

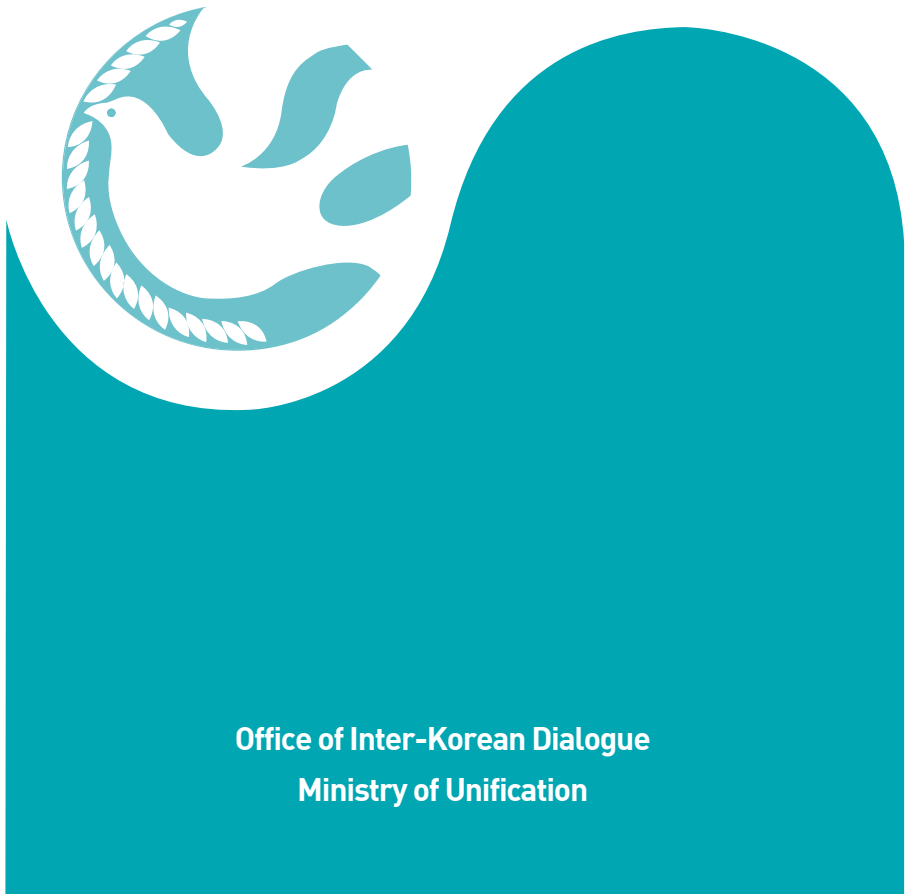
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South-North Dialogue in Korea

No. 78

(January 2016 ~ December 2018)



Office of Inter-Korean Dialogue
Ministry of Unification

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Contents

Chapter I. Overview **7**

Chapter II. Inter-Korean Summits

1. The 1st Visit by the President's Special Envoys to North Korea (Mar. 5-6, 2018) 25
2. Working-Level Talks for the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit at Panmunjeom 28
3. April 27 Inter-Korean Summit at Panmunjeom (Apr. 27, 2018) 29
4. May 26 Inter-Korean Summit at Panmunjeom (May 26, 2018) 33
5. The 2nd Visit by the President's Special Envoys to North Korea (Sept. 5, 2018) 36
6. Senior Working-Level Talks for the September Inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang (Sept. 14, 2018) 39
7. September Inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang (Sept. 18-20, 2018) 40

Chapter III. Political Talks

1. The 1st Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Jan. 9, 2018) 53
2. Visits by the North Korean High-Level Delegation to South Korea for the Opening, Closing Ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics 59
3. The 2nd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Mar. 29, 2018) 63
4. The 3rd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (June 1, 2018) 66
5. The 4th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Aug. 13, 2018) 70

Contents

6. The 5 th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Oct. 15, 2018)	74
7. Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks on Communication (Nov. 23, 2018)	78

Chapter IV. Military Talks

1. The 8 th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (June 14, 2018)	83
2. The 9 th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (July 31, 2018)	88
3. The 40 th Inter-Korean Working-Level Military Talks (Sept. 13-14, 2018)	92
4. The 10 th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (Oct. 26, 2018)	94

Chapter V. Economic Talks

1. Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Railways (June 26, 2018)	101
2. Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Roads (June 28, 2018)	106
3. The 1 st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry (July 4, 2018)	110
4. The 2 nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry (Oct. 22, 2018)	114

Chapter VI. Humanitarian and Social Talks

1. The 12 th Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks (June 22, 2018)	121
2. Inter-Korean Sports Talks	
A. Inter-Korean Working-Level Preparatory Talks for High-Level Talks on North Korea's Participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics (Jan. 17, 2018)	125
B. Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks on Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics (Feb. 27, 2018)	129
C. Inter-Korean Sports Talks (June 18, 2018)	132
D. The 1 st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports (Nov. 2, 2018)	136
E. The 2 nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports (Dec. 14, 2018)	139
3. Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for the Performance of the Art Troupes	
A. Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for North Korea's Dispatch of Art Troupes (Jan. 15, 2018)	142
B. Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for the Performance of the Art Troupes in Pyongyang (Mar. 20, 2018)	146
4. Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Health Care (Nov. 7, 2018)	150

Appendix

1. Chronicle of Inter-Korean Relations	157
2. Agreements from Inter-Korean Dialogue	221



Chapter I

Overview

Chapter I. Overview

Since the inter-Korean vice-Ministerial-level talks held in Gaeseong in December 2015 ended without an agreement, the South-North dialogue had a 2-year hiatus until inter-Korean high-level talks resumed in Panmunjeom in January 2018 on the occasion of North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics.

On January 1, 2016, North Korea announced, “We will make active efforts to improve inter-Korean dialogue and inter-Korean relations in the future,” in a New Year's address by Chairman Kim Jong-un, but still conducted its fourth nuclear test on January 6 and a long-range ballistic missile test-launch on February 7 the same year. In response, South Korea decided to completely suspend the operation of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex on February 10. On February 11, in a statement by the Chair of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea announced that it would close the Panmunjeom liaison channel and military communication lines, and unilaterally discontinued the operation of the inter-Korean communication network on February 12. Later, on May 21 and 24, while North Korea sent two notices to South Korea suggesting working-level meetings for the preparation of inter-Korean military authorities talks, the South-North dialogue was not able to be held as such suggestions were incompatible with the position of the South Korean government that maintained “North Korea's

denuclearization is the top priority for inter-Korean talks.”

The Moon Jae-in administration, inaugurated in May 2017, announced plans for North Korea policy on various occasions and also endeavored to create conditions for the resumption of the South-North dialogue. On the 17th anniversary of the June 15 Inter-Korean Summit, President Moon directly expressed his commitment to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and improvement in inter-Korean relations. At the Republic of Korea and the United States (ROK-US) summit held in late June, the two countries emphasized that the door for dialogue is open for North Korea by agreeing that they will exert utmost pressure on North Korea while maintaining an open position for dialogue under appropriate circumstances to induce the North to engage in a denuclearization dialogue.

On July 6, in his speech at the Körber Foundation in Berlin, Germany, President Moon announced the Berlin Initiative, which contained the keynote and practical tasks of his North Korea policy.

Presidential Address at the Körber Foundation (July 6, 2017)

...(former part omitted)... Now I would like to outline my Administration’s policy direction that will lead to the dismantlement of the Cold War structure and the establishment of a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula. First, what we are pursuing is only peace. Second, my Administration will pursue the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula that guarantees the security of the North Korean regime. Third, my Administration will work toward establishing a permanent peace regime. Fourth, my Administration will work toward drawing a new economic map on the Korean Peninsula. Fifth, my Administration will consistently pursue non-political exchanges and cooperation projects by separating them from the political and military situation....

...(middle part omitted)... I suggest to North Korea that we first start with what is easy. First, let us solve the pressing humanitarian issue. Second, let us make the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics an “Olympics of Peace” with the participation of the North. Third, let us mutually halt acts of hostility around the Military Demarcation Line. Fourth, inter-Korean dialogue is necessary for peace on the Korean Peninsula and South-North cooperation....

As a follow-up measure of the Berlin Initiative, on July 17, the Ministry of National Defense proposed inter-Korean military authorities talks at Panmunjeom to forestall hostilities along the Military Demarcation Line. The Republic of Korea National Red Cross proposed inter-Korean Red Cross talks for the reunion of separated families. In a media briefing on July 17, the South Korean government urged North Korea to respond to its proposal for inter-Korean dialogue and promptly normalize the Panmunjeom liaison channel and West-Sea District military communication line.

However, ignoring South Korea’s efforts to resume inter-Korean dialogue, North Korea continued provoking South Korea by conducting its sixth nuclear test in September, launching long-range Hwasong-15 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) in November, and then declaring “the completion of the national nuclear force.” In this context, the South Korean government expressed its firm stance against North Korea’s provocations and continuously urged North Korea to participate in inter-Korean dialogue. On September 21, in his keynote speech at the UN General Assembly, President Moon said, “The South Korean government has actively communicated to neighboring countries and the international community the need for stronger sanctions and pressure on

North Korea to compel it to cease provocations and participate in dialogue.” At the parliamentary inspection of government offices on October 31, Minister of Unification Cho Myoung-gyon also said, “The goal of our government is the denuclearization of North Korea, but if its own intent to denuclearize is confirmed, we may engage in dialogue and negotiations even before denuclearization is achieved.”

As a result of the consistent efforts of the South Korean government to resolve the separation of the two Koreas and re-establish inter-Korean relations, inter-Korean relations entered a new phase with the dawn of 2018.

In his New Year’s address on January 1, North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-un expressed his willingness to participate in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and dialogue with South Korean authorities. In response, President Moon welcomed the initiative on January 2, saying, “It is understood to be an acceptance of our proposal to significantly improve inter-Korean relations and peace on the occasion of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics.” Subsequently, in a press release, Minister of Unification Cho Myoung-gyon proposed inter-Korean high-level authorities talks on January 9.

Minister of Unification Cho Myoung-gyon proposes high-level talks in a press release (Jan. 2, 2018)

...Considering that the Winter Olympics are only one month away, the South Korean government proposes an inter-Korean high-level authorities talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 9 to discuss pending issues of inter-Korean relations such as North Korea’s participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics...(omitted)...

...In addition, the South Korean government announces again that it is willing to talk with North Korea regardless of the time, place, or form of communication. We believe that the Panmunjeom communications channel between the South and the North should be normalized as soon as possible in order to discuss the issues regarding holding the inter-Korean authorities talks. We propose discussing detailed dialogue procedures, such as the agenda and delegation formation, through the Panmunjeom communications channel...(omitted)...

On January 3, North Korea responded to South Korea's proposal for the inter-Korean authorities talks through Ri Son-gwon, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and announced that it would restore the liaison channel at Panmunjeom from 3pm that day. On January 5, North Korea sent notification accepting South Korea's proposal for inter-Korean high-level talks. Accordingly, inter-Korean high-level talks were held on January 9 to discuss North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. This resumed the South-North dialogue after the 2-year hiatus following the inter-Korean authorities talks in December 2015.

In 2018, a total of 36 inter-Korean talks were held, including three inter-Korean summits, nine high-level talks, 23 working-level talks in various fields, and one Red Cross talks, to discuss the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and pending inter-Korean issues. Of these, 19 talks focused issues on political, four on military, seven on sociocultural, four on economic, and two on humanitarian issues, respectively. Four agreements were signed between the two Koreas and 19 joint press releases were announced.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, North Korea dispatched a high-level delegation to South

Korea that included Special Envoy Kim Yo-jong, who delivered a letter from Chairman Kim Jong-un to President Moon and invited him to Pyongyang on behalf of Chairman Kim. North Korea also sent another high-level delegation, including Kim Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Party Central Committee, to the closing ceremony. In a form of response to North Korea's dispatch of a special envoy, South Korea sent special envoys headed by Chung Eui-yong, director of the National Security Office, to North Korea from March 5 to 6, and agreed with North Korea to hold an inter-Korean summit in late April. Later, at the inter-Korean high-level talks held on March 29, the specific date of the inter-Korean summit was decided as April 27.

The first inter-Korean summit in 2018 was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on April 27. After extensive discussions on various pending issues, such as improving inter-Korean relations, alleviating military tension, and denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula, the leaders of the two Koreas announced the Panmunjeom Declaration on Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

The second inter-Korean summit was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on May 26 upon North Korea's request immediately after the announcement of the cancellation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States (US-DPRK) summit by the US. After the summit, the two leaders reaffirmed mutual cooperation for the successful conclusion of the US-DPRK summit and the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and establishment of a permanent peace system, and the prompt implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration.

The third inter-Korean summit was held in Pyongyang from September 18 to 20. The two leaders of the South and the North assessed

the progress of the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and agreed on the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration for continuous improvement of inter-Korean relations.

A total of nine inter-Korean high-level talks were held, four of which were held by a mutual exchange of special envoys. Both sides sent special envoys to their counterparts twice to promote an inter-Korean summit and on the occasion of Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, respectively.

The first inter-Korean high-level talks were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 9. The two Koreas discussed overall issues on the improvement of inter-Korean relations, including North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics, the alleviation of military tension, and the holding of meetings in various fields.

The second inter-Korean high-level talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on March 29. The two Koreas decided to hold an inter-Korean summit at Peace House in Panmunjeom on April 27, and agreed to hold working-level talks on protocol, escort, media reporting, and communication to prepare for the summit.

The third inter-Korean high-level talks were held at Peace House on June 1 to discuss the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration. The South and the North agreed to establish the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in the Gaeseong Industrial District and hold follow-up meetings in various fields, such as general-level military meetings, sectoral meetings for sports, Red Cross meetings, and sectoral meetings for cooperation on railways, roads, and forestry.

The fourth inter-Korean high-level talks were held at the Tongil

House on August 13. The South and the North made a comprehensive inspection of the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration, and agreed to hold an inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang in September.

The fifth inter-Korean high-level talks were held at Peace House on October 15 to discuss the implementation of the Pyongyang Joint Declaration.

A total of 24 inter-Korean working-level talks were held, including seven political, four military, four economic, seven sociocultural, and two humanitarian talks, respectively.

Of seven working-level political talks, three were on protocol, escort, and media reporting issues, and two were on communication issues for the preparation of the first inter-Korean summit. Inter-Korean senior working-level talks were also held to prepare for the third inter-Korean summit. Inter-Korean working-level talks on communication were held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong on November 23 to discuss the modernization of inter-Korean communication, such as the construction of an optical communication network between the two countries.

Working-level military talks involved three general-level talks. At the eighth inter-Korean general-level military talks held at the Tongil House on June 14, the South and the North agreed on the restoration of the East- and West-Sea District military communication lines.

The ninth inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on July 31. The two Koreas discussed the demilitarization of the Joint Security Area (JSA) in Panmunjeom, joint recovery operations, mutual removal of guard posts (GPs) on a pilot basis, and cessation of hostilities in the West Sea.

The 40th inter-Korean working-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom from September 13 to 14. The South and the North agreed to adopt the military agreement that has been negotiated since the ninth general-level talks as an annex agreement at the inter-Korean summit to be held on September 19 in Pyongyang.

After the third inter-Korean summit, the tenth inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on October 26 to discuss the implementation of the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain.

Four working-level economic talks were held, including sectoral meetings for cooperation on railways, roads, and forestry.

At the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on railways held at the Peace House on June 26, the two Koreas agreed to conduct a joint survey of the North Korean section of the Donghae (East Coast) Line and the Gyeongui (Seoul-Shinuiju) Line for their modernization. In addition, at the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on roads held at the Tongil House on June 28, the South and the North agreed on the modernization of the roads of the Donghae Line and the Gyeongui Line and the schedule for the joint survey of the North Korean section of the railway.

The first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for the cooperation on forestry was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on July 4, and the second meeting was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong. The two Koreas agreed on mutual cooperation on forestry, joint control of disease and pests, and modernization of the North Korean tree nursery.

A total of nine working-level sociocultural and humanitarian talks were held, including five talks on sports through which the South and the North agreed on joint entry and the formation of a joint team for international competitions, such as the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics and the Jakarta-Palembang Asian Games.

At the 12th Inter-Korean Red Cross talks held at Mt. Geumgang on June 22, the two Koreas agreed to hold a reunion for separated families at Mt. Geumgang from August 20 to 26.

On November 7, the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for health care was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong to discuss cooperation on health care, such as diagnosis and prevention of infectious disease and disinfection.

Inter-Korean working-level meetings for the dispatch of art troupes were held at the Tongil House twice. On January 15, the two Koreas agreed that North Korea would send its Samjiyon Orchestra consisting of approximately 140 members to South Korea during the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, and South Korea would send an artist delegation consisting of approximately 160 members to North Korea on March 20 to perform twice in Pyongyang.

2018 Inter-Korean Meetings (36 meetings)

Classification	Level	Name of the Meetings	Dates	Locations
Political Affairs (19 meetings)	Summit	The 1 st Inter-Korean Summit	Apr. 27	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		The 2 nd Inter-Korean Summit	May. 26	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 3 rd Inter-Korean Summit	Sept. 18-20	Pyongyang
	High-Level Talks	The 1 st Inter-Korean High-Level Talks	Jan. 9	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		The 1 st Visit by the North Korean Senior-Level Delegation to South Korea	Feb. 9-11	Seoul
		The 2 nd Visit by the North Korean Senior-Level Delegation to South Korea	Feb. 25-27	Seoul
		The 1 st Visit by the President's Special Envoys to North Korea	Mar. 5-6	Pyongyang
		The 2 nd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks	Mar. 29	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 3 rd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks	June 1	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		The 4 th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks	Aug. 13	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 2 nd Visit by the President's Special Envoys to North Korea	Sept. 5	Pyongyang
The 5 th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks	Oct. 15	Peace House in Panmunjeom		

Classification	Level	Name of the Meetings	Dates	Locations
	Working-Level Talks	The 1 st Working-Level Talks in the Field of Protocol, Escort and Report for Preparation of 2018 Inter-Korean Summit	Apr. 5	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		The 1 st Working-Level Talks in the Field of Communication for Preparation of 2018 Inter-Korean Summit	Apr. 7	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 2 nd Working-Level Talks in the Field of Communication for Preparation of 2018 Inter-Korean Summit	Apr. 14	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 2 nd Working-Level Talks in the Field of Protocol, Escort and Report for Preparation of 2018 Inter-Korean Summit	Apr. 18	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 3 rd Working-Level Talks in the Field of Protocol, Escort and Report for Preparation of 2018 Inter-Korean Summit	Apr. 23	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 3 rd Senior Working-Level Talk for Preparation of 2018 Inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang	Sept. 14	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks on Communication	Nov. 23	Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office

Classification	Level	Name of the Meetings	Dates	Locations
Military Affairs (4 meetings)	General-Level Talks	The 8 th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks	June 14	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 9 th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks	July 31	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		The 10 th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks	Oct. 26	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
	Working-Level Talks	The 40 th Inter-Korean Working-Level Military Talks	Sept. 13-14	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
Economic Affairs (4 meetings)	Working-Level Talks	Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Railways	June 26	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Roads	June 28	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		The 1 st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry	July 4	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		The 2 nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry	Oct. 22	Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office

Classification	Level	Name of the Meetings	Dates	Locations
Humanitarian Assistance, Sociocultural Affairs (9 meetings)	Working-Level Talks	Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for North Korea's Dispatch of Art Troupes	Jan. 15	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks Preparatory to the High-Level Talks	Jan. 17	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks on Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics	Feb. 27	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks Preparatory to the High-Level Talks	Mar. 20	Tongil House in Panmunjeom
		Inter-Korean Sports Talks	June 18	Peace House in Panmunjeom
		The 12th Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks	June 22	Mt. Geumgang
		The 1 st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports	Nov. 2	Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office
		Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Health Care	Nov. 7	Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office
		The 2 nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports	Dec. 14	Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office



Chapter II

Inter-Korean Summits

Chapter II. Inter-Korean Summits

1. The 1st Visit by the President's Special Envoys to North Korea (Mar. 5-6, 2018)

A. Overview

As Chairman Kim Jong-un of North Korea expressed in his New Year's address on January 1, 2018 his willingness to participate in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and communicate with South Korea, the South-North dialogue resumed. On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, North Korea sent a high-level delegation headed by Kim Yo-jong, vice-director of the Workers' Party, as a special envoy from February 9 to 11. She delivered a letter from Chairman Kim Jong-un to President Moon and invited him to Pyongyang on behalf of Chairman Kim.

In response, South Korea notified North Korea via Panmunjeom on March 2 that South Korea would send special envoys to North Korea from March 5 to 6 to discuss continuous peace and cooperation between the two Koreas. As North Korea accepted this proposal, the President's special envoys led by Chung Eui-yong, director of the National Security Office, visited Pyongyang from March 5 to 6.

List of the special envoys to North Korea

Presidential Envoy	Chung Eui-yong (Director of the National Security Office)	
Special Envoys	Suh Hoon (Director of the National Intelligence Service)	Chun Hae-sung (Vice Minister of Unification)
	Kim Sang-gyun (Second Deputy Director of the National Intelligence Service)	Youn Kun-young (Director for State Affairs Planning and Monitoring Office)

B. Progress of the Meeting

After arriving in Pyongyang on March 5, South Korea’s special envoys paid a courtesy call on Chairman Kim Jong-un at the headquarters of the Workers’ Party to deliver the letter from President Moon and discuss various pending inter-Korean issues.

On March 6, South Korea’s special envoys met North Korean high-level officials including Kim Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Party Central Committee, at the Gobangsan State Guesthouse to discuss specific measures to realize the will of the leaders of the two Koreas for the improvement of inter-Korean relations. The two sides agreed to hold the third inter-Korean summit in late April, and North Korea affirmed its willingness to discuss denuclearization and participate in the dialogue for the normalization of North Korea-US relations. After returning to South Korea, the special envoys announced the results of their visit to North Korea in a six-point briefing on March 6.

Details of the Briefing on the Result of the Special Envoys' Visit to North Korea

- Agreement on holding the third Inter-Korean summit at the Peace House in Panmunjeom at the end of April, and detailed working-level discussions for the summit
- Installment of the hotline between the two Korean leaders and conducting a first call before the Inter-Korean summit
- Confirmed North Korea's willingness to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula
- North Korea expressed its readiness to discuss the denuclearization issue and hold a dialogue for normalizing its relations with the US
- Suspension of strategic provocations, such as additional nuclear tests and test launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles, during the period of dialogue
- Inviting South Korean art troupes and a Taekwondo demonstration team to Pyongyang



Special Envoys' Visit to North Korea (Mar. 5 – 6, 2018)

2. Working-Level Talks for the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit at Panmunjeom

At the inter-Korean high-level talks held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on March 29, 2018 to discuss the inter-Korean summit, the South and the North agreed to hold the 2018 inter-Korean summit at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on April 27. They also decided to hold working-level talks to prepare for the summit. Later, through written a consultation, the two Koreas agreed to hold working-level talks on protocol, escort, and media reporting at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on April 5, and working-level talks on communication at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on April 7.

At the first working-level talks on specific fields, the South and the North discussed detailed issues for the preparation of the inter-Korean summit. At the second talks in the field of communication held on April 14 and the second and third talks on the fields of protocol, escort, and media reporting held on April 18 and April 23, respectively, at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom, discussions on detailed procedures for the summit were concluded.

3. April 27 Inter-Korean Summit at Panmunjeom (Apr. 27, 2018)

A. Overview

The first inter-Korean summit between President Moon and Chairman Kim Jong-un was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom after preparations, such as the special envoys' visit to North Korea, inter-Korean high-level talks for the inter-Korean summit, and inter-Korean working-level field talks. This was the first inter-Korean summit held in 11 years after the 2007 inter-Korean summit between President Roh Moo-hyun and Kim Jong-il, Chairman of Defense Commission, in Pyongyang.

List of Official Attendants

<p>The South</p>	<p>Im Jong-seok (Chief of Staff to the President) Chung Eui-yong (Director of the National Security Office) Suh Hoon (Chief of the National Intelligence Service) Cho Myoung-gyon (Minister of Unification) Song Young-moo (Minister of National Defense) Kang Kyung-wha (Minister of Foreign Affairs) Jeong Kyeong-doo (Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)</p>
<p>The North</p>	<p>Kim Yong-nam (Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly) Kim Yong-chul (Vice Chairman of the North Korean Workers' Party(KWP) Central Committee) Choe Hwi (Vice Chairman of the KWP Central Committee) Ri Su-yong (Vice Chairman of the KWP Central Committee) Kim Yo-jong (Vice Director of the KWP Central Committee) Ri Myong-su (Chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General of the North Korea People's Army) Pak Yong-sik (Minister of People's Armed Forces) Ri Yong-ho (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Member of the KWP Political Bureau) Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)</p>

B. Progress of the Meeting

The first inter-Korean summit in 2018 was initiated by the meeting of the two leaders on the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) that lies between the main meeting room (T2) and the small meeting room (T3) of the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC). President Moon welcomed Chairman Kim Jong-un, who had crossed the Military Demarcation Line, and they proceeded to the front of the Peace House. With the inspection of the ROK Armed Force's honor guard by the two leaders, the official welcoming event began.

The inter-Korean summit was held in two sessions, morning and afternoon, at the conference hall on the second floor of the Peace House. Im Jong-seok, chief of staff to the President, and Suh Hoon, director of the National Intelligence Service, from South Korea and Kim Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Party Central Committee, and Kim Yo-jong, vice-director of the Workers' Party, from North Korea also attended the morning session, after which the two sides had separate luncheons. The afternoon schedule began with a commemorative tree planting ceremony by the two leaders using soil from Mt. Baekdu and Mt. Halla and water from the Taedong River and Han River. After the ceremony, the two leaders talked for 40 minutes without any attendants on the way to and on the Foot Bridge in Panmunjeom. At the afternoon meeting, the two leaders discussed overall pending inter-Korean issues, including improvement in inter-Korean relations, alleviation of military tensions, denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and establishment of a peace system, and agreed to the Panmunjeom Declaration.

Subsequently, the signing ceremony, in which the two leaders signed

the Panmunjeom Declaration, a joint press conference, welcome dinner, and farewell ceremony were held. With the return of Chairman Kim Jong-un and his wife to North Korea at around 9:30 pm, the first inter-Korean summit in 2018 ended.

Summary of Panmunjeom Declaration on Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula

- The two leaders declared the opening of a new era of peace without war on the Korean Peninsula, aiming for inter-Korean relations filled with reconciliation, peace, and prosperity.
1. The South and the North will reconnect the blood relations of the nation and strive to achieve common prosperity and independent unification through extensive and epochal improvement and development in their relations.
 - ① The two sides reaffirmed the principle of national independence, and agreed to thoroughly implement existing inter-Korean declarations and agreements.
 - ② The two sides agreed to hold inter-Korean dialogues in various fields, such as high-level talks, at an early date and create action plans.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to establish a joint liaison office, in which the South and the North Korean authorities will reside, in Gaeseong.
 - ④ The two sides agreed to revitalize multi-faceted exchanges, cooperation, visits, and contacts of people from all walks of life.
 - ⑤ The two sides agreed to hold a reunion for separated families on the occasion of August 15, National Liberation Day, and convene inter-Korean Red Cross talks.
 - ⑥ The two sides agreed to actively promote projects agreed upon in the October 4 Declaration and relink and modernize railways and roads.

2. The South and the North will make joint efforts to alleviate military tensions and eliminate the threat of war.
 - ① The two sides agreed to completely cease all hostilities against each other and transform the Demilitarized Zone into a zone of peace.
 - ② The two sides agreed to devise a scheme to establish a peace zone in the West Sea to prevent accidental clashes and guarantee safe fishing activities.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to frequently hold military authorities talks, such as Defense Ministers meetings, and convene general-level military talks in May.
3. The South and the North will actively cooperate to establish a permanent and solid peace system.
 - ① The two sides reaffirmed the agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force.
 - ② The two sides agreed to realize stepwise disarmament with the establishment of mutual military trust.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to declare an end to the war this year and hold three- or four-party talks to establish a permanent peace system.
 - ④ The two sides affirmed the common goal to realize a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula through complete denuclearization.
 - The two sides agreed to have frequent discussions via regular meetings and a hotline.
 - President Moon agreed to visit Pyongyang in the fall.

April 27 Inter-Korean Summit at Panmunjeom



First Encounter between the two Korean Leaders



Dialogue on the Foot Bridge



Joint Planting of a Pine Tree



Announcement of the Panmunjeom Declaration

4. May 26 Inter-Korean Summit at Panmunjeom (May 26, 2018)

A. Overview

Chairman Kim expressed his appreciation of US President Trump's active approach towards the US-DPRK summit during an interview with US Secretary of State Pompeo in Pyongyang on May 9, 2018 and decided to release three American detainees. On May 10, after welcoming the repatriated detainees at the airport, President Trump announced via

Twitter that the US-DPRK summit would be held in Singapore on June 12. On May 17, however, Kim Gye-gwan, first vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced North Korea's decision to "reconsider the US-DPRK summit," taking issue with a high-ranking US official's remark regarding "renunciation of nuclear weapons in advance." On May 24, President Trump's decision to cancel talks with North Korea made it unclear whether the DPRK-US summit on June 12 would be held. Consequently, North Korea postponed the high-level talks scheduled for May 16 in response to the South Korea-US Max Thunder joint military exercise and, accordingly, inter-Korean relations also entered a state of temporary decline.

In this context, on the afternoon of May 25, North Korea expressed its intention to have an informal meeting with President Moon. Upon South Korea's acceptance, the second inter-Korean summit was held on May 26 at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.

B. Progress of the Meeting

The second inter-Korean summit was held at the Tongil House located on the North Korean side of Panmunjeom from 3pm to 5pm on May 26. Suh Hoon, director of the National Intelligence Service, from South Korea and Kim Yong-chul, director of the United Front Department of KWP, from North Korea also attended this meeting. While describing the results of the ROK-US summit held in Washington on May 23, President Moon delivered President Trump's firm intention to end hostilities directed toward North Korea and cooperate should North Korea decide on and undertake complete denuclearization. In addition,

he played the role of a mediator between North Korea and the US to facilitate the North Korea-US dialogue by proposing the need for working-level discussions on the summit agenda between the two countries.

Following the Panmunjeom Declaration, Chairman Kim once again expressed his intention to both completely denuclearize the Korean Peninsula, and end the era of war and confrontation and cooperate for peace and prosperity through a successful US-DPRK summit.

Summary of the Briefing on the May 26 Inter-Korean Summit

- The South and the North confirmed that efforts should be made for the successful holding of a summit between the North and the US on June 12. The two Koreas also agreed that the implementation process of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and permanent peace regime should not be interrupted and to that end the two maintain close cooperation.
- To promptly implement the Panmunjeom Declaration announced on April 27, the South and the North agreed to hold high-level talks on June 1 and consecutively hold talks between military authorities regarding relieving military tension and inter-Korean Red Cross talks regarding reunions of separated families.
- The two leaders also agreed to communicate candidly or meet with each other at any time, as needed.

In addition, the two leaders reaffirmed the prompt implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and agreed to hold inter-Korean high-level talks on June 1. They also agreed to hold inter-Korean Red Cross talks for a reunion of separated families and military authorities talks, which assured that talks would continue between the two countries in the future.



May 26 Inter-Korean Summit at Tongil House in Panmunjeom

5. The 2nd Visit by the President's Special Envoys to North Korea (Sept. 5, 2018)

A. Overview

At the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks held on August 13, it was decided that the inter-Korean summit would be held in September. While an exact schedule for the summit was not specified, South Korea proceeded with a second visit by its special envoys to North Korea. In a notification sent to North Korea on August 31, South Korea expressed its intention to send special envoys led by Chung Eui-yong, director of the Office of National Security, on September 5. Upon North Korea's acceptance, South Korea's special envoys made a second visit to North Korea.

List of the Special Envoys to North Korea

Presidential Envoy	Chung Eui-yong (Director of the National Security Office)	
Special Envoys	Suh Hoon (Director of the National Intelligence Service)	Chun Hae-sung (Vice Minister of Unification)
	Kim Sang-gyun (Second Deputy Director of the National Intelligence Service)	Youn Kun-young (Director for State Affairs Planning and Monitoring Office)

B. Progress of the Meeting

Arriving in Pyongyang on September 5 via a special plane, the South Korean President’s Special Envoys had extensive and in-depth discussions on overall pending inter-Korean issues with North Korean authorities. In addition to having an interview with Chairman Kim, they also met with high-ranking officials of North Korea, such as Kim Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Party Central Committee, to discuss specific measures to realize the intent of the leaders of the two Koreas.

During the visit, the South and the North agreed to hold various working-level talks to schedule and prepare for the third inter-Korean summit in 2018. They also decided to advance inter-Korean dialogue on the alleviation of military tension and agree on specific measures on the occasion of the inter-Korean summit. To this end, they decided to establish an inter-Korean joint liaison office prior to the inter-Korean summit.

