

South-North Dialogue in Korea

No. 75

(January 2010 ~ February 2013)



Special Office for Inter-Korean Dialogue
Ministry of Unification

Seoul, Republic of Korea

South-North Dialogue in Korea

No. 75 (January 2010 ~ February 2013)

Published in July 2013 by
Special Office for Inter-Korean Dialogue
Ministry of Unification
20, Waryonggongwon-gil
Jongno-gu, Seoul, Republic of Korea
<http://dialogue.unikorea.go.kr>
Tel. (82-2) 2076-1043
Fax. (82-2) 2076-1230

Designed and produced by
Neulpum Plus, Inc
Tel. 82-70-7090-1177

South-North Dialogue in Korea

No. 75

(January 2010 ~ February 2013)



**Special Office for Inter-Korean Dialogue
Ministry of Unification
Seoul, Republic of Korea**

Contents

Chapter I. Overview	7
Chapter II. Inter-Korean Military Dialogue	33
1. The 38 th Working-level Military Talks (Sep. 30, 2010)	35
2. The 39 th Working-level Military Talks (Feb. 8~9, 2011)	39
Chapter III. Inter-Korean Economic Dialogue	45
1. The 4 th Working-level Talks on the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (Feb. 1, 2010)	47
2. Working-level Talks on Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong Tourism (Feb. 8, 2010)	52
3. Working-level Meeting on the 3C's in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (Mar. 2, 2010)	58
Chapter IV. Inter-Korean Humanitarian Dialogue	63
1. Working-level Red Cross Meeting (Sep. 17, 2010)	65
2. Working-level Red Cross Meeting (Sep. 24, 2010)	69
3. Working-level Red Cross Meeting (Oct. 1, 2010)	71
4. Red Cross Talks (Oct. 26~27, 2010)	73

Chapter V. Other Developments in Inter-Korean Dialogue 77

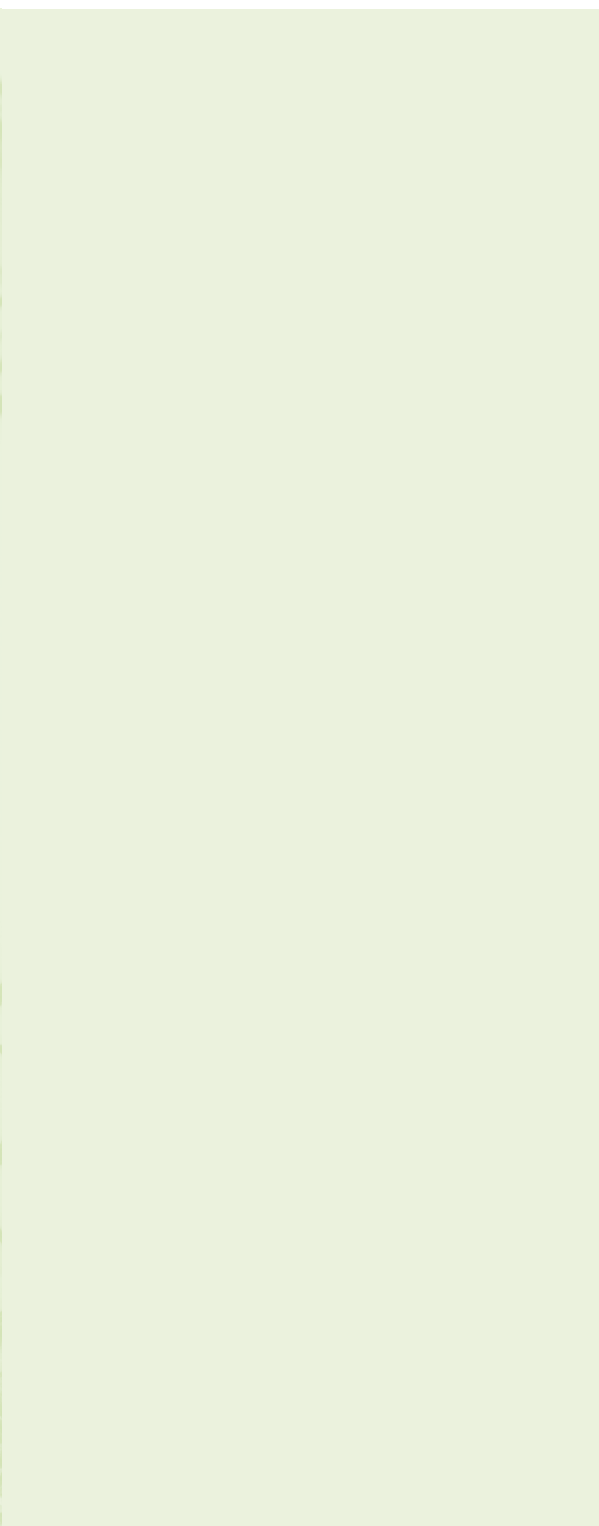
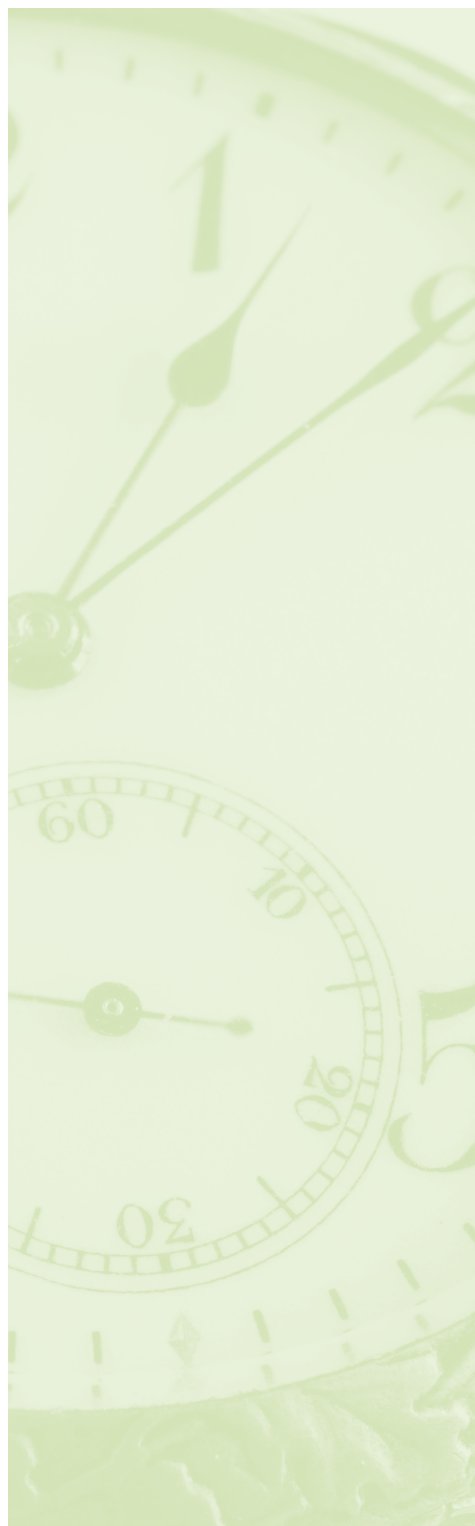
1. Appraisal Meeting on the Joint Study Tour of Overseas Industrial Complexes (Jan. 19~21, 2010) 79
2. Separated Family Reunion (Oct. 30 ~ Nov. 5, 2010) 82
3. Expert Meeting on the Mt. Baekdu Volcano (non-governmental level) 85
4. Chairman Kim Jong-il's Death (Dec. 17, 2011) and a Private Funeral Delegation Visit to the North (Dec. 26~27, 2011) 92

Appendix 97

1. Chronicle of Inter-Korean Relations 99
2. Agreements in Inter-Korean Dialogue 155

Chapter I

Overview



The ROK¹ government pursued sincere dialogue with the North while adhering to a position that all issues pending between South and North Korea must be resolved through dialogue.

