military Academy (class 15); Commanding General of 9 <sup>th</sup> Airborne Special Forces Brigade, 21 <sup>st</sup> Division, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Corps, and 1 <sup>st</sup> Army; Army Chief of Staff; Minister of Youth and Sports	The Members' Hall: Room 714 Phone: 784-3279 788-2181 Fax: 788-3714
	 Chung Ui Hwa	-Jung-gu/Dong-gu, Busan; 4 <sup>th</sup> term -Born in 1948 -Master's degree from Yonsei University, Medical College; Ph.D. degree from Inje University, Medical College; Neurosurgery specialist; NKP deputy spokesperson; GNP deputy whip; Chair of NA Science & Technology Committee; member NA Foreign/Unification/ Trade Committee; Vice Speaker (currently)	The Assembly Hall: Room 306 Phone: 784-2051 788-2216 Fax: 788-3306	Future Hope Alliance (FHA)	 Song Young Sun	-Elected based on proportional representation; 2 <sup>nd</sup> term -Born in 1953 -Ph.D. in international politics from Hawaii University; Senior researcher at KIDA; Director at Korean Institute for Women & Politics; Director of Center for Security and Strategy, KIDA; member of NA Foreign/Unification/ Trade Committee	The Members' Hall: Room 741 Phone: 784-5272 788-2816 Fax: 788-3741
	 Han Ki Ho	-Cheorwon-gun/Hwacheon-gun/ Yanggu-gun/Inje-gun, Gangwon-do; 1 <sup>st</sup> term -Born in 1952 - Korea Military Academy (class 31); Commanding General of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division; Chief of Information Operations at Army Headquarters; Commanding General of 5 <sup>th</sup> Corps; Commander, Army Training Doctrine Command; Advisor to GNP Special Committee on Countermeasures concerning Cheonan Incident	The Members' Hall: Room 337 Phone: 784-2174 788-2252 Fax: 788-3337	People First Union (PFU)	 Sim Dae Pyung	-Gongju-si/Yeonggi-gun, Chungnam-do; 2 <sup>nd</sup> term -Born in 1941 -Seoul National University, Department of Economics; Senior Secretary to the President on Administrative Affairs; Chungnam-do Governor; Representative of the PFU (currently)	The Members' Hall: Room 842 Phone: 784-2070 788-2980 Fax: 788-3842



## Major activities of National Assembly Defense Committee (January 2009–November 2010)

Classification	Date	Activities
280 <sup>th</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (January 9, 2009–January 31, 2009)	January 12, 2009	•Receives report on pending issues, including construction of the second Lotte World theme park
281 <sup>st</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (February 2, 2009–March 3, 2009)	February 3	•Public hearing on construction of second Lotte World theme park
	February 19	•Receives MND's business report. Passes Motion for Dispatch of ROK Troops to the Sea off Somalia
	February 24	•Passes seven amendments of relevant laws, including partial amendments of the Defense Acquisition Act
282 <sup>nd</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (April 1, 2009–April 30, 2009)	April 1	•Receives report on pending issues concerning North Korea's test-firing of missiles
	April 5	•Passes Resolution Denouncing North's Test-firing of Long-range Rockets
	April 14	•Receives report on pending issues concerning new city Songpa
	April 17	•Passes first supplementary budget for 2009
	April 30	•Receives report on revised version of Defense Reform Basic Plan
282 <sup>nd</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (while Assembly was out of session)	May 25	•Receives report concerning NK's nuclear test •Passes resolution denouncing North's nuclear test, 'a provocative act.'
283 <sup>rd</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (June 26, 2009–July 25, 2009)	June 30	•Receives MND's report on pending issues, including defense-related content discussed at ROK-U.S. Summit
	July 9	•Receives MND's report on cyber terrorism
284 <sup>th</sup> regular session of National Assembly (September 1, 2009–December 9, 2009)	September 18	•Holds confirmation hearing for Defense Minister-designate Kim Tae-young
	September 24	•Holds confirmation hearing for Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff-designate Lee Sang-eui
	September 25	•Passes revenue/expenditure accounts settlement for 2008
	October 5–October 24	•Oversees functioning of 53 Governmental institutions, including MND and Joint Chiefs of Staff
	October 29	•Receives report on South Korean civilian defecting to North and plan for dispatch of ROK troops to Afghanistan
	November 10	•Receives report on South's action against provocative act perpetrated by patrol boat from North
	November 16	•Receives MND's report on pending issues, including defense budget for 2010
	November 23	•Passes Motion to Extend dispatch of ROK troops in the sea off Somalia •Passes bill for 2010 budget and fund operation plan
	November 27	•Passes 15 bills, including partial amendment to Armed Forces Organization Act •Receives report on pending issues concerning K2 Black Panther tank
	December 4	•Holds public hearing for partial amendment to Military Service Act

Classification	Date	Activities
287 <sup>th</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (February 2, 2010-March 2, 2010)	February 18, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discusses 12 items, including partial amendment of Military Personnel Management Act, and refers them to Subcommittee for bill deliberation</li> </ul>
	February 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives report on status of business from MND, Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA), and Military Manpower Administration (MMA)</li> <li>• Consents to dispatch the ROK military unit to Afghanistan</li> </ul>
	February 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passes six items, including partial amendment of Defense Acquisition Program Act</li> <li>• Holds public hearing on bill concerning areas adjacent to military installations</li> </ul>
288 <sup>th</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (March 3, 2010-March 31, 2010)	March 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives report on sinking of a naval vessel</li> </ul>
	March 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives additional report on sinking of a naval vessel</li> </ul>
289 <sup>th</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (April 1, 2010-April 30, 2010)	April 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives MND's report on pending issue (i.e., attack on ROKS Cheonan)</li> </ul>
	April 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discusses 20 bills, including partial amendment of Military Personnel Management Act, and refers them to Subcommittee for bill deliberation</li> <li>• Receives the MND's report on a pending issue (i.e., attack on ROKS Cheonan)</li> </ul>
	April 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives MND's report on pending issue (i.e., attack on ROKS Cheonan)</li> <li>• Receives report on crash of an F-5 fighter and a 500MD helicopter</li> </ul>
291 <sup>st</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (June 1, 2010-June 30, 2010)	June 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives MND's report on current status of its business</li> </ul>
	June 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopts plan to execute confirmation hearing about Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff appointee</li> <li>• Receives MMA's report on current status of its business</li> </ul>
	June 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopts Resolution Denouncing North Korea for its attack on ROKS Cheonan and urges the ROK government to take Countermeasures</li> <li>• Receives DAPA's report on current status of its business</li> </ul>
	June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Holds confirmation hearing about Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff appointee Han Min-ko</li> <li>• Adopts a progress report on confirmation hearing about Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff appointee</li> </ul>
293 <sup>rd</sup> extraordinary session of National Assembly (August 1, 2010-August 31, 2010)	August 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives MND's report on pending issue (i.e., countermeasures concerning attack on ROKS Cheonan) and readjusts schedule for return of wartime operational control</li> </ul>
	August 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives accounts settlement for 2009 fiscal year</li> <li>• Passes account settlement for 2009 fiscal year</li> </ul>
294 <sup>th</sup> regular session of National Assembly (September 1, 2010-December 9, 2010)	October 4-October 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees functioning of 54 Governmental institutions, including MND and Joint Chiefs of Staff</li> </ul>
	November 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receives MND's report on pending issues, including plan to dispatch military cooperation corps to U.A.E.</li> </ul>
	November 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passes bill for 2010 budget</li> <li>• Receives MND's report on pending issues, including countermeasures taken against North's shelling of Yeonpyeong Island</li> </ul>