Summary of the Briefing on the Results of the Special Envoys' Visit to North Korea

- The inter-Korean summit will be held in Pyongyang over two nights and three days from September 18 to 20, and the senior working level consultation will be held with regard to protocol, escort, communication, and media reporting.
- Chairman Kim Jong-un reaffirmed his firm commitment to complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and expressed his willingness to cooperate closely with the US as well as the South.
- The South and the North agreed to continue to engage in dialogue for alleviating ongoing military tension and agreed on detailed plans for the inter-Korean summit.
- The Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office will be opened before the inter-Korean summit.



Special Envoys' Visit to North Korea (Sept. 5, 2018)

6. Senior Working-Level Talks for the September Inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang (Sept. 14, 2018)

In accordance with the agreement made during the visit by South Korea's special envoys to North Korea, working-level talks on protocol, escort, communication, and media reporting to prepare for the upcoming inter-Korean summit were held between high-ranking officials from the two Koreas at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on September 14. The South and the North agreed on specific practical matters, such as the visit by South Korea's delegation to Pyongyang through a direct route over the West Sea, live broadcast of major events, and dispatch of an advance team.

Summary of the Results of the Inter-Korean Senior Working-Level Talks

- The 2018 Pyongyang Inter-Korean Summit will be held from September 18 to 20 (two nights and three days), and President Moon and the South Korean delegation will travel to Pyongyang via a direct route over the West Sea.
- A South Korean advance team will be sent to North Korea on September 16 to prepare for the Pyongyang Inter-Korean Summit (by land).
- During this visit from South Korea to Pyongyang, the first encounter between the two leaders and major events of the summit will be broadcast live.
- North Korea will provide necessary conveniences for South Korea's media coverage and live broadcast.

7. September Inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang (Sept. 18–20, 2018)

A. Overview

The third inter-Korean summit was held in Pyongyang from September 18 to 20 in 2018 after preparations, including the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks, second visit by South Korea's special envoys to North Korea, and inter-Korean senior working-level talks. To prepare for this inter-Korean summit, South Korea sent an advance team consisting of 83 members to North Korea on September 16. On September 18, President Moon and the South Korean delegation composed of approximately 160 official and special attendants visited North Korea via presidential aircraft. There were 14 official attendants, including Kang Kyung-wha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cho Myoung-gyon, Minister of Unification, and 53 special attendants, including Lee Hae-chan, leader of the Democratic Party, Park Won-soon, mayor of Seoul, and Choi Tae-won, chairman of SK Group, in various fields, such as, political, economic, social, cultural, and civil sectors.

List of Official-Special Attendees

<p>Official Attendees (14 members)</p>	<p>Kang Kyung-wha (Minister of Foreign Affairs) Cho Myoung-gyon (Minister of Unification) Song Young-moo (Minister of National Defense) Do Jong-whan (Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism) Kim Hyun-mee (Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) Kim Young-choon (Minister of Oceans and Fisheries) Kim Jae-hyun (Minister of the Korean Forest Service) Suh Hoon (Director of the National Intelligence Service) Chung Eui-yong (Director of the National Security Office) Kim Hyun-chul (Presidential Economic Adviser) Ju Young-hoon (Director of the Presidential Security Service) Kim Jong-cheon (Protocol Secretary to the President) Kim Eui-kyeom (Presidential Spokesperson) Youn Kon-yong (Chief of the State Affairs Planning Office)</p>
<p>Special Attendees (53 members)</p>	<p>Lee Hae-chan (Leader of the Democratic Party) Chung Dong-young (Leader of the United New Democratic Party) Lee Jeong-mi (Leader of the Justice Party) Park Won-soon (Mayor of Seoul) Choi Moon-soon (Governor of Gangwon Province) Choi Tae-won (Chairman of SK Group) Lee Jae-yong (Vice Chairman of Samsung Electronics) Koo Kwang-mo (Chairman of LG Group) Kim Yong-hwan (Vice Chairman of Hyundai Motors) Park Yong-man (Chairman of the Korea Chamber of Commerce) Sohn Kyung-shik (Chairman of the Korea Employers Federation) Park Sung-taek (Chairman of the Korea Federation of SMEs) Han Moo-kyung (Chairperson of the Korean Women Entrepreneurs Association) Hyun Jeong-eun (Hyundai Group Chairperson) Choi Joeog-woo (Chairman of Posco) Shin Han-yong (President of the Corporate Association of Gaeseong Industrial Complex) Oh Young-sik (CEO of Korea Railroad Corporation) Ahn Young-bae (President of Korea Tourism Organization) Kim Jong-kap (President of Korea Electric Power Corporation) Lee Dong-gul (Chairman of the Korean Development Bank)</p>

- Lee Jae-woong** (Chief Executive of Socar)
Chang Byung-gyu (Chairman of Korea's 4th Industrial Revolution Committee)
Han Wan-sang (Chairperson of the Presidential Commission on the Centennial Anniversary of the March 1st Independence Movement)
Paik Nak-chung (Honorary Chairman of the Board of the Korean Peninsula Forum)
Moon Jung-in (President's Special Policy Advisor for Unification, Foreign Affairs and Security)
Lim Dong-won (Honorary Chairman of the Board of the Korean Peninsula Peace Forum)
Lee Hyun-sook (Standing Representative of Women's Forum for Peace and Diplomacy)
Hong Seok-hyun (Chairman of Korea Peace Foundation)
Chang Sang (Co-President of the World Council of Churches)
Park Ji-won (National Assembly)
Choi Wan-kyu (Former President of the University of North Korean Studies)
Kim Joo-young (President of the Federation of Korean Public Industry Trade Unions)
Kim Myung-hwan (President of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions)
Lee Ki-bum (Chairman of the Korea NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea)
Yeom Moo-woong (Chairman of the Joint Board of the South and the North Korea for the Compilation of Grand Dictionary of Korean Language (Gyeoremalkeunsajeon), a new dictionary that will cover the Korean language currently used on both sides of the border by the South and the North Koreans)
Kim Deog-ryong (Executive Vice-Chairperson of the National Unification Advisory Council)
Kim Hong-gul (Chairman of the North Korean Council for Reconciliation and Cooperation)
Kim Hee-joong (Chairman of the Korean Conference of Religion for Peace (KCRP) and Archbishop of Cheondogyo)
Won Taek (Jogye Order Headquarters for National Community Promotion)
Lee Hong-jeong (Manager of the National Council of Churches in Korea)
Han Eun-sook (Administrative Chief of Won Buddhism)

Lee Ki-Heung (Chairman of the Korea Sports Council)
Yoo Hong-jun (Chair-Professor at Myongji University)
Cha Bum-kun (Football Manager)
Hyun Jung-hwa (National Table Tennis Team Coach)
Park Jong-ah (Captain of the unified Korean Women's Ice Hockey Team at the Pyeongchang Olympics)
Ahn Do-hyun (Poet)
Esther Yi (Journalist from the University Press Corps at the Ministry of Unification)
Ailee (Singer)
Kim Hyung-suk (Producer)
Zico (Singer)
Ali (Singer)
Choi Hyun-woo (Magician)

B. Progress of the Meeting

1) Day One (Sept. 18)

President Moon and the South Korean delegation arrived at Sunan International Airport in Pyongyang through a direct route over the West Sea at 9:49 am on September 18 via presidential aircraft. Chairman Kim and his wife welcomed them at the door of the aircraft. After President Moon's inspection of the honor guard, the two leaders headed for Paekhwawon State Guesthouse together in an open car and were given a warm welcome by the citizens of Pyongyang. The leaders of the two Koreas had separate luncheons at Paekhwawon State Guesthouse and had summit talks at the Workers' Party of Korea headquarters for two hours from 3:45 to 5:45 pm. Chung Eui-yong, director of the National Security Office, and Suh Hoon, director of the National Intelligence Service, from South Korea and Kim Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Party Central Committee, and Kim Yo-jong, vice-director of the Workers' Party, from North Korea also attended the meeting.



Inter-Korean Summit (Sept. 18, 2018)

During this summit, special attendees met with North Korean personnel in the fields of politics, economy, civil society, labor, and religion.

In the afternoon, a welcoming art performance, including the Samjiyon Orchestra's performance involving 15 programs, was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theater in the presence of the two leaders and their wives, the South Korean delegation, and citizens of Pyongyang. After the performance, the leaders of the two Koreas proceeded to Mokran House and attended the welcome dinner event from 8:30 to 11:00 pm and finished the schedule of the first day.

2) Day Two (Sept. 19)

The second session of the meeting between the two leaders was held at Paekhwawon State Guesthouse from 10 to 11 am on September 19. Suh Hoon, director of the National Intelligence Service, from South Korea and Kim Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the Party Central Committee, from North Korea also attended this meeting.

During the meeting held from September 18 to 19, the leaders of the South and the North evaluated the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and discussed measures to continuously improve inter-Korean relations. They also agreed to conclude a military agreement to realize the vision of Korean Peninsula without War. At Paekhwawon State Guesthouse at 11:20 am on September 19, the two leaders signed the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration consisting of six points, including elimination of the threat of war on the Korean Peninsula and resolution of fundamental hostility, strengthening of humanitarian cooperation to resolve the separated families issue, promotion of cooperation and exchanges in various fields, and Chairman Kim's visit to Seoul. Subsequently, the Minister of National Defense of South Korea and the Minister of the People's Armed Forces of North Korea signed the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain. After the meeting, the leaders of the two Koreas announced the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration through a joint press conference.

Summary of September Pyongyang Joint Declaration

The two leaders held candid and in-depth discussions on various issues and practical steps to advance inter-Korean relations to a new and higher dimension by fully implementing the Panmunjeom Declaration, shared the view that the Pyongyang Summit will be an important historic milestone, and declared as follows.

1. The two sides agreed to expand the cessation of military hostilities in regions of confrontation such as the DMZ to the substantial removal of the danger of war across the entire Korean Peninsula and a fundamental resolution of the hostile relations.)

① The two sides agreed to fully abide by and faithfully implement the “Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain” adopted as an annex to the Pyongyang Joint Declaration ② The two sides agreed to engage in constant communication and close consultations to review the implementation of the Agreement and prevent accidental military clashes by promptly activating the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.

2. The two sides agreed to explore substantial measures to further advance exchanges and cooperation based on the spirit of mutual benefit and shared prosperity, and to develop the nation’s economy in a balanced manner.

① The two sides agreed to hold a ground-breaking ceremony within this year for the connection of railways and roads along the east and west coasts. ② The two sides agreed, as conditions mature, to first normalize the Gaeseong industrial complex and the Mt. Geumgang Tourism Project, and to discuss the issue of forming a west coast joint special economic zone and an east coast joint special tourism zone. ③ The two sides agreed to actively engage in inter-Korean environmental cooperation in order to protect and restore the natural ecosystem, and as a first step, to endeavor to achieve substantial results in the currently on-going forestry cooperation. ④ The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in the areas of prevention of epidemics, public health and medical care, including emergency measures to prevent the influx and spread of contagious diseases.

3. The two sides agreed to strengthen humanitarian cooperation to fundamentally resolve the issue of separated families.
 - ① The two sides agreed to open a permanent facility for family reunion meetings in the Mt. Geumgang area at an early date, and to promptly restore the facility toward this end.
 - ② The two sides agreed to give priority to resolving the issue of video reunions and exchange of video messages between the separated families through Inter-Korean Red Cross talks.
4. The two sides agreed to actively promote exchanges and cooperation in various fields so as to rejuvenate the sense of reconciliation and unity and to demonstrate the spirit of the Korean nation both internally and externally.
 - ① The two sides agreed to further promote cultural and artistic exchanges, and stage a performance of the Pyongyang Art Troupe in Seoul in October this year as a first step.
 - ② The two sides agreed to actively participate together in the 2020 Summer Olympic Games as well as other international games, and to cooperate in bidding for the joint hosting of the 2032 Summer Olympic Games)
 - ③ The two sides agreed to hold meaningful events to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the October 4 Declaration, to jointly commemorate the 100th anniversary of the March First Independence Movement Day
5. The two sides shared the view that the Korean Peninsula must be turned into a land of peace free from nuclear weapons and nuclear threats, and that substantial progress toward this end must be made in a prompt manner.
 - ① First, the North will permanently dismantle the Dongchang-ri missile engine test site and launch platform under the observation of experts from relevant countries.
 - ② The North expressed its willingness to continue to take additional measures, such as the permanent dismantlement of the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, as the United States takes corresponding measures in accordance with the spirit of the June 12 US-DPRK Joint Statement.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to cooperate closely in the process of pursuing complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
6. Chairman Kim Jong-un agreed to visit Seoul at an early date.



Signing Ceremony for the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration and Agreement in the Military Domain (Sept. 19)

In the afternoon, the two leaders, their wives, and delegations from both sides had a joint luncheon at the Okryu restaurant. After the luncheon, President Moon planted a commemorative tree in the garden of Paekhwawon State Guesthouse, and visited Mansudae Art Studio.

At 7:15 pm, the two leaders and their wives had a joint dinner at Taedonggang Seafood Restaurant in Pyongyang. After the dinner, they watched a mass gymnastics performance of “Brilliant Fatherland” at the May Day Stadium from 9 pm. Prior to the performance, President Moon delivered a speech to 150,000 Pyongyang citizens on the vision of denuclearization, peace on the Korean Peninsula, and development of inter-Korean relations.

Details of the speech at the May Day Stadium (Sept. 19)

...(former part omitted)... Today, Chairman Kim Jong-un and I have agreed on concrete measures to completely eliminate the fear of war and the risk of military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula. In addition, we affirmed our pledge to turn our beautiful territory from Mount Baekdu to Mount Halla into a

land of permanent peace, free from nuclear weapons and nuclear threats, and to bequeath it to our future generations. And, before it is too late, we agreed to take immediate measures to fundamentally ease the suffering of separated families.

...(middle part omitted)... We lived together for five thousand years but have been apart for just 70 years. Here, at this place today, I propose we move forward toward the big picture of peace in which the past 70-year-long hostility can be eradicated and we can become one again.

3) Day Three (Sept. 20)

The leaders of the South and the North visited the Mt. Baekdu area on the morning of September 20. President Moon and his wife and the South Korean delegation arrived at Samjiyon Airport by plane, where they were greeted by Chairman Kim and his wife. Together, they proceeded to Mt. Baekdu and visited Cheonji Lake. After having a joint luncheon at Samjiyon State Guesthouse, the two leaders departed from Samjiyon Airport.



Visit to Cheonji Lake on Mt. Baekdu (Sept. 20.)

C. Results

After the Pyongyang Summit, the South Korean government held the first meeting of the Committee for the Implementation of the Inter-Korean Joint Declaration on September 28, and began preparing for the implementation of the agreements of the Inter-Korean Joint Declaration in earnest.

It also strove to secure the support of the international community for the results of the Pyongyang Summit and form a broad consensus on the settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula and improvement of inter-Korean relations. In his keynote speech at the UN General Assembly on September 26, President Moon asked for support and cooperation from the international community for denuclearization and peace settlement on the Korean Peninsula, and shared the results of the inter-Korean summit through the ROK-US summit held on the occasion of the UN General Assembly. In addition, during his visit to Europe from October 13 to 21, President Moon endeavored to secure the support of the international community for the peace process on the Korean Peninsula through conversation with each country's head of state or government as well as Pope Francis.



Chapter III

Political Talks

Chapter III. Political Talks

1. The 1st Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Jan. 9, 2018)

A. Overview

In his New Year's address on January 1, 2018, Chairman Kim proposed to send a North Korean delegation to the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and hold inter-Korean authorities talks. In response, President Moon welcomed the proposal at the Cabinet meeting on the morning of January 2, and that afternoon, Minister of Unification Cho Myoung-gyon proposed to North Korea via media inter-Korean high-level authorities talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 9. Ri Son-gwon, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, announced the position of North Korea on behalf of Chairman Kim on January 3, and, on January 5, in a notification sent to South Korea, North Korea agreed to hold inter-Korean high-level talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 9. As a result, the inter-Korean high-level authorities dialogue resumed for the first time in two years since the vice-Ministerial-level authorities talks held in December 2015.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Cho Myoung-gyon (Minister of Unification)	Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Chun Hae-sung (Vice Minister of Unification) Roh Tae-kang (Second Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism) Ahn Moon-hyun (Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Prime Minister) Kim Ki-hong (Vice President of Games Planning for the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics Organizing Committee)	Jon Jong-su (Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland) Won Kil-u (Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports) Hwang Chung-song (Director of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland) Ri Kyong-sik (Member of the National Olympic Organizing Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

At the meeting held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 9, both the South and the North recognized the need for the creation of an opportunity to restore inter-Korean relations through North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics, and progressed the discussion.

In a keynote speech during the plenary session, South Korea proposed the dispatch of North Korean athletes to the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics, and expressed its position on joint entry, joint cheering, and the art troupe's performance. It also proposed a family reunion on the occasion of the Lunar New Year's Day and

inter-Korean Red Cross talks to discuss this. In addition, holding inter-Korean authorities talks to build military trust, expand cooperation and exchange in various fields such as forestry and health care, and hold high-level talks on a regular basis were also proposed.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- Ceasing acts of increasing mutual tension and resuming the South-North dialogue as soon as possible to discuss overall inter-Korean issues, such as denuclearization, are important for the settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula.
- Based on the spirit of the July 4 Inter-Korean Joint Communiqué, the Inter-Korean Basic Agreement, the June 15 Joint Declaration, and the October 4 Declaration, the two Koreas should restore mutual trust and move towards a bright future through mutual cooperation.
- With respect to North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics, South Korea proposed the following:
 - Joint entry of the South and the North Korean teams at the opening ceremony and the formation of a joint cheering squad
 - Dispatch of art troupes, the holding of joint cultural events, and visit by the North Korean observer group; and the participation of North Korean athletes, cheering squad, and art troupes in the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics
- South Korea proposed inter-Korean military authorities talks in the near future.
- South Korea proposed holding a family reunion on the occasion of the Lunar New Year's Day in March. For this event, convening a Red Cross talk to discuss specific practical matters is also necessary.
- South Korea proposed inter-Korean high-level talks on a regular basis in order to expand mutual exchange and cooperation in various fields, such as forestry and health care, and discuss and implement numerous pending issues.

In its keynote speech, North Korea affirmed its firm position and intent to make this talks a fruitful dialogue and bring revolutionary change to inter-Korean relations, and expressed an active stance on its participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics. Describing the need for the alleviation of military tension, it also argued for the necessity of contact, traffic, cooperation, and exchange between the South and the North in various fields under the principle of independent resolution.

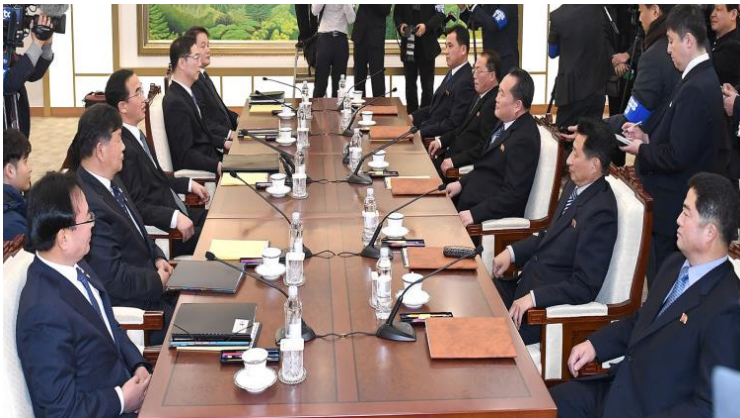
Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- North Korea expressed its firm position and commitment to bring epochal changes in inter-Korean relations.
- North Korea proposed the following with respect to pending issues to be discussed at the high-level talks.
 - First, practical matters related to North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics: The high-level delegation, National Olympic Committee (NOC) delegation, athlete team, cheering squad, art troupe, observer group, Taekwondo demonstration team, reporter group, etc. will be dispatched to South Korea.
 - Second, matters related to the alleviation of acute military tension, creation of a peaceful environment, and mutual cooperation for national reconciliation and unity: Inter-Korean contacts, visits, cooperation, and exchanges should be expanded to various fields to resolve misunderstanding and distrust. The two Koreas should create favorable conditions and environment for promoting national reconciliation and unity.
 - Third, matters related to the resolution of pending issues between the two Koreas through dialogue and cooperation under the principle of independent resolution: Having open and candid discussions and avoiding unilateral positions and arguments are necessary for improving inter-Korean relations and resolving national issues. Through this, the two Koreas should narrow the gap between their positions and cooperate to find a way to realize their common goals.

The South and the North, identifying each other's stance, had serious discussions on each specific issue with regard to North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics.

The two Koreas also agreed on the need to alleviate military tension, create a peaceful environment on the Korean Peninsula, and hold inter-Korean military authorities talks to discuss the issue of preventing accidental conflict between the two countries.

In addition, the two Koreas decided to resolve pending issues related to inter-Korean relations through dialogue and negotiation. Meanwhile, South Korea explained its position on denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and the Moon Jae-in administration's policy on the Korean Peninsula to North Korea, and proposed to carry out feasible projects first. It also emphasized that the reunion of separated families is an urgent project that cannot be postponed.



The 1st Inter-Korean High-Level Talks at Peace House in Panmunjeom (Jan. 9, 2018)

Through two separate meetings between chief delegates, four meetings between delegates, and the closing meeting in addition to the plenary meeting, the South and the North discussed North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics and the improvement of inter-Korean relations. They announced their three-clause agreement in a joint press release.

Summary of the Joint Press Release (Jan. 9)

- South and North Korea will actively cooperate to ensure that the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics be held successfully and enhance the status of Korean nationals.
 - The North stated that it will send delegates of its National Olympic Committee, athletes, cheering and performing squads, observers, Taekwondo demonstrators, and reporters together with High-level delegates to the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. The South will ensure necessary accommodations for the visiting North Koreans.
 - The two sides are to hold working-level talks regarding the dispatch of an advance team for a preliminary site visit and the North's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. The schedule will be shared and negotiated through document exchange.
- South and North Korea will put joint efforts to ease military tensions, create a peaceful environment on the Korean Peninsula, and promote national reconciliation and unity.
 - Both sides recognized the need to resolve current military tensions, and agreed to hold inter-Korean military dialogue.
 - The two sides will activate contact, come-and-go, and exchange and cooperation in various fields, and promote national reconciliation and unity.
- South and North Korea respect previous inter-Korean agreements, and as directly-concerned parties on matters pertaining to the Korean Peninsula, will resolve all issues raised in inter-Korean relations through dialogue and negotiation.
 - To this end, the two sides will hold talks in various areas, along with high-level government talks, to improve inter-Korean relations.

2. Visits by the North Korean High-Level Delegation to South Korea for the Opening, Closing Ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics

On the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, the North Korean high-level delegation, which consisted of three delegates and 19 attendants, headed by Kim Yong-nam, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, visited Seoul and Pyeongchang from February 9 to 11.

As a special envoy, Kim Yo-jong, vice-director of the Worker's Party, delivered a letter from Chairman Kim to President Moon and, on behalf of Chairman Kim, invited him to Pyongyang in the near future.

North Korean Delegates Sent to South Korea for the Opening Ceremony

Chief Delegate	Kim Yong-nam (Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly)
Delegates	Kim Yo-jong (Vice Director of the KWP) Choe Hwi (Chairman of the National Sports Guidance Committee) Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

For the closing ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, the North Korean high-level delegation consisting of a delegate and six attendants, led by Kim Yong-chul, vice-chairman of the KWP Central Committee, visited Seoul and Pyeongchang again from February 25 to 27. Prior to the closing ceremony, the North Korean delegation met with President Moon at Pyeongchang Alpensia, and they exchanged opinions

on overall issues of inter-Korean relations. They also had discussions with South Korean government officials, including Chung Eui-yong, director of the Office of National Security, Cho Myoung-gyon, Minister of Unification, and Suh Hoon, director of the National Intelligence Service, through interviews, luncheons, and dinners.

North Korean Delegates Sent to South Korea for the Closing Ceremony

Chief Delegate	Kim Yong-chul (Vice Chairman of the KWP Central Committee)
Delegates	Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

A. Visit by the North Korean High-Level Delegation to the Opening Ceremony (Feb.9-11, 2018)

On February 9, after arriving at Incheon International Airport, the North Korean high-level delegation proceeded to Pyeongchang by special KTX train. They attended the VIP pre-reception of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and then the opening ceremony. On February 10, they visited President Moon at the Blue House and attended a luncheon. Introducing herself as a special envoy of Chairman Kim, Vice-Director of the Worker’s Party Kim Yo-jong delivered his letter, which expressed his intent to improve inter-Korean relations, to President Moon. She also delivered Chairman Kim’s invitation to North Korea.

President Moon positively responded to the invitation, saying “Let’s create conditions to make it happen in the future,” and asked North Korea to more actively engage in dialogue with the US.

The North Korean high-level delegation proceeded to Gangneung and attended a dinner hosted by the Minister of Unification. Together with President Moon and his wife, they watched a women's ice hockey match between unified Korea and Switzerland.

On February 11, they attended a farewell luncheon hosted by the Prime Minister at Walkerhill Hotel in Seoul. Prime Minister Lee Nak-yeon said that he expected the South and the North to overcome all hardships and progress to common prosperity. Kim Yong-nam, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, expressed his appreciation for the Prime Minister's statement and said that he expected improvement in inter-Korean relations.

After watching the performance of North Korean art troupes at the National Theater of Korea with President Moon and his wife, the North Korean high-level delegation returned to North Korea through Incheon International Airport. North Korean art troupes arrived at Mukho Port in the East Sea via Mangyongbong 92 ferry on February 6 prior to the visit by the North Korean delegation and performed in Gangneung and Seoul on February 8 and February 11, respectively.

B. Visit by the North Korean High-Level Delegation to the Closing Ceremony (Feb.25-27, 2018)

On February 25, the North Korean high-level delegation arrived at the Inter-Korean Transit Office via the Gyeongui line, and then travelled from Seoul to Pyeongchang by KTX. President Moon met with the North Korean high-level delegation at Pyeongchang Alpensia Resort. President Moon emphasized that the Olympics could be held

safely and peacefully thanks to North Korea's cooperation and called for improvement in inter-Korean relations and prompt holding of North Korea-US dialogue. The North Korean high-level delegation delivered Chairman Kim's intent to develop inter-Korean relations to President Moon and expressed his willingness for dialogue with the US. After having a joint dinner hosted by the Minister of Unification, they attended the closing ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics.

On February 26, they attended a joint luncheon hosted by Chung Eui-yong, director of the Office of National Security. Director Chung explained the importance of South Korea-US relations and South Korea's efforts to build trust and create an atmosphere of dialogue with the four neighboring countries for the settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula. The North Korean delegation highly evaluated South Korea's efforts and expressed a willingness for dialogue with the US.

On February 27, after discussing measures to improve inter-Korean relations and secure peace on the Korean Peninsula with Cho Myoung-gyon, Minister of Unification, and Suh Hoon, director of the National Intelligence Service, at a joint breakfast, the North Korean delegation returned to North Korea by land, crossing the Military Demarcation Line.

3. The 2nd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Mar. 29, 2018)

A. Overview

President Moon's special envoys visited Pyongyang from March 5 to 6. Through their meetings with North Korean officials, the two Koreas agreed to hold the third inter-Korean summit and establish a hotline between the two leaders.

Later, on March 22, in a notification sent to North Korea in the name of its chief delegate, South Korea proposed holding an inter-Korean high-level talks at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on March 29 to discuss preparations for the upcoming inter-Korean summit. North Korea agreed to this on March 24, and inter-Korean high-level talks were held on March 29.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Cho Myoung-gyon (Minister of Unification)	Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Chun Hae-sung (Vice Minister of Unification) Yoon Young-chan (Senior Secretary to the President for Public Communication)	Jon Jong-su (Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland) Kim Myong-il (Director of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

B. Progress of the Meeting

Through its keynote speech, South Korea expressed its position on the date, form, main schedule, and agenda of the inter-Korean summit, working-level talks on escort, protocol, media reporting, and communication in relation to the summit, the dispatch of an advance team, and the first phone call between the two leaders via hotline.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- In terms of the form of the inter-Korean summit, South Korea proposed a one-on-one meeting accompanied by a small number of attendants to enable the two leaders to have an open and candid dialogue for as long as possible.
- The realization of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, peace settlement on the Korean Peninsula, and the development of inter-Korean relations were selected for the summit agenda. South Korea proposed holding comprehensive discussions on overall issues of inter-Korean relations at the summit.
- South Korea proposed holding inter-Korean working-level talks on escort, protocol, media reporting, and communication in early April. For other procedural issues, such as the dispatch of an advance team and the provision of guaranteed convenience, it proposed applying previous agreements made at the last two summits.

In its keynote speech, North Korea clarified its position on the date and location of the inter-Korean summit and proposed holding working-level talks on protocol, escort, and communication in relation to the summit as soon as possible.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- North Korea proposed holding the inter-Korean summit at the Peace House on the South side of Panmunjeom on April 27.
- North Korea proposed holding working-level talks by fields including protocol, escort, and communication as soon as possible.
- Tongil House and Peace House in Panmunjeom were selected as the locations of working-level talks. The order and date of meetings would be determined at that day's meeting or later through document exchange.



The 2nd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks at Tongil House in Panmunjeom (Mar. 29, 2018)

Through the delegation meeting, chief delegate meeting, and closing meeting held after the plenary meeting, the South and the North agreed to hold the inter-Korean summit on April 27 and working-level talks on protocol, escort, and media reporting on April 4 at the Peace House in Panmunjeom. These agreements were announced in a three-point joint press release.

Summary of Joint Press Release (Mar. 29)

- The South and the North agreed to hold the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit on April 27 at Peace House in Panmunjeom
- The two sides decided to hold working-level talks regarding protocol, security, and press coverage on April 4 on the South side of Panmunjeom. The specific date and venue of the talks related to communications matters will be decided subsequently.
- The South and the North will discuss further practical matters in the form of document exchange.

4. The 3rd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (June 1, 2018)

A. Overview

On May 8, South Korea proposed holding an inter-Korean high-level talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on May 14 to discuss measures to implement the Panmunjeom Declaration. On the same day, North Korea agreed to the meeting, but said that it would notify South Korea of the date separately. Later, on May 15, North Korea proposed changing the date of the meeting to May 16 and sent a list of delegates.

However, on the day of the scheduled meeting, North Korea announced that inter-Korean high-level talks would be indefinitely postponed due to the Max Thunder military exercise. South Korea expressed regret over North Korea's unilateral postponement of the meeting. In response, on May 17, through a statement of the chief delegate for inter-Korean high-level talks, Ri Son-gwon, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea urged South

Korea to resolve the severe situation that had disrupted inter-Korean high-level talks.

Later, at the second inter-Korean summit held on May 26, the two leaders reaffirmed the prompt implementation of the April 27 Panmunjeom Declaration, and agreed to hold inter-Korean high-level talks on June 1 for this purpose. Accordingly, on May 29, the South and the North exchanged the list of delegates for the inter-Korean high-level talks.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Cho Myoung-gyon (Minister of Unification)	Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Roh Tae-kang (Second Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism) Kim Jeong-ryeol (Second Vice Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) Kim Nam-joong (Deputy Minister for Unification Policy) Ahn Moon-hyun (Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Prime Minister) Ryu Kwang-su (Deputy Minister of Korea Forest Service) * Replacement of Ahn	Kim Yoon-hyuk (Vice Minister of Railways) Won Kil-u (Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports) Park Yong-il (Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland) Park Myung-chul (Vice Chairman of the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

At the plenary meeting, the South and the North discussed the establishment of an inter-Korean joint liaison office and the date and location of the June 15 Joint Declaration commemorative event and also exchanged opinions on the schedule of subsequent working-level talks. South Korea also mentioned the necessity of working-level talks on the performance of North Korean art troupes.

At the subsequent chief delegate meeting, North Korea accepted the schedule of the follow-up working-level talks proposed by South Korea and basically agreed on the necessity of a prompt discussion on the performance by North Korean art troupes. For the June 15 Joint Declaration commemorative event, both the South and the North recognized the difficulty in conducting the event due to insufficient time for preparation and discussed meaningful alternatives to commemorate the day. They also agreed to establish an inter-Korean joint liaison office.

Subsequently, through additional meetings between chief delegates, the South and the North exchanged detailed opinions on agenda items discussed earlier and coordinated the content of the joint press release.

At the closing meeting, North Korea evaluated the meeting highly, which led to the reaffirmation of the significance of the Panmunjeom Declaration as well as its cooperative atmosphere. South Korea also mentioned that, with the attitudes of the two sides displayed at the meeting, there would be no unresolved issues between them.



The 3rd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks at Peace House in Panmunjeom (June 1)

Overall, the meeting ended in a cooperative atmosphere without disagreement. Through two plenary meetings, four chief delegate meetings, and one delegation meeting, the South and the North discussed practical measures to implement the Panmunjeom Declaration, and announced the agreement in a joint press release.