Nonetheless, Pyongyang refused dialogue with the ROK government and continued to take hard-line measures, thereby further exacerbating inter-Korean relations. In particular, the North escalated tension on the Korean Peninsula with the sinking of the South Korean navy ship *Cheonan* and the artillery attack on South Korea's Yeonpyeong Island in 2010. Furthermore, the North refused to take responsibility for its military provocations and threats while proposing inter-Korean dialogue on economic and humanitarian issues which are related to assistance from the South. Thus, the North showed no fundamental change in attitude, but clung to its old practice in inter-Korean relations.

Despite North Korea's provocations and threats, the ROK government continued its efforts to create a favorable environment for inter-Korean dialogue based on a principle that all pending issues between the two Koreas must be resolved through dialogue.

Thanks to Seoul's efforts, the two Koreas finally agreed in February 2011 to have high-level military talks to discuss the *Cheonan* sinking and the artillery attack against Yeonpyeong Island. During the preliminary working-level military talks, however, North Korea only repeated its previous positions on the two military attacks by categorically denying its involvement in the sinking of *Cheonan* and blaming the South for the artillery attack.

¹ The Republic of Korea (ROK)

Consequently, the talks were fruitless.

In June 2011, the North undermined mutual trust by distorting and disclosing the results of a confidential closed-door meeting between the two Koreas. Pyongyang also rejected flexible measures implemented by the Lee Myung-bak administration since September 2011, denouncing them as “a continuation of a confrontational policy.” Due to the North’s hostile attitude, the two Koreas failed to make substantive progress in bilateral dialogue from 2010 to February 2013.

The two Korean governments had nine rounds of talks between January 2010 and February 2013, including two on military affairs, three on economic cooperation, and four on humanitarian issues. In addition, the two governments provided support for two meetings of academic experts on the Mt. Baekdu volcano and a meeting to assess a joint study tour of overseas industrial complexes.

In early 2010, inter-Korean talks focused mostly on economic issues. The meetings held during this period included the 4th round of working-level talks on the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (GIC) on February 1, working-level talks on the Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism projects on February 8, and a working-level meeting on the “3C’s” (come-and-go, communications, and customs clearance) related to the GIC on March 2.

During the 4th working-level GIC meeting held in the city of Gaeseong on February 1, the South Korean delegation explained its position on the 3C issues and the construction of a dormitory for North Korean workers in the complex. In relation to transit into and

out of the GIC, the South proposed the introduction of an electronic control system and requested that transit be allowed throughout the day rather than only during fixed time slots. On customs clearance, the South suggested replacing the existing total inspection with selective screening. It also proposed to open the Internet service based on fiber-optic cables. At the same time, the South expressed its willingness to build first a pilot small-scale dormitory for North Korean workers and do a study on the demand for and supply of North Korean workers.

The North Korean delegation agreed on the need to improve the 3C's in principle, but insisted that those issues had to be managed through military talks since they are under military jurisdiction. In the meantime, they argued, the working-level GIC meeting should focus on other pending issues such as wages and housing for North Korean workers.

A working-level meeting was held in the city of Gaeseong on March 2 to discuss the 3C issues. During this meeting, the South Korean delegation proposed discussing the 3C issues in two separate tracks in order to improve the efficiency in negotiation: one on come-and-go and customs clearance issues, and the other on communications. In addition, the South proposed to install an electronic entry system by March and implement it with all-day transit and selective screening in May. The South also emphasized the need for Internet and mobile phone services to be provided as soon as possible.

North Korea agreed on the need to have separate working-level meetings by category, but insisted that the South first have

to implement the provisions from the inter-Korean summit declarations of June 15, 2000 and October 4, 2007, cease hostile and confrontational activities against the North, and implement existing agreements on the 3C's.

In the meantime, nineteen months after the suspension of Mt. Geumgang tourism and more than fourteen months after the closure of the Gaeseong city tour, a working-level meeting was held in the city of Gaeseong on February 8, 2010 to discuss the tourism projects.

During the meeting, the South Korean delegation made it clear that three conditions must be met before resuming tourism to the North: the two parties must investigate the facts behind the shooting death of a South Korean tourist at Mt. Geumgang in July 2008; the North Korean authorities must come up with measures to prevent the recurrence of such incidents; and the North must provide an institutional mechanism to guarantee the safety of South Korean tourists. In response, the North Korean delegation expressed their regrets over the tourist's death, but repeated their previous position that it was an unfortunate incident caused by the tourist's own carelessness.

At the same time, the North presented a draft agreement on the resumption of tourism and insisted that Gaeseong tourism should resume on March 1 and Mt. Geumgang tourism should restart on April 1.

Despite a considerable deterioration in the environment for inter-Korean dialogue following the *Cheonan* sinking and shelling of Yeonpyeong Island, there were three rounds of working-level

Red Cross meetings and one round of Red Cross talks during 2010.

Following the *Cheonan* sinking, the ROK government imposed a wide range of sanctions on North Korea known as the May 24 Measures. The international community also pressured Pyongyang as the United Nations Security Council adopted a presidential statement on July 9. However, the North's National Defense Commission (NDC) issued a statement threatening the South on July 24, and then seized the South Korean fishing boat *Daeseung* on August 8. As a result, inter-Korean relations deteriorated further.

Relations slightly improved after the ROK Red Cross announced on August 26 its willingness to provide emergency relief for flood victims in Sinuiju. Subsequently, on September 7, North Korea released the *Daeseong* crew and returned the fishing boat to the South. Three days later, in its reply to the president of ROK Red Cross, the North proposed a working-level meeting between South and North Korean Red Cross to discuss possible reunions of separated families on the occasion of *Chuseok*, Korea's fall harvest festival. Subsequently, three rounds of working-level meetings took place between the two Red Cross agencies at the Janamsan Inn in Gaeseong from September 17 to October 1.

On September 17 and 24, the two parties met to discuss having separated family reunions around the *Chuseok* holiday, but failed to reach an agreement due to differences in their positions on the size and venue for the reunions. The South Korean delegation proposed that reunions should take place on a "larger scale than before" in the Mt. Geumgang family reunion center and suggested various ways to fundamentally resolve the problem of separated

families. The North Korean delegation, however, argued that the number of families included in reunions should be limited to 100 as in the past, and that the two sides first must resolve the problems related to the seizure and freezing of South Korean facilities in the Mt. Geumgang tourism district so that the center could be used as a venue for family reunions.

In the third meeting which took place on October 1, the South Korean side repeatedly urged its North Korean counterpart to abide by a humanitarian spirit and not to link family reunions with other issues. The North agreed to have reunions in the Mt. Geumgang family reunion center without any condition at least for this time. Accordingly, the two parties agreed to have family reunions in Mt. Geumgang from October 30 to November 5 and to hold Red Cross talks in Gaeseong from October 26 to 27 to prepare for the reunions.

In the meantime, North Korea proposed holding a working-level military talks on September 24 in a message on September 15. After mutual consultation, the two Koreas held the 38th working-level military talks in the Peace House on the southern sector of Panmunjeom September 30. During the talks, the South Korean delegation strongly urged the North to take responsible measures for its attack against the South Korean corvette *Cheonan*. The North Korean delegation, however, refused it and insisted that the South accept an inspection team from the North's National Defence Commission and allow them to investigate the incident in South Korea. Consequently, the two parties failed to reach any agreement.

In the Red Cross talks held from October 26 to 27, the South Korean delegation proposed fundamental solutions to the problem of separated families. The North requested half a million tons of rice and 300,000 tons of fertilizer in return. They also argued that the venue problem must be resolved first so that reunions could be held on a regular basis. Subsequently, they demanded that working-level talks to discuss the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism be held as soon as possible. The two parties closed the talks with an agreement that the next round would be held on November 25.

North Korea, however, shelled South Korea's Yeonpyeong Island just two days before the scheduled Red Cross talks. Subsequently, the South notified the North that the talks would be postponed indefinitely. Despite some success in the working-level Red Cross meetings, North Korea's blatant provocation made it impossible to see any further progress in inter-Korean relations.