## Revision Details of Laws and Ordinances Related to the Ministry of National Defense (MND)

### Laws and ordinances overhauled (January 1, 2009 through November 30, 2010)

Laws	Presidential decrees	Ministerial ordinances	Total
34	58	55	147

### Laws

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Revised Contents
Military Civilian Personnel Management Act	- Partially amended No. 9558 (April 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerning punishment of military civilians, demotion is inserted between dismissal and suspension from duty</li> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Act on the Management of Logistics Supplies	- Partially amended No. 9559 (April 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With respect to commodities acquired by the Commissioner of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration (DAPA) and supplied for use or management by national defense agencies or respective services, the management of such commodities shall be deemed transferred when such commodities are delivered to national defense agencies or respective services</li> <li>• Expand right for lease of commodities</li> <li>• Expand list of commodities for emergency lease</li> <li>• Overhaul provisions for inventory inspection and adjustment</li> <li>• Abolish commodity price adjustment system</li> </ul>
Act on Flight Safety Certification of Military Planes	- Enacted No. 9560 (April 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt Military Airworthiness Certification System.</li> <li>• Standardized Airworthiness Certification Criteria (Article 3)</li> <li>• Airworthiness certification procedure (Article 5)</li> <li>• Establish Airworthiness Certification Deliberation Committee (Article 7)</li> <li>• Designate military airworthiness certification expert institution (Article 11)</li> </ul>
Defense Acquisition Program Act	- Partially amended No. 9561 (April 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make submission of Mid-Term Defense Program obligatory</li> <li>• Give SMEs priority in selection of an organization in charge of R&amp;D or a prototype manufacturer</li> <li>• Adopt business coordination application system</li> <li>• Expand scope of support for export promotion in defense industry sector</li> </ul>
Act on Compensation of Special Mission Performers	- Partially amended No. 9562 (April 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extend period of application for compensation to October 31, 2011</li> </ul>
Act on Invalidation of the Suspended Court Marshall Ruling	- Abolition No. 9655 (May 8, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolish after relevant issues were addressed</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Special Act on Support for Pyeongtaek Concerning Relocation of USFK Bases	- Partially amended No. 9674 (May 21, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Defense Minister’s approval of a USFK installations-related business execution plan shall be deemed equal to having received the permission to use administrative assets under the State Properties Act</li> <li>• Place Project Group for Relocation of MND USFK Base Relocation Office under control of Defense Minister</li> <li>• Include revenue from entrusted development of state property returned from USFK as part of revenue from Special Accounts for Relocating USFK Bases</li> </ul>
Integrated Defense Act	- Partially amended No. 9675 (May 21, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal basis concerning issuance of watch status order, which has been operated under Presidential directives, to implement integrated defense measures more efficiently</li> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Military Service Act	- Partially amended No. 9754 (June 9, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basis for readjustment of service areas and entrusting repair of detailed service areas to public service personnel</li> <li>• Provide basis for postponing discharge of active-duty personnel receiving medical treatment</li> <li>• Provide basis for making it required for military volunteers to submit school transcripts</li> <li>• Define reason and procedure for extension of service concerning switchover service</li> <li>• Public service personnel are required to report changes of their status and are subject to disciplinary measures if they fail to file such reports</li> <li>• Provide basis for payment of allowance for ROTC cadets</li> <li>• Provide basis for early discharge of active-duty personnel found unqualified for military service</li> </ul>
Act on Implementation of the Ruling of the Military Court and Treatment of Military Confinees	- Wholly amended No. 9819 (November 2, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insert a provision for respecting human rights of, and prohibited discrimination against, military confinees</li> <li>• Improve hygiene and medical treatment for military confinees</li> <li>• Enhance military confinees’ right to an attorney and improved letter censorship system</li> <li>• Provide legal basis for allowing phone conversations, subscription to newspapers, access to broadcast and writing</li> <li>• Insert provision on education and corrective programs for military inmates’ for social adaption</li> <li>• Ease leave requirements and provided legal basis for special leave</li> <li>• Provide legal basis for arresting escaped military confinees</li> <li>• Overhaul punitive regulations, including adoption of probation system</li> </ul>
Military Penal Code	- Partially amended No. 9820 (November 2, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate provision concerning the scope of spatial application</li> <li>• Reduce statutory punishment concerning desertion</li> <li>• Reduce statutory punishment concerning violent crime, intimidation, assault and other crimes</li> <li>• Readjust statutory punishment, including abolition of peace-time capital punishment in the case of offenses aggravated by consequence</li> <li>• Readjust statutory punishment in the case of the murder of a superior</li> <li>• Expand scope of offenses subject to fines</li> <li>• Insert provision for punishment for cruelty as with use of violent force</li> <li>• Overhaul provision concerning more severe punishment of military supply-related crimes</li> <li>• Insert provision for punishment of rape of, or forceful sexual harassment against female soldiers</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Military Court Act	- Partially amended No. 9841 (December 29, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolish Act on the Military Court's Trial Right</li> <li>• Overhaul provision concerning protecting the value of confiscated articles</li> <li>• Overhaul provision concerning forceful disposition without warrant</li> <li>• Overhaul requirements for opening a court session</li> </ul>
Act on Special Measures concerning Military Supply-related Crimes	- Partially amended No. 9842 (December 29, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply realistic measures to physical scope of military supplies</li> <li>• Readjust scope of crimes subject to more severe punishment</li> <li>• Apply realistic measures to amount of fines</li> </ul>
Veterans' Pension Act	- Partially amended No. 9904 (December 31, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concerning the stipulation that pension payments shall be partially reduced for a defendant sentenced to imprisonment or heavier while in service, the said stipulation shall not apply in the event of an offense perpetrated due to negligence not associated with the duty or as the result of following a standard order from a commanding officer</li> </ul>
Establishment of the Homeland Reserve Forces Act	- Partially amended No. 9945 (January 25, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A notice of the Homeland Reserve Forces training session can be delivered to the head or a member of the same household, when the reservist is not available. The provision concerning the delivery of a notice in the Civil Procedure Act shall apply mutatis mutandis, if required</li> <li>• Delete provision that required the Homeland Reserve Forces' company commanding officers to submit their men's applications for non-participation in ordinary/mobilization training sessions to the relevant military units</li> <li>• Include participation in the resource survey concerning personnel and supplies under the Emergency Resources Management Act in the duty of the Homeland Reserve forces' commanding officers</li> <li>• Readjust punitive measures (including a fine, in addition to imprisonment with hard labor) against Homeland Reserve Forces' company commanding officers involved in political activities</li> </ul>
Military Service Act	- Partially amended No. 9946 (January 25, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow regional military manpower administrations to dispatch military service duty-related notices via the information network</li> <li>• Separate military register of those transferred to on-the-ship reserve service status</li> <li>• Provide concrete criteria for enrollment as retired officers, including those who have finished ROTC courses, but not enrolled as active-duty officers</li> <li>• Stipulate conditions for cancellation of transfer to status of on-the-ship reserve service, the return to pre-transfer status, and the need to carry out military service duty</li> <li>• Delete provision on transfer of those judged to have a serious problem in carrying out military service due to the race or skin color to replacement or the 2<sup>nd</sup> conscription</li> <li>• Extend age limit for discharge or exemption from the physical examination for conscription, enrollment as an active-duty personnel or public service personnel to 36 and the age for such an exemption for draft-dodgers to 38</li> </ul>
Act on Recovery of Honor of Religious Victims of October 27, 1980	- Partially amended No. 9947 (January 25, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The validity of the Act is extended to June 30, 2013, as it was difficult to finish the objectives intended by the Act within the original timeline.</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Korea Institute for Defense Analyses (KIDA) Act	- Partially amended No. 9994 (February 4, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easy to understand</li> </ul>
Act on Formation of Basis for Defense Informatization and Management of Relevant Resources	- Enacted No. 9995 (February 4, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In connection with the Government's intention to promote strategic informatization for national security in an information-based society and economic informatization, through efficient management of national defense intelligence resources as part of defense informatization policy</li> <li>• The Act allows the Defense Minister to establish the Defense Informatization Basic Plan and ask the heads of the relevant administrative agencies to weigh the objectives of the basic plan when establishing and executing major policies.</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Management Act	- Partially amended No. 9996 (February 4, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shorten minimum mandatory service period for candidates for promotion to Major General</li> </ul>
Act on Report and Disclose of Public Officials' Military Service Record	- Partially amended No. 10099 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclude serial numbers from items to be disclosed concerning public officials' military service record</li> </ul>
Requisition Act	- Partially amended No. 10100 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Act on Regulation of the Use and Transfer of Specific Conventional Weapons, including Landmines	- Partially amended No. 10101 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Armed Forces Organization Act	- Partially amended No. 10102 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Act on Establishment of the Armed Forces Nursing Academy	- Partially amended No. 10103 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Military Telecommunications Act	- Partially amended No. 10104 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The representative of a business, who has fulfilled his obligations for management and supervision of employees, is exempt from punishment so that the principle of liability is applied in the joint penal provision.</li> </ul>
War Memorial Korea Act	- Partially amended No. 10105 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow individuals, corporations or organizations to donate or contribute to War Memorial</li> </ul>
Act on Prohibition of Unauthorized Use of Military Uniforms and Outfits	- Partially amended No. 10106 (March 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The representative of a business, who has fulfilled his obligations for management and supervision of employees, is exempt from punishment concerning the business in which his employees have perpetrated violations. (Overhaul of the joint penal provision).</li> <li>• Abolish handling fee collected at the time of receiving or changing a permit for businesses in production and sale of military uniforms and outfits</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Military Civilian Personnel Management Act	- Partially amended No. 10192 (March 26, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote ordinary military civilians to Grade-5 shall be addressed by the personnel committee, if required</li> </ul>
National Defense Reform Act	- Partially amended No. 10214 (March 31, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand common positions at the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which have been assumed by general-level officers from each service on a rotational basis, to colonels</li> </ul>
Agency for Defense Development (ADD) Act	- Partially amended No. 10215 (March 31, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Act on Installation of the Korea Army Academy at Yeongcheon	- Partially amended No. 10216 (March 31, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Management Act	- Partially amended No. 10217 (March 31, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General-level officers shall be assigned to designated positions available, but may be exceptionally assigned to positions in units dispatched to foreign countries. One not assigned to another position at the same level or higher after being dismissed from a position or end of the term of assignment shall be dismissed from active duty</li> <li>Make respectful expression for female members of military mandatory (i.e. from yeoja to yeosung)</li> </ul>
Defense Acquisition Program Act	- Partially amended No. 10218 (March 31, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add defense industry's contribution to national economic development to purpose and basic philosophy of the Act</li> <li>Tighten National Assembly control of defense acquisition programs' promotion</li> <li>Define qualification of ombudsmen</li> <li>Provide legal basis concerning R&amp;D analysis and appraisal</li> </ul>