Summary of Joint Press Release (June 1)

- The South and the North agreed to take practical measures to achieve full and groundbreaking development of inter-Korean relations and to boldly open a new era of national reconciliation and peace and prosperity.
 - The South and the North agreed to establish a joint liaison office with resident representatives of both sides in the Gaeseong Industrial District at an early date, and set up practical measures
 - The South and the North agreed to seek ways to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the June 15 Joint Declaration, and further go through consultations in the form of document exchange.

- The South and the North agreed to hold sectoral meetings to implement the agreed issues at the inter-Korean summit at Panmunjeom.
 - The two sides decided to hold inter-Korean general-level military talks on June 14 at the North side of Panmunjeom, in Tongil House to discuss alleviating military tensions between the two Koreas and issues with regards to holding the Defense Ministers' Meeting.
 - The South and the North agreed to hold inter-Korean athletic talks at the Peace House of Panmunjeom on June 18 to discuss exchange and cooperation in the field of sports including the South-North unification basketball game and joint entries to the 2018 Asian Games- The two sides agreed to hold inter-Korean Red Cross talks on June 22 at Geumgangsan (Mt. Geumgang) to discuss humanitarian matters including reunions of separated families and relatives.
 - The South and the North agreed to decide on the dates and venues of working-level talks, including that of the South-North railways and roads cooperation (which covers the connection and modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui railways agreed in the October 4 Declaration), forestry cooperation, and the North Korean art troupe's performance in the South this coming autumn through document exchange at Panmunjeom.
- The South and the North agreed to comprehensively examine the implementation progress of the Panmunjeom Declaration by regularly holding high-level talks, and hold additional talks in accordance with the progress of working-level talks.

5. The 4th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Aug. 13, 2018)

A. Overview

On August 9, North Korea proposed holding inter-Korean high-level talks at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on August 13 to promote the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration. On the same day,

South Korea sent a notification agreeing to this proposal in the name of the chief delegate for inter-Korean high-level talks. In this notification, South Korea proposed drawing up measures to expand and develop inter-Korean relations through a comprehensive review of the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and discussing issues related to the preparation of the inter-Korean summit. Subsequently, South Korea and North Korea notified each other of its delegates on August 10 and August 11, respectively.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Cho Myoung-gyon (Minister of Unification)	Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Chun Hae-sung (Vice Minister of Unification) Nam Kwan-pyo (Second Deputy Director of the National Security Office) Ahn Moon-hyun (Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Prime Minister)	Park Yong-il (Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland) Kim Yoon-hyuk (Vice Minister of Railways) Pak Ho-yong (Vice Minister of the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection) Park Myung-chul (Vice Chairman of the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

At the plenary meeting, the South and the North discussed the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration. North Korea mentioned the progress of inter-Korean cooperation in the fields of railroads, roads, and forestry, while South Korea proposed discussions on specific measures by field, expressing its firm commitment to implementing the Panmunjeom Declaration.

Later, at the chief delegate meeting, the two sides exchanged detailed opinions on the overall agendas. With respect to the inter-Korean summit, they discussed its location, the scope of the agenda, and the holding of working-level talks by field (protocol, escort, and communication). They also exchanged opinions on the opening date and ceremony of the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office. Subsequently, the ceremony for the launch of railroad and road modernization, cooperation on forestry, performance of North Korean art troupes, commemorative event for the October 4 Declaration, reunion for separated families on the occasion of August 15 National Liberation Day, and conclusion of a military agreement were also discussed.

At the closing meeting, North Korea emphasized the prompt removal of obstacles hindering improvement in inter-Korean relations. South Korea evaluated the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks as an opportunity to accelerate the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and bring fruitful outcomes, and stressed the need for earnest efforts from both sides in the future.



The 4th Inter-Korean High-level Talks at Tongil House in Panmunjeom (Aug. 13)

Through two plenary meetings, one chief delegate meeting, and two delegate meetings, the two Koreas reviewed the progress of the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and discussed measures to actively fulfill the declaration in a sincere manner. They released a joint statement that they agreed to hold an inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang in September, and the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks ended.

Summary of Joint Press Release (Aug. 13)

- The South and the North reviewed the progress of implementing the declaration, and discussed further methods to fulfill it in a sincere manner.
- Furthermore, the South and the North agreed to hold the scheduled inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang within September.

6. The 5th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Oct. 15, 2018)

A. Overview

At the Unified National Event for Celebrating the Eleventh Anniversary of the October 4 Declaration held in Pyongyang on October 5, the South and the North had a high-level delegation discussion, and both sides recognized the need for the prompt holding of inter-Korean high-level talks. Accordingly, via the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office on October 8, South Korea proposed holding an inter-Korean high-level talks at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong on October 12. In its response sent on October 12, North Korea suggested changing the location and date of the meeting to the Peace House in Panmunjeom on October 15. South Korea accepted this and notified North Korea of its list of delegates and timeline of key events on October 12, and North Korea reciprocated with its list on October 13.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Cho Myoung-gyon (Minister of Unification)	Ri Son-gwon (Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Chun Hae-sung (Vice Minister of Unification) Roh Tae-kang (Second Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism) Kim Jeong-ryeol (Second Vice Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport) Ahn Moon-hyun (Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Prime Minister)	Kim Yoon-hyuk (Vice Minister of Railways) Pak Ho-yong (Vice Minister of the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection) Won Kil-u (Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports) Park Myung-chul (Vice Chairman of the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

At the plenary meeting, North Korea proposed holding inter-Korean general-level military talks at an early date and suggested a schedule for working-level talks on forestry, health care, and sports. In addition, with regard to the reunion for separated families, it proposed holding an inter-Korean Red Cross talks at Mt. Geumgang in November after discussing technical matters, such as video reunion and video letter exchange, in writing. Expressing its basic consent to this proposal, South Korea raised the need for renovating the facilities of the family reunion center and countermanding the confiscation and freezing of its assets prior to commencing the renovation work. South Korea proposed inter-Korean parliamentary talks and suggested discussing its specific

schedule. However, North Korea responded that if the South Korean National Assembly presents a schedule for working-level talks, the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea would review and reply. Subsequently, the two sides exchanged opinions on a joint feasibility survey for the modernization of the railways, and South Korea requested the North to make a prompt decision on its art troupes' performance.

Through the following delegate meeting and chief delegate meeting, the two sides agreed on the schedules of the on-site railway survey, sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry (October 22), sectoral meeting on health care (late October), and sectoral meeting on sports (late October).

At the closing meeting, the two sides agreed to strive to properly implement what was agreed upon during the fifth inter-Korean high-level talks.



The 5th Inter-Korean High-level Talks at Peace House in Panmunjeom (Oct. 15)

Through the plenary meeting, two chief delegate meetings, and two delegate meetings, the two Koreas discussed practical measures to thoroughly implement the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration and advance inter-Korean relations to a higher level. They summarized the measures in seven clauses and announced them in a joint press release.

Summary of the Joint Press Release (Oct. 15)

- The South and the North agreed to hold general-level military talks at an early date to discuss the establishment and operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee and issues regarding the cessation of military hostility in regions of confrontation such as the DMZ, in accordance with the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain.
- The South and the North agreed to hold the groundbreaking ceremony for the connection and modernization of railways and roads on the east and west coast between late November and early December.
 - To this end, the two sides will conduct a joint on-site survey of the Gyeongui railways starting late October, and of the Donghae railways in early November. The schedule for each survey may be extended or further negotiated as necessary as they proceed.
 - The joint on-site survey schedule for Donghae and Gyeongui roads will be confirmed in the form of document exchange.
- The South and the North agreed to hold a sectoral meeting on forestry cooperation at the inter-Korean joint liaison office on October 22 to control pine wilt, modernize tree nurseries, and protect and restore the natural ecosystem.
- The South and the North agreed to hold a sectoral meeting on public health and medical care at the inter-Korean joint liaison office in late October to prevent the inflow and spread of contagious diseases.

- The South and the North agreed to hold inter-Korean sports talks at the inter-Korean joint liaison office in late October to discuss active participation in international events together, including the 2020 Summer Olympic Games, as well as to discuss co-hosting the 2032 Summer Olympic Games.
- The South and the North agreed to hold inter-Korean red-cross talks at Mount Geumgang within November, following negotiation in the form of document exchange regarding practical issues of restoring the Reunion Center for Separated Families in the Mount Geumgang area, holding video meetings, and exchanging video messages. The two sides will also discuss issues necessary to undertake the repair of the reunion center facilities.
- The South and the North agreed to consult and proceed with the North Korean art troupe's performance in the South at the earliest date.

7. Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks on Communication (Nov. 23, 2018)

A. Overview

Through a notification in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks sent on November 15, North Korea proposed holding working-level talks at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office on November 21 to improve communication networks between the two Koreas. South Korea proposed changing the date to November 23, and with North Korea's acceptance on the morning of November 21, inter-Korean working-level talks on communication were held on November 23.

Five delegates led by Chung Chang-rim, acting director-general of the Information and Communication Policy Bureau at the Ministry of Science and ICT, from South Korea and five delegates led by Ri Yong-min, senior officer of the National Information and Communication Department, from North Korea attended the inter-Korean working-level talks on communication.

B. Progress of the Meeting

The talks commenced with a plenary meeting, followed by a delegate meeting, and ended with a closing meeting. At the plenary meeting, North Korea proposed replacing the existing inter-Korean communication network, which was built 46 years ago, with an optical communication network, and South Korea agreed. During the following delegate meeting, the two sides agreed on the method of connecting optical communication lines in the Panmunjeom area. The South and the North agreed to actively cooperate to improve the communication network by building an inter-Korean optical communication network, and continue discussing specific matters through the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office.



Chapter IV

Military Talks

Chapter IV. Military Talks

1. The 8th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (June 14, 2018)

A. Overview

Despite the agreement made in the April 27 Panmunjeom Declaration to hold inter-Korean general-level military talks in May, it was postponed due to North Korea's discontent with the ROK-US joint military exercise. Later, at inter-Korean high-level talks held on June 1, the two Koreas agreed on a new schedule for military talks, and accordingly, inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on June 14.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Kim Do-gyun (Chief of the North Korea Policy Bureau at the Ministry of National Defense)	Ahn Ik-san (Lieutenant General - Army)
Delegates	Hwang Jung-joo (Director of the Inter-Korean Dialogue Division 1 at the Ministry of Unification) Cho Yong-geun (Director of the North Korea Policy Division at the Ministry of National Defense) An Sang-min (Director of the Maritime Operations Division of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) Park Seung-gi (Executive Officer of the Office of National Security)	Um Chang-nam (Colonel - Army) Kim Dong-il (Colonel - Army) Oh Myung-chul (Capitan - Navy) Kim Gwang-hyup (Lieutenant Colonel - Army)

B. Progress of the Meeting

A total of 13 meetings were held, including a plenary meeting, three chief delegate meetings, eight delegate meetings, and a closing meeting in the eighth inter-Korean general-level military talk.

At the plenary meeting, South Korea explained in its keynote speech the need for systematic and regular inter-Korean military authorities talks, such as an inter-Korean defense Ministers' meeting. It also proposed a complete restoration of the East- and West-Sea District military communication lines and the installation of direct lines between key military officers, and measures to transform the DMZ into a zone of peace, and suggested seeking measures to turn the area of the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea into a sea of peace.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- South Korea proposed holding an inter-Korean defense ministers' meeting at Jeju Island or at Panmunjeom in early or mid-July for the practical implementation of the agreement in the military field of the Panmunjeom Declaration.
- South Korea proposed a complete restoration of the East- and West-Sea District military communication lines without delay to enable the two sides to communicate at any time.
- South Korea proposed the installation of direct lines between the key military officers of the South and the North, through which they could discuss pending military issues.
- South Korea proposed taking practical measures to transform the DMZ into a zone of peace as agreed on in the Panmunjeom Declaration between the two leaders.
- South Korea proposed seeking measures to turn the area of the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea into a sea of peace.

In its keynote speech, North Korea proposed discussing measures to completely halt all hostilities in all geographic areas, secure peace zones and fishing areas in the West Sea, and ensure military support for inter-Korean cooperation and exchange.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The two Koreas should urgently discuss measures to completely cease all hostilities everywhere on the ground, on the sea, and in the air.
- The two Koreas should devise measures to turn the conflict zone of the West Sea into a peaceful zone, prevent accidental military clashes, and ensure safe fishing.
- The two Koreas should discuss measures to secure inter-Korean cooperation, exchanges, visits, and contacts at a military level.

Through chief delegate meetings and delegate meetings that followed, the two sides agreed to restore military communication lines and implement the Agreement for the Prevention of Accidental Clashes in the West Sea, the Cessation of Propaganda Activities at the DMZ, and the Removal of the Means of Propaganda as agreed on June 4, 2004. They decided to continue discussing issues involving disagreement or requiring additional review, such as the installation of direct lines between key military officers, transformation of the DMZ into a zone of peace, designation of a peace zone in the West Sea, and cessation of hostilities. With respect to South Korea's proposal for an inter-Korean defense ministers' meeting, North Korea expressed its position to discuss it at a future date based on the results of military talks. Accordingly, South Korea's proposal was not accepted.



The 8th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (June 14)

The two Koreas released a joint statement describing major discussions and agreements.

Summary of Joint Press Release (June 14)

- In the military talks, the two sides sincerely discussed various matters necessary for relieving military tension on the Korean Peninsula and practically resolving the risk of war.
- The two parties exchanged opinions about matters in regard to cessation of hostile acts that may lead to military conflict, establishment of the areas around the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea as a maritime peace zone, establishment of the military assurance measures needed for inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation, and visits and contacts, and demilitarization of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjeom on a trial basis.
- The South and the North mutually agreed on matters in relation to the thorough implementation of the agreement reached in inter-Korean general-level military talks on June 4, 2004 for preventing accidental naval clashes in the West Sea, as well as in relation to complete restoration of the East- and West-Sea District military communication line.

The eighth inter-Korean general-level military talks, the first inter-Korean military authorities talks held in 11 years, are significant in that they initiated discussions on measures to implement what was agreed upon in the military field of the Panmunjeom Declaration and that they led to an agreement on feasible matters first.

2. The 9th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (July 31, 2018)

A. Overview

In accordance with the agreement of the eighth inter-Korean general-level military talks, in which the two sides agreed to continue discussing issues raised in that meeting, the South and the North coordinated their positions through document exchanges. With the need for additional discussion, South Korea proposed the ninth inter-Korean general-level military talks. After exchanging proposals for the meeting schedule, the ninth inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on July 31.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Kim Do-gyun (Chief of the North Korea Policy Bureau at the Ministry of National Defense)	Ahn Ik-san (Lieutenant General - Army)
Delegates	Lee Jong-joo (Director of the Inter-Korean Dialogue Division 1 at the Ministry of Unification) Cho Yong-geun (Director of the North Korea Policy Division at the Ministry of National Defense) An Sang-min (Director of the Maritime Operations Division of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) Han Seok-pyo (Executive Officer of the Office of National Security)	Um Chang-nam (Colonel - Army) Kim Dong-il (Colonel - Army) Oh Myung-chul (Capitan - Navy) Kim Gwang-hyup (Lieutenant Colonel - Army)

B. Progress of the Meeting

A total of ten meetings were held, including two plenary meetings, four chief delegate meetings, three delegate meetings, and a closing meeting.

In its brief speech, North Korea proposed discussing and settling the issues that the two shared a consensual understanding first, without giving a separate keynote speech. It also mentioned issues of disagreement, such as the issue of North Korean civilian ships transiting the Jeju Strait.

Summary of North Korea's Speech

- Discussing and settling the issues that both parties remain consensual about first seems necessary.
- North Korea proposed coordinating opinions on disagreeing issues.
- North Korea mentioned several issues that South Korea is reluctant to accept, such as its civilian ships passing through the Jeju Strait.

In its keynote speech, South Korea proposed promptly carrying out the demilitarization of the JSA in Panmunjeom and the removal of GPs in the DMZ on a pilot basis. It also proposed discussing the establishment of a no-fly zone centered on the Military Demarcation Line and the suspension of artillery fire and maneuver exercises on both land and sea.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- South Korea agreed to the demilitarization of the Panmunjeom area, and hoped for its prompt implementation.
- South Korea proposed the removal of GPs in the DMZ on a pilot basis.
- South Korea expressed its position on inter-Korean joint recovery operations in the DMZ.
- South Korea expressed its position on the establishment of a common fishing zone and maritime peace zone around the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea.
- South Korea proposed establishing a no-fly zone centered on the Military Demarcation Line and discussing reasonable measures to halt artillery fire and maneuver training on both land and sea.
- South Korea proposed the prompt implementation of measures specified in the Agreement for the Prevention of Accidental Clashes in the West Sea, the Cessation of Propaganda Activities at the DMZ, and the Removal of the Means of Propaganda.

Through chief delegate meetings and delegate meeting that followed, the two sides discussed specifying the measures to implement the Panmunjeom Declaration, which had been consulted through document exchange since the eighth inter-Korean general-level military talks.



The 9th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (July 31)

At these talks, the South and the North generally agreed on the demilitarization of the JSA in Panmunjeom, a joint recovery operation in the DMZ, mutual withdrawal of GPs on a pilot basis, and the cessation of hostilities in the West Sea and decided to continue discussing the specific timing and methods of their implementation.

Although the two Koreas did not release a joint statement at the ninth general-level military talks, they formed a mutual consensus on the pursuit of military agreements in the April 27 Panmunjeom Declaration. They agreed broadly on the key measures to turn the DMZ into a zone of peace, such as the demilitarization of the JSA in Panmunjeom and the mutual withdrawal of GPs on a pilot basis, as announced in the Panmunjeom Declarations,.

3. The 40th Inter-Korean Working-Level Military Talks (Sept. 13-14, 2018)

A. Overview

After the ninth inter-Korean general-level military talks, the South and the North discussed the military agreement for the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration through document exchange. On September 6, North Korea proposed holding working-level talks on September 13, and South Korea accepted on September 7. Accordingly, the 40th inter-Korean working-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom from September 13 to 14.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Cho Yong-geun (Director of the North Korea Policy Division at the Ministry of National Defense)	Um Chang-nam (Colonel - Army)
Delegates	Lee Jong-joo (Director of the Inter-Korean Dialogue Division 1 at the Ministry of Unification) An Sang-min (Director of the Maritime Operations Division of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)	Kim Dong-il (Colonel - Army) Lee Seung-hyuk (Senior Lieutenant Colonel - Army)

B. Progress of the Meeting

Through a total of 11 meetings, including four plenary meetings, six chief delegate meetings, and a closing meeting, the two Koreas agreed on the cessation of mutual hostilities, transformation of the DMZ to a zone of peace, establishment of a maritime peace zone around the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea, military guarantees for inter-Korean cooperation and exchanges, and measures to build mutual military trust.



The 40th Inter-Korean Working-Level Military Talks (Sept. 13)

Agreements made at the 40th inter-Korean working-level military talks later became the basis for the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain, which was adopted as an annex agreement of the Pyongyang Joint Declaration at the Pyongyang Summit on September 19.

4. The 10th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (Oct. 26, 2018)

A. Overview

On October 18, South Korea proposed holding the tenth inter-Korean general-level military talks on October 26 to discuss implementation of the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain and the formation and operation of the inter-Korean Joint Military Committee. North Korea accepted the proposal on October 20, and, accordingly, the tenth inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on October 26.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Kim Do-gyun (Chief of the North Korea Policy Bureau at the Ministry of National Defense)	Ahn Ik-san (Lieutenant General - Army)
Delegates	Lee Jong-joo (Director of the Inter-Korean Dialogue Division 1 at the Ministry of Unification) Cho Yong-geun (Director of the North Korea Policy Division at the Ministry of National Defense) An Sang-min (Director of the Maritime Operations Division of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) Hwang Joon (Director of the Waterways Investigation Team at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries)	Kim Dong-il (Colonel - Army) Ham In-sup (Colonel - Army) Kim Gwang-hyup (Colonel - Army) Oh Myung-chul (Capitan - Navy)

B. Progress of the Meeting

A total of nine meetings were held, including two plenary meetings, one chief delegate meeting, five delegate meetings, and one closing meeting.

At the plenary meetings, the two sides explained their basic position on agendas and reaffirmed their intent to implement the Panmunjeom Declaration. They reviewed the implementation of the September 19 Agreement in the Military Domain, including evaluation of the implementation of military agreements, cessation of mutual hostilities, withdrawal of GPs on a pilot basis, joint recovery operation, joint survey of the Han River estuary, demilitarization of the JSA, and formation of the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee, and discussed future plans.



The 10th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (Oct. 26)

The South and the North agreed to earnestly implement the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain, and reaffirmed major agreements for each issue, such

as the cessation of hostilities, withdrawal of GPs on a pilot basis, formation of the Inter-Korean Joint Survey Team for the Han River Estuary (Imjin River), formation of the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee, and establishment of the Trilateral Consultative Body between South, North, and the United Nations Command. They decided to announce matters discussed at the meeting separately, without releasing a joint statement, and closed the meeting.

Summary of the South Korean Press Release from the 10th Inter-Korean General-level Military Talks (Oct. 26)

- The South and the North mutually confirmed that as of November 1, both sides shall cease all hostile acts against each other in every domain including land, sea, and air, and shall smoothly implement the agreement on employment of new military operational procedures.
- To carry out the agreed pilot pullout of eleven guard posts by the end of this year, the South and the North decided to withdraw guard post military personnel equipment and completely demolish guard posts by the end of November and complete all measures by mutually verifying the progress of the withdrawal in December.
- The South and the North mutually confirmed that the work of removing land mines and building roads for an inter-Korean joint excavation of war remains in the Demilitarized Zone was progressing as planned, and decided to thoroughly implement the preparations to ensure that the full-scale pilot excavation of war remains could begin from April 2019.
- The South and the North decided to form an inter-Korean joint survey team, conduct a joint hydrographic survey in early November, as part of preliminary measures to guarantee free navigation for civilian vessels in the Han River (Imjin River) Estuary.
- The South and the North agreed to form the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee as soon as possible
- The South and the North confirmed and evaluated whether the consultation for demilitarization was smoothly implemented by the ‘Trilateral Consultative Body between the South and the North, and the United Nations Command,’ and the demilitarization actions were properly taken.

The tenth inter-Korean general-level military talks was significant in that it contributed to maintaining the momentum of inter-Korean dialogue by reaffirming the proper implementation of the agreements between military authorities as planned after the September 19 Agreement in the Military Domain and the intent of both sides to faithfully continue their implementation.



Chapter V

Economic Talks

Chapter V. Economic Talks

1. Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Railways (June 26, 2018)

A. Overview

As the two leaders agreed to actively pursue projects agreed on at the October 4 Declaration and connect and modernize railways and roads at the inter-Korean summit (April 27, 2018) and then decided to have working-level talks for the implementation of these at inter-Korean high-level talks held on June 1, the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on railways was held at Peace House in Panmunjeom on June 26.

On June 19, South Korea sent a notification to the North in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks to propose holding inter-Korean sectoral meetings at Tongil House in Panmunjeom to discuss cooperation over railways and roads. On June 24, North Korea responded in a notification in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks that proposed holding separate inter-Korean sectoral meetings for railways and roads in accordance with the precedents where the first meetings for these issues were held separately. Accordingly, the second inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation

on railways was held at Peace House in Panmunjeom on June 26, for the first time in ten years after the first meeting of the Inter-Korean Sectoral Committee for Railways Cooperation (January 29, 2008).

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Kim Jeong-ryeol (Second Vice Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)	Kim Yoon-hyuk (Vice Minister of Railways)
Delegates	Lee Joo-tae (Director-General of the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation at the Ministry of Unification) Son Myung-soo (Director-General of the Railways at the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)	Kim Chang-sik (Deputy Director-General of Overseas Operations at the Ministry of Railways) Kye Bong-il (Deputy Director-General of the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

Through a plenary meeting, five delegate meetings and a closing meeting, the South and the North exchanged their basic positions on agendas and coordinated details.

Describing the importance of simultaneous quality modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui railways, North Korea proposed the modernization of the Donghae (Mt. Geumgang-Duman River) and Seohae (Gaeseong-Sinuju) railways using South Korean equipment and materials and North Korean labor. It also proposed adding the incomplete section to the Seohae railway, resuming the operation of

freight trains and the Inter-Korean Sectoral Committee for Railways Cooperation, and creating a document of technical tasks, based on the results of the 2007 on-site survey.

Although South Korea agreed to the prompt modernization of the railways, it explained that the 2007 on-site survey may be inadequate. It also raised the issue that provision of equipment and materials may violate sanctions on North Korea and proposed a stepwise approach by forming an inter-Korean joint research and survey team first to conduct the on-site survey. The two sides agreed to conduct a joint survey on the Donghae and Gyeongui railways, plan measures to modernize railways, and have a groundbreaking ceremony as soon as possible.

The two sides decided to begin a joint on-site survey of the North Korean railway section (Mt. Geumgang-Duman River and Gaeseong-Sinuiju) on July 24 in the order of the Gyeongui railway and then the Donghae railway. In addition, they also decided to conduct a joint inspection on the inter-Korean connection section of the Gyeongui railway (Munsan-Gaeseong) and that of the Donghae railway (Jejin-Mt. Geumgang) in mid-July and take follow-up measures based on the results of the joint inspection, such as construction around stations and the establishment of signals and communications.

The two Koreas agreed that inter-Korean cooperation on railways plays an important role in achieving balanced economic development and shared prosperity between them, and released a joint statement on the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on railways.



The Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Railways (June 26)

Summary of the Joint Press Release (June 26)

1. The South and the North agreed to simultaneously carry out the Donghae and Gyeongui railways cooperation, confirming that it holds significant importance in achieving a balanced development of national economy and co-prosperity.
2. The South and the North will conduct a joint on-site survey of North's sections (Mt. Geumgang, Duman River, Geumgang, Duman River, Gaeseong-Sinuiju) as the leading project for the modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui railways.
 - ① A South-North Joint Research Team will first be arranged for the modernization and connection of inter-Korean railways.
 - ② The joint on-site survey will start with the Gyeongui railway on July 24, and proceed to the Donghae railway.
3. The South and the North will first conduct joint inspections on the Gyeongui railway junction (Munsan-Gaeseong) in mid-July, followed by Donghae junction (Jejin-Mt. Geumgang), and in accordance with the result, proceed with necessary follow-up measures

4. The South and the North agreed to carry out connection and modernization of Donghae and Gyeongui railways at a high level. To this end, the two sides will set up practical measures in detail including blueprint and construction methods for railways modernization. The groundbreaking ceremony will be held at the earliest possible date based on the result.
5. The South and the North agreed to discuss practical matters raised in the process of carrying out the agreements above in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

As agreed at the meeting, the two sides jointly inspected the inter-Korean connection sections of the Donghae railway on July 20, 2018, and the connection sections of the Gyeongui railway, and held the first meeting of the inter-Korean joint research and survey team for the railways on July 24. After the second meeting of the inter-Korean joint research and survey team for the railways, on-site surveys of the Gyeongui railway and the Donghae railway were conducted from November 30 to December 5 and from December 8 to 17, respectively. Later, on December 26, the groundbreaking ceremony for the connection and modernization of inter-Korean railways and roads was held at the Panmun station in the North Korean region.

2. Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Roads (June 28, 2018)

A. Overview

Following the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on railways, the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on roads was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on June 28, the first time in ten years after the first meeting of the Inter-Korean Sectoral Committee for Roads Cooperation (February 12, 2008).

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Kim Jeong-ryeol (Second Vice Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)	Pak Ho-yong (Vice Minister of the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection)
Delegates	Lee Joo-tae (Director-General of the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation at the Ministry of Unification) Baek Seung-geun (Director-General of Roads at the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)	Kim Ki-chul (Deputy Director of the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection) Ryu Chang-man (Manager of the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

In the course of a plenary meeting, two delegate meetings, a chief delegate meeting, and a closing meeting, the South and the North exchanged their basic positions on agendas and coordinated details.

At the plenary meeting, North Korea described the need for the simultaneous construction of the Donghae and Seohae roadways, specific modernization practices, and planning measures to secure technology-based modernization. Agreeing to this, South Korea stressed the necessity of forming an inter-Korean joint research and survey team as a practical measure to implement the connection and modernization of roads.

The two sides discussed and decided on the scope, target, level, and method of modernization of the Gyeongui and Donghae roadways, and agreed to conduct a joint survey on target sections.

In addition, they decided to have a groundbreaking ceremony without delay upon the completion of necessary preparations. An inter-Korean joint on-site survey was planned for early August, and other practical matters were to be discussed through document exchange.

The two sides agreed to earnestly discuss measures to implement the Panmunjeom Declaration to establish a foundation for the sustainable development of inter-Korean relations and the permanent settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula. They released a joint statement on their agreement and closed the meeting.



The Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Roads (June 28)

Summary of the Joint Press Release (June 28)

1. The South and the North confirmed that the modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui roads are of significant importance in achieving balanced development of the national economy and co-prosperity, and agreed to carry out the projects simultaneously.
2. The South and the North agreed to discuss and finalize practical measures including the scope, target, level, and method of the modernization of the roads.
 - ① The section to be modernized for the Donghae roadway is from Goseong to Wonsan, and from Gaeseong to Pyongyang for the Gyeongui roadway. The two sides agreed to further expand such modernization projects in time to come.
 - ② The scope of construction and the level of modernization of all concerned subjects (road, infrastructure, safety and operation facilities) will be determined considering international standards and regional characteristics.
 - ③ The South and the North will jointly design and carry out construction for the modernization of roads.
 - ④ The groundbreaking ceremony will be held at the earliest possible date, when necessary preparations are made.

3. The South and the North agreed to proceed with a joint survey of the section of roads to be modernized.
 - ① To this end, a joint research team for the connection and modernization of inter-Korean roads will first be formed.
 - ② The joint on-site survey will start from the Gyeongui roadway in early August, followed by the Donghae roadway.
4. The South and the North agreed to work together to jointly develop advanced technology necessary for constructing and operating roads in order to lay the technological foundation for their modernization.
5. The South and the North agreed to discuss practical matters related to the joint survey on the modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui roads portion through document exchange, and carry out bilateral working-level meetings if necessary.

Later, as agreed upon at the talks, the first meeting of the inter-Korean joint research and survey team for the roads was held on August 13, 2018, and the on-site survey of the North Korean section of the Gyeongui road was conducted from August 13 to 20. The second meeting was held on November 12, and the on-site inspection of a new route of the Donghae road (Goseong-Wonsan) was carried out from December 21 to 23. On December 26, the groundbreaking ceremony for the connection and modernization of the inter-Korean railways and roads was held at Panmun Station in the North Korean region.

3. The 1st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry (July 4, 2018)

A. Overview

In accordance with the agreement of the third inter-Korean high-level talks (June 1, 2018), the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on July 4.

On June 19, South Korea sent a proposal in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks to hold an inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry at the Peace House in Panmunjeom. In response, North Korea sent a counterproposal in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks on June 24 to hold the meeting at Mt. Geumgang on July 4. On June 25, South Korea again proposed holding the meeting at the Peace House in Panmunjeom in consideration of the travel issues of the delegation. Upon agreement by the North, the first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on July 4. It was the first meeting in approximately 11 years after the first meeting of the Inter-Korean Sectoral Committee for Cooperation on Health Care and Environment Protection held in 2007.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Ryu Kwang-su (Deputy Minister of Korea Forest Service)	Kim Song-jun (Deputy Minister of the Forestry Bureau at the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection)
Delegates	Kim Hoon-Ah (Director of the Development Cooperation Division at the Ministry of Unification) Cho Byung-chul (Team Leader of the Inter-Korean Forestry Cooperation Promotion Team of Korea Forest Service)	Baik Won-chul (Director-General of the Forestry Bureau at the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection) Ryang Ki-kun (Director-General of the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

Through a plenary meeting, three delegate meetings, a chief delegate meeting, and a closing meeting, the two Koreas exchanged their basic positions on the agendas and coordinated details. Based on their consensus on the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration, the two sides shared a basic direction for inter-Korean cooperation on forestry and prepared the grounds for its overall practice.

South Korea emphasized that inter-Korean cooperation on forestry would lay the foundation for achieving reforestation and shared prosperity across the South and the North. It also asserted that a comprehensive and systematic approach from a mid- to long-term perspective was necessary since forest protection and restoration could not be achieved in a short period of time.

After discussing overall various projects on inter-Korean cooperation on forestry, the two sides agreed to pursue the following projects in phases: modernization of tree nurseries, integrated management of forestry and agriculture, joint responses to forest fires, and the land erosion control.

Under the principle of mutual cooperation in the control of forest pests, the South proposed a schedule for a site visit and joint pest control. The two sides decided to visit the border district and other target areas in July to conduct joint pest control, and the South agreed to create measures for pest control.