From the beginning of 2011, in an attempt to turn the situation around, North Korea took initiatives in proposing inter-Korean dialogue in several areas. On January 5, North Korea released a joint statement by its government, political parties, and social organizations calling for a wide range of dialogue and negotiations with their South Korean counterparts. On January 8, it released a statement by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) spokesman and urged that authorities from the two Koreas should begin bilateral dialogue as soon as possible and without preconditions. The CPRF statement called for inter-Korean talks in various areas including the Red Cross,

Mt. Geumgang tourism, and the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. Subsequently, individual North Korean agencies, including the Korean Asia-Pacific Peace Committee, the Central Committee of DPRK² Red Cross Society, the General Bureau for Guidance to the Comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone, and the General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone sent messages to their South Korean counterparts suggesting dates and venues for bilateral dialogue in respective areas.

In response to North Korea's unilateral offensive for bilateral dialogue, the ROK government revealed its positions in the form of a comment by the Unification Ministry spokesperson on January 10. It pointed out that despite the loss of South Korean lives caused by North Korean attacks on the *Cheonan* and Yeonpyeong Island, North Korea had made unilateral proposals for talks just to receive economic assistance while refusing to admit its responsibility for the attacks. The spokesperson's comment thus concluded that Pyongyang's proposal for talks was nothing but disguised peace propaganda aimed at the international community and part of its usual tactics to divide South Korean society.

Furthermore, for a sincere dialogue to take place between the two Korean governments, he made it clear, North Korea must take responsible actions on the *Cheonan* sinking and shelling of Yeonpyeong Island and promise to prevent additional provocations and prove its sincere commitment to denuclearization. Subsequently, he proposed dialogue between the two Korean governments to

² Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

discuss these issues. The spokesperson also emphasized the ROK government's position was to begin discussion on various issues North Korea proposed, but the two Korean governments must first have a dialogue on the above two issues.

In a press interview by the CPRF spokesman on January 14, North Korea argued that the South lacked sincerity. Nonetheless, on January 20, the North sent a message in the name of the Minister of People's Armed Forces that they proposed to hold high-level military talks as well as a preliminary preparatory meeting. On February 1, the chairman of the Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society also sent a message asking for Red Cross talks to be held as quickly as possible. Subsequently, the South made counter-proposals with a revised agenda for the high-level talks and a different date for the preparatory meeting. It also suggested that the dates for the Red Cross talks be decided through mutual consultations following the high-level military talks.

Accordingly, the 39th working-level military talks were held at the Peace House in the southern sector of Panmunjeom from February 8 to 9 to prepare for high-level military talks. Unfortunately, the two Koreas could not narrow their differences on several issues, including the level of the head delegates and the agenda for the high-level talks. Furthermore, the North made farfetched claims that the *Cheonan* sinking was a "huge smear campaign" by the South and that the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island was inevitable because the South had turned the island into a "source of provocations."

After the working-level talks broke down, North Korea

blamed the South for the aggravation in inter-Korean relations and continued threats and insults. In particular, the North cited the annual ROK-U.S. joint military exercises and the air drops of anti-North Korean leaflets by South Korean NGOs³ as justifications for its stance. In addition, when four of the 31 North Koreans who drifted south in a boat in the West Sea on February 5, 2011, expressed their will to remain in the South, the North demanded the repatriation of all 31 people and repeated its proposal to have a working-level Red Cross meeting to discuss the matter. In response, the South proposed a meeting to discuss ways to confirm the free will of those who had chosen to remain in the South as well as the issue of South Koreans who were detained by the North. However, the North did not respond.

On March 17, 2011, North Korea proposed a meeting to discuss a joint study on volcanic activity in the Mt. Baekdu area on the China-North Korea border. On April 27, the North also proposed a meeting to discuss joint responses by South and North Korean historians in the dispute over the naming of the East Sea.

The South responded affirmatively, considering that discussions on these two issues were non-governmental in nature and there was considerable need for joint efforts in these areas. Subsequently, two meetings between South and North Korean experts on Mt. Baekdu were held, first in Paju, South Korea on March 29 and then in Gaeseong, North Korea on April 12. In these meetings, the two parties agreed to conduct a joint study and hold an academic

³ non-governmental organization (NGO)

seminar on volcanic activity around Mt. Baekdu. According to this agreement, the South proposed to have a seminar during May 11-13. However, the North showed no response and the seminar never took place. The South also proposed to have a meeting in mid-May between historians from the two Koreas on a joint response to the East Sea issue, but there was no reply from the North.

Showing no response to South Korea's calls for inter-Korean dialogue, the North increased its threats against Seoul and its denouncements of the Lee Myung-bak administration. In a joint press conference following an ROK-Germany summit meeting on May 9, President Lee announced his willingness to invite Chairman Kim Jong-il to Seoul during the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit "provided that North Korea agrees on denuclearization." On May 30, however, the North's NDC spokesman issued a statement saying that North Korea "would not deal with the South anymore." Furthermore, on June 1, the NDC spokesman had a press interview and disclosed a one-sided account of a confidential meeting between the two Koreas.

A spokesperson of the Ministry of Unification immediately issued an official statement and expressed regrets over North Korea's disclosure and distortion of the closed-door meeting: "North Korea's account is merely a unilateral claim with distortions of our true intention. We do not feel the need to respond in details. It is quite pitiful that North Korea's attitude would never help improve inter-Korean relations." At the same time, he made it clear that it was South Korea's unswerving position that the North had to acknowledge its responsibility for the sinking of the *Cheonan* and

shelling of Yeonpyeong Island.

With the inauguration of Minister of Unification Yu Woo-ik in September 2011, the Lee Myung-bak administration started to focus on easing tension and creating an environment conducive to establishing a stable dialogue channel between the two Korean governments. The administration displayed a certain degree of flexibility in its policy. A series of flexible measures was implemented thereafter. The government extended approval for travel to North Korea for the Korea Conference of Religion for Peace from September 21 to 24 in an effort to promote bilateral exchanges and cooperation in non-political areas. The government then resumed aid to the North through the World Health Organization on November 8, and introduced supportive measures for the Gaeseong Industrial Complex on November 22, which included repairing a road for commuters. North Korea, however, denounced the South's flexible measures as a "mere extension of its confrontational policy" and did not respond to the South's gestures. Consequently, a favorable environment for inter-Korean dialogue could not be created.

On December 17, 2011, North Korean leader Kim Jong-il died. The ROK government issued a statement by the Unification Minister on December 20 and conveyed its condolences to the North Korean people. The government also expressed its expectation that the North would regain its stability as quickly as possible so that the two Koreas could cooperate for the peace and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula. Although it had decided not to dispatch an

official funeral delegation, the government announced its plans to allow the families of late President Kim Dae-jung and late Hyundai Group Chairman Chung Mong-hun to visit the North to convey their condolences.

The NDC, however, issued a statement demanding that the Lee administration should apologize for prohibiting South Korean mourners from visiting Pyongyang. The North also added further strain to inter-Korean relations by declaring that it would not “deal with the Lee administration anymore.”

In his New Year’s address to the nation on January 2, 2012, President Lee emphasized that South Korea still kept a window of opportunity open for North Korea for the sake of peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula. He urged the North to come out with sincerity and join the South in removing mutual distrust through dialogue and moving forward towards mutual benefits and co-prosperity.

The National Defense Commission’s Policy Department released an “open questionnaire to the South Korean authorities” and the Workers’ Party organs and military agencies issued a series of statement, continuing military threats and blaming the ROK government for the disrupted inter-Korean dialogue and the stagnant inter-Korean relations. Furthermore, in defiance of serious concerns expressed by the ROK government and the international community, North Korea launched long-range missiles on April 13 and December 12. As a result, in January 2013, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2087 to impose more sanctions on North Korea. In response, North Korea

announced a complete annulment of the 1992 joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and proclaimed an all-out war of confrontation with the United States and its followers.

The ROK government urged the North to abide by the UN resolution and suspend its nuclear development program. The South also made it clear that should the North make reckless military provocations, it would retaliate without hesitation. South Korea adhered to a firm security policy that it would never succumb to North Korea's threats. At the same time, believing that the two Koreas should resolve all pending issues through dialogue, the government repeatedly urged the North to come forward for sincere dialogue.

Unfortunately, on February 12, 2013, despite South Korea's worries and the international community's dissuasion, the North went ahead with its third nuclear test at an underground facility in Gilju, Hamgyeongbuk-do.