## Presidential decrees

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act	- Partially amended No. 21255 (January 7, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The transfer of defense science and technology does not have to go through the deliberation of the Defense Acquisition Program Promotion Committee.</li> <li>Make it possible to secure raw materials and parts with the approval of the DAPA prior to signing the contract, concerning a long-term contract between the DAPA and a defense contractor</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act	- Partially amended No. 21256 (January 7, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extend postponement period for carrying out military service duty for those who have taken a job after graduation from a professional high school in consideration of fairness in comparison with university students</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Provision on payment of overseas allowance to uniformed soldiers and military civilians	- Partially amended No. 21257 (January 7, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make additional, officer-level allowances to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and military civilians in charge of health mandatory</li> <li>• Base allowance payment on average annual won-dollar exchange rate in previous year to reduce gap</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Fact-finding of Dubious Death of Uniformed soldiers	- Partially amended No. 21266 (January 16, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul secretariat organization designed to guarantee neutrality and expertise of Uniformed Soldiers Dubious Death Fact-Finding Committee</li> <li>• Adopt system of closing a case in which the relevant party has withdrawn its request for investigation after commencement of investigation</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Repatriation and Treatment of Prisoners of War	- Partially amended No. 21378 (March 31, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide counseling and training for those held as POWs in North Korea; promotion of overall understanding of social, cultural and economic activities in the ROK under the amendment to the Act on Repatriation and Treatment of Prisoners of War (Law No. 9289 promulgated on December 31, 2008 and implemented in April 1, 2009)</li> </ul>
Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Act	- Partially amended No. 21379 (March 31, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readjust duties of the Joint Chiefs of Staff</li> <li>• Reorganize staff offices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff</li> <li>• Readjust staff office assignments</li> </ul>
Act on the Organizations of the Office of Military Manpower Administration (MMA) and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 21393 (March 31, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganize subunits into larger departments</li> <li>• Reduce number of high-ranking officials by one</li> <li>• Reduce number of director general-level positions that could be filled by contract-based officials from 3 to 2</li> </ul>
Decree concerning military attachés in foreign embassies	- Partially amended No. 21426 (April 20, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require Defense Minister to control and supervise military matters that should be fixed in consultation between Defense Minister and Foreign Minister</li> <li>• Require setting tables of organization of military attachés in ROK embassies in foreign countries and for the Defense Minister to consult with the Foreign Minister concerning (a change in) the tables of organization for military attaches in individual embassies</li> </ul>
Act on the Organization of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 21472 (May 6, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reorganize subunits into larger departments to integrate similar functions</li> <li>• Reorganize MND organization and functions, including reinforcement of functions related to North Korea, the U.S. and international policies, to improve efficiency</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Compensation to Special Mission Performers	- Partially amended No. 21504 (May 28, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign Special Mission Performers Compensation Deliberation Committee's administrative matters to the Support Team for Compensation to Persons Engaged in Special Military Mission of the MND handles a</li> <li>• Make secretary of said committee Chief of the Support Team for Compensation to Persons Engaged in Special Military Mission</li> </ul>
Act on the Organizations of the Office of Military Manpower Administration (MMA) and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 21521 (June 2, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grade-3 or 4 officials at the headquarters of the MMA can be assigned to the positions of subsidiary institutions.</li> <li>• Delete provision on how many positions can be filled by contract-based officials</li> </ul>



Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Enforcement Decree of the Military Civilian Personnel Act	- Partially amended No. 21595 (July 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change calculation of minimum period required for promotion</li> <li>• Limit opportunity for promotion concerning those with records of punishment with demotion</li> <li>• Readjust scores/scoring factors concerning candidates for promotion</li> <li>• Provide basis for reemployment screening for civilian professors</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	- Partially amended No. 21596 (July 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipulate detailed requirements for offset trade</li> <li>• Adopt performance-based logistical support system</li> <li>• Expand scope of defense supplies</li> <li>• Detail fact-finding procedure for project coordination system</li> </ul>
Decree concerning the Armed Forces Printing Depot	- Enacted No. 21597 (July 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Armed Forces Printing Depot by integrating printing depots of respective services to improve operation of non-combat management military units under Defense Reform Basic Plan</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Designation and Operation of Military Executive Agencies	- Partially amended No. 21598 (July 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide legal basis for establishment of Armed Forces Printing Depot as Military Executive Agency</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Act	- Partially amended No. 21651 (July 30, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt Reserve Officer Candidates System</li> <li>• Allow warrant officers and non-commissioned officers to take part in Deliberation Committee on Discharge from Active Duty</li> <li>• Make it possible to use the maternity leave period on several occasions and fill in the void caused by those on maternity leave</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Flight Safety Certification of Military Planes	- Enacted No. 21652 (July 30, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detail airworthiness certification types</li> <li>• Exclude application of standard airworthiness certification standards</li> <li>• Set matters concerning composition and operation of Airworthiness Certification Deliberation Committee and Working-level Technological Committee</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of The Special Act on Support for Pyeongtaek concerning Relocation of USFK Bases	- Partially amended No. 21733 (September 17, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipulate matters concerning organization and operation of project group entrusted under the amended laws and the criteria for imposition of fines on Pyeongtaek Development Project contractors</li> </ul>
MURO (MND USFK Base Relocation Office) Regulations	- Abolished No. 21733 (September 17, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolish regulations within Additional Rules of the Enforcement Decree of The Special Act on Support for Pyeongtaek concerning Relocation of USFK Bases</li> </ul>
Military Personnel Service Discipline	- Partially amended No. 21750 (September 29, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly define the concept of superiors in the military command system</li> <li>• Imposed obligation of honoring and respecting others when using military information network</li> <li>• Mandatory for both commanding officers and subordinates to respect each other when carrying out duties</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Logistics Supplies Management Act	- Partially amended No. 21751 (September 29, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basis of performance-based logistical support system</li> <li>• Detail cases in which scrapping of ammunition is improper at ammunition demilitarization facilities</li> <li>• Expand scope of the rights for lease or transfer of military supplies</li> <li>• Overhaul Military Supply Inspection Committee</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Act on the Organizations of the Office of Military Manpower Administration (MMA) and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 21754 (September 29, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Those officials (i.e. five Grade-6 and three Grade-7) needed to reinforce the military draft physical examination, including a precision psychological test through a clinical psychologist, are reflected in the tables of organization of the subsidiary institution of the MMA.</li> </ul>
Regulations on Military-entrusted Students	- Partially amended No. 21779 (October 19, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readjust scope of expenses paid to military-entrusted students in foreign countries</li> <li>• Reinforce criteria for calculation of expenses to be returned to the state concerning those dismissed while attending a military-provided educational program</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Establishment of the Korea National Defense University	- Partially amended No. 21780 (October 19, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand scope of those eligible for diploma courses offered by the National Defense University to active-duty warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and military civilians, in addition to officers and public officials</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Act	- Partially amended No. 21821 (November 13, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of those hired by an international organization, inclusion of the original temporary retirement period in the service period is not required.</li> <li>• Supplement procedure for designation of the positions of professionals</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Protection of Military Base and Installations	- Partially amended No. 21826 (November 17, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readjust scope of military installation protection zones at time of an administrative disposition that requires consultation with Defense Minister</li> <li>• Lift designation of Helicopter Base in Chuncheon as military installation protection zone</li> <li>• Improve size/shape of milestones for military installation protection zones</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Integrated Defense Act	- Partially amended No. 21827 (November 17, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basis for integrated defense meeting</li> <li>• Bestow regiment commander-level military officer or police chief or higher the right to issue an order for a "watch" status and specified Class-I/II/III watch statuses</li> <li>• Stipulate how chain of command should be established and mutual cooperation should be made when integrated defense situation is announced</li> </ul>
Enforcement of Decree of the Act on Establishment of Homeland Reserve Forces	-Partially amended No. 21859 (November 30, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launch regional units as part of Homeland Reserve Forces' local units</li> <li>• Permit reservists to take part in training carried out outside his area</li> <li>• Set number of hours for training Homeland Reserve Forces and the procedure for delivery of the notice concerning training sessions via electronic means</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act	- Partially amended No. 21867 (December 7, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Postpone discharge of active-duty personnel receiving medical treatment</li> <li>• Stipulate education carried out for those newly transferred to on-the-ship reserve service</li> <li>• Subcategorize service areas for public service personnel</li> <li>• Ease conditions for transfer of specialized research personnel and skilled industry personnel</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Regulations on payment of honorable retirement allowance	- Partially amended No. 21884 (December 15, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand scope of public officials from whom honorable retirement allowances should be withdrawn</li> <li>• Change criteria for calculating amount of withdrawal</li> <li>• Readjust demurrage rate in regard to amount of withdrawal</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Act	- Partially amended No. 21893 (December No. 21, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Readjust positions subject to term-based promotion</li> </ul>
Decree concerning the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)	- Partially amended No. 21915 (December 30, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List tasks that DIA should carry out in preparation for return of Wartime Operational Control</li> <li>• Establish ROK Cyber Command as subsidiary unit of DIA</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	- Partially amended No. 21993 (January 18, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replace requirement for submittal of seal impression power of attorney with copy of public institution-issued ID and signature at the time of applying for bereaved family allowance</li> </ul>