The North proposed exchanges of scientific and technological achievements in the field of forest creation and protection and cooperation in the field of forest science and technology. Accordingly, the two sides agreed to exchange scientific and technological achievements in the field of forest creation and protection and actively cooperate in the field of forest science and technology.

South Korea emphasized the necessity of a working organization for effective implementation of inter-Korean cooperation on forestry. It explained that a working organization is required for expert participation and stable implementation of projects. Upon South Korea's continued explanation, the two sides finally decided to discuss this issue through document exchange.

Also, agreeing on the need for cooperation for forest creation and protection, they decided to take practical measures. A joint press statement was released.



The 1st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry
(July 4)

Summary of Joint Press Release (July 4)

1. The South and the North agreed to hold discussions on forest creation and protection and carry out cooperation projects in stages, including modernization of tree nurseries, agro-forestry, joint action against forest fires, and erosion control work.
2. The South and the North agreed to carry out mutual cooperation in controlling forest disease and pests, and to take joint actions in forest diseases and pests control at the inter-Korean border region and other areas that need pest control work (on-site visit to areas in need of pest or forest disease control will be conducted in mid-July, and the South will take necessary measures to control forest disease and pests).
3. The South and the North agreed to cooperate in the field of forestry science and technology, including exchanges of scientific and technological achievements in forest creation and protection.
4. The South and the North agreed to discuss the organization of a working group to carry out inter-Korean forest cooperation projects and other matters relevant to implementing the agreements reached at the talks today, in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

The site visit for the joint pest control was planned to be conducted in mid-July 2018 in accordance with the agreement made during the first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry, but North Korea’s notification for the delay of the visit on July 30 postponed the visit to August 8 and was conducted at Mt. Geumgang.

4. The 2nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry (Oct. 22, 2018)

A. Overview

As agreed upon at the inter-Korean high-level talks held on October 15, the second inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong on October 22 for the control of pine-wood nematode infestation, modernization of tree nurseries, and protection and restoration of the natural ecosystem.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Park Jong-ho (Deputy Minister of the Korea Forest Service)	Kim Song-jun (Deputy Minister of the Forestry Bureau at the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection)
Delegates	Lim Sang-seop (Director-General of Forest Industry and Policy Bureau of Korea Forest Service) Kim Hoon-Ah (Director of the Development Cooperation Division at the Ministry of Unification)	Choi Bong-hwan (Deputy Director-General of the Forestry Bureau at the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection) Son Ji-myung (Councilor to the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

B. Progress of the Meeting

A plenary meeting, four chief delegate meetings, two delegate meetings, and a closing meeting were held, in which the two Koreas exchanged their basic positions on the agendas and coordinated details. As both sides affirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Pyongyang Joint Declaration, the sectoral meeting was held in a sincere and cooperative atmosphere without significant disagreement.

The two sides agreed to conduct forest pest control, such as pine-wood nematodes, during the infestation season for each major pest every year. They also decided to discuss and promote pesticide security related to forest pest prevention measures, such as mutual notification of pest occurrence and sample exchange, diagnosis, and analysis. In this regard, South Korea agreed to provide the pesticides efficacious for controlling pine-wood nematodes in November and conduct joint pest control until March 2019.

In addition, for the modernization of North Korean tree nurseries, the South and the North decided to both carry forward modernization projects for provincial, city, and county tree nurseries in phases and pursue the modernization of ten tree nurseries within 2018 as a short-term goal. Furthermore, they decided to continue discussing mutual cooperation in the production of forestry equipment, such as transparent panels for nursery greenhouses and nursery containers. To this end, they agreed to visit North Korean nurseries and forestry equipment factories first in the appropriate season.

The two sides also agreed to actively promote cooperative projects for the protection and restoration of the natural ecosystem, such as joint

responses to forest fires and land erosion control, and also continue discussing other various issues, such as joint discussion on forest science and technology.

Following the first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry, South Korea reemphasized the need for the formation and operation of an organization for the practical attainment and efficient promotion of cooperation on forestry. However, North Korea adhered to its resistance on that matter, opining that the two Koreas to continue cooperating on forestry through sectoral meetings would be fine. Finally, the two sides agreed to discuss practical issues that could arise from mutual cooperation on forestry through document exchange, and concluded the meeting while leaving room for further discussion in the future.



The 2nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry
(Oct. 22)

Summary of the Joint Press Release (Oct. 22)

1. The South and the North agreed to conduct annual forest disease and pest control projects, including the control of pine wilt, in accordance with the seasonal outbreak of diseases. The two sides will consult and carry out issues of guaranteeing the supply of pest control chemicals as part of measures to prevent forest diseases and pests,
 - In this regard, the South will provide necessary pest control chemicals for controlling pine wilt to the North within November. The South and the North will control pine wilt together until March 2019.
2. The South and the North agreed to promote modernization projects of tree nurseries in a phased manner, and carry out modernization work of ten sites within this year.
 - The two sides will further negotiate to cooperate in the production of forestry equipment. To this end, the South and the North will first conduct an on-site visit to tree nurseries and forestry equipment factories in the North
3. The South and the North agreed to actively promote cooperative projects for the protection and restoration of the natural ecosystem, including joint action against forest fire and soil collapse, and to continue further consultation on the issues raised including holding a joint forum for forestry science and technology.
4. The South and the North agreed to discuss practical issues raised during forestry cooperation in the form of document exchange.

In accordance with the second inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry, on November 16, 2018, the South proposed delivery of pesticides to the North to control pine-wood nematodes. Upon acceptance by the North on November 18, pesticides to control pine-wood nematodes were delivered to the North and joint control was conducted around the royal tomb of Wang Geon in Gaeseong on November 29.



Chapter VI

Humanitarian and Social Talks

Chapter VI. Humanitarian and Social Talks

1. The 12th Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks (June 22, 2018)

A. Overview

In the Panmunjeom Declaration jointly announced by the two leaders on April 27, the South and the North agreed to endeavor to promptly resolve humanitarian issues caused by the division of the nation and decided to arrange a reunion of separated families and relatives on the occasion of August 15 National Liberation Day. At inter-Korean high-level talks on the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration held on June 1, the two Koreas agreed to hold inter-Korean Red Cross talks at Mt. Geumgang on June 22 to discuss humanitarian issues, such as the reunion of separated families and relatives. Accordingly, the 12th inter-Korean Red Cross talks were held at Mt. Geumgang on June 22.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Park Kyung-seo (President of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross)	Park Yong-il (Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Kim Byung-dae (Director-General of Humanitarian Cooperation of the Ministry of Unification) Ryu Jae-pil (Senior Official of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross) Woo Gwang-ho (Director-General of the International and Inter-Korean Bureau at the Republic of Korea National Red Cross)	Han Sang-chool (Official of the KWP Central Committee at the North Korean Red Cross) Kim Yong-chul (Official of the KWP Central Committee at the North Korean Red Cross)

B. Progress of the Meeting

At the plenary meeting, South Korea proposed improving the reunion protocol by increasing the number of participants to 200 for each side, tripling the number of requests to confirm the status (living or deceased) of family members, minimizing the inconvenience endured by elderly participants, and extending the reunion hours. In addition, for the fundamental resolution of the issue of separated families, South Korea proposed initiating the confirmation of status (living or deceased) for all separated families, exchange of letters and video letters, regularization of face-to-face and video reunions, and visits to hometowns on the occasion of holidays within this year. Discussion and resolution of all humanitarian issues arising from the division of the nation, such as the

issues of prisoners of the Korean War and abductees detained in North Korea was also proposed.

North Korea expressed its position that Red Cross talks should focus on the reunion for separated families, scheduled to take place on the occasion of August 15 National Liberation Day, as agreed upon at inter-Korean high-level talks on the Panmunjeom Declaration, and its implementation. It also proposed holding the reunion at Mt. Geumgang in late August, limiting the number of participants to 100, and following the previous reunion protocol. In response to the South's request to allow two companions for each participant with mobility difficulties, the North responded that one companion would be allowed in principle, and up to two companions would be allowed if necessary.



The 12th Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks (June 22)

The two Koreas coordinated their positions through two plenary meetings, a chief delegate meeting, and two delegate meetings. They decided to hold a reunion for separated families on the occasion of National Liberation Day at Mt. Geumgang from August 20 to 26,

involving 100 participants from each side. They also agreed to continue discussing other humanitarian issues.

Summary of the Joint Press Release (June 22)

- The South and the North agreed to hold a reunion of separated families at Mt. Geumgang on the occasion of the National Liberation Day of August 15.
 - The reunion will be held from August 20 to 26, with 100 participants from each side. Those with mobility difficulties may be accompanied by one family member.
 - The South and the North will exchange written requests regarding the fate of separated family members by July 3, written replies to the request by July 25, and the final list on August 4.
 - The South will dispatch an advance group five days before the reunion
 - Further matters will be negotiated through document exchange.
- The South and the North agreed to repair the Mt. Geumgang Reunion Center for the reunion to take place smoothly. The South side will dispatch a facility inspection team from June 27.
- The South and the North will hold further working-level talks and Red Cross talks at an agreed time, to discuss humanitarian issues, including the reunion of separated families.

In accordance with the agreement of the meeting, the reunion for separated families was held on the occasion of National Liberation Day at Mt. Geumgang from August 20 to 26, 2018, and the 833 family members of 170 separated families from the South and the North reunited. Later, on October 15, at inter-Korean high-level talks on the implementation of the Pyongyang Joint Declaration, the two sides agreed to discuss practical matters related to the restoration of the

reunion center located near Mt. Geumgang, video reunions, and exchange of video letters through document exchange and then hold Red Cross talks at Mt. Geumgang in November. However, the document discussions were postponed and accordingly, Red Cross talks did not take place.

2. Inter-Korean Sports Talks

A. Inter-Korean Working-Level Preparatory Talks for High-Level Talks on North Korea's Participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics (Jan. 17, 2018)

1) Overview

At the first inter-Korean high-level talks held on January 9, the two Koreas agreed to hold working-level talks to prepare for North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. In a notification in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks sent on January 12, South Korea proposed holding working-level talks in relation to North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 15. In response, North Korea suggested a different date for the talks, January 17, in a notification sent on January 15. With the South's acceptance, inter-Korean working-level talks for North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 17.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Chun Hae-sung (Vice Minister of Unification)	Jon Jong-su (Vice Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Ahn Moon-hyun (Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Prime Minister) Kim Ki-hong (Vice President of Games Planning for the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics Organizing Committee)	Won Kil-u (Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports) Kim Gang-gook (Journalist at the Korean Central News Agency)

2) Progress of the Meeting

The South requested the North to share its plans regarding delegation size, travel route, joint entry, formation of a single team, inter-Korean joint cultural event, and participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics.

The North responded constructively to the South's request, presenting specific proposal documents related to its participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics.



Inter-Korean Working-Level Preparatory Talks for High-Level Talks on North Korea's Participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics (Jan. 17)

Through two plenary meetings, six chief delegate meetings, and two delegate meetings, the two sides reaffirmed their positions on each issue without significant disagreement and continued their discussions.

As a result, they agreed on inter-Korean joint entry at the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, the formation of a unified women's ice hockey team, dispatch of the North Korean cheering squad and Taekwondo demonstration team, joint training of skiers at North Korea's Masikryong Ski Resort, and North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics.

Summary of Joint Press Releases (Jan. 17)

- The number of participating North Korean athletes and their participating events at the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics will be decided through negotiation between the IOC and the National Olympic Committees of the two Koreas.
- South and North Korea will march in together at the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics opening ceremony with the Korean Peninsula flag, and will organize a joint North-South women's ice hockey team.
- North Korea will dispatch a cheering squad of around 230 members, around 30 Taekwondo demonstrators, and a press corps to South Korea.
- North Korea's National Olympic Committee delegation, athletes, cheering squad, Taekwondo demonstrators, and journalists will come and go via the Gyeongui land route. The returning date of each group may vary and will be carried out at a convenient time after consultations between the two Koreas.
- The North will dispatch a preliminary team from January 25 to 27 to inspect stadiums and local facilities.
- North Korea will dispatch around 150 National Paralympic Committee delegates, athletes, cheering and performing squads, and journalists to the Winter Paralympics.
- Before the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, South and North Korea will hold a joint culture event at the North side of Mt. Geumgang and hold a joint training session of South-North skiers at North Korea's Masikryong Ski Resort.
 - South Korea will send a preliminary inspection team to check facilities from January 23 to 25.
- North Korea's delegation will follow the South's guidance and procedures, and South Korea will guarantee the safety and convenience of North Korea's delegation.

In accordance with the agreement of the talks, inter-Korean joint training took place at North Korea's Masikryong Ski Resort from January 31 to February 1 for the successful hosting of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics. The joint cultural performance at Mt. Geumgang was canceled by the North. Later, the North sent a total of 492 individuals to the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, including 22 high-level delegates, 46 athletes, 137 art troupe members, 31 Taekwondo demonstrators, 21 reporters, 229 cheering squad members, two IOC officials, and four NOC officials. At the opening ceremony of the Olympics, the two Koreas marched under the Korean Peninsula Flag. The two Koreas organized a single team for women's ice hockey and conducted joint training practice before participating in the competition.

B. Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks on Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics (Feb. 27, 2018)

1) Overview

At the inter-Korean working-level talks held on January 17, the South and the North agreed on North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics and agreed to continue discussing relevant practical issues. Accordingly, on February 20, South Korea sent a proposal in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks to hold working-level talks on the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics on February 27. With North Korea's acceptance, working-level talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Lee Joo-tae (Director-General of the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation at the Ministry of Unification)	Hwang Chung-song (Director of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)
Delegates	Im Chan-gyu (Director of the Pyeongchang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics Games and the 2018 Winter Paralympic Games) Song Hye-jin (Director at the Ministry of Unification)	Jung Hyun (Vice Chairman of the KWP Central Committee of the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled) Yoon Chul (Deputy Secretary General of the Disabled Sports Association in the KWP Central Committee of the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled)

2) Progress of the Meeting

In its keynote speech at the plenary meeting, South Korea sounded out North Korea's position on the size and length of stay of the delegation, joint entry for the opening ceremony, travel route, and performance of art troupes.

In its keynote address, emphasizing its firm intention to further sublimate the good atmosphere created on the occasion of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, North Korea presented its specific position regarding the size and composition of its Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics delegation and athletic contingent, travel route, date of visit and return, accommodations, ceremony for entering the athletes' community, secured communication, and guaranteed convenience. It also expressed

its intention to send 12 observers in addition to eight athletes and use the Gyeonggi road, and requested special care for the convenience of disabled athletes.



Working-Level Talks on the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics (Feb. 27)

The two sides coordinated their positions through two plenary meetings and a chief delegate meeting, agreed that the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics should be a venue for reconciliation and peace, and released a joint press statement. The North announced that it would not send art troupes or a cheering squad to the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics.

It was decided that the North would send its delegation and athletes to the South through the Gyeonggi road on March 7, and the two sides agreed to discuss other relevant issues through document exchange.

Summary of the Joint Press Release (Feb. 27)

- North Korea will send a Paralympic Committee delegation and athletes to the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics.
- North Korea's Paralympic Committee delegation and athletes will come and go through the Gyeongui land route.
 - The North's delegates and athletes will visit the South on March 7. They will return at a convenient time and date to be determined after consultations between the two Koreas.
- North Korea's delegation will follow the South's guidance and procedures, and South Korea will guarantee the convenience of North Korea's delegation.
- Further specific matters will be discussed in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

As agreed at the talks, North Korea participated in the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics. The North Korean athlete team consisting of 20 members (two cross-country players, two observers, two coaches, and twelve support personnel) and delegation consisting of four members arrived in South Korea on March 7. At the opening ceremony, each of the two Koreas marched under its own national flag separately. The North participated in two events, cross-country sit-skiing 1.1 km and 15km, but did not win any medals.

C. Inter-Korean Sports Talks (June 18, 2018)

1) Overview

At the third inter-Korean high-level talks held on June 1, the South and the North agreed to hold inter-Korean sports talks on June 18 to

discuss joint entry at the 2018 Asian Games and the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games. Accordingly, the two sides each exchanged their list of delegates through notification, and held inter-Korean sports talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on June 18.

The two Koreas discussed various issues, such as participating in a joint parade at the opening ceremony of the upcoming Asian Games, including Dokdo on the Korean Peninsula Flag, forming a single South-North team, arranging Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games, and vitalizing exchange and cooperation in the field of sports.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Jeon Choong-ryul (Secretary General of the Korean Sport and Olympic Committee)	Won Kil-u (Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports)
Delegates	Lee Hae-don (Director of the International Sports Division at the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism) Kim Seok-gyoo (Director of the Social and Cultural Exchange Division of the Ministry of Unification) Song Hye-jin (Director at the Ministry of Unification) Park Cheol-geun (Chief of the International Office for the Korean Sport and Olympic Committee)	Park Chun-jong (Director-General of the Sports Ministry) Hong Si-gun (Director of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

2) Progress of the Meeting

Bypassing the reading of their keynote speeches, The South and the North commenced their discussion after exchanging their basic positions on the agenda through documents.



Inter-Korean Sports Talks (June 18)

After coordinating their positions through a plenary meeting and three chief delegate meetings, the South and the North decided to hold the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games in Pyongyang on July 4, and agreed on a joint parade at the opening and closing ceremonies of the upcoming Asian Games and joint participation in the Asian Para Games. The two Koreas also agreed to participate in international games that would be held in the other party's country and vitalize inter-Korean exchange and cooperation in the field of sports.

Summary of Joint Press Releases (June 18)

- The South and the North should hold the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games in Pyongyang on July 4, and another in Seoul in the fall.
 - The South should send men's and women's teams to the Pyongyang games, which would take the form of South-North mixed teams and friendly matches.
- South and North Korea should march together at the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2018 Asian Games. Both sides shall play as "Korea," which is to be abbreviated as "COR," under the Korean Peninsula flag, and their song shall be "Arirang." The South and the North shall form unified teams for some sports.
- South and North Korea shall jointly participate in international sports events, including the 2018 Asian Para Games, and international games to be held by the South and the North. Both sides shall promote inter-Korean sports cooperation and exchanges, including joint training and matches.
- South and North Korea shall continue to discuss practical issues about sports including the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games and joint participation in the 2018 Asian Games through exchange of documents.

As agreed at the meeting, the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games (Pyongyang, July 4-5) were held, and several South-North unified teams were formed to participate in the 2018 Asian Games (Jakarta-Palembang, August 18-September 2) and Para Games (Jakarta, October 6-13).

The South Korean basketball team (101 members) traveled to the North to participate in the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games through the Seohae air route. A total of two matches were held, a South-North mixed match and a friendly match.

D. The 1st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports (Nov. 2, 2018)

1) Overview

At the fifth inter-Korean high-level talks held to discuss the implementation of the Pyongyang Declaration on October 15, the two Koreas agreed to have inter-Korean sports talks at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office around the end of October. Later, on October 30, the North proposed holding the meeting on November 2, and the South accepted. Accordingly, the first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for sports was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office on November 2.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Roh Tae-kang (Second Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism)	Won Kil-u (Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports)
Delegates	Lee Joo-tae (Director-General of Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation of Ministry of Unification) Song Hye-jin (Cooperation Officer for the Office of the Prime Minister) Park Cheol-geun (Chief of the International Office for the Korean Sport and Olympic Committee)	Koh Chol-ho (President of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Ri Un-chol (Advisor to the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

2) Progress of the Meeting

At the working-level meeting, the two sides exchanged their basic positions on mutual cooperation in the field of sports and then discussed major agenda items and the schedule of the meeting.

As major agenda items, joint participation in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics and Paralympics, promotion of the co-hosting of the 2032 Summer Olympics, vitalization of exchanges and cooperation in the field of sports, and formation of an inter-Korean joint promotion team for sports exchange were discussed.



The 1st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports (Nov. 2, 2018)

Through the plenary and chief delegate meetings, the two Koreas agreed to jointly participate in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics and various other international games in accordance with the Pyongyang Joint Declaration. As a pilot project, they decided to participate in the 2019 World Men's Handball Championship as a single team. In addition, they agreed to co-host the 2032 Summer Olympics, and send a letter of intent to co-host the Olympics to the International Olympic

Committee (IOC). The two sides also agreed to participate in international games held by the other side for shared sports development and discuss, at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office, practical matters, such as holding friendly games on meaningful occasions.

Summary of the Joint Press Release (Nov.2)

- The South and the North decided to jointly participate in international sports events, including the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, and pursue practical matters in regard to participating as a unified inter-Korean team in consultation with the International Olympic Committee and the international federations in the respective sports. The two sides decided to first participate in the 2019 World Men’s Handball Championships.
- The South and the North jointly sent a formal letter of intent to bid to co-host the 2032 Summer Olympics to the International Olympic Committee, and decided to resolve matters necessary for co-hosting through constant consultation.
- The South and the North decided to consult each other on practical matters arising from the exchange of sports through the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office, such as active participation in international games held by the other side for joint advancement in the field of sports.

In accordance with the agreement of the meeting, a South-North unified team, comprising 16 South Koreans and 4 North Koreans, participated in the 26th World Men’s Handball Championship (Germany/Denmark, January 10-27, 2019). The joint cheering squad consisting of 100 South Koreans and 20 North Koreans waved the Korean Peninsula Flag.

E. The 2nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports (Dec. 14, 2018)

1) Overview

In accordance with the discussion on holding inter-Korean sports talks at the inter-Korean sports authorities meeting on the occasion of the general meeting of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) in Tokyo, Japan on November 28, South Korea proposed, in a notification sent to North Korea on December 7, an inter-Korean sectoral meeting for sports to be held either on December 13 or 14. In response, on December 8, North Korea sent a notification in the name of the chief delegate of the inter-Korean sectoral meeting for sports and agreed to hold the meeting on December 14. Accordingly, the second inter-Korean sectoral meeting for sports was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Roh Tae-kang (Second Vice Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism)	Won Kil-u (Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports)
Delegates	Lee Joo-tae (Director-General of Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation) Song Hye-jin (Cooperation Officer for the Office of the Prime Minister) Park Cheol-geun (Chief of the International Office for the Korean Sport and Olympic Committee)	Koh Chol-ho (President of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Ri Un-chol (Advisor to the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

2) Progress of the Meeting

The meeting proceeded rapidly in the order of the plenary meeting, chief delegate meeting, and closing meeting. At the plenary meeting, the two Koreas, bypassing keynote speeches, presented their opinions based on their basic positions and proposals exchanged through liaison officers.

For the co-hosting of the 2032 Summer Olympics, the South and the North agreed to hold a meeting with the IOC on February 15, 2019, and also decided to send a joint letter to the IOC without delay.

In addition, the two Koreas decided to jointly participate in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics and Paralympics. They agreed in principle on the selection of athletes, timing for forming a single team, joint training, and participation in the Paralympics. With respect to determining events in which a single team would participate, it was decided to select events where either they had experience involving a single team or were recommended by the International Sports Federation. The two sides agreed to discuss other details through document exchange and working-level meetings.

On the sports exchange project proposed by the South, such as the event commemorating the first anniversary of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, the North responded that it should be discussed later through documents.

As agreed at the first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for sports (November 2), the two Koreas decided to send a single South-North team to the 2019 World Men's Handball Championship. With regard to uniform design and numbers, they agreed to give discretion to the coach.



The 2nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports (Dec. 14, 2018)

Summary of Joint Press Release (Dec. 14)

- The South and the North jointly would send a formal letter of intent to co-host the 2032 Summer Olympics to the International Olympic Committee, and decided to hold a joint meeting with relevant officials in sports in Lausanne, Switzerland, and with the International Olympic Committee on February 15, 2019.
- With respect to joint participation in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, the two sides agreed to form joint teams in sports where they had previously combined inter-Korean teams, or as suggested by the International Sports Federation, and agreed to discuss practical matters such as joint training.
- The South and the North decided to discuss matters on their joint bid to co-host the 2032 Summer Olympics, joint participation in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, and other exchanges and cooperation in sports, in consultation with each other through document exchanges and working level meetings.

In accordance with the agreement resulting from the meeting, a three-way meeting was held among Thomas Bach, President of the IOC, Do Jong-whan, South Korea's Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism,

and Kim Il-guk, North Korea's Minister of Physical Culture and Sports at the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland on February 15, 2019. There, the two Koreas submitted a letter of intent to co-host the 2032 Seoul-Pyongyang Summer Olympics.

3. Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for the Performance of the Art Troupes

A. Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for North Korea's Dispatch of Art Troupes (Jan. 15, 2018)

1) Overview

At the first inter-Korean high-level talks held on January 9, the South and the North agreed on North Korea's dispatch of high-level delegations, delegation of the National Olympic Committee, athletes, cheering squad, and art troupes to the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. On January 13, through a notification in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks, the North proposed holding an inter-Korean working-level meeting at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on January 15 to discuss the dispatch of art troupes to the South. Upon acceptance of the South, an inter-Korean working-level meeting was held.

At the meeting, after exchanging their basic positions on the North's dispatch of art troupes, the two sides discussed relevant technical and practical issues. With attention directed to the performance venue and audience size, the North emphasized that its art troupe's performance

should be conducted before the largest audience possible under the most optimal conditions.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Lee Woo-sung (Deputy Minister of the Culture and Arts Policy Office at the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism)	Kwon Hyok-bong (Director of the Culture Ministry’s Art Performance Bureau)
Delegates	Lee Won-chul (CEO of the Korean Symphony Orchestra) Jung Chi-yong (Art Director of the Korean Symphony Orchestra) Han Jong-wook (Director of the Inter-Korean Dialogue 3 at the Ministry of Unification)	Ahn Jung-ho (Stage Manager of the Art Troupe) Hyon Song-wol (Head of the Samjiyon Orchestra) Kim Soon-ho (Deputy Director in Charge of the Samjiyon Orchestra’s administrative tasks) Kim Jong-soo (Head of the Culture Ministry)

2) Progress of the Meeting

At the inter-Korean working-level meeting, the two Koreas exchanged their positions on the performance venue, schedule, travel route, transportation, and accommodations for the North Korean art troupe.

In its keynote speech, the South presented proposals regarding the performance schedule, size of the art troupe, performance programs, and dispatch of a preliminary inspection team. It proposed that the performance venue, other than the Gangneung Arts Center and Seoul Arts Center,

shall be determined based on the North's preference through document exchanges and on-site inspections which will take place later.

In its keynote speech, mentioning its commitment to the preparation for the performance, the North stressed the importance of the venue and technical conditions suitable for the type of performance to ensure its success. It described that a comprehensive music and dance performance would be presented by the Samjiyon Orchestra consisting of 80 members, approximately 140 artists, and a conductor for approximately 90 minutes. It requested a performance venue suitable for the size of the art troupe and the nature of the performance. It also said that two to three days of preparation would be necessary and that it would review the performance schedule proposed by the South (February 9, 11, 12). With regard to the art troupe's travel route, the Panmunjeom – Seoul - Pyeongchang route was proposed.



**Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for North Korea's
Dispatch of the Art Troupes (Jan. 15, 2018)**

Through two plenary meetings, a chief delegate meeting, and a delegate meeting, the two sides coordinated their positions and agreed on various matters regarding the North's dispatch of the art troupe to the

South, such as the size of the art troupe and performance venue. They agreed on the North's dispatch of a preliminary inspection team to allow it to inspect the venue, stage conditions, and necessary equipment for the art troupe's performance. They also agreed on ensuring the safety and convenience of the art troupe to the greatest extent possible, and decided to continue discussing other matters through document exchange.

Summary of Joint Press Release (Jan. 15)

- The North will send an art troupe consisting of 140 Samjiyon Orchestra members to the South.
- The North's art troupe will hold performances in Gangneung and Seoul.
- Practical matters including venue, stage conditions, and equipment and installation of equipment necessary for the performance for the North's art troupe will be solved amicably through consultation between the South and the North.
- The South will ensure the safety and convenience of the North's art troupe to their maximum extent.
- Other practical matters that are raised afterwards will be discussed in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

In accordance with the agreement of this meeting, the special performance of the Samjiyon Orchestra, wishing for the success of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics, was held at the Gangneung Arts Center (February 8) and the National Theater of Korea (February 11).

B. Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting for the Performance of the Art Troupes in Pyongyang (Mar. 20, 2018)

1) Overview

The Presidential Special Envoy, who visited Pyongyang from March 5 to 6, announced that North Korea had invited South Korean Taekwondo demonstrators and an art troupe to Pyongyang to maintain the reconciliatory and peaceful mood between the South and the North that had been created during the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. Through a notification in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks sent on March 16, North Korea proposed holding a working-level meeting on March 19 to discuss the performance of the South Korean art team in Pyongyang. In response, South Korea proposed changing the date of the meeting to March 20, and North Korea accepted. Accordingly, an inter-Korean working-level meeting was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on March 20.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Lee Yoon-sang (Professor at Yongin University)	Hyon Song-wol (Head of the Samjiyon Orchestra)
Delegates	Park Hyung-il (Director General for the Unification Policy at the Ministry of Unification) Park Jin-won (Senior Executive Officer of the Cheong Wa Dae National Security Office)	Ahn Jung-ho (Stage Director of the Art Troupe) Kim Soon-ho (Deputy Director in Charge of the Samjiyon Orchestra's administrative tasks)

2) Progress of the Meeting

In its keynote speech, South Korea expressed its stance on the schedule, size, programs, coverage, and broadcasting of the art troupe's performance and dispatch of a preliminary inspection team.

In its keynote speech welcoming the South Korean art troupe's visit to Pyongyang, North Korea expressed its expectation that the upcoming performance would serve as a meaningful opportunity to build an atmosphere of national reconciliation, unity, and unification.

With respect to the performance, the North inquired about the South's position on the name and composition of the art troupe, and presented opinions on detailed matters, such as the performance schedule and venue. North Korea proposed a specific visiting schedule for the South Korean art troupe and recommended the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre as the performance venue for the South's independent performance and the Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Gymnasium for the collaborative performance between the South and the North. It also presented information on facilities and equipment for the performance, stage background and organization, internal electronic boards, song titles and lyrics, and the content of the joint performance with the Samjiyon Orchestra. In addition, the North agreed to the South's dispatch of a preliminary inspection team and promised to ensure accommodation and convenience for the art troupe to their greatest extent possible.



The Inter-Korean Working-level Meeting for the Performance of Art Troupes in Pyongyang (Mar. 20, 2018)

The two sides, exchanging their positions through two plenary meetings and four delegation meetings, discussed specific matters, such as the performance venue, provision of convenience, and mutual requests, regarding the South Korean art troupe's performance in Pyongyang to ensure its success.

It was decided that South Korea would dispatch an art troupe composed of approximately 160 members to North Korea and that it would hold a total of two performances in Pyongyang: an independent performance at the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre (April 1) and a collaborative performance with the North Korean art troupe at the Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Gymnasium (April 3). It was also decided that the South Korean preliminary inspection team would visit Pyongyang from March 22 to 24.

Summary of the Joint Press Release (Mar. 20)

- The South will send an art troupe of 160 members to the North - including Cho Yong-pil, Lee Sun-hee, Choi Jin-hee, Yoon Do-hyun, Baek Z Young, Red Velvet, Jung-in, Seohyun, and Ali.
- The South Korean art troupe will visit Pyongyang from March 31 to April 3, and hold two performances each at East Pyongyang Grand Theatre and Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Gymnasium.
- Practical issues such as stage conditions, necessary equipment and its installation for performances of the South Korean art troupe will be solved through consultations between the two sides. A preliminary inspection team from the South side will visit Pyongyang from March 22 to 24.
- Further practical matters will be discussed in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

As agreed at this meeting, the South Korean art troupe presented an independent performance (East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, April 1) and a collaborative performance with the North Korean art troupe (Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Gymnasium, April 3) in Pyongyang on the occasion of wishing for peace and cooperation between the South and the North, which were aired on three terrestrial television broadcasters (KBS, SBS, and MBC) on April 5. The South Korean Taekwondo demonstration team also presented an independent performance (Taekwondo Hall, April 1) and a collaborative performance with the North Korean Taekwondo team (Pyongyang Grand Theatre, April 2).

4. Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Health Care (Nov. 7, 2018)

A. Overview

In the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration, the South and the North agreed to strengthen mutual cooperation in the field of disinfection and health care and, at the fifth inter-Korean high-level talks held on October 15, decided to hold an inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on health care at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong in late October. Accordingly, South Korea sent a notification in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks to North Korea on October 18 to propose holding an inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on health care on October 24. In a response in the name of the chief delegate of inter-Korean high-level talks sent on November 2, the North proposed an alternative date for the meeting, November 7. Upon South Korea's acceptance, an inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on health care was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office.