<President Lee Myung-bak's Important Proposals to North Korea>

Occasions	Key Points
<p align="center">New Year's Address to the Nation (Jan. 4, 2010)</p>	<p>“We must also create a new turning point in inter-Korean relations this year. I urge North Korea to return to the Six-Party Talks as soon as possible. With that, I hope we can make progress in denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and open the door for extensive cooperation between South and North Korea. To this end, we should first establish a permanent apparatus for dialogue between the two Koreas. I hope that North Korea, also, would sincerely open its heart and come forward to the path of dialogue and cooperation. This year marks the 60th anniversary of the breakout of the Korean War. This year, through dialogue with North Korea, we will promote in earnest the excavation of the remains of ROK soldiers buried in the North.”</p>
<p align="center">Commemorative Speech on the 91st Independence Movement Day (Mar. 1, 2010)</p>	<p>“To make substantive progress in inter-Korean relations, North Korea must change its perception of South Korea merely as a partner for economic cooperation. To ensure genuine reconciliation and cooperation [between the two Koreas], peace on the Korean Peninsula must be preserved first. And, the two Koreas, which are the direct parties to various pending issues, must resolve them through serious dialogue. The Grand Bargain, an idea the South proposed [to resolve the North's nuclear issue], should also be discussed seriously. Now, North Korea has to prove its sincerity to the international community with its actions.”</p>

Occasions	Key Points
<p>Commemorative Speech on the 55th Memorial Day (Jun. 6, 2010)</p>	<p>“Yet, we have an unfulfilled dream. We dream of a unified fatherland where we enjoy freedom, peace, and prosperity together with our fellow countrymen in the North who are still suffering under poverty and oppression.”</p>
<p>Commemorative Speech on the 65th National Liberation Day (Aug. 15, 2010)</p>	<p>“The South and the North must not repeat our past history of mistrust and confrontation anymore. North Korea must face up to the reality and make a brave decision for changes. It should not fear changes. At this point, we need a new paradigm for inter-Korean relations. We must facilitate co-existence rather than confrontation, progress rather than stagnation. We must move beyond managing the divided reality and aim for peaceful unification [of the peninsula].”</p> <p>“First of all, we must create a peace community that would guarantee security and peace of the Korean Peninsula. To this end, we must first accomplish denuclearization of the peninsula. Furthermore, we must make an epoch-making improvement in the North Korean economy through extensive exchanges and cooperation, and then integrate the two Korean economies into a single economic community. Finally, standing on these two grounds, we should tear down institutional walls and move toward a single national community where all Korean people can enjoy human dignity, freedom, and other basic rights. Through this process, we will be able to achieve peaceful unification of our country.”</p>
<p>New Year’s Special Address to the Nation (Jan. 3, 2011)</p>	<p>“North Korea must accommodate the Korean people’s aspiration for peace and prosperity as well as the international community’s demand for them. North Korea must give up its nuclear ambition and</p>

Occasions	Key Points
<p>New Year's Special Address to the Nation (Jan. 3, 2011)</p>	<p>military adventurism. The North must demonstrate its efforts for peace and cooperation not just with words but with actions. The path to peace is still not closed. Neither is the door to dialogue. If North Korea proves its sincerity, we have a desire as well as plans to expand economic cooperation with the North dramatically along with the international community.”</p>
<p>New Year's Meeting with Media (Feb. 1, 2011)</p>	<p>“If North Korea comes forward for sincere dialogue instead of making armed provocations, we will talk and make economic exchanges with them. We can also have talks in the Six-Party Talks framework. We may also have an inter-Korean summit if necessary.”</p>
<p>Commemorative Speech on the 92nd Independence Movement Day (Mar. 1, 2011)</p>	<p>“We urge North Korea also to join the new wave of peace and co-prosperity in Northeast Asia. There is no reason why South Korea, which is helping many other countries around the world, can't assist our compatriot North Korea. Now, North Korea has to give up its nuclear and missile program and come forward to the path of reconciliation and cooperation by taking sincere actions regarding its armed provocations.” “Now is the right time to embark on opening a new future for the Korean Peninsula. We are always ready with an open mind to talk with North Korea.”</p>
<p>Press Conference on Aborted Plans for New Airport (Apr. 1, 2011)</p>	<p>“If North Korea is sincere, it must provide serious answers to the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> and shelling of Yeonpyeong Island. If it does so, we will engage ourselves fully in all talks and the Six-Party Talks will be resumed as well.”</p>

Occasions	Key Points
<p>Press Conference on Aborted Plans for New Airport (Apr. 1, 2011)</p>	<p>“North Korea has repeated a cycle of asking for meetings after making trouble, stalling for time, and then making more trouble. The international community had the Six-Party Talks and provided the North with some compensation. We gave it what we could, but North Korea made nuclear weapons. We should resume the Six-Party Talks only with the premise that they could resolve the nuclear problem, not to speak of an inter-Korean summit.”</p>
<p>Press Conference after the ROK-Germany Summit (May 9, 2011)</p>	<p>“If North Korea conveys that it would have serious discussions with the international community on the abandonment of its nuclear program, I propose to invite Chairman Kim to the Nuclear Security Summit taking place [in Seoul] from March 26 to 27 next year.”</p>
<p>Commemorative Speech on the 56th Memorial Day (Jun. 6, 2011)</p>	<p>“To prepare for unification of the Korean Peninsula, which will happen some day, all of us have to make concerted efforts. North Korea must leave the path of confrontation and conflict, and move to the path toward peace and prosperity. To this end, we will be patient and continue to make serious and consistent efforts.”</p>
<p>Commemorative Speech on the 66th National Liberation Day (Aug. 15, 2011)</p>	<p>“Over last 60 years, the South and the North have lived in the era of confrontation. Now, the two have to overcome this and open a new era of peace and cooperation. To this end, it is most important to build mutual trust with a sincere attitude and take responsible actions. Nothing can be achieved through provocations. The South and the North must build peace based on mutual trust and move to the path toward prosperity by working with together.”</p>

Occasions	Key Points
<p>Dialogue with People (Sep. 8, 2011)</p>	<p>“It is important to bring inter-Korean relations back on track. If the two Koreas are to have a summit, there must be a guarantee of no provocations and the two should cooperate with each other based on such an assurance. If both South and North Korea can maintain peace and prosperity, they may have a summit anytime.”</p>
<p>Keynote Speech at the 66th UN General Assembly (Sep. 21, 2011)</p>	<p>“I expect that North Korea would enjoy peace and prosperity with the rest of the world as a responsible member of the international community. If North Korea chooses the path toward mutual benefits and co-prosperity, the Republic of Korea and the international community will gladly help North Korea. I hope the Korean Peninsula transforms from a place of discord and enmity into a field of hope where peace in Northeast Asia and beyond is cultivated.”</p>
<p>Presidential Speech on Government Policies (Oct. 10, 2011)</p>	<p>“While displaying flexibility in resolving North Korean nuclear issues peacefully, we will promote inter-Korean dialogue with principles and continue to provide humanitarian assistance in the spirit of universal humanitarianism and brotherly love.”</p>
<p>Speech at the Joint Meeting of U.S. Senate and House of Representatives (Oct. 13, 2011)</p>	<p>“First, we have to establish a firm foundation for peace on the Korean Peninsula. Then, based on this, we need to expand economic cooperation between the South and the North, move forward to the path of joint prosperity, and eventually accomplish peaceful unification. A united Korea would not pose a threat to any other country. It will rather facilitate the prosperity of neighboring countries and contribute greatly to stability in East Asia and peace in the world.”</p>