Decree concerning the Defense Security Command (DSC)	- Partially amended No. 22007 (February 4, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance decree-related system, including setting scope and content of DSC duties</li> </ul>
Decree concerning Defense Transportation Command	- Partially amended No. 22078 (March 23, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul regulations for assignment of Defense Transportation Command as a joint unit and operation of its subsidiary units</li> </ul>
Regulations on the operational units of each service whose main duty is combating under the Armed Forces Organization Act, Article 9, Paragraph 3	- Partially amended No. 22079 (March 23, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include Defense Transportation Command in joint units for efficient provision of support for joint operations</li> <li>• Overhaul laws and ordinances to make them easier to understand</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Civilian Personnel Act	- Partially amended No. 22089 (March 26, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul job groups/job lines system and evaluation system of military-employed civilians</li> <li>• Extend retirement age military civilians in special positions</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Implementation of the Ruling of the Military Court and Treatment of Confines	- Wholly amended No. 22137 (April 29, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subcategorize solitary confinement</li> <li>• Improve system for supervision of those in solitary confinement</li> <li>• Provide improved hygiene and medical service conditions to military confines</li> <li>• Guaranteed military prisoners' right to an attorney and improved letter censorship system</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Fact-finding of Dubious Death of Uniformed Soldiers	- Abolished No. 22165 (May 25, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The said enforcement is abolished when the Act expired on December 31, 2009</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Personnel Act	- Amended No. 22215 (June 28, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set the positions to which general-level officers can be assigned under amended Military Personnel Management Act</li> <li>• Expand eligibility for application for selection of service academy cadets to equivalent of four-year college graduates and those holding similar academic background</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Regulations on the Advanced Defense Promotion Committee	- Enacted No. 22271 (July 12, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Composition and operation of the Presidential Advanced Defense Promotion Committee launched as a body providing advice to the President on matters concerning advanced defense posture</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Requisition Act	- Amended No. 22272 (July 12, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul detailed criteria for compensation of items requisitioned</li> <li>• Specify composition and operation of Requisition Compensation Deliberation Committee</li> </ul>
Act on the Organization of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Amended No. 22287 (July 21, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office of National Defense Reform extended by one more year</li> <li>• Increase number of employees whose employment status was confirmed according to need of military for 2010 by 13</li> <li>• Transfer of seven specified positions that could be filled only by administrative officials with the proper status to ordinary or multiple special positions that can be filled with any candidate possessing sufficient administrative or technical skills</li> <li>• Comprehensively stipulate allocation of assignments for ancillary/ advisory institutions</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Civilian Personnel Act	- Amended No. 22345 (August 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipulate promotion of ordinary military civilians to Grade-5 to put procedures in line with those from Public Official Employment Decree</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Pension Act	- Amended No. 22355 (August 25, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide proper level of compensation through upward adjustment of military death depending on cause</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the National Defense Reform Act	- Partially Amended No. 22412 (October 1, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand common positions of Joint Chiefs of Staff, heretofore general-level officers from each service on a rotational basis, to include colonels, in step with amendment to the law</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	- Partially amended No. 22413 (October 1, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul ombudsman provisions and types of strategic weapons businesses subject to approval and matters to be entrusted, including approval procedures, in step with amendment to Defense Acquisition Program Act</li> <li>• Stipulate methods and procedure for purchase of military supplies</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Military Service Act	- Partially amended No. 22414 (October 1, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include Ph.D. courses, newly commenced by Daegu Gyeongbuk Institute of Science &amp; Technology, on the list of research programs in which specialized research personnel may be engaged</li> <li>• Classify full-time reservists as dependents when incorporated into 2<sup>nd</sup> conscription category due to household situation</li> <li>• Strike those judged improper for replacement service during screening from list of those subject to service call</li> </ul>
Presidential Decree on Resident Military Attaches Assigned to Overseas Diplomatic and Consular Missions	- Partially amended No. 22415 (October 1, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase number of military attaches assigned to overseas diplomatic and consular missions so as to reinforce military diplomatic relations with foreign countries</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Air Force Headquarters Organization	- Wholly amended No. 22430 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul regulations, including division of Policy PR Office to Policy Office and TI&amp;E Office, and added medical services to responsibilities of Personnel Staff Office</li> </ul>
Armed Forces Medical Command Decree	-Partially amended No. 22431 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete basis for establishing Armed Forces Medical School and Military Combined Hospital under direct control of Armed Forces Medical Command</li> <li>• Abolish Armed Forces Medical School Decree and Military Combined Hospital Decree</li> </ul>
Army Logistics Command Decree	-Wholly amended No. 22432 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul Army Logistics Command's system, deleting from its duties matters concerning military assistance and improvement of equipment and supplies – other than logistical support</li> </ul>
The Army Combat Development Corps Decree	-Abolished No. 22433 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolish Army Combat Development Corps and transferred its duties and organization to Army Training Command</li> </ul>
Army Headquarters Organization	-Wholly amended No. 22434 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul system, dividing Policy PR Office duties between Policy Office and TI&amp;E Office,</li> <li>• Add Army Reform Office and transferred veteran support from Personnel Staff Office to Army Personnel Command</li> </ul>
Navy Headquarters Organization	-Wholly amended No. 22435 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul system, dividing Policy PR Office duties between Policy Office and TI&amp;E Office and made medical services the responsibility of Personnel Staff Office</li> </ul>
Marine Corps Command Organization	- Wholly amended No. 22436 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul system, including integrating combat-related functions, creating Chief of Staff position to supervise general staff functions, and reorganizing Personnel Staff Office</li> </ul>
Organization of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and its affiliated institutions	- Partially amended No. 22438 (October 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Add four working-level employees to Communications Office for records management</li> <li>• Change Cost Management Department in the Contract Management Division into Cost Accounting Verification Corps that reports directly to head of Contract Management Division</li> </ul>
Enforcement Decree of the Act on Compensation to Special Mission Performers	-Partially amended No. 22460 (October 27, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly define training and educational period concerning special missions, which form the basis for eligibility for special missions</li> </ul>