List of Delegates

Classification	The South	The North
Chief Delegate	Kwon Deok-cheol (Vice Minister of Health and Welfare)	Park Myong-su (Director of the National Hygiene and Censorship Board at the Health Care Ministry)
Delegates	Kim Byung-dae (Director General of Humanitarian Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Unification) Kwon Joon-wook (Director General of Healthcare Policy of the Health and Welfare Ministry)	Pak Dong-chol (Deputy Director General of the Health Care Ministry) Pak Chol-jin (Advisor to the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

B. Progress of the Meeting

The two sides formed a consensus on the necessity for establishing a joint response system to prevent the influx and spread of infectious diseases and agreed on the mutual exchange of information on infectious diseases, establishment of standard quarantine procedures, quarantine methods for visiting personnel from the other side, and patient isolation, evacuation, diagnosis, and treatment.

South Korea expressed its intention to cooperate in the joint response system and pilot implementation of information exchange on infectious diseases within the year and offered to provide supplies and pharmaceuticals to address the North's urgent need to respond to epidemics.

North Korea proposed discussing the sharing of information on infectious diseases, creation of a disinfection system, establishment of standard quarantine procedures and a joint response system to prevent the influx and spread of epidemics, inspection and quarantine of visiting personnel from the other side, and countermeasures against the outbreak of epidemics.



**Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Health
(Nov. 7, 2018)**

In the plenary meeting and the meetings between senior delegations, the South and the North agreed to launch a pilot project before the end of the year and adopted a joint press statement.

Summary of the Joint Press Release (Nov. 7)

- The South and the North agreed to bilaterally share information and discuss establishment of the Infectious Diseases Control Scheme in order to prevent the influx and spread of infectious diseases. In relation to this, the two sides decided to exchange information about infectious diseases within the year on a pilot basis.
- The South and the North agreed to actively promote extensive mid-term and long-term cooperation projects for epidemics, health and medical care in consultation with each other using various methods.
- The South and the North agreed to regularly discuss and resolve matters related to joint actions against infectious diseases and effective implementation of health and medical care cooperation projects, through the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office.

In accordance with the agreement, the South and the North held working-level talks at the director-general level in Gaeseong on December 12, where they shared information on infectious diseases.

Appendix

- 1. Chronicle of Inter-Korean Relations**
- 2. Agreements from Inter-Korean Dialogues**

1. Chronicle of Inter-Korean Relations

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jan	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his New Year's address, Chairman Kim Jong-un stated that North Korea would continue to strive for North-South dialogue and improved relations between the two Koreas.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Park Geun-hye announced that the South Korean government would do its utmost to build a foundation for peaceful unification and endeavor to normalize inter-Korean relations (initial speech at the cabinet meeting).
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea conducted its fourth nuclear test. In a government statement, South Korea strongly denounced it and urged the North to relinquish its nuclear program (announced by the first deputy director of the National Security Office).
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Defense Minister of South Korea and secretary of the US declared that the North's fourth nuclear test was a "clear violation of international law" and an "unacceptable provocation" and agreed to "strongly respond to it at the level of the ROK-US alliance" (joint press release). After holding an emergency meeting, the members of the UN Security Council released a statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "North Korea's nuclear test clearly violated the existing resolution of the UN Security Council." - "It is an act that threatens international peace and security."
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Korean military resumed its loudspeaker broadcasting to North Korea. The South's National Assembly adopted a resolution denouncing the fourth nuclear test of the North and calling for the denuclearization of the North.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jan	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "It is a severe provocation that threatens the lives and safety of South Koreans and peace in Northeast Asia and the world." - In accordance with the resolution of the UN Security Council, it strongly urged the North to abolish all nuclear programs. - Based on cooperation with the international community, it called for stronger and more effective measures against North Korea's attempts to possess nuclear weapons. • North Korea resumed its loudspeaker broadcasting to South Korea.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman Kim Jong-un awarded a citation to a nuclear scientist who succeeded in testing hydrogen bombs.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Economy and Finance and other related ministries announced a temporary suspension of financial support for the Najin-Hasan project.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement announced by the spokesperson of the North's Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the North, insisting that "Nuclear testing is a self-defense measure," declared "it will continue to strengthen its nuclear capabilities."
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Park Geun-hye instructed the government to "put all diplomatic efforts into imposing the UN Security Council's strong and effective sanctions against North Korea" (Annual Work Report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Security Office).
Feb	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea notified the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) of its plan to launch a satellite. - "Between February 8 and 25, Gwangmyungsung will be launched between 7am and 12pm Pyongyang Standard Time."
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Korean government made a statement on the North Korean long-range missile launch plan (announced by the first deputy director of the National Security Office). - "North Korea's notification of its long-range missile launch plan is a direct challenge to the international community, and North Korea must cancel the launch plan."

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Feb	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If North Korea pushes ahead with the long-range missile launch, it would pay a severe price. - The government would maintain a firm preparatory posture against any provocation by North Korea.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The senior secretary to the President for Public Relations of South Korea announced the President's position on North Korea's notification of its long-range missile launch plan (briefing). - South Korea needs to respond to North Korea's provocation through active cooperation with the international community. - Strong UN sanctions are necessary to enlighten the North to realize that it cannot survive without giving up nuclear weapons.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea notified international organizations, such as the IMO, of the changed missile launch period which was advanced to February 7 and 14.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a long-range missile from Dongchang-ri. • South Korea released a statement on North Korea's long-range missile launch (announced by the first deputy director of the National Security Office). - South Korea strongly denounced North Korea's long-range missile launch. - South Korea would strive to implement the UN Security Council's strong sanctions against North Korea. - South Korea would continue to pressure North Korea to induce it to change. • South Korea and the US announced, via the director of the Office of National Defense Policy (Ministry of National Defense) the start of official discussions on the deployment of THAAD by US Forces in Korea (USFK). - To respond to the increasing nuclear threat of North Korea, official discussions on the deployment of THAAD by US Forces in Korea were decided on the basis of the ROK-US alliance. - The THAAD system would strengthen the existing missile defense capabilities of the ROK-US alliance against North Korean missile threats.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Feb	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN Security Council adopted a statement strongly condemning the North Korean rocket launch.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Korea's National Assembly adopted a resolution denouncing North Korea's launch of long-range missiles. The South Korean government released a statement of the total suspension of the operation of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (announced by the Minister of Unification). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inducing the North to cease its nuclear and missile development plans through conventional means is impossible. - South Korea's efforts to maintain the Gaeseong Industrial Complex were abused by North Korea to advance its nuclear capabilities and missiles. - South Korea decided to completely suspend the operation of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex to prevent North Korea's use of business profits for the development of nuclear capabilities and missiles and avoid South Korean corporate losses.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland released a statement on the closing of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. Measures taken on this matter include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Korea declared the closing of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex and designated it as a military control zone. - South Korean personnel would be deported. - South Korean assets would be completely frozen. - Military communication and the Panmunjeom communications channel would be closed. - The withdrawal of North Korean workers from the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. All 280 South Korean residents of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex returned to the South.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Korean government announced its position on the Gaeseong Industrial Complex and measures to support the companies involved. <p>Government's position:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government considers the personal safety of South Korean citizens as a top priority.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Feb	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It expressed strong regret over North Korea's wrongful acts. North Korea would be held fully responsible for all future consequences. - It strictly warned that the North should not harm the property of South Korean citizens. - It would strive to provide prompt pan-governmental support to companies in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. <p>Support measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deferred repayment of loan principal and interest for companies that took out loans - Initiation of insurance payment procedures for companies with economic cooperation project insurance - Prompt provision of the emergency management stabilization fund; request for private bank cooperation in lowering interest rates and extending loan maturity - Deferred payment of various taxes and utility bills - Support of employee retention subsidies for companies in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Park stated, "The North Korean regime cannot survive through nuclear development. Rather, it will hasten the collapse of the system" (speech on state administration at the National Assembly meeting).
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement of the headquarters of the Korean People's Army, North Korea threatened South Korea. - "The North Korean military has taken combat posture No. 1." - "The first target is the Blue House."
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A spokesperson for the Blue House warned the North about its threat of strikes directed at the Blue House, defining it as an "unacceptable provocative action."
Mar	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Park called for North Korea's denuclearization and emphasized her intention to issue a firm response (speech at the commemorative ceremony for the March 1 Independence Movement Day).
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North Korean Human Rights Act bill passed the South Korean National Assembly. • The UN Security Council unanimously adopted a resolution against North Korea (UNSC Resolution 2270)

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Mar	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched six short-range missiles from Wonsan, Gangwon Province into the East Sea.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a statement by the North Korean government spokesperson, the North threatened to “mobilize various means and methods including physical responses” in relation to UN sanctions against the North. In response to the UNSC Resolution, North Korea, in a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, emphasized its nuclear-economy parallel development policy. In a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea claimed that the passage of the North Korean Human Rights Act bill by the South Korean National Assembly was a “severe provocation.” The Ministry of Unification spokesperson, in response to the statement from the North’s Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (March 4), remarked that the South was urging the North to actively seek to improve human rights and cease slandering and threatening the President of the Republic Of Korea.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a statement, the North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson asserted, “The ROK-US Key Resolve/Foal Eagle (KR/FE) joint military exercise is a war act of an aggressive nature.”
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ROK-US KR/FE joint military exercise commenced (March 7-April 30). In response to the ROK-US KR/FE joint military exercise, North Korea, through a statement by the National Defense Commission, threatened South Korea, mentioning the North’s “total offensive posture” and desire to “achieve the nation’s greatest wish through a holy war.” In response to the statement by the National Defense Commission (March 7), the South Korean Ministry of National Defense spokesperson warned the North to “immediately cease reckless acts, which can lead to self-destruction.” In relation to the UNSC Resolution sanctioning the North, President Park mentioned “bilateral and multilateral efforts for additional sanctions” and stated “The North should pay a price for its provocations” (senior presidential secretarial meeting).

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Mar	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the ROK-US KR/FE joint military exercise, through a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea threatened South Korea, using the phrase “all-out measures and retaliatory shower of nuclear bombs.”
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief of the Office for Government Policy Coordination announced the South Korean government’s independent sanctions against North Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant expansion of financial sanctions against the North - Substantial strengthening of control on marine transport related to the North - Strengthening of control on import and export related to the North - Restrictions on the use of North Korean commercial facilities, such as overseas North Korean restaurants, by South Koreans and overseas South Koreans
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blue House spokesperson defined the North’s cell phone hacking as a “severe provocation directly related to public safety” and stressed “thorough preparation for North Korea’s cyber provocations” (Blue House public message on cyber security).
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched two short-range ballistic missiles from South Hwanghae Province to the northeast sea of Wonsan. • In response to South Korea’s independent sanctions against the North, in a statement of the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea announced the “nullification of all agreements on economic cooperation and exchange projects between the two Koreas” and the “liquidation of South Korean assets in North Korea.” • In response to the statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson on the liquidation of South Korean assets (March 10), the South Korean Ministry of Unification spokesperson strictly warned North Korea, using the phrase “provocation that cannot be overlooked” in a statement.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Mar	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to the ROK-US joint military exercise, the Korean People's Army General Staff warned the South, mentioning "military countermeasures."
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Park opined, "If North Korea does not change, it will collapse on its own" and "The issue of North Korean human rights cannot be neglected" (at the Blue House cabinet meeting).
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responding to the ROK-US joint marine corps exercise, North Korea, in a joint statement of the government, party, and organizations, warned South Korea, saying "If there is even a slight sign of a special operation, we will immediately launch a preemptive strike without any hesitation."
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched two medium-range ballistic missiles from Sukchon, South Pyongan Province to the East Sea.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched five short-range projectiles from the south of Hamhung, South Hamgyong Province to the East Sea.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a report by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea mentioned the South Korean air force's exercise of striking North Korean military facilities and then threatened the South, "We will take military actions to remove the president." In response to the report by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (March 23), the South Korean Ministry of Unification spokesperson strongly warned North Korea on criticizing and threatening the President of Republic of Korea. The UN Human Rights Council adopted the Resolution on Human Rights Abuses in North Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek measures to put North Korea in court for its inhumane crimes Establishment of an expert group to identify wrongful acts by North Korea
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In relation to the statement of the headquarters of the Korean People's Army, President Park instructed to heighten the national alert status.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Mar	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement of a National Defense Commission spokesperson, North Korea criticized South Korea's memorial service held at the sixth anniversary of the bombing of the Cheonan warship.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a short-range projectile from Wonsan, Gangwon Province to the inland near Yanggang Province.
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Park emphasized, "The denuclearization of North Korea is an essential task to be accomplished for the enhancement in nuclear security not only for the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia but also for the international community (fourth Nuclear Security Summit, summit business dinner). • At the ROK-US summit, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to implement strict sanctions against North Korea to induce change. • At the ROK-US-JPN summit, the three leaders reaffirmed their cooperation on strong sanctions against North Korea (press release). • At the ROK-JPN summit, the two leaders shared mutual awareness of the security issue on the Korean Peninsula caused by North Korean nuclear tests and discussed cooperative measures to pressure North Korea after the adoption of the UNSC Resolution. • At the ROK-CN summit, the two leaders discussed cooperative measures to resolve the issue of North Korea and its nuclear capabilities. • North of the Military Demarcation Line, North Korea emitted its maximum amount of radio waves to disrupt the Global Positioning System (GPS).
Apr	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of National Defense issued a warning statement to North Korea. It defined the disturbance of GPS as an obvious provocation and issued a stark warning to the North to immediately cease such action (Ministry of National Defense spokesperson). • North Korea launched three short-range surface-to-air missiles from Sondok, South Hamgyong Province to the East Sea.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Apr	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement of the spokesperson for the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross, North Korea criticized the South Korean government's mentioning of the issue of separated families as "a rationalization of anti-North Korea confrontation policy," and declared that there would be no inter-Korean exchange, such as the reunion of separated families, during President Park's term of office. • South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson strongly denounced North Korea's unilateral announcement of the "suspension of humanitarian exchanges" (April 1).
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Defense Commission (North Korea) spokesperson asserted in a statement that the harsh US and UN sanctions against the North transformed it into a great power. It threatened to harshly punish the US in case of infringement of independence.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of National Defense sternly warned North Korea's release of the video (April 5) threatening to strike major institutions in Seoul.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea criticized the South Korean president's remarks on the nuclear issue on the occasion of the nuclear security summit.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland's statement on April 7, South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson issued a strong warning to North Korea and called for change in the right direction.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement of the spokesperson for the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross, North Korea described the overseas restaurant employees' collective defection from North Korea (April 7) as a "group abduction" and warned that there would be severe consequences if South Korea did not release them.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea test-fired a missile in the east coast area. • In a press statement, the UN Security Council defined North Korea's test- launch of ballistic missiles as a "violation of the UNSC resolution," and warned that it would firmly respond to further provocations.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Apr	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea declared its “significant position” on the overseas restaurant employees’ collective defection from North Korea (April 7). It threatened that there would be terrible consequences if their repatriation were refused.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea’s Foreign Affairs Minister stated that North Korea had no recourse but to develop nuclear weapons in a situation where nuclear war practices take place on the Korean Peninsula (speech from representatives of members, 2030 sustainable development goals high-level meeting at the UN Headquarters). • In a statement by the spokesperson for the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross, North Korea requested family meetings regarding the overseas restaurant employees’ collective defection from North Korea. It threatened to take revenge on the Blue House if South Korea refused to repatriate them. • Through a statement by the Ministry of Unification spokesperson, the South Korean government expressed its position on the statement of the spokesperson for the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross’s April 21 statement that it could not respond to North Korea’s request in consideration of the defectors’ aspirations and free will and international humanitarian practices. • In a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea criticized the South Korean president’s remarks made after the 20th general election.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea fired a submarine-launched ballistic missile from the East Sea. • In an interview, North Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ri Su-yong said that North Korea would prepare for the halt of nuclear tests upon the cessation of the ROK-US joint military exercise (AP).
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a press statement, the UN Security Council defined North Korea’s fire of a submarine-launched ballistic missile (April 23) as a violation of the UNSC resolution, and urged the North to cease and desist from further provocations.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Apr	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with reporters, North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson responded that North Korea would fight nuclear weapons with nuclear weapons in relation to the UN Security Council's adoption of a press statement on its launch of a submarine-launched ballistic missile (Korean Central News Agency).
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a missile both in the morning and afternoon in Wonsan. • President Park remarked that there would be no future if the Kim Jong-un regime were to conduct additional nuclear tests despite warnings from the international community (National Security Council). • At the fifth Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA), the Foreign Ministers Meeting condemned North Korea's nuclear tests and launch of long-range missiles and adopted an official document calling for the denuclearization of North Korea (CICA Foreign Ministers Meeting Declaration). • In a statement of the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea threatened to take merciless action against the Blue House if the repatriation of defected restaurant employees were refused. • The North Korean Red Cross sent a notification requesting the repatriation of defected restaurant employees (from the Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross to the President of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross).
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement of the spokesperson of the Korean People's Army Panmunjeom Representative, North Korea claimed that the US invaders' provocations had increased lately in Panmunjeom, and that they should cease and desist from such mad provocations.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a joint statement of the North Korean government, party, and organizations on the ROK-US joint military exercise, North Korea warned South Korea as follows: ① Cease and refrain from dreaming of any resolution to nuclear issues. ② Don't be delusional about the effects of sanctions and blockade. ③ If the South clings to confrontation with the North, the only result that it would receive is the dishonor and shame fallen on losers.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Apr	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the ROK-US joint military exercise, in a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, North Korea insisted that self-defense measures were an inviolable right and that the September 19 Joint Statement was conclusively nullified. • In relation to discussions at the UN Security Council meeting (North Korea's fifth nuclear test is imminent. There would be no future if additional nuclear tests are carried out.), in a special warning of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea claimed, "It is an insult to the dignity, the system, and North Korean people. It is also a political provocation." • In response to the special warning by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in a statement by the Ministry of Unification spokesperson, the South Korean government expressed strong regret for the North's slandering and threatening the head of South Korea.
May	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (North Korea) spokesperson warned in a statement, "If the US continues its pressure, we will strengthen our striking power against nuclear deterrents."
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Seventh Central Committee of the Worker's Party in North Korea (May 6-9), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kim Jong-un was elected chairman of the Workers' Party - North Korea declared that it would adhere to the "parallel advance policy of simultaneously developing the economy and nuclear weapons" and claimed its status as a "nuclear power."
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers' Party in North Korea, President Park commented that it did not show any true changes and criticized the North's declaration on its status as a nuclear power (State Council of South Korea).
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea discharged Hwanggang Dam twice (May 16 and 17) without prior notice.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a joint statement of the North Korean government, party, and organizations, North Korea asserted that Chairman Kim Jong-un's proposal for unification policy and measures made at the Seventh Central Committee of the Worker's Party was a great lecture on national unification, and appealed for support. It also said, "If the South Korean authorities present a way to achieve great national unity, we are willing to promote it together." • The Ministry of Unification announced South Korea's position on North Korea's joint statement (May 16). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "North Korea should cease undertaking immoral attempts to aggravate social division within South Korea and work on practically improving inter-Korean relations by renouncing nuclear programs and opting to change."
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Unification spokesperson expressed regret for North Korea's unauthorized discharge from the dam in the Imjin River, disregarding the agreement on such discharge, and urged prevention of any recurrence.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an open letter, North Korea's National Defense Commission urged South Korea to "promptly respond to practical measures to resolve military tension and the risk of conflict on the Korean Peninsula." • The South Korean Ministry of National Defense announced its position on the North Korean National Defense Commission's open letter (May 20). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It emphasized that prior to proposing inter-Korean military talks, North Korea should show actual and visible changes in its actions regarding denuclearization.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement, Vice-Chairman of the North Korean Workers' Party Kim Ki-nam insisted that South Korea must sincerely respond to North Korea's proposal for inter-Korean dialogue and negotiation to improve inter-Korean relations. • The Ministry of People's Armed Forces of North Korea proposed a working-level meeting at the end of May or early June to discuss holding inter-Korean military authorities talks (notification from the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of North Korea to the Ministry of National Defense of South Korea).

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of National Defense of South Korea reaffirmed its existing position that inter-Korean dialogue should be preceded by the denuclearization of North Korea, and requested the North to express its position on denuclearization (notification from the Ministry of National Defense of South Korea to the Ministry of People’s Armed Forces of North Korea). • The North Korean Standing Representative to the UN argued that there existed a “contradiction” in the UNSC’s resolution of sanctions against North Korea and sent a letter requesting opinions to the UN Secretary-General.
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of People’s Armed Forces of North Korea proposed again an working-level meeting at the end of May or early June to discuss holding inter-Korean military authorities talks (notification from the Ministry of People’s Armed Forces of North Korea to the Ministry of National Defense of South Korea). • In a statement by the chairman of the Central Committee of Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea emphasized “great national unity” and argued that the two Koreas should create an atmosphere of reconciliation and unity through contacts, visits, and solidarity of political parties and organizations between them.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the South Korean military’s warning shots against North Korean patrol and fishing vessels that invaded the NLL of the West Sea (May 27), in a crucial report by the Headquarters of the Korean People’s Army, North Korea criticized it as a “planned military provocation” and warned, “The Southwest Front Forces of the Korean People’s Army are ready to make revenge attacks upon receiving the order for an annihilative strike.”
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to the crucial report by the Headquarters of the Korean People’s Army (May 27), the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff described North Korea’s claim as absurd (document on ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff’s stance).

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In response to South Korean military's warning fire (May 27), North Korea's Korean People's Army General Staff claimed, "It was a planned action by the Blue House." It also warned, "From now on, we will directly fire targeted shots without warning at all vessels invading the North Korean maritime military demarcation line by even 0.001mm" (KPA General Staff's notification).
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched a missile from Wonsan.
Jun	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In response to South Korea's refusal to North Korea's proposal for inter-Korean military talks, in a statement of Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea warned the South, mentioning "merciless physical retaliation."
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to the statement of Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (June 2), South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson expressed regret for North Korea's threat toward the South.
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The joint meeting of North Korean government, party, and organization adopted an "appeal to all Korean people."
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In response to North Korea's proposal for a "great unification meeting" (June 9), the Ministry of Unification spokesperson criticized it as an "offense of deceptive unification front," and urged the North to "express its position on denuclearization and demonstrate it through action."
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Unification of South Korea announced its position on the June 15 Joint Declaration (regular briefing by a spokesperson). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Korea's nuclear development has destroyed the underlying spirit of inter-Korean agreements that had been concluded. - North Korea, to improve inter-Korean relations and achieve peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula, should renounce nuclear programs and desist from provoking and threatening the South. North Korea held a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures to implement the unification policy and plan proposed at the seventh party meeting were discussed.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jun	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It decided to send a letter to South Korean political parties to appeal to open the way for independent unification through great national unity. • North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a letter adopted at the North Korean government, party, and organization joint meeting (June 9) to the UN Secretariat.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson announced "placing North Korea-related items under surveillance" as a sanctions measure against North Korea. - A total of 130 items (89 nuclear-related items and 41 missile-related items)
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched two ballistic missiles in Wonsan, Gangwon Province. • South Korea's Presidium of the National Security Council was held and North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles (June 22) was discussed (presided by the Director of the National Security Office). • In a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea strongly condemned North Korea for the launch of Musudan intermediate-range ballistic missiles (June 22) and warned that it would face stronger sanctions and pressure from South Korea and the international community.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council adopted a press statement denouncing North Korea for its launch of ballistic missiles (June 22). • Choe Son-hui, deputy director-general of the American Affairs Bureau in North Korea's Foreign Ministry, interpreted the launch of ballistic missiles (June 22) as a "success in transporting nuclear warheads," and said, "Six-party talks on the premise of denuclearization became meaningless."
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to South Korea's position on the June 15 Joint Declaration (June 13), in an interview with reporters, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson criticized South Korea as deriding the underlying spirit of inter-Korean agreements. He accused the South of shifting responsibility for the breakdown of inter-Korean relations to the North and rationalizing its anti-North Korea policy (Korean Central News Agency).

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jun	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through a statement of the spokesperson of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross, North Korea requested the disclosure of personal information of the defecting restaurant employees in relation to their refusal to attend court. Family meetings and repatriation were also requested.
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regard to North Korea's open letter of proposal for a joint meeting (June 27), in a statement by the Ministry of Unification spokesperson, South Korea defined it as an "insincere unification front offensive," and reaffirmed that the top priority is the denuclearization of the North.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fourth meeting of the 13th Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea took place (Pyongyang).
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a statement of the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea insisted that the "completion of the preemptive nuclear strike posture (possession of nuclear weapons, launch of Musudan, etc.)" is not a subject of negotiation.
Jul	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an interview with reporters, a North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson argued that the UN Security Council resolutions on sanctions against North Korea lacks fairness, legality, and morality (Korean Central News Agency).
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea discharged water from Hwanggang Dam without prior notice. The Ministry of Unification spokesperson stressed that if North Korea is truly interested in improving inter-Korean relations, it should cooperate with South Korea even on trivial issues, such as water discharge from Hwanggang Dam. In a statement by the spokesperson for the North Korean government, North Korea declared that the demand by South Korea and the US for North Korea's renunciation of nuclear programs would never be accepted, and presented the "denuclearization of the entire Korean Peninsula" as a condition for denuclearization.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jul	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to the US announcement of Kim Jong-un as a target of human rights sanctions (July 6), in a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, North Korea demanded “unconditional withdrawal of the announcement,” threatening that it would obstruct all diplomatic contact spaces and passage between North Korea and the US and take super-hardline countermeasures.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea and the US announced the official decision to deploy the THAAD system to the US forces in South Korea. • In response to the statement of the spokesperson of North Korea’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs (July 7), the spokesperson of South Korea’s Ministry of Unification stated that North Korea’s opposition cannot halt efforts to prevent human rights violations by North Korean authorities and improve the human rights situation.
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a submarine-launched ballistic missile into the sea near Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province. • Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea strongly denounced North Korea’s launch of a submarine-launched ballistic missile and stated that it would continue to impose strong sanctions and apply pressure on North Korea.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Artillery Bureau of the Korean People’s Army General Staff strongly warned South Korea and the US regarding the deployment of THAAD.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland regarding the deployment of THAAD on the Korean Peninsula, North Korea criticized the South Korean president using her personal name.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the statement of the spokesperson of North Korea’s Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, South Korea’s Ministry of Unification spokesperson severely condemned North Korea for slandering the head of the South for the purpose of inciting social division.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jul	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched three short-range ballistic missiles from Hwangju, North Hwanghae Province, into the East Sea. • The Ministry of National Defense condemned North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles (July 19), stating "It is a provocative act that severely threatens national and public security."
Aug	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched two ballistic missiles from Eunyul, South Hwanghae Province, into the East Sea. • In a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea denounced North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles (August 3), declaring that it is a violation of the UN Security Council's resolution and a provocation to South Korea, neighboring countries, and the international community.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Park called for an attitudinal shift on the part of North Korean authorities. She also delivered a message of hope to the North Korean people and asked them to participate in unification efforts (commemorative address on the 71st Anniversary of National Liberation).
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea criticized South Korean president's commemorative address delivered on National Liberation Day.
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to the statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (August 16), the Ministry of Unification spokesperson denounced North Korea for its threats involving disastrous nuclear strikes and criticism of the South Korean president and called for their immediate cessation.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the ROK-US combined
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Park ordered full preparedness in response to North Korean provocations (Ulchi National Security Council). • The ROK-US UFG combined military exercise was conducted (August 22-September 2). • The Central Committee of the North Korea Red Cross sent a letter to the South Korean Red Cross to call for the repatriation of the restaurant employees who collectively defected from the North.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Aug	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the August 24 Agreement, North Korea shifted blame on inter-Korean relations and the political situation on the Korean Peninsula to South Korea.
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a submarine-launched ballistic missile from the sea near Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province into the East Sea. • In a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea condemned North Korea's test-fire of a submarine-launched ballistic missile. • In response to the statement of the spokesperson of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (August 23), the Ministry of Unification spokesperson urged the North to cease nuclear development and provocations and show proper and sincere attitude.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council adopted a press statement condemning North Korea's launch of four submarine-launched ballistic missiles (July-August).
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to lighting North Korean surveillance posts in Panmunjeom with floodlights, the Panmunjeom Chief Police Officer of the North Korea's People's Army warned South Korea and the US stating "It was a deliberate provocation" and "aimed shots will be unavoidable."
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson of North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, North Korea criticized the UN Security Council's press statement (August 26) as a "violent infringement of independence" and warned "We will continuously show all warlike
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In relation to North Korea's nuclear and missile capabilities, President Park ordered the South Korean government and military to prepare practical countermeasures and maintain a firm punitive posture (meeting with senior presidential secretaries). • The Ministry of Unification spokesperson strongly warned North Korea to immediately cease and desist from slandering the South Korean president by mobilizing various North Korean institutions and organizations.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Sep	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched three ballistic missiles from North Hwanghae Province into the East Sea. • In a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea denounced North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles (September 5).
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the ROK-US summit joint press conference, the two leaders agreed to maintain strong ROK-US allied deterrence against North Korean nuclear weapons and missiles and continue communicating with China to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. • In a press statement, the UN Security Council condemned North Korea for the launch of ballistic missiles (September 5) and urged it to abide by the obligations under the UNSC resolution.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland insisted on the withdrawal of US forces from South Korea (letter of appeal to all Korean people). • In response to North Korea's insistence on the withdrawal of US forces from South Korea (September 7), the Ministry of Unification spokesperson indicated that North Korea should think about the source of tension on the Korean Peninsula and urged it to make a proper decision that would lead to denuclearization and public-centered policy. • North Korea's Central Committee of the Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il Socialist Youth League proposed holding a great unification meeting of Korean youth in which South and North Korean and overseas youth participate (letter of appeal to all youth at home and abroad).
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to North Korea's proposal for a great unification meeting of Korean youth (September 7), the Ministry of Unification spokesperson urged the North to cease its "unification front offensive" and actively demonstrate a sincere attitude and intent for denuclearization by serving as a proper member of the international community.

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Sep	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea conducted the fifth nuclear test. • President Park stated, "We will strengthen pressure on North Korea by all means to make North Korea renounce nuclear weapons." (emergency meeting in response to North Korea's fifth nuclear test) • A National Security Council meeting presided by the Prime Minister was held and a government statement was announced (first deputy director of the National Security Office). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Korea severely denounced North Korea's fifth nuclear test, defining it as a serious provocation that could not be overlooked. - It again strictly urged the North to immediately dismantle its nuclear weapons and missile programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner. • In a press statement, the UN Security Council condemned North Korea's fifth nuclear test (September 9), and announced the immediate implementation of additional critical measures.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement of a spokesperson of North Korea's Asia Pacific Peace Committee, North Korea criticized the South Korean president for her remarks on North Korea's fifth nuclear test and South Korean government's measurement plan and threatened the South with "a sea of fire in Seoul."
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a joint statement by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of South Korea, US, and Japan, the three countries agreed to strongly respond to North Korea's fifth nuclear test.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North Korea's Korean Central News Agency reported "great success" in the test of the ground emission of a new rocket engine for carrying geostationary satellites. • In an interview with reporters, the spokesperson of North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs criticized the joint statement by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of South Korea, US, and Japan, and warned them, "We will continuously take numerous strong countermeasures." (Korean Central News Agency)
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's National Assembly adopted a Resolution of Condemnation of North Korea's Fifth Nuclear Test and Call for Denuclearization.

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Sep	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minister of Unification emphasized that, in order to induce North Korea to renounce its nuclear weapons, enlightening it to realize that its intent and actions for nuclear development are reckless and wrong is necessary (congratulatory speech at the International Conference of the Korea Institute for National Unification). • In relation to the flight of the US long-range strategic bomber (September 21), in a statement of the spokesperson of Korean People’s Army General Staff, North Korea threatened that “a North Korean nuclear bomb will turn the Blue House and Seoul to complete ashes.” • In a statement by the North Korean Red Cross Central Committee spokesperson, North Korea criticized the South, claiming that South Korea exploited North Korean disasters for a “confrontation scheme.”
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea’s Ministry of National Defense warned the North to immediately cease and desist from accusing and threatening the South. It asserted that the North’s accusation and threats, such as “turning Seoul to ashes,” are shameless and absurd words. With regard to the statement by the North Korean Red Cross Central Committee (September 22) spokesperson, the Ministry of Unification spokesperson refuted, “The dual attitude of trying to derive external support through propaganda without making its own effort deserves criticism.” • North Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ri Yong-ho defended North Korea’s nuclear armament and criticized the US (keynote speech at the 71th UN General Assembly).
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Center for North Korean Human Rights Record was inaugurated.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the 60th General Assembly of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the member countries unanimously adopted a resolution condemning North Korea’s nuclear test. • South Korea’s Ministry of National Defense announced the confirmation of the site to deploy THAAD (press release).