Occasions	Key Points
<p>Speech at the Joint Meeting of U.S. Senate and House of Representatives (Oct. 13, 2011)</p>	<p>“South Korea and the United States have a clear and concerted position on how they would respond in the future. The two countries agree that the Six-Party Talks are one of the useful tools in making progress in resolving the North Korean nuclear problem. We also agree on maintaining dialogue with North Korea.”</p>
<p>China-Japan-ROK Trilateral Summit Meeting (Nov. 19, 2011)</p>	<p>“North Korea’s words of promise to terminate its illegal activities and never resume them again creates the minimum level of trust that is needed to resume the Six-Party Talks.”</p>
<p>New Year’s Address to the Nation (Jan. 2, 2012)</p>	<p>“If North Korea shows a sincere attitude, we can open a new era on the Korean Peninsula together. We should remove mutual distrust through dialogue and move forward towards mutual benefits and co-prosperity. “I hope that this year we can make a turning point in resolving the North Korean nuclear problem. As soon as North Korea ceases ongoing nuclear activities, we will be able to resume the Six-Party Talks. Through an agreement in the Six-Party Talks, we are ready to provide assistance needed to relieve North Korea’s security concerns and to revive its economy.”</p>
<p>Press Conference on the 4th Anniversary of Inauguration (Feb. 22, 2012)</p>	<p>“I think the first priority for South and North Korea is to sustain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, and to do so we must have dialogue between the two Koreas as well as with neighboring countries. If North Korea wants to talk with us with a sincere attitude, we will welcome it with an open mind and start bilateral dialogue. Furthermore, our position is that we will cooperate willingly with the North through the dialogue anytime it is necessary.”</p>

Occasions	Key Points
<p>The 87th Speech on Radio and the Internet (Apr. 2, 2012)</p>	<p>“Although North Korea’s nuclear and missile development was not discussed as an official agenda item during the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul, all heads of states, including the Chinese and Russian leaders, agreed on the seriousness of North Korea’s nuclear and missile development. Chinese President Hu Jintao urged the North Korean leadership to withdraw plans to launch a missile and improve the welfare of North Korean people instead.”</p>
<p>The 88th Speech on Radio and the Internet (Apr. 16, 2012)</p>	<p>“The only way North Korea can survive is to give up its nuclear weapons willingly and cooperate with the international community by opening up and reforming itself. If North Korea changes itself, we, together with the international community, are going to cooperate with it.”</p> <p>“Though [some people say] it’s difficult for North Korea to change itself, I haven’t lost my expectation for change yet. While anticipating changes [in North Korea], we are also making preparations for accommodating such changes. I sincerely wish for a day when peace blossoms on the Korean Peninsula and all Korean people prosper together.”</p>
<p>The 91st Speech on Radio and the Internet (May 28, 2012)</p>	<p>“I think all South Koreans truly want to help 20 million North Korean people who are suffering hardships in whichever way we can.”</p> <p>“I hope that, like Myanmar, North Korea develops new thinking and makes new friends in order to open a new era.”</p>

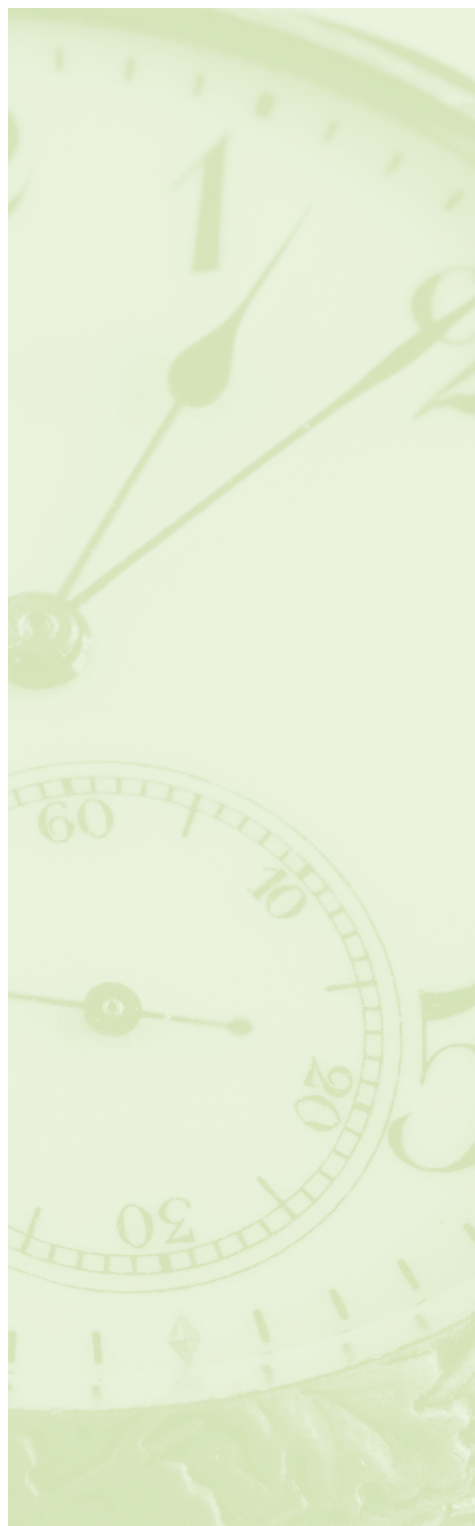
Occasions	Key Points
<p>Meeting with Korean-Americans in San Francisco (Jun. 26, 2012)</p>	<p>“Though the Republic of Korea has the power to do so, it has absolutely no intention to bring down North Korea by force and integrate the two Koreas through absorption. We want to see North Korea open itself and give up nuclear weapons so that we can prosper together and unify the peninsula peacefully.”</p> <p>“If North Korea truly opens itself [to the outside world], cares for its own people’s livelihood, and improves human rights, all the countries in the world will help it. And, the Republic of Korea will be the first one to cooperate with North Korea and assist it.”</p>
<p>Speech at the Opening of the 19th National Assembly (Jul. 2, 2012)</p>	<p>“North Korea should come forward and cooperate with the international community as soon as possible and walk in the path toward prosperity together with South Korea. As we can see in the case of Myanmar, if the North chooses an open road, the international community along with South Korea will give it a full support.”</p>
<p>Commemorative Speech on the 67th National Liberation Day (Aug. 15, 2012)</p>	<p>“Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is not only an agreement between the two Koreas and among the members of the Six-Party Talks but also an international obligation according to United Nations Security Council resolutions, and therefore it must be resolved. Once it is observed, we are ready along with the international community to cooperate fully with North Korea. While taking heed of the human rights situation in North Korea, we are keeping the door to dialogue wide open.”</p>

Occasions	Key Points
New Year's Address to the Nation (Jan. 1, 2013)	“While maintaining a strong security posture to keep peace on the Korean Peninsula, I hope that silent changes and developments that have started to take place in the minds and lives of the North Korean people will form a huge wave of unification and brim over [North Korea.]”



Chapter II

Inter-Korean Military Dialogue



1. The 38th Working-level Military Talks (Sep. 30, 2010)

A. Overview

After the sinking of the *Cheonan* in March 2010, South Korea repeatedly demanded that the North take responsible actions. North Korea, however, refused to accept the results of the South Korean-led international investigation on the sinking and insisted that it would dispatch its own inspection team from the North's National Defense Commission. Subsequently, the North sent a telephone message on September 15 proposing to hold a working-level military meeting on September 24 to discuss "pending issues in relation to the implementation of military agreements."

To press the North on the sinking of the *Cheonan* and demand responsible actions, the ROK government proposed that the meeting be held on September 30 instead. As the North accepted the date, the 38th round of working-level military talks took place in the Peace House on the southern sector of Panmunjeom.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Moon Sang-kyun (Director, North Korea Policy Division, MND ⁴ , Colonel)	Ri Son-kwon (Senior Colonel, KPA)
Delegates	Chung So-un (Director, Inter-Korean Dialogue Division I, MOU) Kim Young-chul (Director, Naval Operation Division, JCS, Colonel)	Jon Chang-je (Colonel, KPA) Hong Sok-il (Colonel, KPA)

B. Progress of the Talks

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The results of an objective and scientific investigation by a joint civilian-military international team have clearly revealed that North Korea was responsible for the sinking of the *Cheonan*.
- We strongly urge the North to admit its involvement in the sinking and apologize, punish those who are responsible, and establish measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.
- We demand that North Korea cease immediately military threats and hostile provocations against South Korean waters in the West Sea.
- Slandering the South is a clear violation of the Basic Agreement and other agreements between the two Koreas, and therefore should be stopped immediately.