## Ministerial ordinances

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	- Partially amended No. 668 (January 7, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In regard to long-term contracts between DAPA and defense contractors: a defense contractor can ask for confirmation of quality by securing raw materials and parts with DAPA approval prior to signing the contract, as part of the overhaul of the relevant provisions in accordance with the amendment to the relevant enforcement decree</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Flight Safety Certification of Military Planes	- Partially amended No. 669 (January 23, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ease criteria for more severe punishment concerning repeated offences</li> <li>• Ease criteria for disposition concerning a case involving danger of mid-air collision</li> </ul>
Rules on the military draft physical examination	- Partially amended No. 670 (January 28, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abolish method of judging examinees' physical status based on points totaled</li> <li>• End practice of measuring height and weight at boot camp and at time of physical examination in order to change military service-related status</li> <li>• Add more stringent criteria for judgment of physical status rather than relying merely on height and weight</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Civilian Personnel Management Act	- Partially amended No. 671 (February 10, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete appearance as a factor of judgment of an interviewee in recruitment</li> <li>• Readjust written test subjects in recruitment of ordinary military civilians</li> <li>• Overhaul criteria for giving bonus points to holders of licenses and qualification certification in promotion</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Prohibition of Unauthorized Use of Military Uniforms and Outfits	- Partially amended No. 672 (February 10, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detail factors for imposing more severe/lighter administrative disposition</li> <li>• Add alleviation criteria concerning cancellation of business permits</li> </ul>
Rules on Special Allowance Paid to Uniformed Soldiers	- Partially amended No. 673 (February 19, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upward adjustment of allowance for submarine crews</li> </ul>
Rules on payment of down payment and interim payment to defense industry contractors	- Partially amended No. 674 (March 25, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand down payment period from 90 days to 180 days for earlier budget execution</li> <li>• Increase interim payment from 20% to 30% for contracts in excess of 1 billion won</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Repatriation and Treatment of Prisoners of War	- Partially amended No. 675 (April 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend law, enforcement decree and measures required for execution, including designation of application form for social adaptation education, under amendment to Act</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Organizations of the Office of Military Manpower Administration (MMA) and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 676 (April 8, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change department names following reorganization and reallocated assignments</li> <li>• Reorganize regional military manpower administrations and reallocated assignments</li> </ul>
Military Act Enforcement Regulation	Partially amended No. 677 (May 25, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow public service personnel who submit justifiable reasons for returning to school to flexibly adjust annual leave periods according to year of service, within the total number of annual leave days set by different service requirements</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the organization of the DAPA and its subsidiary institutions	- Partially amended No. 678 (May 26, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipulate assignments for newly launched Certification Planning Division and Export Promotion Division in detail</li> <li>• Change names from Office of Business Consultation to Customer Service Center and from Financial Officer to Financial Operation Officer</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Organization of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 679 (May 26, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stipulate assignments for newly launched positions, i.e. Budget Compilation Officer and Private Investment Officer, in detail; and readjusted assignments of relevant departments in connection with reorganization of the MND and its subsidiaries (under Presidential Decree No. 21472 promulgated and implemented on May 6, 2009)</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the Organizations of the Office of Military Manpower Administration (MMA) and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 680 (June 25, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhaul relevant regulations in connection with reorganization of MMA and its subsidiaries, including making it possible to reassign Grade-3/4 officials at MMA headquarters as heads of regional military manpower administrations in Gyeongnam-do or Gyeonggi-do</li> <li>Amend General Rules on the Organization and Tables of Organization of Administrative Institutions to make it possible to fill vacancies with contract-based officials by means of the Prime Minister's Ordinance or ministerial ordinance</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	- Partially amended No. 681 (July 1, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhaul relevant regulations under amendment to Defense Acquisition Program Act (Law No. 9561 promulgated on April 1, 2009, and implemented on July 2 the same year)</li> <li>Stipulate form of program coordination agreement and documents to be attached to program coordination application</li> <li>Stipulate details required for promotion and use of locally produced parts</li> </ul>
Rules on the Military Prosecutors Office's handling of cases	- Wholly amended No. 682 (July 6, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change the Rules on the Military Prosecutor's Office's handling of administrative matters to the Rules on the cases handled by the Military Prosecutor's Office</li> <li>Overhaul case investigation procedures</li> <li>Stipulate the procedure for handling cases and public trials</li> <li>Stipulate appealing to the Supreme Court, whistle blowing, the procedure at the Military Appellate Prosecutor's Office, the procedure for appealing to the Constitution Court, and a measure taken to limit communication</li> </ul>
Rules on the Defense Minister's authority over the heads of the subsidiary administrations	- Partially amended No. 683 (July 6, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reorganize MND subsidiaries and their assignments for smoother information sharing</li> <li>Require MND's subsidiary administration heads to report overseas travel plans to Defense Minister</li> <li>Require notification of a change in personnel affairs concerning high-ranking aids to Defense Minister</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Flight Safety Certification of Military Planes	- Enacted No. 684 (August 5, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stipulate enforcement and implementation in connection with Act on Flight Safety Certification of Military Planes (Law No. 9560 promulgated on April 1, 2009 and implemented on August 1 the same year)</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Management Act	- Partially amended No. 685 (August 13, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requirements for implementation of amendment to relevant Enforcement Decree (Presidential Decree No. 21651 promulgated and implemented on July 30, 2009), which made it possible for warrant officers and non-commissioned officers to take part in committees, including Long-Term Service Eligibility Screening Committee and adopted reserve officer candidates system to secure talented military officers</li> <li>Delete appearance as review category when interviewing female recruits for officer positions</li> </ul>
Rules on selection of reserve force commander	- Partially amended No. 686 (August 31, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include Navy and Air Force military police in regard to applicable branches in examination for Reserve Forces commanding officer recruitment to promote equity between each service</li> <li>Improve conversion methods for active-duty personnel performance scores</li> <li>Physical examination mandatory only for those who passed written test</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Rules on administrative measures for preservation of records of the Military Prosecutor's Office	- Enacted No. 687 (October 5, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify record preservation procedures for court rulings, unprosecuted cases, and cases associated with complaints or internal investigation at Military Prosecutor's Office</li> </ul>
Rules on inspection and reproduction of military criminal case records and handling charges	- Enacted No. 688 (October 5, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stipulate handling fees and methods of certification for perusal and reproduction of military criminal case records, issuance of photocopies or abstracts of court rulings, or certifications concerning specific cases</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Regulations on Military-entrusted Students	- Partially amended No. 689 (October 19, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide legal basis for Defense Minister's instruction requiring chiefs of staff of each service to comply with request for submittal of documents, such as physical checkup results, concerning military-entrusted students studying abroad</li> <li>Delete regulation concerning matters to be observed and reported by military-entrusted students in connection with fact that they are covered by Military-entrusted Students Regulations</li> </ul>
Rules on Recruitment of Students for National Defense University and collection of tuition fees	- Partially amended No. 690 (October 19, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overhaul relevant regulations to make it possible to adjust number of those admitted to diploma courses offered by National Defense University annually in accordance with prevalent situation</li> </ul>
Enforcement Office of Military Manpower Administration and its subsidiary institutions rules	- Partially amended No. 691 (October 22, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of junior medical technicians by 8</li> <li>Provide basis for converting 22 menial function positions to general positions</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules on the Organization of the MND and Its Subsidiary institutions	- Wholly amended No. 692 (October 23, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide basis of converting status of 19 menial function positions to general positions under amendment to Public Official Employment Decree (Presidential Decree No. 21717 promulgated and implemented on September 8, 2009)</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the organization of the DAPA and its subsidiary institutions	- Partially amended No. 693 (October 23, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand positions that can be filled in with either Grade-6 administrative officials or Grade-6 technological officials</li> <li>Provide basis of converting status of 10 menial function positions to general positions</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Logistics Supplies Management Act	-Partially amended No. 694 (November 6, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Computerize hand-written supply management /supply operation log books of asset files operated under Military Logistics Information System</li> <li>Overhaul of terminologies and expression to make them easy to understand</li> </ul>
Rules on Special Allowance Paid to Uniformed Soldiers	- Partially amended No. 695 (November 6, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In regard to basic (300,000 won/month) allowance included in incentive pay for volunteer enlisted soldiers, recipients can claim the sum of basic allowance payments for the extended service period on the first remuneration pay day upon request</li> </ul>
Rules on Recruitment of Personnel in charge of Management of Matters concerning Reserve Forces	-Partially amended No. 696 (November 12, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change name of existing rules so they may be applied to recruitment of Management of Reserve Forces personnel</li> <li>Change rank of Homeland Reserve Forces company commanding officers from retired major/captain to retired major</li> <li>Require applicants for Management of Reserve Forces positions to pay handling fees based on the category and position</li> <li>Readjust subjects of the written test and points allocated</li> </ul>



Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Protection of Military Base and Installations	- Partially amended No. 697 (November 24, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflects amendment to following Act, mutatis mutandis, in defense minister's consultations with chiefs of relevant administrative institutions, concerning permission to enter military installation in protected zones associated with explosives</li> <li>• The Act on Special Measures for Designation and Management of Areas of Restricted Development, its Enforcement Decree, Schedule 1-2 (the Presidential Decree No. 21670 promulgated on August 5, 2009 and implemented on August 7 the same year)</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Establishment of the Homeland Reserve Forces	- Partially amended No. 698 (November 30, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require recruit reserve forces commanding officers to pass test for reserve forces management business</li> </ul>
Military Service Act Enforcement Regulations	- Partially amended No. 699 (December 10, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In regard to matters (such as notification for refresher training of public service personnel), required for implementation of amendment to Military Service Act (Law No. 9754 promulgated on June 9, 2009 and implemented on December 10 the same year) and its Enforcement Decree (Presidential Decree No. 21867 promulgated on December 7, 2009 implemented on December 10 the same year)</li> <li>• Concerning application for split military service made by a member of administrative support personnel: replaced requirement for submitting diagnosis issued by military authorities with diagnosis issued by medical institution</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Personnel Disciplinary Punishment Ordinance	- Partially amended No. 700 (December 30, 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lay out different types of major misconducts, such as violation of obligation for faithfulness, obedience, staying in a designated service place and keeping dignity, involving officers, warrant officers, and non-commissioned officers stated in Schedule-1 in said Rules</li> </ul>
Rules on Safe Operation of Ships	- Partially amended No. 701 (January 14, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Form Fishing Protection Headquarters and coordination of matters concerning its operation</li> <li>• Readjust scope of Report Post functions and converted Joint Report Posts to Report Posts</li> <li>• Ease procedure for reporting a ship's departure from and return to a port</li> <li>• Expand legitimate reasons for breaking from a group of fishing vessels during fishing operation</li> <li>• Abolish identification signal system</li> </ul>
Rules on military draft physical examination	- Partially amended No. 702 (February 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rationally and objectively categorized mental/physical illnesses or disorders weighed as part of a judgment of physical condition</li> </ul>
Rules on Military Prosecutors Office's administrative measures for depriving offender's property	- Enactment No. 703 (February 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set out detailed procedures for implementation of measures for seizing offender's property</li> <li>• Stipulate procedure for Military Prosecutor's Office handling fines paid to national treasury and payment of fines prior to coordination</li> <li>• Stipulate matters, such as forceful implementation procedure and payment of fines</li> <li>• Stipulate matters, such as adjustment of time-based fines and matter related: required payment, procedure for payment, appeal process, and procedure for refunds</li> </ul>
Rules on establishment and supervision of non-profit corporations under the control of the MND and its subsidiary institutions	- Partially amended No. 704 (March 9, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipulate mandatory period within which to handle the business of non-profit corporations in accordance with relevant provisions and stipulated the documents to be submitted</li> <li>• Simplify wording of rules</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Rules on Recruitment of Personnel in charge of Management of Matters concerning Reserve Forces	- Partially amended No. 705 (March 10, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change term reserve troops management to reserve forces management in connection with establishment of Reserve Forces Management Authority</li> <li>• Clearly define the scope of the recruitment test for the officials in charge of reserve forces management</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules on the Organization of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 706 (March 12, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide basis for changing status of 19 menial function positions at MND and its subsidiaries to general positions</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Civilian Personnel Management Act	- Partially amended No. 707 (March 29, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul of the performance evaluation system concerning military civilians of Grade-4 or lower (Article 23)</li> <li>• Improve the evaluation system of the result of training and education</li> </ul>
Rules on the Recruitment of Medical/Veterinarian Medical Officers	- Partially amended No. 708 (April 2, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Require administrator of MMA to inform Defense Minister about list of pre-selected recruits</li> <li>• Set out how to choose successful candidates for medical/veterinarian officers along with criteria for screening candidates</li> <li>• Require candidate selection to include entire document-based and physical exam screening</li> <li>• Mandatory for Medical/veterinarian officers to be hired after completing job orientation training</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on the organization of the DAPA and is subsidiary institutions	- Partially amended No. 709 (April 27, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The position that can be set aside as open recruitment type is changed from Director General of the Analysis Test &amp; Evaluation Bureau to the Auditor, which is thought to be more relevant</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Implementation of the Ruling of the Military Court and Treatment of Confines	- Wholly amended No. 710 (May 3, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lay out matters entrusted by relevant enforcement decree and measures required for implementation, such as the duties of military correctional officers, criteria for provision of clothes, bedding and food for inmates, religious sessions/educational programs for military prisoners</li> </ul>
Rules on Special Allowance Paid to Uniformed Soldiers	- Partially amended No. 711 (May 13, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stipulate raise for military judge advocates agreeing to long-term service</li> <li>• Expand those eligible for payment of additional allowances, such as incentive allowance/air service allowance for uniformed soldiers</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Prohibition of Unauthorized Use of Military Uniforms and Outfits	- Partially amended No. 713 (June 30, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise handling fee-related provision in connection with abolition of handling fee which used to be collected at the time of receiving or changing a permit for businesses involved with the production and sale of military uniforms and outfits</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Requisition Act	- Wholly amended No. 714 (July 16, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lay out formats related to requisition and compensation for requisition stipulated in Enforcement Decree of the Requisition Act and details of survey of the status of the objects subject to requisition</li> <li>• Stipulate that the loss of, or damage to, the requisitioned objects should be reported</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules on the Organization of the MND and Its Subsidiary Institutions	- Partially amended No. 715 (July 21, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect the increase in the number of employees by 13 under the authorized strength for 2010</li> <li>• Increase the number of employees whose employment status was confirmed according to the need of the military for 2010 by 13 in connection with the change in the horizontal and vertical structure of the organization of the MND and its subsidiary institutions</li> <li>• Readjust several functions, including the transfer of the Department of Religion from the Office of National Defense Policy to the Office of Personnel and Welfare</li> </ul>