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Oct	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Park warned the North that if it did not relinquish its nuclear-economy parallel policy, which aims for simultaneous development of nuclear weapons and the economy, it would experience international isolation and economic hardship (address at the ceremony commemorating the 68th anniversary of the Armed Forces Day).
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea's <i>Rodong Sinmun</i> criticized President Park's address at the Armed Forces Day ceremony (political editorial).
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Unification spokesperson expressed strong regret for <i>Rodong Sinmun's</i> criticism of President Park's address on October 3.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched a missile near the Banghyeon airfield in Guseong, North Pyongan Province.
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea denounced North Korea's launch of medium-range ballistic missiles.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched a missile near the Banghyeon airfield in Guseong, North Pyongan Province. Through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea defined North Korea's launch of medium-range ballistic missiles as a "clear violation of the UN Security Council's resolution," and condemned it, stating that "It is a severe threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and in the international community."
Nov	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a statement of the spokesperson of North Korea's Asia Pacific Peace Committee, North Korea criticized South Korea and Japan's signing the General Security of Military Information Agreement as an "anti-national criminal act." In a bulletin of the Standing Representative of North Korea to the UN, North Korea stated its opposition to and rejection of the North Korean Human Rights Resolution adopted by the Third Committee under the UN General Assembly (November 15).

2016		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Nov	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council adopted UNSC Resolution 2321 in response to North Korea's fifth nuclear test (September 9). The Resolution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Added new sanctions for each field and strengthened the regulations of existing sanctions (making them mandatory and deleting exceptions) - Warned for the first time about North Korea's disqualification for UN membership - Urged the North to be cautious about the issue of overseas workers
Dec	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, North Korea criticized the UNSC Resolution 2321 (November 30).
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement of the spokesperson of North Korea's Asia Pacific Peace Committee, North Korea criticized the UN Security Council for its adoption of the UNSC Resolution 2321 (November 30).
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Korean government announced the imposition of independent sanctions against North Korea as a follow-up measure to the UN Security Council Resolution 2321 (Director of the Office for Government Policy Coordination). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Addition of new financial sanction targets (36 individuals and 35 organizations) - Marine transport control (period of prohibition on the entry of foreign vessels via North Korea was extended from 180 days to one year) - Import and export control (strengthened blocking of the import of North Korean clothes and processed goods, addition of 11 minerals as intensive surveillance items, and list created for surveillance items in the submarine field) - Restrictions on entry and exit (prohibition of the entry of foreigners subject to South Korea's independent sanctions and the prohibition of the entry of South Korean resident experts in nuclear and missiles in the event of an act of harm to national interest while visiting the North)

2016

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Dec	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minister of Foreign Affairs stressed the severity of the North Korean nuclear issue to the international community (opening speech at the IAEA International Conference on Nuclear Security).
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an interview with reporters, the spokesperson of North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejected the Report on Calling for the Prompt Resolution of the Inter-Korean Separated Families Issue (December 7) by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and claimed that North Korea's female restaurant employees were abducted (Korean Central News Agency).
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an emergency press conference, the North Korean delegation to the UN argued that the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula is a product of US hostilities against North Korea.
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN General Assembly brought the North Korean human rights situation to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and adopted a resolution recommending punishment for those responsible for human rights abuse.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Korean military installed approximately 20 new fixed-type loudspeakers facing North Korea.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an interview with reporters, the spokesperson of North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs criticized the first meeting of the ROK-US Extended Deterrence Strategy Consultative Group (December 20) as a "provocative action," and mentioned "adhering to the nuclear-economy parallel development policy" and "quantitative strengthening of nuclear force" (Korean Central News Agency).

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jan	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his New Year's address, Chairman Kim Jong-un announced that North Korea reached the last stage of the preparation for test-launching intercontinental ballistic missiles. • South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson strongly condemned Chairman Kim's announcement that North Korea is at the last stage of the preparation for test-launching intercontinental ballistic missiles (January 1) and urged the North to come out and take on the denuclearization track with sincerity.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with reporters, North Korea's Minister of Foreign Affairs remarked that the time and place of the launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles would be determined by supreme leaders (Korean Central News Agency).
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the National Reconciliation Council (North Korea) spokesperson, North Korea shifted the responsibility for the strained inter-Korean relations to the South Korean government.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson expressed regret for the North's shifting of responsibility for the strained inter-Korean relations to the South through a statement by the National Reconciliation Council spokesperson (January 12).
Feb	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson, North Korea threatened South Korea in relation to the ROK-US joint military exercise and demanded the South to contemplate on its proposal to improve inter-Korean relations.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to a statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson (February 1), the South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson denounced the North for distorting the annual ROK-US joint defense exercise and threatening the South.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Banghyeon, North Pyongan Province. • In a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea condemned North Korea's launch of the ballistic missile, asserting that it was a violation of the UN Security Council's resolution and a threat to peace and security of the Korean Peninsula and the international community.

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Feb	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kim Jong-nam was murdered (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia).
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Unification spokesperson announced South Korea's position, "Assuming from various circumstances, it is certain that the murder victim is Kim Jong-nam and it seems that the North Korean regime is behind this incident."
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the North Korean Lawyers Committee spokesperson, North Korea insisted that the North Korean resident (Kim Jong-nam) "died of a heart shock," denying the suspicion that "it pulled the strings behind." • South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson dismissed the North's claim that the death of Kim Jong-nam was the South's scheme (February 23), calling it an "absurd insistence."
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North Korean representative at the UN Conference on Disarmament denied North Korea's possession and use of chemical weapons, criticizing the relevant suspicion as a "low-down and ridiculous claim" (Geneva, Switzerland).
Mar	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK-US combined military exercise commenced (March 1-April 30). • Through a statement by the (North) Korean People's Army General Staff spokesperson, North Korea criticized the ROK-US combined military exercise and warned that it would stand against it with a "super-hardline response."
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regard to the statement by the Korean People's Army General Staff spokesperson (March 1), the director of the Public Affairs Office of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, in an annual briefing, emphasized that if North Korea commits provocations, it would be firmly punished without hesitation.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the Policy Bureau of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson, North Korea criticized the South Korean president and instigated a struggle in South Korea.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Korea's Ministry of Unification condemned the statement by the Policy Bureau of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson (March 3), calling it an act of intervention in South Korean politics (document on the Ministry of Unification's position).

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Mar	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched four ballistic missiles from Dongchang-ri, North Pyongan Province. • Through a statement of South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, the South Korean government strongly condemned North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "North Korea's launch of ballistic missiles (March 6) is a violation of the UN Security Council's resolution, and a threat to peace and security of the Korean Peninsula and the international community."
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's Korean Central News Agency reported the ground-ejection test of a new high-power rocket engine.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the (North) Korean People's Army General Staff spokesperson, North Korea resisted the introduction of the US Special Forces into the ROK-US combined military exercise and threatened South Korea and the US.
Apr	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross spokesperson, North Korea criticized the South Korean government for the college enrollment of defected female restaurant employees in the South and demanded their repatriation. • In response to North Korea's insistence on "abduction" (April 1), South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson clarified that those employees defected from North Korea on their own will and urged the North to immediately cease the false claim of forced abduction.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province. • The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson strongly denounced North Korea's missile launch (April 5) and pointed out that the North Korean regime's reckless provocations would eventually accelerate its self-destruction.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A match between South and North Korea for the 2017 IIHF Ice Hockey Women's World Championship was held (Gangneung).
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary match between South and North Korea for the 2018 AFC Women's Asian Cup took place (Pyongyang).

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Apr	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the (North) Korean People's Army General Staff spokesperson, North Korea threatened that it would "burn the US military base in South Korea and the Blue House to the ground." • In response to the statement by the Korean People's Army General Staff spokesperson (April 14), the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff warned that if North Korea commits provocations, it would be destroyed by the strong and resolute retribution of the ROK-US allied forces (position paper).
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Sinpo, South Hamgyong Province. • The South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson criticized that North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile was a threat to the world and warned that there would be strong punitive countermeasures, which North Korea could hardly endure, in the event of any high-intensity strategic provocations.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea conducted a military fire training to commemorate the 85th anniversary of the foundation of the (North) Korean People's Army.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Bukchang, South Pyongan Province. • The South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson strongly denounced North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile (April 29) and warned that if North Korea continuously refuses denuclearization, it would face strong punitive countermeasures. • The ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff announced its position on North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff repeatedly and strongly warned North Korea about its continuous provocations that it would clearly pay a corresponding cost for provocations.
May	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea reported the election of Moon Jae-in as the 19th South Korean president (Korean Central News Agency, etc.).
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Guseong, North Pyongan Province. • Through a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea announced its position on North Korea's launch of the ballistic missile.

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Korea strongly denounced North Korea's launch of the ballistic missile (May 14). - South Korea repeatedly urged North Korea to cease any provocations and come out on the path of dialogue for denuclearization. • The first director of the Chief Directorate of Operations of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly warned North Korea about its launch of the ballistic missile (May 14), calling it a reckless provocation, and urged the North to immediately cease the development of nuclear missiles.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a foreign press conference, North Korean Embassy in China stressed that inter-Korean agreements should be respected and thoroughly implemented in relation to the launch of the new South Korean government. It argued that North Korea's test-launch of ballistic missiles was a "normal process of accomplishing the policy for the parallel development of nuclear weapons and the economy."
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the Asia Pacific Peace Committee (North Korea) spokesperson, North Korea criticized the South Korean government for its response to the North's launch of a ballistic missile.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Bukchang, South Pyongan Province.
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's Korean Central News Agency reported that North Korea successfully test-launched a solid-fuel surface-to-surface medium-to-long-range ballistic missile "Pukguksong-2" and that Chairman Kim Jong-un approved its warfare-ready deployment.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Wonsan, Gangwon Province. • Through a statement by the South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, South Korea strongly denounced North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile (May 29) and called for the cessation of any provocations and prompt denuclearization.

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff announced the stance of the South Korean military on North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile (data of position). - The ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff strongly warned North Korea about its launch of ballistic missiles and continuous provocations and once again strictly called for the immediate cessation of any actions that create tension and anxiety.
Jun	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson reaffirmed that South Korea's position on inter-Korean relations remained unchanged seeking for improvement in mutual relations through private exchanges and humanitarian support and urged the North to respond to the proposal for private organization's visits to North Korea.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea fired four seemingly short-range surface-to-ship cruise missiles from Wonsan, Gangwon Province.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson, North Korea urged the South Korean government to take urgent measures to relieve military tension on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the June 15 Joint Declaration.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon Jae-in stated that all inter-Korean agreements throughout history are important assets that must be respected throughout regimes and that the South would actively help the North if the North practices its decision to renounce nuclear weapons (congratulatory speech for the 17th anniversary of the June 15 Inter-Korean Summit at the Kim Dae Jung Peace Center).
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ITF Taekwondo demonstration team visited South Korea (participated in the 2017 Muju WTF World Taekwondo Championships, June 23-July 1).
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon mentioned the North Korean athletes' participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, formation of a single South-North team, and joint entry of South and North Korean athletes (congratulatory speech at the opening ceremony of the 2017 Muju WTF World Taekwondo Championships).

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jun	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a joint statement of North Korea’s Ministry of State Security, Ministry of People’s Security, and Central Public Prosecutors Office, North Korea claimed, “The previous South Korean government promoted a plan to harm the supreme leaders of North Korea” and threatened, “Extreme punishment would be pronounced.” • The National Intelligence Service (South Korea) announced South Korea’s position, “It is unacceptable to openly threaten our people.”
Jul	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Banghyeon, North Pyongan Province. • Through a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea severely condemned North Korea’s launch of a ballistic missile (July 4) and urged the North to immediately cease provocations and participate in the denuclearization dialogue.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon announced the Berlin Initiative. <p>5 Keynotes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seeking peace on the Korean Peninsula rather than immediate unification - Pursuing denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula to guarantee the safety of the North Korean regime - Establishing a permanent peace system - Promoting the plan of the “new economic map on the Korean Peninsula” - Maintaining non-political exchanges and cooperation apart from political and military circumstances <p>Proposals to North Korea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resuming the reunion for separated families on the occasion of October 4 - Realizing the “peace Olympics” through North Korea’s participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics - Mutually suspending hostilities at the Military Demarcation Line on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the July 27 Armistice Agreement - Resuming inter-Korean contacts and dialogue for peace on the Korean Peninsula and inter-Korean cooperation
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea discharged water from the Hwanggang Dam without prior notice (July 11-15).

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jul	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a follow-up measure of the Berlin Initiative, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross proposed holding inter-Korean Red Cross talks on the reunion of separated families at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on August 1 (announced by the acting president of the Republic of Korea National Red Cross). • As a follow-up measure of the Berlin Initiative, the South Korean Ministry of National Defense proposed holding inter-Korean military authorities talks at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom on July 21 to discuss the cessation of any hostilities at the Military Demarcation Line (announced by the vice-Minister of National Defense). • The South Korean Minister of Unification urged North Korea to respond to South Korea's proposals related to the Berlin Initiative (announcement on the follow-up measures of the Berlin Initiative).
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea fired an ICBM-class missile from Mupyong-ri, Jagang Province into the East Sea.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea strongly denounced North Korea's launch of an ICBM-class missile (July 28) and emphasized denuclearization and the establishment of a peace system. It urged North Korea to respond to its proposals presented as follow-up measures of the Berlin Initiatives. • The South Korean Minister of National Defense severely condemned North Korea's launch of an ICBM-class missile (July 28) and warned that the ROK-US allied forces would take firm actions on North Korea's missile provocation, such as the deployment of strategic assets.
Aug	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2371 in response to North Korea's ballistic missile provocations (July 4 and July 28).
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a government statement, North Korea criticized the UN Security Council's Resolution 2371 (August 5) calling it a "product of the US's scheme of killing by pressing," "infringement of independence," and "head-on challenge," and threatened, "to completely reject" and "pay back a thousand times."

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Aug	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the (North) Korean People’s Army General Staff spokesperson, North Korea criticized the US’s deployment of strategic assets on the Korean Peninsula while mentioning the US’s “military options” against the North and announced its “military response.” • President Trump of the US warned that if North Korea continues to threaten the US, it would face “fire and fury.”
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of the Country’s Strategic Forces of North Korea Kim Rak-gyom announced that North Korea was reviewing “envelope fire at Guam” by simultaneously launching four Hwasong-12 missiles.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement of the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff, South Korea denounced North Korea for its threats to South Korea and the US, such as “We will turn Seoul into a sea of fire.”
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon urged North Korea to cease provocations and come out to the forum for dialogue (congratulatory address for the 72nd anniversary of National Liberation Day).
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK-US Ulchi-Freedom Guardian (UFG) military exercise commenced (August 21-31).
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the Panmunjeom Representative’s Office spokesperson, North Korea criticized UFG as a “war of aggression.”
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched three short-range ballistic missiles from Kitdaeryong, Gangwon Province.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Sunan, Pyongyang. • Through a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea severely condemned North Korea’s launch of a ballistic missile and called for its prompt participation in the denuclearization dialogue.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council unanimously adopted a press statement on “Democratic People’s Republic of Korea’s Ballistic missile launches.”
Sep	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea conducted its sixth nuclear test (magnitude 5.7 artificial seismic wave was detected around Punggye-ri, Gilju-gun, North Hamgyong Province).

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Sep	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The director of the National Security Office (South Korea) warned that South Korea would never tolerate North Korea's development of nuclear weapons and missiles.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN Security Council unanimously adopted the UNSC Resolution 2375 of sanctions against North Korea.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its position, "The lack of adopting a resolution of sanctions against North Korea served as a motivation to strengthen the will to keep following this path even faster until the end."
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched a ballistic missile from Sunan, Pyongyang. Through a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, South Korea strongly denounced North Korea's launch of a ballistic missile and urged North Korea to promptly participate in the denuclearization dialogue.
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Korea's Korean Central News Agency reported Chairman Kim's command of firing the Hwasong-12 missile and his observance of military drills.
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a statement by the North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, North Korea argued, "The more we are bounded by sanctions and pressures, the faster we will run towards the final destination of the completion of our nuclear force."
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US President Trump warned that there would be no other option than "totally destroying" North Korea to defend the US and its allies (keynote speech at the UN General Assembly).
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through a statement, Chairman Kim Jong-un warned, "In response to the most vicious declaration of war in history made by Trump, we will seriously consider taking corresponding ultra-hard countermeasures, which would be the strongest of all time." President Moon Jae-in urged North Korea to choose the path of peace on its own, and emphasized the importance of managing the situation in a stable manner and the necessity for a more active role of the UN (keynote speech at the UN General Assembly). The US President Trump signed an administrative order to include financial institutions that conduct transactions with North Korea to the sanctions list.

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Sep	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In regard to “ultra-hard countermeasures” mentioned in Chairman Kim’ s statement, North Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ri Yong-ho remarked that there would be a “hydrogen bomb test greatest in history in the Pacific” (press conference).
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ri Yong-ho warned, “When the US and its followers show any signs of decapitation strike of North Korean leaders or military attack, we will preemptively take ruthless preventive measures” (address at the UN General Assembly).
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Moon remarked, “Many parts of the October 4 Declaration are still feasible” and “I hope that South and North Korea can jointly declare that the October 4 Declaration is still valid” (commemorative speech for the tenth anniversary of the October 4 Declaration).
Oct	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through a statement by the North Korean National Committee against War Practices for the Invasion of North Korea spokesperson, North Korea threatened the US to employ “ultra-hardline countermeasures” in relation to the expansion of the rotated deployment of the US strategic assets.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Ri Yong-ho expressed North Korea’s position is “to achieve the balance of power between North Korea and the US,” and it “cannot be a target country for the nuclear weapons negotiation,” and “the roadmap plan presented by China and Russia is unacceptable” (interview with TASS, Russian news agency).
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A representative of North Korea stated, “In accordance with the Five-Year National Space Development Plan, more practical satellites, such as geostationary satellites, will be launched into space in the future” (UN General Assembly’s fourth committee).
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Director of North Korea’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs Choe Son-hui remarked, “North Korean nuclear weapons cannot be negotiated unless the US is ready to coexist with North Korea as a nuclear power” and “North Korea will not return to the six-party talks until the issue with the US is resolved” (International Conference on Nuclear Nonproliferation, Russia, -October21).

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Oct	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea seized a South Korean fishing boat Heung jin ho in the East Sea. • The North Korean Ambassador to the UN sent a letter to request the adoption of the “ROK-US combined maritime exercise (October 16-20)” as an urgent agenda for the UN Security Council (Korean Central News Agency).
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon stated, “We will resolve desperate wishes of separated families, such as a confirmation of status between alive and deceased, exchange of letters, reunion, and visits to hometowns, apart from political and military circumstances (congratulatory speech at the 35th President’s Cup Defected North Koreans’ Sports Competition).
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US House of Representatives passed the Otto Warmbier North Korea Nuclear Sanctions Act (H.R.3898).
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea’s Korean Central News Agency reported the plan to repatriate Heung jin ho ship and sailors to South Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repatriation to the East Sea at 18:30 • The UN General Assembly’s first committee (on disarmament and international security) adopted three resolutions to denounce North Korea’s nuclear test.
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon remarked, “One step North Korea takes towards Pyeongchang will be a great advance toward peace that cannot be achieved with hundreds of missiles” (opening address at the plenary meeting of the 18th National Unification Advisory Council).
Nov	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon presented the five principles of Policy on the Korean Peninsula (speech of the administrative policy at the National Assembly). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peace settlement on the Korean Peninsula - Denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula - Leading the resolution of inter-Korean issues - Peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue - Resolute response to North Korean provocations
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon stated that it is impossible to suspend the ROK-US combined military exercise at this point and that the cessation of North Korean provocations should be preceded (Singapore CNA interview).

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Nov	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint press statement was announced at the ROK-US summit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue - Firm response from the ROK-US allied forces in the event of North Korea's further provocations - Provision of a bright future if North Korea chooses the right path
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US President Trump urged the international community to join in pressing North Korea and presented conditions for dialogue with North Korea (cessation of attacks and missile development and complete denuclearization) (address at the South Korean National Assembly).
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, North Korea claimed that President Trump "demonized North Korea" in his address at the South Korean National Assembly and asserted, "We will run faster towards the completion of the construction of nuclear power."
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A North Korean soldier (Oh Cheong-seong) defected to South Korea from the JSA, who was evacuated to the hospital for gunshot wounds later.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN General Assembly adopted the Olympic Truce resolution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It urged North Korea to abide by the Olympic Truce individually or collectively from seven days prior to the opening of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics to seven days after their closing (February 2-March 25, 2018) within the framework of the UN Charter. • In relation to the UN General Assembly's Olympic Truce resolution for the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, the South Korea's Ministry of Unification spokesperson stated, "We hope that North Korea promptly confirm its participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, so that South and North Korea can meet and open-mindedly discuss various issues about the successful hosting of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics to make it as a peaceful Olympics." • The South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson urged North Korea to take measures to improve human rights in relation to the UN Human Rights Council's adoption of the North Korean Human Rights Resolution.

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Nov	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US President Trump announced the redesignation of North Korea as a State Sponsors of Terrorism.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South Korean government released the booklet of Moon Jae-in's Policy on the Korean Peninsula. <p>Three Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue and settlement of permanent peace - Sustainable development of inter-Korean relations - Realization of a new economic community on the Korean Peninsula <p>Four Strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stepwise and comprehensive approach - Parallel advance in inter-Korean relations and the North Korean nuclear issue - Secured sustainability through institutionalization - Creation of a foundation for peaceful unification through reciprocal cooperation <p>Five Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resolution of the Korean Peninsula issues led by two Koreas - Maintaining peace through strong security - Development of inter-Korean relations based on mutual respect - Emphasis on communication and agreement with the public
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations Command announced the results of the investigation of the North Korean soldier's defection to South Korea at the JSA (November 13). - It confirmed the North Korean army shot to the south of the Military Demarcation Line. - It announced that North Korean soldiers committed the violation of the Armistice Agreement twice, such as crossing the Military Demarcation Line. It also notified the North Korean army of these and requested for a countermeasure meeting.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea launched a long-range ballistic missile from Pyongsong, South Pyongan Province. The South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson announced a statement on North Korea's launch of the long-range ballistic missile.

2017		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Nov	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strongly condemned North Korea's provocation - Called for the renunciation of the development of nuclear weapons and missiles and cessation of further tension-raising acts - Announced to take a resolute response based on the defense posture of the ROK-US allied forces • North Korea successfully launched a Hwasong-15 missile, and announced "the completion of national nuclear forces" in a government statement. • The UN Security Council convened an emergency meeting on North Korea's missile launch.
Dec	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through a statement by the North Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson, North Korea criticized the ROK-US combined air force exercise (December 4-8) mentioning "It provided the reason for our preemptive nuclear strikes" and "a prelude to nuclear war."
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK-US combined air force exercise Vigilant ACE commenced (December 4-8).
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to North Korea's launch of the Hwasong-15 missile (November 29), South Korea imposed additional independent sanctions against North Korea. - 20 organizations, including North Korean financial institutions and shipping companies, and 12 individuals were added to the list.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korean Ambassador to the UN Ja Song-nam remarked, "North Korea can talk with the US if conditions are met" (reported by NHK). • US Secretary of State Tillerson stated, "The US is willing to meet North Korea without prerequisites" (keynote speech at the Atlantic Council-Korea Foundation Forum). • With regard to Tillerson's remarks, the spokesperson for the White House explained, "President Trump's view on North Korea did not change."
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Youth (U-15) Football Tournament hosted by the Inter-Korean Sports Exchange Association was held in Kunming, China (-December 22).

2017

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Dec	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Moon stated that if North Korea suspends provocations until the closing of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, it would be possible to postpone the ROK-US combined military exercise and that he already made such a proposal to the US (NBC interview).
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2397 of sanctions against North Korea.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jan	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korean Chairman Kim Jong-un delivered his 2018 New Year's address - He expressed his willingness to dispatch delegates to the Pyeongchang Olympics and hold a dialogue; claimed that the "nuclear button is on his desk at all times"; emphasized mass production and deployment of nuclear missiles; and declared North Korea "a peace-loving and responsible nuclear power." • At its New Year's address, Cheong Wa Dae expressed a welcome to Chairman Kim Jong-un's willingness to dispatch delegates to the Pyeongchang Olympics and proposal for a meeting between South and North Korean authorities (mentioned by the spokesperson).
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korean Minister of Unification Cho Myoung-gyon proposed inter-Korean high-level authorities talks (public press release). - Minister Cho proposed holding inter-Korean high-level authorities talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 9 to discuss matters related to North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, 'entrusted by Chairman Kim Jong-un', announced the opening of the Panmunjeom communications channel between the South and the North at 15:00 that day, and a commitment to discuss practical matters in relation to the Pyeongchang Olympics (Korean Central Television/KCTV). • The communication channel at the Inter-Korean Liaison Office at Panmunjeom was re-opened at 15:30, one year and eleven months after having been shut down on February 12, 2016.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a call between the two leaders, South Korea and the US agreed to suspend combined military exercises for the period of the Pyeongchang Olympics.
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1st inter-Korean high-level talks were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom. • In the 1st high-level talks, North Korea disclosed its restoration of the West Sea (Yellow Sea) district military communication line. - South Korea confirmed connection of the wired communication at around 14 o'clock.

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jan	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his New Year's address at a press conference, the President expressed his position on inter-Korean relations and other major pending issues, stating that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - he would aim within his term to solve the North Korean nuclear issue and consolidate peace; maintain a basic position of not abandoning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula; use the Pyeongchang Olympics and Paralympics as opportunities to improve inter-Korean relations and establish peace on the Korean Peninsula; and do his best to make 2018 a new "year one" of peace on the Korean Peninsula.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean working-level meeting for North Korea's dispatch of art troupes convened at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean working-level talks preparatory to high-level talks were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IOC held a quadrilateral consultation between the South and the North, the National Olympic Committee, and the Pyeongchang Olympics Organizing Committee, chaired by IOC President Bach, and gave final approval for North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Olympics.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 21 (to 22) North Korea dispatched a preliminary inspection group for the art troupe.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 23 (to 25) the government dispatched an advance team to North Korea in preparation for the cultural event at Mt. Geumgang and the joint training session at the Masikryong Ski Resort.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 25 (to 27) North Korea dispatched a preliminary inspection team for the Pyeongchang Olympics and the Women's Ice Hockey Team via the land route of the Seoul-Shinuiju (Gyeongui) Line.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland notified the South of the cancellation of the inter-Korean cultural event at Mt. Geumgang which had been scheduled for February 4.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Unification expressed to North Korea its deep regret that the cultural event at Mt. Geumgang would not be held as per North Korea's unilateral notification of January 29.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jan	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From January 31 to February 1 the South and the North conducted a joint training session at the Masikryong Ski Resort.
Feb	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty-two North Korean athletes visited South Korea, accompanied by Won Kil-u, Vice Minister of Physical Culture and Sports.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The President stated that “the momentum for improvement of inter-Korean talks on the occasion of the Pyeongchang Olympics would persist and contribute to the establishment of peace on the Korean Peninsula, and (he) hoped that US Vice President Pence’s visit to South Korea would provide an opportunity for the establishment of peace.” (From the summit telephone conversation between the South and the US.)
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From February 4 to 18, Jang Woong, North Korea’s delegate to the IOC, visited South Korea to participate in the IOC General Assembly and the Pyeongchang Olympics.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (In his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the IOC General Assembly) The President stated that sports could transcend all political and ideological walls and boundaries. The 23-member advance team for the North Korean art troupe visited South Korea.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From February 6 to 12, the North Korean 114-member main art troupe, including Hyon Song-wol, head of the Samjiyon Orchestra, visited South Korea. - On February 8, the troupe performed in Gangneung at the Gangneung Art Center, and on February 11, it performed in Seoul at the National Theater.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 280 North Koreans visited South Korea in connection with the Olympics, including National Olympic Committee (NOC) personnel, such as Kim Il-guk, the Minister of Physical Culture and Sports, a cheering squad, Taekwondo demonstrators, and journalists. The National Assembly adopted a special resolution for the successful holding of the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Winter Paralympics and the realization of the Olympic spirit.

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Feb	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea requested the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on North Korea to waive sanctions on North Korea in relation to the North Korean high-level delegation's visit to South Korea.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on North Korea acknowledged the exception to sanctions on North Korea in relation to the North Korean high-level delegation's visit to South Korea.
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From February 9 to March 18, the special exhibition of Gaeseong Manwoldae artifacts was held in Pyeongchang (at Korean Sangi Daegwallyeong High School). • From February 9 to 11, the North Korean High-level Delegation visited South Korea for the occasion of the Pyeongchang Olympics. • The inter-Korean athletes marched together at the opening ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. - Flag: the Korean Peninsula flag; South and North Korea flag-bearers: South Korean Won Yun-jong and North Korean Hwang Chung-gum; Music: Arirang
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The President met and had a luncheon with high-level North Korean delegates (at Cheong Wa Dae). • The President and first lady, together with high-level North Korean delegates, watched the first match of the joint Korean women's ice hockey team in the tournament against Switzerland at Kwandong Hockey Centre in Gangneung.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From February 25 to 27 North Korean High-level eight-member delegation visited South Korea to participate in the closing ceremony of the Pyeongchang Olympics. • The President met with the North Korean High-level delegation (Pyeongchang). • The President participated in the closing ceremony of the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 299 members, including North Korean NOC delegates, athletes, cheering squad, journalists, etc., returned to North Korea.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean working-level talks on Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics took place at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Mar	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In his address on the 99th March First Independence Movement Day, the President stated “the March First Independence Movement and the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Korea will be turned into a new starting line for the establishment of a permanent peace regime and prosperity based on peace”, and, “As we approach the 100th year of our independence movement, we will need to achieve a peace community and an economic community on the Korean Peninsula for the years to come.”
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From March 5 to 6 the President’s special envoys to North Korea visited Pyongyang. Chairman Kim Jong-un met with the President’s special envoys to North Korea. (Reported by the Korean Central News Agency on March 6).
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 7 to 15, twenty-four North Korean delegates and athletes visited South Korea to participate in the Paralympics
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cheong Wa Dae announced the plan for the construction and operation of the Inter-Korean Summit Preparation Committee
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On March 20, South Korea and the US announced that the April 1 Combined Military Exercise would be on a ‘scale similar to that of previous years.’ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Foal Eagle (FE) drill will begin on April 1 for one month, and the Key Resolve (KR) drill will begin on April 23 for two weeks. The United Nations Command notified North Korea of the exercise schedule, as well as of the defensive nature of the exercises. At the Tongil House in Panmunjeom, inter-Korean working-level meeting for South Korean art troupe’s performance in Pyongyang was held.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A North Korea-China Summit was held in Beijing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman Kim Jong-un said: “It is North Korea’s consistent stand to be committed to denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula”; and, “The issue of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula can be resolved, if South Korea and the US respond to our efforts with goodwill, create an atmosphere of peace and stability, and take progressive and synchronous measures for the realization of peace” (Reported by China’s CCTV on March 28)

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Mar	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean high-level talks regarding the 2018 inter-Korean Summit were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Korean 120-member main art troupe and Taekwondo demonstrators for performances in Pyongyang visited North Korea. - The art troupe was to give their own performance on April 1 at the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, with a joint performance on April 3 at the Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Gymnasium; and Taekwondo demonstrators were to perform their own performance on April 1 at the Taekwondo Hall in Pyongyang with a joint performance on April 2 at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.
Apr	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first working-level talks on protocol, escort and report for the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first working-level talks on Communication for the April Inter-Korean Summit was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman Kim Jong-un chaired the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK). - He announced that the inter-Korean summit would be held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on April 27 and mentioned the US-DPRK summit.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second working-level talks on communication for the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second working-level talks on protocol, escort and report for the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit took place at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The direct hotline between the leaders of the South and the North was opened and a trial call was conducted. • North Korea held the Third Plenary Meeting of the 7th KWP Central Committee session.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Apr	20	- On this occasion the following was announced: the success of the parallel advance policy of simultaneously developing the economy and nuclear weapons, and of the attainment of nuclear weapons; suspension of nuclear and intercontinental ballistic missiles tests from April 21, and the dismantling of the nuclear testing ground at Punggye-ri; prohibition of preemptive use of nuclear weapons and the transfer of nuclear weapons technology; declaration of 'the focusing of all energy on building a socialist economy' as a new strategic course, and of closer ties and dialogue with neighboring countries and the international community for peace and security, etc.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Korean military announced that broadcasting to North Korea through loudspeakers in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line was suspended as of 24:00, April 23. - North Korea suspended most loudspeaker broadcasting into the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, after the South Korean government suspended loudspeaker broadcasting toward North Korea. • The third working-level talks on protocol, escort and report for the April 27 Inter-Korean Summit was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	27	• April 27 Inter-Korean Summit was held, and the Panmunjeom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula was adopted at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
	30	• The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly announced that it "will move its standard time zone forward by 30 minutes to unify its time zone with South Korea's from May 5."
May	1	• From May 1 to 4, the military dismantled the loudspeakers used for broadcasting toward North Korea.
	7	• From May 7 to May 8, Chairman Kim Jong-un participated in a summit with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Dalian, China.
	9	• Chairman Kim Jong-un met with US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo. [Korean Central News Agency, Korean Central Television/KCTV].