⁴ Ministry of National Defense (MND), Ministry of Unification (MOU), Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), Korean People's Army (KPA)

During the talks, the South Korean delegation first pointed out that an objective and scientific investigation had clearly revealed that North Korea was responsible for the sinking of the *Cheonan* and strongly urged the North to admit its involvement and apologize, punish those who were responsible, and establish measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents. The South also demanded that North Korea immediately cease military threats and hostile provocations against South Korean waters as well as slandering South Korean authorities.

The North Korean delegation, on the other hand, demanded that the South immediately stop the distribution of anti-North Korean leaflets and argued that the South's naval boats were violating its maritime patrol line. Furthermore, it threatened that the future of inter-Korean relations would depend heavily on how the South deals with the distribution of anti-North Korean leaflets and maritime violations.

In response to South Korea's demand for taking responsible actions on the *Cheonan* sinking, North Korea refused to accept the findings of South Korea's investigation and repeated its position that the South should accept an inspection team from the North's National Defense Commission. Moreover, the North criticized the South for neglecting psychological warfare and the distribution of leaflets against the North, arguing that the South easily could stop them if it had wanted to do so.

The South reminded the North that it had already explained its position fully on the distribution of leaflets. It refuted North Korea's claim on the violation of the maritime border by emphasizing that

South Korean ships were carrying out routine activities in its own waters.

〈Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The South went ahead with provocations against the Republic by spreading leaflets in its territory using conservative non-governmental organizations.
- We demand that the South stop immediately the leaflet distribution that brutally violates international laws as well as bilateral agreements, and punish the main culprits and organizations involved.
- The South has made military provocations by violating North Korea's maritime patrol line in the West Sea with its naval boats and mobilizing its boats whenever North Korea mobilized its patrol boats to perform their routine duties.
- The future of inter-Korean relations would depend heavily on how the South deals with the distribution of anti-Republic leaflets and maritime violations.

Although the South strongly urged the North to take responsible actions on the sinking of the *Cheonan*, the North refused to do so and insisted on dispatching an inspection team from the North's National Defense Commission. Subsequently, the talks ended without any agreement.

2. The 39th Working-level Military Talks (Feb. 8~9, 2011)

A. Overview

Eight months after the sinking of the *Cheonan* and two months after the conclusion of the 38th inter-Korean military talks, North Korea shelled Yeonpyeong Island with artillery. Nevertheless, the North blamed the South for the attack.

At the beginning of 2011, however, North Korea proposed a series of dialogues between the two Koreas to tip the scale in its favor. On January 5, North Korea issued a joint statement by its government, political parties, and social organizations calling for dialogue with their South Korean counterparts. Three days later, in the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) spokesman's statement, North Korea demanded that dialogue between the South and North Korean governments begin "immediately and unconditionally." The North subsequently proposed Red Cross talks and talks on the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism as well as on the improvement of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex.

In response, South Korea's Ministry of Unification released a spokesperson's comment on January 10 which pointed out that despite the loss of South Korean lives caused by North Korean attacks on the *Cheonan* and Yeonpyeong Island, North Korea had made unilateral proposals for talks just to receive economic assistance while refusing to admit its responsibility for the attacks. The spokesperson's comment thus concluded that Pyongyang's

proposal for talks was nothing but disguised peace propaganda aimed at the international community and part of its usual tactics to divide South Korean society.

Furthermore, for a sincere dialogue to take place between the two Korean governments, he made it clear, North Korea must take responsible actions on the *Cheonan* sinking and shelling of Yeonpyeong Island and promise to prevent additional provocations and prove its sincere commitment to denuclearization. Subsequently, he proposed dialogue between the two Korean governments to discuss these issues. The spokesperson also emphasized the ROK government's position was to begin discussion on various issues North Korea proposed, but the two Korean governments must first have a dialogue on the above two issues.

In the meantime, North Korea's Minister of the People's Armed Forces sent a message on January 20, 2011, proposing high-level military talks between the two Koreas as well as preparatory meetings. South Korea made a counter-proposal with slight adjustments in the agenda and dates for the talks. After bilateral consultations, the two Koreas agreed to have the 39th working-level military talks in the Peace House located on the southern sector of Panmunjeom. The talks were originally scheduled for one day on February 8 but were extended until the next day as the discussions were protracted.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Moon Sang-kyun (Director, North Korea Policy Division, MND, Colonel)	Ri Son-kwon (Senior Colonel, KPA)
Delegates	Chung So-un (Director, Inter-Korean Dialogue Division I, MOU) Kim Do-kyun (North Korea Policy Division, MND, Colonel)	Jon Chang-je (Colonel, KPA) Jo Chol-ho (Colonel, KPA)

B. Progress of the Talks

During the talks, South Korea proposed that “the sinking of the *Cheonan* and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island” should be the agenda for high-level military talks. The South also stressed that there could be an improvement in inter-Korean relations only if North Korea takes responsible actions on these two attacks and pledges not to make additional provocations against the South.

North Korea, on the other hand, suggested the following agenda: the *Cheonan* “incident,” the “artillery exchange” around Yeonpyeong Island and the suspension of military actions that might be deemed as provocations to the other side. The North argued that South Korea’s proposal to handle only those two issues would be tantamount to refusing to hold high-level military talks.

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The South has repeatedly demanded the North take necessary steps to facilitate sincere dialogue and cooperation between the two Koreas.
- In this context, we have suggested the agenda for the high-level military talks should be “the North’s responsible actions on the sinking of the *Cheonan* and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island, as well as a promise to prevent additional provocations.”
- The two parties should decide on specific agenda items along with dates, venue, level and members of delegations, and other relevant matters in a working-level meeting.
- If the North is serious about improving inter-Korean relations, it should untie the knots it has created in bilateral relations.
- If we want to produce practical results in the high-level talks, we should attend them with sincere minds starting with the working-level meetings.

In response to the North’s position, the South replied, “if the high-level talks establish accountability for the two provocations, we are ready to discuss all issues of mutual interest including those proposed by the North.”

On the level of delegations, the South suggested either defense minister or chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the head of delegation. The North, however, preferred that the delegations be headed by a vice ministerial level official, either vice minister of People’s Armed Forces or vice chief of the General Staff Department for the North.

The South fully explained its positions on the agenda and the

delegation level for the high-level talks and reiterated that it would be willing to discuss the issues the North proposed once satisfactory results were produced regarding the *Cheonan* sinking and Yeonpyeong Island shelling.

North Korea claimed that it had absolutely nothing to do with the sinking of the *Cheonan*, and argued that it was a “huge smear campaign to justify the South’s confrontational policy toward the North under U.S. manipulation.” Moreover, the North insisted that the Yeonpyeong Island shelling took place because the South had turned the island into a “source of provocations.”

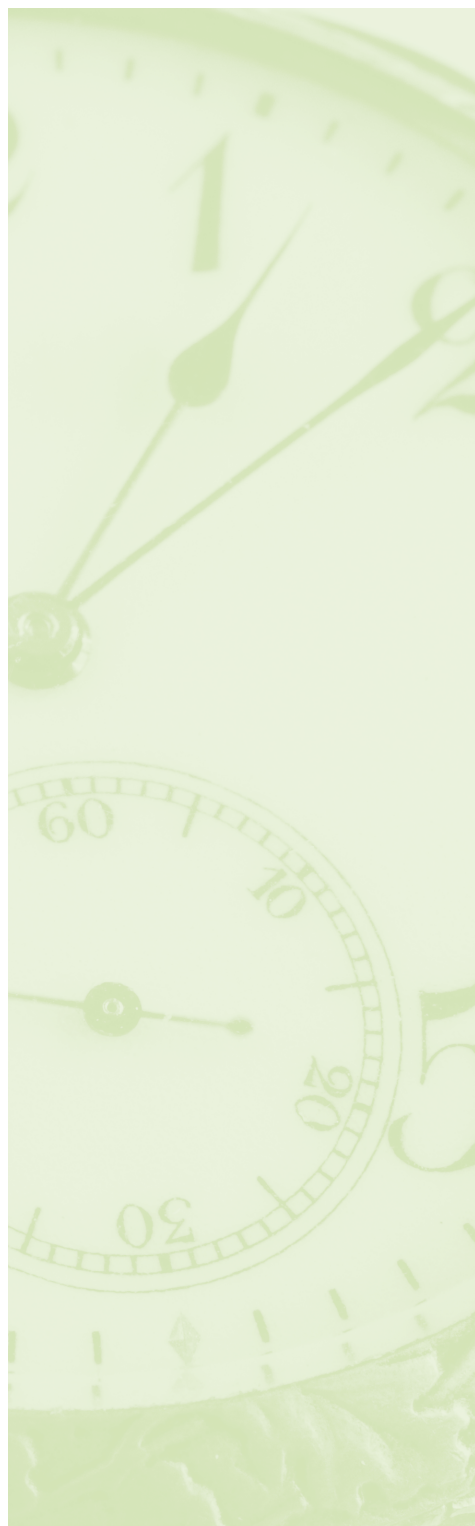
The South pointed out that the North’s discussion disclosed what North Korean high-level delegation would say regarding the two provocations during the high-level talks. Therefore, the South criticized the North and said it was totally illogical to say that it was not a provocation when they fired artillery at fellow Koreans and took the lives of innocent civilians and caused enormous property damage.