Name	Serial number of promulgation (date)	Description
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	-Partially amended No. 716 (July 21, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul regulations concerning period for permission to travel overseas</li> <li>• Detail regulations pertaining to survey of those listed as being in on-the-ship reserves</li> <li>• Overhaul provision concerning abolition of system for incorporation of those clearly distinguished from others in terms of race and skin color into 2<sup>nd</sup> conscription</li> <li>• Require those listed as disabled to undergo military conscription physical exam</li> </ul>
Wholesale Amendment to the Enforcement Rules of the Veterans' Pension Act	- Partially amended No. 717 (August 12, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amend relevant provisions, in line with amendment to the Electronic Government Act, which makes it mandatory to obtain prior consent before any personal information submitted to an administrative institution can be publicly disclosed (this must be confirmed directly by the public official in charge through the network for the joint use of administrative information)</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Civilian Personnel Management Act	-Partially amended No. 718 (August 17, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant readjustment of military civilian tests in accordance with changes in job groups and job lines and readjustment of test subjects</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Act on Report and Disclosure of Public Officials' Military Service Records	-Partially amended No. 719 (August 31, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplify wording in forms, including military service records</li> </ul>
Rules on Special Allowance Paid to Uniformed Soldiers	-Partially amended No. 720 (September 16, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change description from air service allowance to incentive allowance in regard to fighter, cargo pilot and wing pilot whose total service falls between 16 and 22 years - in connection with amendment to Regulations on Allowance for Public Officials</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Military Service Act	-Partially amended No. 721 (October 8, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change name of public organizations that may use services provided for public service personnel</li> <li>• Adjust length of annual holidays for public service personnel to match those for active-duty enlisted soldiers</li> <li>• Provide basis for Duty Call Revocation Committee in regional Military Manpower Administration offices to screen out those ineligible for replacement service</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Defense Acquisition Program Act	- Partially amended No. 722 (October 12, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhaul weapons system-related R&amp;D</li> <li>• Implement logistical support for export of defense materiel</li> <li>• Overhaul procedure for consent or permits concerning manufacture, import, transfer, possession, storage and scrapping of military firearms</li> <li>• Set bidding participation time period</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organization of the Office of Military Manpower Administration and its affiliated institutions	- Partially amended No. 723 (October 22, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer publication of annual report on military manpower administration, knowledge management and suggestion system to Regulation Reform &amp; Legal Affairs Division</li> <li>• 24 office employees transfer to menial function positions as working-level manpower resources</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organization of the Defense Acquisition Program Administration and Its subsidiary institutions	- Partially amended No. 724 (October 29, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Place increased manpower in Defense Acquisition Program Administration</li> <li>• Reorganize Cost Accounting Verification Corps and provided basis for changing the status of nine menial function positions to general positions, in step with the amendment to the Defense Acquisition Program Administration</li> </ul>
Enforcement Rules of the Organization of the MND and Its subsidiary institutions	- Partially amended No. 725 (November 8, 2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfer radioactive ray safety management from Office of Military Force and Resources Management to Office of Personnel and Welfare</li> <li>• Redefine MND general public official positions (Grade-3 or lower) to permit any candidate with proper administrative or technical skills to apply</li> </ul>

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