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In response to US President Trump’s speech, Chairman Kim Jong-un expressed his position to solve issues with new alternatives through dialogues, and gratitude for showing an active attitude toward the US-DPRK summit. - A satisfactory agreement related to the US-DPRK Summit, and the release and repatriation of US detainees were discussed.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US President Trump greeted the three repatriated US detainees at the airport, and announced that the US-DPRK summit would be held in Singapore on June 12.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From May 11 to 25, South Korea and the US conducted the Max Thunder combined military air exercise.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, North Korea announced a plan for dismantling the nuclear testing ground at Punggye-ri between May 23 and 25. - “The dismantling will be conducted sequentially through destruction and collapse of the tunnels, shutting down of the entrance, and the dismantling of observation facilities and structures, etc.” - “North Korea allowed foreign journalists to observe and report the destruction to ensure transparency of the dismantling of the nuclear testing ground.”
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea, through the Head of the inter-Korean high-level talks, called off inter-Korean high-level talks for reasons related to the Max Thunder combined military air exercise conducted by South Korea and the US • Through a statement by a Ministry of Unification spokesperson, South Korea expressed regret for North Korea’s notification of the indefinite postponement of inter-Korean high-level talks, mentioning “It does not meet the underlying spirit and purpose of the Panmunjeom Declaration.” • In a statement by Kim Gye-gwan, the First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, North Korea urged that it could not but reconsider the US-DPRK summit if the US were to push North Korea to give up nuclear weapons unilaterally.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a Korean Central News Agency interview with Ri Son-gwon, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, North Korea insisted that unless the serious situation were settled, it would not be easy to sit face-to-face again with the present regime of South Korea.
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A ROK -US Summit was held at the White House. The two leaders agreed to do their best to smoothly promote the US-DPRK summit. They assessed North Korea's recent attitude and discussed a plan to resolve instability that the North Korean regime might experience after declaring complete denuclearization.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Korean journalists (4 journalists each from MBC and News1) visited North Korea to cover the dismantling of the nuclear test site.
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea criticized the statement by US Vice President Pence, citing the case of Libya, and raised the possibility that North Korea's leadership might reconsider the US-DPRK Summit (Choe Son-hui, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs for North Korea). North Korea dismantled the nuclear test site at Punggye-ri, Gilju-gun, N. Hamgyong Province, making public the dismantling through the presence of international journalists. The government welcomed the dismantling of the nuclear test site by North Korea (Commented on by the spokesperson for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) US President Trump announced cancellation of the US-DPRK Summit in a letter to Chairman Kim Jong-un. In regard to the cancellation of the US-DPRK Summit, the President stated that the sincerity of the parties concerned had not changed, and South Korea hope that the leaders would solve their problems through direct and close dialogue.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a statement by Kim Gye-gwan, the First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs as entrusted by North Korea, North Korea expressed regret over the cancellation of the US-DPRK Summit and said it was willing to solve the issues with the US at any time in any way.

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
May	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 26 Inter-Korean Summit was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom. (President press conference) The two Koreas reaffirmed that the June 12 US-DPRK Summit should be held successfully. (Report by North Korea's Korean Central News Agency) "The two Koreas exchanged in-depth opinions to achieve the successful US-DPRK summit."
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea urged the South to return a group of female worker defectors. (Statement issued by North Korean representatives in Geneva). • From May 30 to June 2, Kim Yong-chul, Vice Chairman of the State Affairs Commission, visited the US. - He met with President Trump, delivering to him a letter from Chairman Kim Jong-un (June 1).
Jun	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean high-level talks on the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Organization for Cooperation on Railways (OSJD) decided to allow South Korea to join the organization. - North Korea having approved South Korea's bid to join the OSJD, South Korea met the condition for membership of obtaining 'a unanimous vote from the existing member states.'
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office Promotion Team visited Gaeseong to inspect the facilities.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairman Kim Jong-un arrived in Singapore, where he held talks with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US-DPRK summit was held on Sentosa Island, Singapore. - A joint agreement was adopted, including four items: establishment of new relations between the North and the US; joint effort to construct a peace zone; reaffirmation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and North Korea's efforts to completely denuclearize the Korean Peninsula; and excavation and repatriation of war remains and prisoners of war.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The eighth inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jun	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean sports talks were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea and the US announced the suspension of all the activities of the Freedom Guardian military exercise, scheduled to be conducted in August (statement by the Ministry of National Defense). • In June 19 (to June 22), the government dispatched personnel to the Gaeseong Industrial Complex on a commuting basis for the preparation of maintenance work on the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office. • Chairman Kim Jong-un participated in a summit with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Beijing.
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 12th inter-Korean Red Cross talks were held at Mt. Geumgang. • South Korea and the US announced suspension of the combined Korean Marine Exchange Program (KMEP) training exercise scheduled for July.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South and the North held a working-level meeting on communication at the Inter-Korean Transit Office in the Seoul-Shinuiju (Gyeongju) Line, with the aim of restoring the East- and West-Sea District military communication line.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on railways was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On June 27 (to June 29), the government dispatched a facility inspection team to Mt. Geumgang to prepare for the reunion event for separated families.
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on roads was held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom. • The South, the North, the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) and the Asian Games Organizing Committee agreed to organize inter-Korean unified teams in three sports (canoeing, rowing, and women's basketball) for the 2018 Asian Games in Jakarta, Indonesia.
	Jul	1

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jul	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From July 3 to 6 the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games took place in Pyongyang.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From July 6 to July 7 Secretary Pompeo visited North Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea and the US discussed the repatriation of the remains of US soldiers and the method of dismantling the missile engine facility (From the press conference held before his departure from Pyongyang Sunan International Airport.)
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a statement of the spokesperson of Minister for Foreign Affairs, North Korea expressed regret over the attitude of the US when Secretary Pompeo visited North Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “The attitude and position of the US were quite regrettable.” “The US only pushes its unilateral and gangster-like demands for denuclearization, just calling for CVID, declaration and verification,” and “never mentions the issue of establishment of the peace zone.”
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government announced that the ‘Ulchi exercise,’ an annual defense drill intended to test the state’s war preparedness scheduled for August, was tentatively suspended.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea and the US held general-level military talks on the repatriation of the remains of US soldiers (Panmunjeom). From July 15 to July 22, North Korean athletes visited South Korea to participate in the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) Tournament, ‘Korea Open Daejeon.’
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The West Sea district military communication line was temporarily restored.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North conducted joint inspections and working-level consultations on junctions in North Korea on the Donghae (East Coast) railway (Geumgangsán Station-the Military Demarcation Line).
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North jointly inspected the junctions (Gaeseong Station-Military Demarcation Line) in North Korea on the Seoul-Shinuiju (Gyeonggeui) railway and held the first meeting of the inter-Korean joint research and survey team for the railways.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Jul	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea repatriated 55 cases of US soldiers' remains (Wonsan).
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirty-four North Korean athletes in the unified teams participating in sports (such as canoeing, rowing, and basketball) in the Asian Games visited South Korea.
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ninth inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom.
Aug	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US President Trump disclosed on Twitter that he had received a letter from Chairman Kim Jong-un.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a speech at the ASEAN Regional Forum Minister of Foreign Affairs' Meeting in Singapore, Minister of Foreign Affairs Ri Yong-ho stressed the need for "simultaneous activities, step-by-step implementation" in regard to denuclearization. At the ARF Minister of Foreign Affairs' Meeting, the US delivered President Trump's letter in reply to the letter received from Chairman Kim Jong-un.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North jointly inspected the damage caused by forest diseases and pests at Mt. Geumgang.
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second meeting of the inter-Korean joint research and survey team for the railways (the Inter-Korean Transit Office in the Seoul-Shinuiju or Gyeongui railway) was held.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From August 10 to 19, participants in the International U-15 Soccer Championship visited North Korea. From August 10 to 12, North Korean Workers' Soccer Team visited South Korea, Seoul.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 4th inter-Korean high-level talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom. From August 13 to 20, The South and the North held the first meeting of the inter-Korean joint research and survey team for roads in Pyongyang, and commenced a joint on-site survey on the Seoul-Shinuiju (Gyeongui) road (Gaeseong-Pyongyang).
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the congratulatory speech for the 73rd anniversary of Liberation Day, President Moon stressed that South Korea's economy would be able to take a new leap forward through a peace economy, and outlined the special unification economic zones and the East Asian Railways Community Initiative.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Aug	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North connected the military communication line in the East and West Sea district and succeeded in making a trial call.
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North marched jointly in the opening ceremony of the Asian Games in Jakarta, Indonesia.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From August 20 to 26, the 21st Reunion Event for Separated Families took place at Mt. Geumgang.
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government proposed dispatching the Presidential Special Envoy to North Korea on September 5. The North agreed to receive the Presidential Special Envoy on September 5.
Sep	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North agreed to receive the Presidential Special Envoy on September 5.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North conducted working-level consultations on the resumption of the joint excavation of Gaeseong Manwoldae (in Gaeseong) Chairman Kim Jong-un expressed his will to realize denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government obtained approval in the Cabinet Meeting for the request for ratification of the Panmunjeom Declaration, and submitted it to the National Assembly.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 40th inter-Korean working-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior working-level talks for the September Pyongyang Inter-Korean Summit were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom. The Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office opened in Gaeseong.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An advance team for the September Pyongyang Inter-Korean Summit visited North Korea.
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From September 18 to 20, the September Pyongyang Inter-Korean Summit took place, during which the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration was adopted. The Chairman of the National Assembly sent a letter proposing Inter-Korean Parliamentary Talks to Choi Tae-bok, secretary of the KWP Central Committee and Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Sep	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From September 20 to 27, the South and the North jointly participated in the World Judo Championships in Baku, Azerbaijan.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea, through the Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly, delivered a reply to the Chairman of the National Assembly in regard to inter-Korean parliamentary talks.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through Minister of Foreign Affairs Ri Yong-ho's address at the UN General Assembly, North Korea expressed its position that without trust of the US, it would never unilaterally disarm first.
Oct	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North embarked on the tasks of removing land mines and explosives in the JSA, and of seeking the remains of soldiers in the pilot excavation site.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary Pompeo met and had a luncheon with Chairman Kim Jong-un (Pyongyang), then, paid a courtesy call on President Moon Jae-in in Seoul. - It was agreed upon to hold the second US-DPRK summit at an early date, and to consult North Korea's measures for denuclearization, the oversight, and corresponding measures by the US government, etc. (Written briefing: Cheong Wa Dae)
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An inter-Korean working-level meeting on military affairs took place in the meeting room of the UNC Military Armistice Commission on the Military Demarcation Line within the Joint Security Area (JSA) in Panmunjeom.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 5th inter-Korean high-level talks for implementation of the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration was held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom. In Geneva, Switzerland, the Chairman of the National Assembly met with Ri Jong Hyok, Deputy Head of the Supreme People's Assembly and Director of the National Reunification Institute, at the 139th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first meeting for the trilateral consultative body between the South and the North and the United Nations Command was held at the Freedom House in Panmunjeom.

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Oct	16	- Inspection of the progress of removal of land mines at the JSA in Panmunjeom, which had been underway since October 1, and discussion of practical matters regarding subsequent measures for the withdrawal of firearms and guard posts, the reduction of security personnel, and the reduction of surveillance equipment took place.
	19	• Through the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong, the National Assembly proposed to hold working-level talks for holding Inter-Korean parliamentary Talks.
	20	• Through the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong, the North stated that it would deliver its position regarding the holding of inter-Korean parliamentary talks at a later date.
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on forestry cooperation was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong. • The second meeting for the trilateral consultative body between South Korea, North Korea and the United Nations Command was held at the Freedom House in Panmunjeom. <p>- The following actions took place: confirmation and evaluation of the official completion of the task of removing land mines from the JSA in Panmunjeom; agreement to withdraw firearms and guard posts from the JSA in Panmunjeom by October 25, and implement the follow-up trilateral joint verification for two days; and consultation on practical matters regarding reduction of security personnel and the plan for joint verification, etc.</p>
	25	• From October 25 to November 3, North Korean athletes visited South Korea to participate in the fifth ARI Sports Cup U-15 International Football Tournament (held in Chuncheon and Inje).
	26	• The tenth inter-Korean general-level military talks were held at the Tongil House in Panmunjeom.
	26	• On October 26 and 27, trilateral joint verification by South Korea, North Korea and the United Nations Command in regard to the measures for demilitarizing the JSA took place.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Oct	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On October 29 and 30, Stephen Biegun, US Special Representative for North Korea, visited South Korea, and agreed to form a ROK-US working group (October 30).
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From October 30 to November 3, a delegation led by the president of the World Taekwondo Federation (WTF) and Taekwondo demonstrators visited North Korea for a display of Taekwondo moves (Pyongyang).
Nov	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All hostile acts between the two Koreas in every domain, including land, air and sea, completely ceased.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first inter-Korean sectoral meeting for sports was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North raised a yellow flag at all GPs to be pulled out on a pilot basis, so as to clearly identify and verify the eleven sites in question, and started the procedure for withdrawing the GPs.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North began a joint hydrographic survey for the cooperative use of the Han River Estuary.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The third meeting for the trilateral consultative body between South Korea, North Korea, and the United Nations Command was held at the Freedom House in Panmunjeom. - They agreed to prepare the joint regulations for work in the JSA in Panmunjeom and identify newly installed guard posts, etc.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Korean sectoral meeting for cooperation on health care was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong. In a statement by the spokesperson for the US Department of State, the US announced suspension of high-level talks between the North and the US. In regard to the suspended high-level talks between the North and the US, US President Trump stated that a meeting date with North Korea would be rescheduled, indicating that the next US-DPRK Summit would be held early the following year.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South and the North completed withdrawal of firearms, equipment, and military forces from the GPs that were to be pulled out on a pilot basis.

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Nov	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On November 11 and 12, the government delivered to North Korea a gift of 200 tons of tangerines from Jeju, in return for North Korean pine mushrooms.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second meeting of the inter-Korean joint research and survey team for roads was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN General Assembly's Third Committee adopted the Resolution on Human Rights Abuses in North Korea.
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Korean working-level meetings on air routes were held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong. North Korea expelled a detained US citizen (Reported by North Korea's Korean Central News Agency). - Secretary Pompeo stated that the US appreciates the cooperation of North Korea and Sweden on the release of the US citizen.
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea exploded 10 guard posts that had been slated for removal on a pilot basis.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Korean working-level talks for communications was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong.
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UN Security Council Sanctions Committee on North Korea approved exemption from sanctions on North Korea regarding the on-site survey of railways.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government delivered chemicals to control pine wilt to North Korea, with which joint actions were taken for forest diseases and pests control (Gaeseong). The government provided North Korea with items related to maintenance of the West Sea district military communication line.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between Nov. 30 and Dec. 5, the on-site railways survey on the Seoul-Shinuiju (Gyeongui) railway was conducted (Gaeseong-Sinuiju). The South and the North completed the complete destruction of facilities in the guard posts that were to be pulled out on a pilot basis.

2018		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
Nov	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ROK-US summit was held in Buenos Aires. - It was important to maintain existing sanctions against North Korea until it achieved complete denuclearization. Chairman Kim Jong-un's visit to Seoul would provide additional momentum to the joint efforts to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula.
Dec	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From December 8 to 17, the South and the North conducted an on-site railways survey on the Donghae (East Coast) railway.
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The joint hydrographic survey of the Han River Estuary was concluded.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The joint excavation survey on Manwoldae in Gaeseong was concluded.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between December 11 and 13, the South and the North visited the site for forestry cooperation (Pyongyang). - The two sides confirmed the distribution of chemicals to control forest diseases and pests provided on November 29; visited tree nurseries and forestry equipment factories in North Korea; and implemented working-level consultations on the direction for follow-up promotion of inter-Korean forestry cooperation. From December 11 to 17, North Korean athletes visited South Korea to participate in the 2018 International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) World Tour Grand Finals held from December 13 to 16 in Incheon.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Korean working-level meeting on health care took place at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong. Inter-Korean joint verification of the pilot pull-out of guard posts took place.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Korean working-level meeting on the ground-breaking ceremony for railways and roads cooperation took place at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second inter-Korean sectoral meeting for sports was held at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From December 21 to 23, the joint on-site survey of the Donghae (East Coast) Line (the Goseong-Wonsan section about 100km long) took place.

2018

Mon.	Day	Key Events
Dec	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The joint on-site survey of the Seoul-Shinuiju (Gyeongui) Line (a 4 km long stretch in the Gaeseong area) took place.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ground-breaking ceremony for the connection and modernization of the railways and roads between the South and the North took place at Panmun Station in Gaeseong.
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office in Gaeseong, the government notified the North of information regarding the occurrence of an infectious disease (measles) in the South, so as to prevent the spread of infectious diseases between the South and the North.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairman Kim Jong-un had a letter delivered to President Moon Jae-in. - Chairman Kim expressed regret for not being able to visit Seoul that year. He was willing to meet with President Moon on a frequent basis in 2019 for discussions to establish peace and prosperity and solve the issues of denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula. He would keep an eye on the prevailing circumstances, and visit Seoul if and when circumstances permitted. (briefing by Cheong Wa Dae spokesperson)

2. Agreements from Inter-Korean Dialogue

□ Inter-Korean summits

- Panmunjeom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula (Apr. 27)
- September Pyongyang Joint Declaration (Sept. 19)

□ Political talks

- Joint Press Release of the 1st Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Jan. 9)
- Joint Press Release of the 2nd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks Regarding the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit (Mar. 29)
- Joint Press Release of the 3rd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (June 1)
- Joint Press Release of the 4th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks (Aug. 13)
- Agreement on the Formation and Operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office (Sept. 14)
- Joint Press Release of the 5th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks to Carry out the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018 (Oct. 15)

□ Military talks

- Joint Press Release of the 8th Inter-Korean General-Level Military Talks (June 14)
- Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain (Sept. 19)

□ Economic talks

- Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Railways (June 26)
- Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Roads (June 28)
- Joint Press Release of the 1st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry (July 4)
- Joint Press Release of the 2nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry (Oct. 22)

□ Humanitarian and social talks

- Joint Press Release of the Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks (June 22)
- Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks Preparatory to High-Level Talks (Jan. 17)
- Joint Press Release of the Working-Level Talks on the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics (Feb. 27)
- Joint Press Release of the Inter-Korean Sports Talks (June 18)
- Joint Press Release from the Inter-Korean Sports Sectoral Meeting (Nov. 2)
- Joint Press Release from the Inter-Korean Sports Sectoral Meeting (Dec. 14)
- Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Working Level Contact Regarding Dispatch of North Korea's Art Troupe (Jan. 15)
- Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Working-Level Meeting regarding Art Troupe's Pyongyang Performance (Mar. 20)
- Joint Press Release of the Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Health Care (Nov. 7)

□ Inter-Korean summits

Panmunjeom Declaration on Peace, Prosperity and Reunification of the Korean Peninsula

Kim Jong-un, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea, reflecting the unanimous aspiration of all Koreans for peace, prosperity and reunification, held the inter-Korean summit meeting at the "Peace House" at Panmunjeom on 27 April, 2018 at the significant period of historic turn being made on the Korean Peninsula.

The two leaders solemnly declared before the 80 million Koreans and the whole world that there will be no more war and a new era of peace has begun on the Korean Peninsula.

They, sharing a firm commitment to bring a swift end to the Cold War relic of longstanding division and confrontation, to boldly open up a new era of national reconciliation, peace and prosperity, and to improve and cultivate inter-Korean relations in a more active manner, declared at this historic site of Panmunjeom as follows:

1. The two sides will reconnect the blood relations of the nation and bring forward the future of co-prosperity and independent reunification led by Koreans by achieving comprehensive and epochal improvement and development in inter-Korean relations.

Improving and developing inter-Korean relations is the prevalent desire of the whole nation and the urgent calling of the times that cannot be held back any further.

- ① The two sides affirmed the principle of national independence which specifies that the destiny of our nation is determined on their own accord and agreed to open up a watershed moment for the improvement and development of inter-Korean relations by fully implementing all existing inter-Korean declarations and agreements adopted thus far.

- ② The two sides agreed to hold dialogue and negotiations in various fields including the high-level talks at an early date and take active measures for the implementation of the agreements reached at the Summit.
- ③ The two sides agreed to establish a joint liaison office with resident representatives of both sides in Gaeseong area in order to ensure close consultation between the authorities and to satisfactorily facilitate civil exchanges and cooperation.
- ④ The two sides agreed to invigorate multi-faceted cooperation, exchanges, visits and contacts of people from all levels of society in order to give further momentum to the atmosphere of national reconciliation and unity.

Between the north and the south, the two sides will boost the atmosphere of reconciliation and cooperation by actively staging various joint events on the dates that hold special meaning for both South and North Korea, such as June 15, in which people from all levels of society including the authorities, parliaments, political parties, local governments and civil organizations, will be involved. On the international front, the two sides agreed to demonstrate the nation's wisdom, talents and unity by jointly participating in international sports events such as the 2018 Asian Games.

- ⑤ The two sides agreed to endeavor to swiftly resolve the humanitarian issues that resulted from the division of the nation, and to convene the Inter-Korean Red Cross talks to discuss and solve various issues including the reunion of separated families and relatives.

For the present, the two sides agreed to hold the reunion of separated families and relatives with the upcoming August 15 as an occasion.

- ⑥ The two sides agreed to actively promote the projects agreed in the October 4 declaration in order to achieve the balanced development and co-prosperity of the nation's economy, and to take practical measures to relink and modernize railways and roads on the eastern and western coasts on a priority basis for their active use.

2. The two sides will make joint efforts to defuse the acute military tensions and to substantially remove the danger of a war on the Korean Peninsula.

Alleviating the military tension and eliminating the danger of war is a very important issue related to the destiny of the nation and a very crucial issue for ensuring peaceful and stable life of the Koreans.

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

For the present, they agreed to stop all the hostile acts including the loud-speaker broadcasting and scattering of leaflets in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) from May 1, to dismantle their means, and further to transform the DMZ into a peace zone in a genuine sense.

- ② The two sides agreed to devise a practical scheme to turn the area of the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea into a maritime peace zone to prevent accidental military clashes and ensure safe fishing activities there.
- ③ The two sides agreed to, along with the reinvigoration of mutual cooperation, exchanges, visits and contacts, take various military measures to ensure such endeavors.

The two sides agreed to hold frequent meetings between military authorities including the defense s' meeting in order to discuss and settle the military issues that may arise between the two sides without delay, and to convene military talks first at the rank of general within May to begin with.

3. The two sides will actively cooperate to build a permanent and stable peace regime on the Korean Peninsula.

Bringing an end to the current unnatural state of armistice and establishing a firm peace regime on the Korean Peninsula is a historic mission that must not be delayed any further.

- ① The two sides reaffirmed the non-aggression agreement that precludes the use of force in any form against each other and agreed to strictly abide by it.

- ② The two sides agreed to carry out disarmament in a phased manner, as military tension is alleviated and substantial progress is made in military confidence-building.
- ③ The two sides agreed to declare the end of war this year that marks the 65th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement and actively promote the holding of trilateral meetings involving the two sides and the United States, or quadrilateral meetings involving the two sides, the United States and China with a view to replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establishing a permanent and solid peace regime.
- ④ The two sides confirmed the common goal of realizing, through complete denuclearization, a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula.

The two sides shared the view that the measures being initiated by the north side are very meaningful and crucial for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and agreed to fulfill their respective responsibility and role.

The two sides agreed to make active efforts to seek the support and cooperation of the international community for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

The two leaders agreed to frequently have an in-depth discussion on the important matters for the nation through regular meetings and hotlines, deepen confidence and jointly endeavor to further expand the favorable trend toward the sustained development of the north-south ties and peace, prosperity and reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

In this context, President Moon Jae-in agreed to visit Pyongyang this fall.

27 April 2018

In Panmunjeom

Moon Jae-in
President
Republic of Korea

Kim Jong-un
Chairman
State Affairs Commission
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018

Moon Jae-in, President of the Republic of Korea and Kim Jong-un, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held the inter-Korean summit meeting in Pyongyang from September 18 to 20, 2018.

The two leaders assessed the excellent progress made since the adoption of the historic Panmunjeom Declaration, such as the close dialogue and communication between the authorities of the two sides, civilian exchanges and cooperation in many areas, and groundbreaking measures to defuse military tension.

The two leaders reaffirmed the principle of independence and self-determination of the Korean nation, and agreed to consistently and continuously develop inter-Korean relations for national reconciliation and cooperation, and unwavering peace and co-prosperity, and to make efforts to realize through policy measures the aspiration and hope of all Koreans that the current developments in inter-Korean relations will lead to reunification.

The two leaders held candid and in-depth discussions on various issues and practical steps to advance inter-Korean relations to a new and higher dimension by fully implementing the Panmunjeom Declaration, shared the view that the Pyongyang Summit will be an important historic milestone, and declared as follows.

1. The two sides agreed to expand the cessation of military hostilities in regions of confrontation such as the DMZ to the substantial removal of the danger of war across the entire Korean Peninsula and a fundamental resolution of the hostile relations.
 - ① The two sides agreed to fully abide by and faithfully implement the “Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain” adopted as an annex to the Pyongyang Joint Declaration, and to actively take practical measures to transform the Korean Peninsula into a zone of permanent peace.

- ② The two sides agreed to engage in constant communication and close consultations to review the implementation of the Agreement and prevent accidental military clashes by promptly activating the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.
2. The two sides agreed to explore substantial measures to further advance exchanges and cooperation based on the spirit of mutual benefit and shared prosperity, and to develop the nation's economy in a balanced manner.
 - ① The two sides agreed to hold a ground-breaking ceremony within this year for the connection of railways and roads along the east and west coasts.
 - ② The two sides agreed, as conditions mature, to first normalize the Gaeseong industrial complex and the Mt. Geumgang Tourism Project, and to discuss the issue of forming a west coast joint special economic zone and an east coast joint special tourism zone.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to actively engage in inter-Korean environmental cooperation in order to protect and restore the natural ecosystem, and as a first step, to endeavor to achieve substantial results in the currently on-going forestry cooperation.
 - ④ The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation in the areas of prevention of epidemics, public health and medical care, including emergency measures to prevent the influx and spread of contagious diseases.
 3. The two sides agreed to strengthen humanitarian cooperation to fundamentally resolve the issue of separated families.
 - ① The two sides agreed to open a permanent facility for family reunion meetings in the Mt. Geumgang area at an early date, and to promptly restore the facility toward this end.
 - ② The two sides agreed to give priority to resolving the issue of video reunions and exchange of video messages between the separated families through Inter-Korean Red Cross talks.

4. The two sides agreed to actively promote exchanges and cooperation in various fields so as to rejuvenate the sense of reconciliation and unity and to demonstrate the spirit of the Korean nation both internally and externally.
 - ① The two sides agreed to further promote cultural and artistic exchanges, and stage a performance of the Pyongyang Art Troupe in Seoul in October this year as a first step.
 - ② The two sides agreed to actively participate together in the 2020 Summer Olympic Games as well as other international games, and to cooperate in bidding for the joint hosting of the 2032 Summer Olympic Games.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to hold meaningful events to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the October 4 Declaration, to jointly commemorate the 100th anniversary of the March First Independence Movement Day, and to hold working-level consultations toward this end.
5. The two sides shared the view that the Korean Peninsula must be turned into a land of peace free from nuclear weapons and nuclear threats, and that substantial progress toward this end must be made in a prompt manner.
 - ① First, the North will permanently dismantle the Dongchang-ri missile engine test site and launch platform under the observation of experts from relevant countries.
 - ② The North expressed its willingness to continue to take additional measures, such as the permanent dismantlement of the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, as the United States takes corresponding measures in accordance with the spirit of the June 12 US-DPRK Joint Statement.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to cooperate closely in the process of pursuing complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

6. Chairman Kim Jong-un agreed to visit Seoul at an early date at the invitation of President Moon Jae-in.

September 19, 2018

Moon Jae-in
President
Republic of Korea

Kim Jong-un
Chairman
State Affairs Commission
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

□ Political talks

Joint Press Release of the 1st Inter-Korean High-Level Talks

The first inter-Korean high-level talks were held at Panmunjeom on January 9, 2018.

South and North Korea sincerely discussed issues regarding North Korea's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics, as well as ways to improve inter-Korean relations to meet the desire and expectations of all Koreans.

South and North agreed as follows:

1. South and North Korea will actively cooperate to ensure that the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics be held successfully and improve the status of Korean nationals.

In this regard, the North stated that it will send delegates of its National Olympic Committee, athletes, cheering and performing squads, observers, Taekwondo demonstrators, and reporters together with High-level delegates to the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. The South will ensure necessary accommodations for the visiting North Koreans.

The two sides are to hold working-level talks regarding the dispatch of an advanced team for a preliminary site visit and the North's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. The schedule will be shared and negotiated through document exchange.

2. South and North will put joint efforts to ease military tensions, create a peaceful environment on the Korean Peninsula, and promote national reconciliation and unity.

Both sides recognized the need to resolve current military tensions, and agreed to hold inter-Korean military dialogue.

The two sides will activate contact, come-and-go, and exchange and cooperation in various fields, and promote national reconciliation and unity.

3. South and North Korea respect previous inter-Korean agreements, and as directly-concerned parties on matters pertaining to the Korean Peninsula, will resolve all issues raised in inter-Korean relations through dialogue and negotiation.

To this end, the two sides will hold talks in various areas, along with high-level government talks, to improve inter-Korean relations.

January 1, 2018

Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the 2nd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks Regarding the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit

South and North Korea held high-level talks today (March 29) at Tongil House, Panmunjeom, with a view to successfully holding the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit. The two sides discussed issues regarding the summit and agreed as follows:

1. The South and the North agreed to hold the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit on April 27 at the Peace House of Panmunjeom, in accordance with the will of the leaders.
2. The two sides decided to hold working-level talks regarding protocol, security, and press coverage for the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit on April 4 at the South side of Panmunjeom. The specific date and venue of the talks related to communications matters will be decided subsequently.
3. The South and the North will discuss further practical matters in the form of document exchange.

March 29, 2018
Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the 3rd Inter-Korean High-Level Talks on Implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration

The South and the North held inter-Korean high-level talks on June 1, 2018 at the South side of Panmunjeom, Peace House to carry out the Panmunjeom Declaration.

Both sides discussed practical measures to implement the agreements in the Declaration in a sincere manner and agreed as follows:

1. The South and the North agreed to take practical measures to achieve a full and groundbreaking development of inter-Korean relations and to boldly open a new era of national reconciliation and peace and prosperity.
 - ① The South and the North agreed to establish a joint liaison office with resident representatives of both sides in the Gaeseong Industrial District at an early date, and set up practical measures in order to closely negotiate and guarantee sound inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation.
 - ② The South and the North agreed to seek ways to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the June 15 Joint Declaration, and further go through consultations in the form of document exchange.
2. The South and the North agreed to hold sectoral meetings to implement the agreed issues at the inter-Korean summit at Panmunjeom.
 - ① The two sides decided to hold inter-Korean general-level military talks on June 14 at the North side of Panmunjeom, in Tongil House, to discuss alleviating military tensions between the two Koreas and issues with regards to holding the Defense Ministers' Meeting.

- ② The South and the North agreed to hold inter-Korean athletic talks at the Peace House of Panmunjeom on June 18 to discuss exchange and cooperation in the sports field including joint entries to the South-North unification basketball game and the 2018 Asian Games.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to hold inter-Korean Red Cross talks on June 22 at Geumgangsan (Mt. Geumgang) to discuss humanitarian matters including reunions of separated families and relatives.
 - ④ The South and the North agreed to decide on the dates and venues of talks, including that of the South-North railways and roads cooperation (which covers the connection and modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui railways agreed in the October 4 Declaration), forestry cooperation, and the North Korean art troupe's performance in the South this coming autumn on a working-level through document exchange at Panmunjeom.
3. The South and the North agreed to comprehensively examine the implementation progress of the Panmunjeom Declaration by regularly holding high-level talks, and hold additional talks in accordance with the progress of working-level talks.

June 1, 2018
Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the 4th Inter-Korean High-level Talks

The South and the North held the 4th inter-Korean high-level talks at the North side of Panmunjeom, Tongil House, on August 13, 2018, in order to carry out the historic Panmunjeom Declaration.

The South and the North reviewed the progress of implementing the declaration, and discussed further methods to fulfill it in a sincere manner.

Furthermore, the South and the North agreed to hold the scheduled inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang within September.

August 13, 2018

Panmunjeom

Agreement on the Formation and Operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office

In accordance with the historic Panmunjeom Declaration, the South and the North agreed to form and operate an inter-Korean joint liaison office (hereinafter referred to as “liaison office”) as follows in order to ensure close discussions and smooth exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.

1. Name and Location

- ① The name of the liaison office shall be the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office.
- ② The liaison office shall be established in the Gaeseong Industrial District.