Suddenly, in the afternoon of the second day of the talks, the North denounced the South for showing no change in its positions and left the conference after unilaterally announcing its positions on the *Cheonan* sinking and the Yeonpyeong Island shelling.



Chapter III

Inter-Korean Economic Dialogue



1. The 4th Working-level Talks on the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (Feb. 1, 2010)

A. Overview

There were three rounds of working-level talks between South and North Korean authorities during 2009 to discuss various issues regarding the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (GIC). In these talks, the South proposed to make a study tour of industrial complexes in other countries to create a consensus on turning the GIC into a more stable and competitive industrial facility. Upon North Korea's acceptance, a joint delegation of South and North Korean officials made a tour of industrial complexes in several countries from December 12 to 22, 2009 and held an evaluation meeting on January 21, 2010.

During the evaluation meeting, the two Koreas reached an agreement on having the 4th working-level talks on the GIC. Accordingly, the talks were held at the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Consultation Office in Gaeseong on February 1, 2010.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Kim Young-tak (Senior Representative for Inter-Korean Dialogue, MOU)	Pak Chol-soo (Vice General Director, General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone)

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Delegates	<p>Lee Kang-woo (Director, Management and Coordination Division, MOU)</p> <p>Chung So-un (Director, Inter-Korean Dialogue Division II, MOU)</p>	<p>Won Yong-hui (Senior Member, General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone)</p> <p>O Kwang-uk (Senior Member, General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone)</p> <p>Ri Ung-sik (Senior Member, General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone)</p> <p>Hong Si-kwon (Councilor, National Economic Cooperation Federation)</p>

B. Progress of the Talks

The two parties had four meetings in total, including one plenary meeting and three meetings between the heads of delegation.

Based on what they had agreed during the evaluation meeting for the joint study tour⁵, the South explained its positions on the 3C's - come-and-go, communications, and customs clearance - as well as the construction of a dormitory for workers and asked for

⁵ For more details, please see pp. 79~80

North Korea's cooperation.

The South emphasized that the two Koreas should make transit between the two sides simpler and more convenient by converting the existing fixed-time transit into all-day transit with the introduction of an entry and exit system based on radio frequency identification (RFID) technology.

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The fixed time transit should be replaced with an all-day system and an RFID system must be introduced as soon as possible.
- It is necessary to establish a screening system for rapid and accurate monitoring and control of incoming and outgoing people and vehicles.
- The existing inspection system should be replaced with a selective screening and the screening rate should start at 50 percent and gradually be reduced thereafter.
- While the GIC and the businesses within it rely on land-line telephones and fax lines, GIC should provide the Internet and mobile telephone services to improve competitiveness.
- Demand for North Korean labor in the GIC is much greater than expected in the beginning, but the North's ability to supply workers is lower than expected.
- We suggest a fact-finding survey to study the demand for North Korean workers by GIC businesses as well as the North's ability to supply them.

The South also proposed to replace total inspection with selective screening and open the Internet network as soon as possible. On

constructing the workers' dormitory, the South suggested building a small dormitory first for a pilot operation while surveying the demand for and supply of North Korean workers.

〈Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- Through the last working-level meeting⁶, the North and the South have shared common concerns on a series of issues needed in invigorating the Kaesong Industrial District (KID)⁷.
- Convinced in particular that the 3C's have significant implications in invigorating the KID, we have faithfully taken active and sincere initiatives, including proposals for inter-Korean military talks to resolve these issues.
- We believe that the South also has come up with a good deal of practical suggestions to make this working-level meeting a fruitful one, and wholeheartedly deal with wages and various other issues we raised today.
- We suggest that the two parties have a wide and in-depth discussion on practical problems that may contribute to the invigoration of the KID and make efforts together to bring good news to all Korean people who are watching this working-level meeting.

In response to South Korea's suggestions, the North also expressed consent to the need for improving 3C's in principle.

⁶ North Korea used the term "working-level meeting" for what the South called as "working-level talks."

⁷ For the South, the name of the joint industrial complex is the "Gaeseong Industrial Complex (GIC)," whereas it is the "Kaesong Industrial District (KID)" for the North.

Yet, the North Korean delegation argued that the 3C's should be discussed in working-level military talks because these issues fell under the military's jurisdiction. Rather, the North insisted that discussion in the meeting should be limited to on wages, the workers' dormitory, and other pending issues.

In its keynote speech, the South conveyed its position that the creation of military tension by firing artillery in the West Sea would not help the stable development of the GIC as well as overall inter-Korean relations. However, the North criticized the South, asserting it was raising an issue irrelevant to the GIC and insisted that the artillery fire in the West Sea was part of the North's legitimate military exercises.

The two parties agreed to have working-level military talks later to discuss the 3C's while continuing negotiations on wages, dormitory, etc. in other working-level talks between the two Korean governments. They closed the talks with an agreement that the South would notify the North later of the dates and the venue for the working-level military talks.

2. Working-level Talks on Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong Tourism (Feb. 8, 2010)

A. Overview

At daybreak on July 11, 2008, a South Korean female tourist was shot to death by a North Korean sentry in the Mt. Geumgang tourism zone. The ROK government decided to suspend the tourism temporarily in the belief that it is more important to establish full facts of the incident because it was a serious accident involving a citizen's life. The suspension was supposed to be temporary until the government got to the bottom of the matter. Accordingly, Mt. Geumgang tour was suspended on July 12.

During the 37th working-level military talks held on October 2, 2008, the North criticized South Korean NGOs for distributing anti-North Korean leaflets and threatened that there would be serious consequences for the Gaeseong Industrial Complex and Gaeseong tourism should the activities continue. Subsequently, on November 24, the North issued a telephone in the name of head delegate to general-level military talks notifying the South that it would deny tourists access to the city of Gaeseong from December 1.

On January 14, 2010, while Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism were still suspended, the North proposed a working-level meeting in Mt. Geumgang from January 26 to 27 to discuss the resumption of tourism to Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong. In response, the South demanded the participation of a "responsible government official" who could discuss guaranteeing the personal safety of tourists and made a counter-proposal that the talks be held

in Gaeseong on February 8. As the North agreed to the revised date and venue, the talks took place in the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Consultation Office located in the GIC on February 8, 2010.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Kim Nam-sik (Director general, Inter-Korean Exchanges and Cooperation Bureau, MOU)	Kang Yong Chol (Councilor, Korean Asia-Pacific Peace Committee)
Delegates	Lee Chun-se (Director, Unification Legal Affairs Division, MOJ ⁸) Park Tae-young (Director, Tourism Policy Division, MOCST ⁹)	Ju Kwang-il (Senior Member, Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland) Ri Kyong-jin (Director, General Bureau for Guidance to the Comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone)

B. Progress of the Talks

During the talks, the South made clear that three conditions must be met first before the resumption of Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism. These three conditions included an investigation

⁸ Ministry of Justice (MOJ)

⁹ Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (MOCST)

into the shooting death of the tourist at Mt. Geumgang, measures to prevent the recurrence, and an institutional guarantee for the personal safety of tourists.