2. Function

- ① The liaison office shall conduct projects to support inter-Korean liaison, practical discussions, dialogue and contacts in various fields, exchanges, cooperation, and joint events.
- ② The liaison office shall perform duties to support the exchanges and cooperation of private organizations between the two Koreas.
- ③ The liaison office shall guarantee the convenience of personnel from both sides who travel to the other side by land.

3. Structure

- ① The liaison office shall be composed of 15 to 20 individuals including the director for both sides. The number of personnel from both sides may be increased by mutual agreement, and separate auxiliary staff shall be allowed to help the operation of the office.

- ② The positions of personnel including the director shall be determined on its own for each side, and any replacement of office personnel shall be notified to the other side seven days in advance.
- ③ Each side may have necessary departments in the liaison office.

4. Operation and Management

- ① The liaison office shall be open every Monday to Friday from 9 am to 5 pm, but the days and hours of operation may be adjusted by mutual agreement.
- ② At the liaison office, personnel from both sides shall conduct necessary projects via personal visit, telephone, or fax. Emergency contact means shall also be installed and operated to deal with urgent matters that may arise outside of normal working hours.
- ③ Both sides shall hold a director meeting once a week, and there may be more meetings if necessary.
- ④ The rooms and equipment of the liaison office shall be managed by the user.
- ⑤ Other detailed matters related to the operation and management of the liaison office shall be determined through discussions between the two sides.

5. Guarantee of Activities Convenience

- ① The personnel of the liaison office shall wear an entrance pass issued by the liaison office when entering and staying in the Gaeseong Industrial District.

- ② Each side shall install and operate necessary direct telephones and faxes. Communication between South Korea's liaison office and South Korea shall be guaranteed in accordance with the Agreement on Communication in the Gaseong Industrial District.
- ③ North Korea shall guarantee the passage to the Gaseong Industrial District and convenience of the South Korean personnel of the liaison office in the same manner as for the delegation of inter-Korean authorities talks. Taxes and charges on the facilities and supplies of the liaison office shall be exempted.

6. Amendment, Supplement, and Entry into Force of the Agreement

This agreement shall become effective from the date the two sides sign and exchange, and may be amended or supplemented by mutual agreement.

September 14, 2018

Inter-Korean High-Level Talks
Chief Delegate of South Korea
Cho Myoung-gyon

Inter-Korean High-Level Talks
Chief Delegate of North Korea
Ri Son-gwon

Joint Press Release of the 5th Inter-Korean High-Level Talks on Implementation of the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration

Inter-Korean high-level talks to carry out the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018 were held on October 15 at Panmunjeom.

The South and the North discussed practical measures in a sincere manner to implement the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018, so as to develop inter-Korean relations to a new high level, and agreed as follows:

1. The South and the North agreed to hold general-level military talks at an early date to discuss establishment and operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee and issues regarding the cessation of military hostility in regions of confrontation such as the DMZ, in accordance with the Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain.
2. The South and the North agreed to hold the groundbreaking ceremony for the connection and modernization of railways and roads on the east and west coast between late November and early December.
 - To this end, the two sides will conduct a joint on-site survey of the Gyeongui railways starting late October, and of the Donghae railways in early November. The schedule for each survey may be extended or further negotiated if necessary as they proceed.
 - The joint on-site survey schedule for Donghae and Gyeongui roads will be confirmed in the form of document exchange.
3. The South and the North agreed to hold a sectoral meeting on forestry cooperation at the inter-Korean joint liaison office on October 22 to control pine wilt, modernize tree nurseries, and protect and restore the natural ecosystem.

4. The South and the North agreed to hold a sectoral meeting on public health and medical care at the inter-Korean joint liaison office in late October to prevent the importation and spread of contagious diseases.
5. The South and the North agreed to hold inter-Korean sports talks at the inter-Korean joint liaison office in late October to discuss active participation in international events together, including the 2020 Summer Olympic Games, as well as to discuss co-hosting the 2032 Summer Olympic Games.
6. The South and the North agreed to hold inter-Korean red-cross talks at Mount Geumgang within November, following negotiation in the form of document exchange regarding practical issues of restoring the Reunion Center for Separated Families in the Mount Geumgang area, holding video meetings, and exchanging video messages. The two sides will also discuss issues necessary for the commencement of repair for the reunion center facilities.
7. The South and the North agreed to consult and proceed with the North Korean art troupe's performance in the South at the earliest date.

October 15, 2018

Panmunjeom

□ Military talks

Joint Press Release of the 8th Inter-Korean General-level Military Talks

The inter-Korean general-level military talks for thoroughly implementing the historic Panmunjeom Declaration were held at Tongil House on the northern side of Panmunjeom on June 14, 2018. The South delegation, headed by Major General Kim Do-gyun, and the North delegation, headed by Army Lieutenant General Ahn Ik-san, participated in the military talks.

In the military talks, the two sides sincerely discussed various matters necessary for relieving military tension on the Korean Peninsula and practically resolving the risk of war.

The two parties exchanged opinions about matters in regard to cessation of hostile acts that may lead to military conflict, establishment of the areas around the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea as a maritime peace zone, establishment of the military assurance measures needed for inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation, and visits and contacts, and demilitarization of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjeom on a trial basis.

The South and the North mutually agreed on matters in relation to thorough implementation of the agreement reached in inter-Korean general-level military talks on June 4, 2004 for preventing accidental naval clashes in the West Sea, as well as in relation to complete restoration of the East West Sea district military communication line.

The two sides decided to constantly resolve issues raised in the talks based on mutual consultation.

June 14, 2018

Panmunjeom

Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjeom Declaration in the Military Domain

Based on the common understanding that easing military tension and building confidence on the Korean Peninsula is integral to securing lasting and stable peace, South and North Korea reached a comprehensive agreement on the following with a view to fully implementing the historic ‘Panmunjeom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula’ in the military domain.

1. South and North Korea agreed to completely cease all hostile acts against each other in every domain, including land, air and sea that are the source of military tension and conflict.

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

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

The two sides agreed to refrain from any action to infiltrate, attack or occupy each other’s area of jurisdiction by any means or method.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. South and North Korea agreed to devise substantive military measures to transform the Demilitarized Zone into a peace zone.

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

3. South and North Korea agreed to take military measures to prevent accidental military clashes and ensure safe fishing activities by turning the area around the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea into a maritime peace zone.
 - ① The two sides reaffirmed the agreement related to the “prevention of accidental military clashes in the West Sea”, signed during the 2nd Inter-Korean General- level Military Talks on 4 June, 2004 and agreed to fully restore and implement it.
 - ② The two sides agreed to establish a maritime peace zone and a pilot joint fishing zone in the West Sea. **[Annex 4]**
 - ③ The two sides agreed to fully guarantee the safety of personnel and vessels that enter the maritime peace zone and the pilot joint fishing zone.
 - ④ The two sides agreed to devise and implement inter-Korean joint patrol measures in order to deny illegal fishing and to ensure safe fishing activities for South and North Korean fishermen in the maritime peace zone and the pilot joint fishing zone.
4. South and North Korea agreed to devise military assurance measures necessary for invigorating exchanges, cooperation, contacts and visits.
 - ① The two sides agreed to establish military measures to ensure passage, communication and customs in the East and West Transportation Corridors.
 - ② The two sides agreed to devise military assurance measures to connect and modernize eastern/western railways and roads.
 - ③ The two sides agreed to establish a plan regarding issues related to permitting the use of Haeju Passage and Jeju Strait for North Korean vessels through consultations at the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.

- ④ The two sides agreed to devise military assurance measures for the shared use of Han River (Imjin River) Estuary. [Annex 5]
5. South and North Korea agreed to devise various measures for mutual military confidence building.
- ① The two sides agreed to continue consultations regarding the installation and operation of direct communication lines between the respective military officials.
- ② The two sides agreed to have detailed consultations to resolve the issues concerning the composition and operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.
- ③ The two sides agreed to fully implement all agreements reached between inter- Korean military authorities, and to regularly examine and assess the implementation progress.
6. This Agreement is effective from the date of exchange of the signed documents, following the procedures required for ratification from each party.
- ① Revisions and additions to the Agreement are permitted subject to agreement between both parties.
- ② Two copies of the Agreement have been made with equal effect.

19 September 2018

Republic of Korea
Minister of National Defense
Song, Young Moo

Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Minister of People's Armed Forces
Korean People's Army General
No Kwang-chol

[Annex 1]

Withdrawal of Guard Posts (GP) within the DMZ

- 1. The agreement is reached to completely withdraw all guard posts within the DMZ according to the following phases:**
 - ① Phase 1: Withdrawal of all firearms and equipment
 - ② Phase 2: Withdrawal of all personnel on duty
 - ③ Phase 3: Complete destruction of all facilities
 - ④ Phase 4: Mutual verification

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

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

- 4. The 11 guard posts that lie within 1km of each other in the DMZ from each side will be withdrawn as a preliminary measure.**
 - ① The 11 guard posts from each side that will be withdrawn are as follows:
 - Eastern region
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 1273 and 1278
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 1123 and 1135
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0799 and 0808

- Midlands

- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0652 and 0660
- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0679 and 0683
- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0717 and 0724

- Western region

- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0023 and 0027
- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0034 and 0043
- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0155 and 0166
- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0212 and 0216
- GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0233 and 0240

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

[Annex 2]

Demilitarization of the ‘Joint Security Area in Panmunjeom’

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

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

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

- ① Establishment of guard duty personnel and guard posts
 - Guard duty will be carried out by up to 35 unarmed personnel from each side.

- The shift work of the personnel and issues related to patrol will be decided by each side unilaterally and notified to the other party.
- Guard duty personnel from both sides will wear a 15cm wide yellow armband with the words “Panmunjeom Civil Police” written in blue on his/her left arm.
- A new Southern guard post will be installed at one end of the ‘Panmunjeom Bridge’ in Northern Panmunjeom; A new Northern guard post will be installed in the area near the entry check point of Southern Panmunjeom.
South and North Korean personnel will be on duty side-by-side.

② Building management

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

③ Visits

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

[Annex 3]

Pilot Inter-Korean Joint Remains Recovery Project within DMZ

1. Designation of Joint Remains Recovery Site and minesweeping

① Site designation for joint recovery of remains

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

The end coordinates for the site are as follows:

- North: a) NL 38° 17' 35" EL 127° 05' 22"
 b) NL 38° 18' 23" EL 127° 06' 52"
- South: c) NL 38° 16' 38" EL 127° 06' 04"
 d) NL 38° 17' 26" EL 127° 07' 33"

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

② Minesweeping

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

- The use of the equipment and material necessary for minesweeping will be mutually coordinated.
- Any remains that are recovered during minesweeping operations will be exhumed and be jointly identified, consulted and processed.

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

- ① A 12m-wide road will be constructed between South and North Korea within the pilot joint remains recovery site in order to facilitate seamless progress in the joint efforts to recover the remains within the DMZ.
- ② Minesweeping will take place from each end of the DMZ towards the MDL prior to road construction. The road will be connected along the MDL.
- ③ The use of the material and equipment necessary for road construction, including excavators, will be mutually coordinated.
- ④ Personnel necessary for construction, quantity of equipment and its identification and the working hours are to be decided unilaterally and notified to each other.
- ⑤ If any personnel or vehicle needs to cross the MDL for the purpose of road construction, prior notification should be provided to the other side.
- ⑥ The construction of road must be completed by December 31, 2018.

3. Composition and operation of the Joint Remains Recovery Team

- ① Composition of the Joint Remains Recovery Team
 - The two sides will establish a joint investigation team and a site command team, each with 5 members and headed by a colonel-level official.

- The Joint Remains Recovery Team will be comprised of personnel numbering 80 to 100 from each side.
- The two sides will complete the composition of the Joint Remains Recovery Team and notify each other by the end of February, 2019.

② Operation of the Joint Remains Recovery Team

- The joint investigation team and the site command team will jointly consult and resolve any practical issue that may arise with regards to the pilot joint remains recovery project within the DMZ.
- Joint remains recovery operations at the pilot site will take place from April 1 to October 31, 2019.
- In consideration of the seasonal climate, working hours for remains recovery at the pilot site will be from 0900 to 1200 hours and from 1500 to 1800 hours. If needed, the hours may be reduced or extended subject to agreement from both sides.

4. Safety assurance and joint management

- ① Any action that violates the personal safety of personnel from the other side is prohibited during the joint remains recovery process.
- ② Any material or equipment that may threaten personal safety such as weapons and explosives is not allowed into the joint remains recovery site.
- ③ Any action that provokes the other side in the joint remains recovery site is prohibited.
- ④ In case a natural disaster occurs within the joint remains recovery site, the two sides will establish damage repair plans and cooperate accordingly.
- ⑤ Once joint remains recovery is completed, each side will manage its own area and road between the MDL and its end point of the DMZ. Issues regarding the use of roads will be decided in the future through consultations.

[Annex 4]

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

1. Establishment of a maritime peace zone

1) Scope of the maritime peace zone

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

2) Rules pertaining to entry into the maritime peace zone

- ① Only unarmed vessels are allowed entry into the maritime peace zone. If the entry of naval ships is unavoidable, it can enter the zone subject to prior notification to and subsequent approval of the other side.
- ② The number of vessels operating in the maritime peace zone will be decided by the two sides through consultations.

The plans for entry and operation of vessels within the maritime peace zone must be notified to the other side 48 hours prior to its entry.

- ③ Entry hours are as follows: from April to September, 0700 to 1800 hours ; from October to March, 0800 to 1700 hours. The entry hours may be revised through mutual consultations.

3) Rules pertaining to activities within the maritime peace zone

- ① Vessels from the South must not cross the Northern boundary line and vessels from the North must not cross the Southern boundary line. All activities are limited to those of peaceful nature.

Vessels that commit hostile acts in the other side's waters, outside the peace zone, must be restrained immediately. After the matter is reported to the other side, the vessel will be dealt with following inter-Korean consultations.

- ② For the purpose of identification within the maritime peace zone, vessels from both sides must hoist a 900mm wide, 600mm long Korean Peninsula flag.

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

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

4) Humanitarian cooperation in the maritime peace zone

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

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

5) Utilization of the maritime peace zone

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

2. Establishment of a pilot joint fishing zone

1) Scope of the pilot joint fishing zone

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

2) Operation of the pilot joint fishing zone

- ① Vessels that wish to operate within the pilot zone must submit an entry request form 2 days (48 hours) prior to the planned entry, including the name of organization, name of the captain (representative), crew list, vessel name, entry route and date of operation.
- ② Responsible agencies must notify the other side the result of its review of the request form 1 day (24 hours) prior to departure. If entry of a vessel is denied, the agency must also notify valid reasons for denial.
- ③ Responsible agencies may allow vessels to remain within the pilot fishing zone for up to 5 days, if the vessel had requested permission for consecutive fishing operations for a certain period.
- ④ Vessels entering the pilot joint fishing zone must use the mutually approved route and will be controlled by fishery guidance boats from each side.
- ⑤ If, in the future, the joint fishing zone is expanded within the maritime peace zone, entry regulations for South and North Korean fishing vessels will be implemented through mutual consultations.

3. Joint patrol to deny illegal fishing vessels and ensure safe fishing activities

1) Organization of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

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

2) Mission of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

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

3) Operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

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

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

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

- ④ Joint patrol route follows around the outer boundary of the joint fishing zone either clockwise or anti-clockwise, depending on mutual agreement.
- ⑤ The Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team follows each of its own superior authority's command. Communications and call signs between patrol boats will adhere to the 'June 4 Agreement' of 2004.
- ⑥ The two sides will refrain from any provocative comment or action during joint patrol. In the event of a contingency, the patrol boat must be immediately separated and the matter must be resolved through mutual consultations.

[Annex 5]

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

1. Establishment of a joint utilization zone

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

2. Joint survey

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

3. Military assurance measures within the joint utilization zone

- ① A list that includes the relevant information on the personnel and vessel (type, length and weight, purpose of entry, size of crew, cargo on board) due to enter the joint utilization zone must be notified to the other side 1 day in advance via the Western inter-Korean military communication line.
- ② Check points for both sides in mutually agreed upon locations within the joint utilization zone will be established, where personnel and vessels will be inspected.
- ③ All vessels sailing through the joint utilization zone will not be allowed to approach within 100m of the other side's boundary line.
- ④ In consideration of the seasonal influence on visual identification capability, passage hours for vessels in the joint utilization zone will be as follows: 0700 to 1900 hours from April 1 to September 30, and 0800 to 1800 hours from October 1 to March 31.
- ⑤ No personnel or vessel that sails through the joint utilization zone is allowed to carry surveillance and reconnaissance equipment, explosives, other weapons or live-rounds.
- ⑥ Any comment or action that may provoke the other side will be prohibited in the joint utilization zone.
- ⑦ Vessels from each side may not contact or communicate with vessels from the other side unless for the purpose of exchanging navigational signals to avoid mutual collision.
- ⑧ If a vessel or individual drifts within the joint utilization zone or an emergency situation arises due to other causes, both sides must cooperate under humanitarian principles.

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

□ Economic talks

Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Railways

The South and the North held Inter-Korean Railways Cooperation Talks on June 26, 2018 at the South side of Panmunjeom, Peace House and agreed to take practical measures needed for the connection, modernization and utilization of Donghae (East Sea) and Gyeongui (Seoul-Sinuiju) railways.

1. In accordance with the historic Panmunjeom Declaration, the South and the North agreed to simultaneously carry out the Donghae and Gyeongui railways cooperation, confirming that it holds significant importance in achieving a balanced development of national economy and co-prosperity.
2. The South and the North will conduct a joint on-site survey of North's sections (Mt. Geumgang, Duman River, Geumgang, Duman River, Gaeseong-Sinuiju) as the project at the forefront of the modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui railways.
 - ① A South-North Joint Research Team will first be arranged for the modernization and connection of inter-Korean railways.
 - ② The joint on-site survey will start with the Gyeongui railway on July 24, and proceed to the Donghae railway.

3. The South and the North will first conduct joint inspections on the Gyeongui railway junction (Munsan-Gaeseong) in mid-July, followed by Donghae junction (Jejin-Mt. Geumgang), and in accordance with the result, to proceed with necessary follow-up measures including construction in the vicinity of train stations and establishment of a signals and communications system.

4. The South and the North agreed to carry out connection and modernization of Donghae and Gyeongui railways at a high level. To this end, the two sides will set up practical measures in detail including blueprint and construction methods for railways modernization. The groundbreaking ceremony will be held at the earliest possible date based on the result.

5. The South and the North agreed to discuss practical matters raised in the process of carrying out the agreements above in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

June 26, 2018

Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Roads

On June 28, 2018 the South and the North held talks at Panmunjeom on cooperation in regard to roads, in accordance with the historic Panmunjeom Declaration. The two sides agreed to take practical measures for the modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui roads.

1. The South and the North confirmed that the modernization of the Donghae and Gyeongui roads are of significant importance in achieving balanced development of the national economy and co-prosperity, and agreed to carry out the projects simultaneously.
2. The South and the North agreed to discuss and finalize practical measures including the scope, object, level, and method of the modernization of the roads.
 - ① The section to be modernized for the Donghae roadway is from Goseong to Wonsan, and from Gaeseong to Pyongyang for the Gyeongui roadway. The two sides agreed to further expand such modernization projects in time to come.
 - ② The scope of construction and the level of modernization of all concerned subjects (road, infrastructure, safety and operation facilities) will be determined considering international standards and regional characteristics.
 - ③ The South and the North will jointly design and carry out constructions for the modernization of roads.
 - ④ The groundbreaking ceremony will be held at the earliest possible date, when necessary preparations are made.

3. The South and the North agreed to proceed with a joint survey of the section of roads to be modernized.
 - ① To this end, a joint research team for the connection and modernization of inter-Korean roads will first be formed.
 - ② The joint on-site survey will start from the Gyeonggi roadway in early August, followed by the Donghae roadway.
4. The South and the North agreed to work together to jointly develop advanced technology necessary for constructing and operating roads, in order to lay the technological foundation for their modernization.
5. The South and the North agreed to discuss practical matters related to the joint survey on the modernization of the Donghae and Gyeonggi roads portion through document exchange, and carry out bilateral working-level meetings if necessary.

June 28, 2018

Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the 1st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry

The South and the North held Inter-Korean Forestry Cooperation Talks on July 4, 2018 at the South side Panmunjeom, Peace House in accordance with the agreements reached in high-level inter-Korean talks to carry out the historic Panmunjeom Declaration.

The South and the North agreed to take the following practical measures :

1. The South and the North agreed to hold discussions on forest creation and protection and carry out cooperation projects in stages, including modernization of tree nurseries, agro-forestry, joint action against forest fires, and erosion control work.
2. The South and the North agreed to carry out mutual cooperation in controlling forest disease and pests, and to take joint actions in forest diseases and pests control at the inter-Korean border region and other areas that need pest control work.

In this regard, on-site visit to areas in need of pest or forest disease control will be conducted in mid-July, and the South will take necessary measures to control forest disease and pests.

3. The South and the North agreed to cooperate in the field of forestry science and technology, including exchanges of scientific and technological achievements in forest creation and protection.
4. The South and the North agreed to discuss the organization of a working group to carry out inter-Korean forest cooperation projects and other matters relevant to implementing the agreements reached at the talks today, in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

July 4, 2018
Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the 2nd Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Forestry

Following the historic Panmunjeom Declaration and the agreements of high-level inter-Korean talks to carry out the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September 2018, the South and the North held the sectoral meeting on forestry cooperation at the inter-Korean joint liaison office in Gaeseong.

The South and the North agreed to take the following practical measures :

1. The South and the North agreed to conduct annual forest diseases and pests control projects, including the control of pine wilt, in accordance with the seasonal outbreak of diseases. The two sides will consult and carry out issues of guaranteeing the supply of pest control chemicals as part of measures to prevent forest diseases and pests, including mutual notification, sample exchange, and diagnosis and analysis.

In this regard, the South will provide necessary pest control chemicals for controlling pine wilt to the North within November. The South and the North will control pine wilt together until March 2019.

2. The South and the North agreed to promote modernization projects of tree nurseries of the North's provinces, cities and counties in a phased manner, and carry out modernization work of ten sites within this year.

The two sides will further negotiate to cooperate in the production of forestry equipment, including transparent greenhouse panels and pots for tree nurseries.

To this end, the South and the North will first conduct an on-site visit to tree nurseries and forestry equipment factories in the North at the time necessary.

3. The South and the North agreed to actively promote cooperative projects for the protection and restoration of the natural ecosystem, including joint action against forest fire and soil collapse, and to continue further consultation on the issues raised including holding a joint forum for forestry science and technology.
4. The South and the North agreed to discuss practical issues raised during forestry cooperation in the form of document exchange.

October 22, 2018

Gaeseong

□ Humanitarian and social talks

Joint Press Release of the 12th Inter-Korean Red Cross Talks

The South and the North held Red Cross Talks to resolve humanitarian issues on June 22, 2018 at Geumgangsan (Mt. Geumgang), in accordance with the historic Panmunjeom Declaration. The South and the North agreed as follows:

1. The South and the North agreed to hold a reunion of separated families at Mt. Geumgang on the occasion of the National Liberation Day of August 15.
 - ① The reunion will be held from August 20 to 26, with 100 participants from each side. Those with mobility difficulties may be accompanied by one family member.
 - ② The South and the North will exchange written requests regarding the fate of separated family members by July 3, written replies of the request by July 25, and the final list on August 4.
 - ③ The South will dispatch an advance group comprised of event organizers and communications engineers five days before the reunion, to prepare for the event.
 - ④ Further matters will be negotiated through document exchange.
2. The South and the North agreed to repair the Mt. Geumgang Reunion Center for the reunion to take place smoothly. The South side will dispatch a facility inspection team from June 27.
3. The South and the North will hold further working-level meetings and Red Cross talks at an agreed time, to discuss humanitarian issues, including the reunion of separated families.

June 22, 2018

Geumgangsan

Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Working-level Talks Preparatory to High-level Talks

South and North Korea held working-level talks regarding the North's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and Paralympics at Peace House in Panmunjeom on January 17. South and North Korea agreed as follows:

1. The number of participating North Korean athletes and their participating events at the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics will be decided through negotiation between the IOC and the National Olympic Committees of the two Koreas.
2. South and North Korea will march in together at the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics opening ceremony with the Korean Peninsula flag, and will organize a joint North-South women's ice hockey team. This will be decided through negotiations between the IOC and National Olympic Committees of the two Koreas.
3. North Korea will dispatch a cheering squad of around 230 members. They will cheer for events of the Pyeongchang Olympics as well as games of South and North Korean athletes, and will jointly cheer with the South's squad. South and North Korea will guarantee activities of the cheering squad of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon).
4. North Korea will send around 30 Taekwondo demonstrators. The demonstration team will perform in Pyeongchang and Seoul, and consultations for settling specific dates of the demonstrations will continue.
5. North Korea will dispatch a press corps that is necessary to cover events of the athletes, the cheering squad, and Taekwondo demonstrators at the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics. South Korea will provide support for the North Korean press corps' activities, and the range of support for media coverage of the Winter Olympics will be decided through consultations between the IOC and National Olympic Committees of the two Koreas.

6. North Korea's National Olympic Committee delegation, athletes, cheering squad, Taekwondo demonstrators, and journalists will come and go via the Gyeongju land route. Athletes will visit the South on February 1, followed on February 7 by the North's National Olympic Committee delegation, cheering squad, Taekwondo demonstrators, and journalists. The returning date of each group may vary and will be carried out at a convenient time after consultations between the two Koreas.
7. The North will dispatch a preliminary team from January 25 to 27 to inspect stadiums and local facilities needed for activities of the athletes, Taekwondo demonstrators, and press corps.
8. North Korea will dispatch around 150 National Paralympic Committee delegates, athletes, cheering and performing squads, and journalists to the Winter Paralympics, and further negotiations pertaining to such matters will continue.
9. Before the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, South and North Korea will hold a joint culture event at the North side of Mt. Geumgang and hold a joint training session of South-North skiers at North Korea's Masikryong Ski Resort. South Korea will send a preliminary inspection team to check facilities from January 23 to 25.
10. North Korea's delegation will follow the South's guidance and procedures, and South Korea will guarantee the safety and convenience of North Korea's delegation.
11. Further specific matters regarding the North's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, joint culture event at Mt. Geumgang, and dispatch of a preliminary inspection team will be discussed in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

January 17, 2018

Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the Working-level Talks on the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics

On February 27, South and North Korea held working-level talks regarding the North's participation in the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics at Tongil House, on the North side of Panmunjeom, where they agreed as follows:

1. North Korea will send a Paralympic Committee delegation and athletes to the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics.
2. North Korea's Paralympic Committee delegation and athletes will come and go through the Gyeongui land route. The North's delegates and athletes will visit the South on March 7. They will return at a convenient time and date to be determined after consultations between the two Koreas.
3. North Korea's delegation will follow the South's guidance and procedures, and South Korea will guarantee the convenience of North Korea's delegation.
4. Further specific matters regarding the North's participation to the Pyeongchang Winter Paralympics will be discussed in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

February 27, 2018

Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the Inter-Korean Sports Talks

The South and the North held inter-Korean sports talks at Peace House, on the southern side of Panmunjeom, on June 18, 2018, as had been agreed at high-level talks, to implement the Panmunjeom Declaration. The two sides agreed to the following:

1. The South and the North should hold the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games in Pyongyang on July 4, and another in Seoul in the fall. The South should send men's and women's teams to the Pyongyang games, which would take the form of inter-Korean teams and goodwill matches.
2. South and North Korea should march together at the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2018 Asian Games. Both sides shall play as "Korea," which is to be abbreviated as "COR," under the Korean Peninsula flag, and their song shall be "Arirang." The South and the North shall form unified teams for some sports. To this end, the South and the North should continue to consult each other on relevant issues with international sports organizations, including the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA).
3. South and North Korea shall jointly participate in international sports events, including the 2018 Asian Para Games, and international games to be held by the South and the North. Both sides shall promote inter-Korean sports cooperation and exchanges, including joint training and matches.
4. South and North Korea shall continue to discuss practical issues about sports including the Inter-Korean Unification Basketball Games and joint participation in the 2018 Asian Games, through the exchange of documents.

June 18, 2018
Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of the 1st Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Sports

Following the historic Panmunjeom Declaration and the agreements from the inter-Korean high-level talks to implement the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September, the South and the North held an Inter-Korean Sports Sectoral Meeting. The South and the North agreed to take the following practical measures:

1. The South and the North decided to jointly participate in international sports events, including the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, and to pursue practical matters in regard to participating as a unified inter-Korean team in consultation with the International Olympic Committee and the international federations in the respective sports. The two sides decided to first participate in the 2019 World Men's Handball Championships.
2. The South and the North jointly sent a formal letter of intent to bid to co-host the 2032 Summer Olympics to the International Olympic Committee, and decided to resolve matters necessary for co-hosting through constant consultation.
3. The South and the North decided to consult each other on practical matters arising from the exchange of sports through the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office, such as active participation in international games held by the other side for joint advancement in the field of sports, and the holding of goodwill matches on special occasions.

November 2, 2018

Gaeseong

Joint Press Release of the 2nd Inter-Korean Sports Sectoral Meeting

The South and the North held the Inter-Korean Sports Sectoral Meeting to implement the historic Panmunjeom Declaration and September Pyongyang Joint Declaration, and the South and the North agreed to take the following practical measures:

1. The South and the North jointly would send a formal letter of intent to co-host the 2032 Summer Olympics to the International Olympic Committee, and decided to hold a joint meeting with relevant officials in sports in Lausanne, Switzerland, and with the International Olympic Committee on February 15, 2019
2. With respect to joint participation in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, the two sides agreed to form joint teams in sports where they had previously combined inter-Korean teams, or as suggested by the International Sports Federation, and agreed to discuss practical matters such as joint training. The South and the North decided to jointly participate in the 2020 Tokyo Paralympics.
3. The South and the North decided to discuss matters on their joint bid to co-host the 2032 Summer Olympics, joint participation in the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics, and other exchanges and cooperation in sports, in consultation with each other through document exchanges and working level meetings.

December 14, 2018

Gaeseong

Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Working Level Meeting for Dispatch of North Korea's Art Troupes

Following the agreement of the inter-Korean high-level talks, the South and the North held Working-level contacts regarding the dispatch of North Korea's performing squad on the occasion of Pyeongchang Winter Olympics at the north side of Panmunjeom, Tongil House on January 15. South and North Korea agreed as follows:

1. The North will send an art troupe consisting of 140 Samjiyon Orchestra members to the South.
2. The North's art troupe will hold performances in Gangneung and Seoul.
3. Practical matters including venue, stage conditions, and equipment and installation of equipment necessary for the performance of the North's art troupe will be solved amicably through consultation between the South and the North.
4. The South will ensure the safety and convenience of the North's art troupe to the maximum extent.
5. Other practical matters that are raised afterwards will be discussed in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

January 15, 2018
Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release of Inter-Korean Working-level Meeting for the Performance for the Art Troupes in Pyongyang

On March 20, at Tongil House on the North side of Panmunjeom, South and North Korea held a working-level meeting regarding the South Korean art troupe's Pyongyang performance. South and North Korea agreed as follows:

1. The South will send an art troupe of 160 members to the North. The art troupe will be composed of singers including Cho Yong-pil, Lee Sun-hee, Choi Jin-hee, Yoon Do-hyun, Baek Z-young, Red Velvet, Jung-in, Seohyun, and Ali.
2. The South Korean art troupe will visit Pyongyang from March 31 to April 3, and hold two performances each at East Pyongyang Grand Theatre and Ryugyong Jong Ju Yong Gymnasium.
3. Practical issues such as stage conditions, necessary equipment and its installation for performances of the South Korean art troupe will be solved through consultations between the two sides. A preliminary inspection team from the South side will visit Pyongyang from March 22 to 24.
4. The North will guarantee the safety and convenience of the South Korean art troupe.
5. Further practical matters will be discussed in the form of document exchange through the Panmunjeom communications channel.

March 20, 2018
Panmunjeom

Joint Press Release from the Inter-Korean Sectoral Meeting for Cooperation on Health Care

In accordance with the agreement made in the inter-Korean high-level talks to implement the historic September Pyongyang Joint Declaration, the South and the North held the Sectoral Meeting on Health Care at the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office, and agreed to the following:

1. The South and the North agreed to bilaterally share information and discuss establishment of the Infectious Diseases Control Scheme in order to prevent the influx and spread of infectious diseases, and to take necessary measures, such as technological cooperation. In relation to this, the two sides decided to exchange information about infectious diseases within the year on a pilot basis.
2. The South and the North decided to cooperate on diagnosis, prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and malaria. The two sides decided to discuss practical matters related to this through document exchange.
3. The South and the North agreed to actively promote extensive mid-term and long-term cooperation projects for epidemics, health and medical care in consultation with each other using various methods.
4. The South and the North agreed to regularly discuss and resolve matters related to joint actions against infectious diseases and effective implementation of health and medical care cooperation projects, through the Inter-Korean Joint Liaison Office.

November 7, 2018

Gaeseong

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