In the meantime, before making the South's keynote speech, the South Korean delegation observed a moment of silence to pray for the deceased and demanded that the North offer a formal apology and express condolences to the bereaved family.

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The North should offer an apology for the shooting death of an innocent South Korean female tourist by a North Korean soldier.
- It is regrettable that the North has not accepted our repeated request although we have urged a joint investigation immediately after the incident occurred.
- Since there are differences between the results of our investigation and the North's announcements regarding the incident, we urge that the two Koreas form a joint investigation team including government officials and experts from both sides to examine the incident.
- To prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, the North must reinforce safety measures in the local facilities and provide an institutional guarantee for the personal safety of South Korean citizens.

The North Korean delegation expressed “regret over the death of the Mt. Geumgang tourist,” but repeated its argument that the shooting death was an “unfortunate accident caused by her own carelessness.” They also reiterated canned answers to the three

conditions the South proposed, saying that since its authorities had presented the “facts about the incident” immediately after it had happened and their supreme leader had already given a clear assurance on the “prevention of recurrence” and a guarantee for “personal safety,” those issues were already resolved.

In the meantime, the North Korean delegation presented a draft agreement and insisted that Gaeseong tourism be resumed on March 1, 2010 and Mt. Geumgang tourism on April 1.

〈Summary of North Korea’s Keynote Speech〉

- We have expressed regret over the death of the Mt. Geumgang tourist in July 2008 no matter how the incident happened and we have provided details of the accident.
- The death of the tourist was an unfortunate accident caused by her own carelessness and the South is responsible for having provided inadequate safety education and neglected its duties on preventing accidents.
- Since we have fully disclosed the facts about the death of the Mt. Geumgang tourist and provided a firm guarantee for the prevention of recurrence and the safety of the southern people, the South must retract its unjust preconditions for the resumption of tourism, and instead must resume the Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism as soon as possible.
- Hoping that we could provide a breakthrough in inter-Korean relations in this working-level meeting, we present a draft agreement.

In response to North Korea’s demand for resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, the South emphasized once again that the

three conditions must be met because they were critical issues needed to be resolved so that South Korean citizens could feel comfortable about travelling to the North.

The North, however, just repeated its positions. Subsequently, without making concrete progress, the two Koreas closed the talks with an agreement that they would discuss the dates for the next meeting through their liaison offices in Panmunjeom.

**〈On the Issue of Personal Safety Guarantee
for Mt. Geumgang Tourists〉**

- In a press briefing given by the Ministry of Unification spokesperson on November 19, 2012, a day after the 14th anniversary of the opening of Mt. Geumgang tourism, the ROK government expressed its regret over the fact that the tour had remained suspended for more than four years since a South Korean citizen was shot dead by a North Korean sentry. In addition, the government argued the North to restore South Korean property rights it had unilaterally seized or frozen and demanded that the North take sincere measures including dialogue between the two Korean governments regarding Mt. Geumgang tourism.
- In response, North Korea, in the form of the Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for International Tourism of Mt. Geumgang spokesman's interview with a Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reporter on November 22, claimed that although government authorities had provided a guarantee for the personal safety and the North had presented a draft agreement, the South had stomped out of the conference room. Moreover, on November 24, KCNA also repeated North Korea's position by saying that the South was responsible for the suspension of Mt. Geumgang tourism.

- In a press briefing given by the Unification Ministry spokesperson on November 26, the South revealed what had happened in the working-level talks on Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism in February 2010 and explained its position as follows:

“In the working-level talks in February 2010, North Korea just repeated its position that the safety guarantee for tourists had been clearly provided by Chairman Kim Jong-il during his meeting with Hyundai Asan chairwoman Hyun Jung-eun on August 17, 2009. Arguing that the issue had already been dealt with, the North no longer responded to the South’s suggestion that the two parties discuss ways to provide an institutional guarantee for the personal safety on the governmental level.

Unification Minister repeatedly pointed out that there was a need for discussion between the authorities on guaranteeing the personal safety of all Mt. Geumgang tourists. That means that the personal safety cannot be provided by a unilateral declaration of the North, but should be guaranteed by both authorities with an introduction of a specific mechanism.”

- North Korea’s Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for International Tourism of Mt. Geumgang, however, released a written statement of facts on December 8, 2012 and blamed the South for the suspension of Mt. Geumgang tourism. The Guidance Bureau also denounced the South on the issue of personal safety guarantee and repeated its demand for an unconditional resumption of the tourism.

3. Working-level Meeting on the 3C's in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (Mar. 2, 2010)

A. Overview

As agreed in the 4th working-level talks on the GIC on February 1, 2010, South and North Korea negotiated the dates and venue for working-level military talks to discuss the 3C's.

During the negotiations, the North suggested that the meeting would be defined as South-North working-level military talks and held in the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Consultation Office in the GIC to fit the agenda for discussion. The South, on the other hand, proposed that the meeting be held in Panmunjeom following the past custom. Finally, placing a greater emphasis on having in-depth discussion on the 3C's, the South decided to accept the GIC as the venue for the meeting and form its delegation with relevant officers who were capable of practical discussion on the issues.

Accordingly, a working-level meeting on the 3C's was held in the Inter-Korean and Exchange Cooperation Consultation Office in Gaeseong on March 2, 2010, with South Korean delegation of government officials responsible for the GIC and North Korean delegation for working-level military talks.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Lee Kang-woo (Director, Management and Coordination Division, MOU)	Ri Son-kwon (Senior Colonel, KPA)
Delegates	Kim Jung-bae (Gyeongui Army Operation Team) Kim Do-kyun (Lt. Colonel, MND) Ma Kyong-jo (Assistant Director, MOU) Kim Hyun-chul (Assistant Director, MOU)	Jo Chol-ho (Colonel, KPA) Jon Chang-je (Colonel, KPA) Kang Il (Director, Customs Office, KID) Ri Song-su (Director, Transit Inspection Office, KID)

B. Progress of the Meeting

The South and the North exchanged their respective positions on the concrete resolution of the 3C issues throughout seven meetings in total, including two plenary meetings, two subgroup meetings - one on passage and customs clearance and the other on communications - and three meetings between heads of delegation.

The South explained its plans on how to resolve the 3C issues as well as how to proceed with the meeting, asking for the North's cooperation. To increase efficiency in the meeting, the South proposed discussing the issues in two separate tracks, one for passage and customs clearance and the other for communications.

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The South and the North have agreed to resolve the 3C issues in the GIC as soon as possible.
- The transit system must be improved to resolve the 3C issues and the keys to that lie in the quick introduction of an RFID system and a guarantee for all-day access to the GIC.
- If the GIC is to develop global competitiveness, full and free communications must be guaranteed. We propose installing direct Internet lines between the South and the GIC and opening mobile telephone service using the existing network.
- For customs clearance, total inspection needs to be replaced with selective screening, starting with 50 percent of transit and gradually lowering the ratio to the global standard of 2 percent.
- The North established a naval firing zone including an area south of the Northern Limit Line and held live-fire artillery drills there. This is a violation of the Armistice Agreement and the South-North Basic Agreement. We are trying to restrain nongovernmental organizations from distributing leaflets but there is a limit to what we can do. Furthermore, joint military exercises like the Key Resolve and Foal Eagle are annual defensive drills.

On the issues of transit and passage, the South proposed the installation of an RFID system by March and full implementation of all-day transit in May. To expedite the customs clearance process, the South also suggested the introduction of selective screening starting with a selection ratio of 50 percent and gradually reducing the ratio of random samples thereafter. On communications, it underlined that the Internet and mobile

phone services must be provided in the GIC as soon as possible to guarantee free communication.

〈Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- We would like to make remarks on the serious problems that have adverse effects on the improvement of the 3C's.
- Since last December, the South has turned the West Sea into an area for sharp military confrontation.
- The distribution of leaflets and the expansion of mudslinging propaganda broadcasts are harmful and must be stopped.
- The Key Resolve and Foal Eagle joint military exercises conducted by the South with the United States beginning on March 8 are drills for a nuclear war and a preemptive strike against us.
- To resolve the 3C issues, the South must implement the agreements made by both parties with a full sense of responsibility, and finish supplying the facilities, materials, and equipment needed to improve the 3C's.

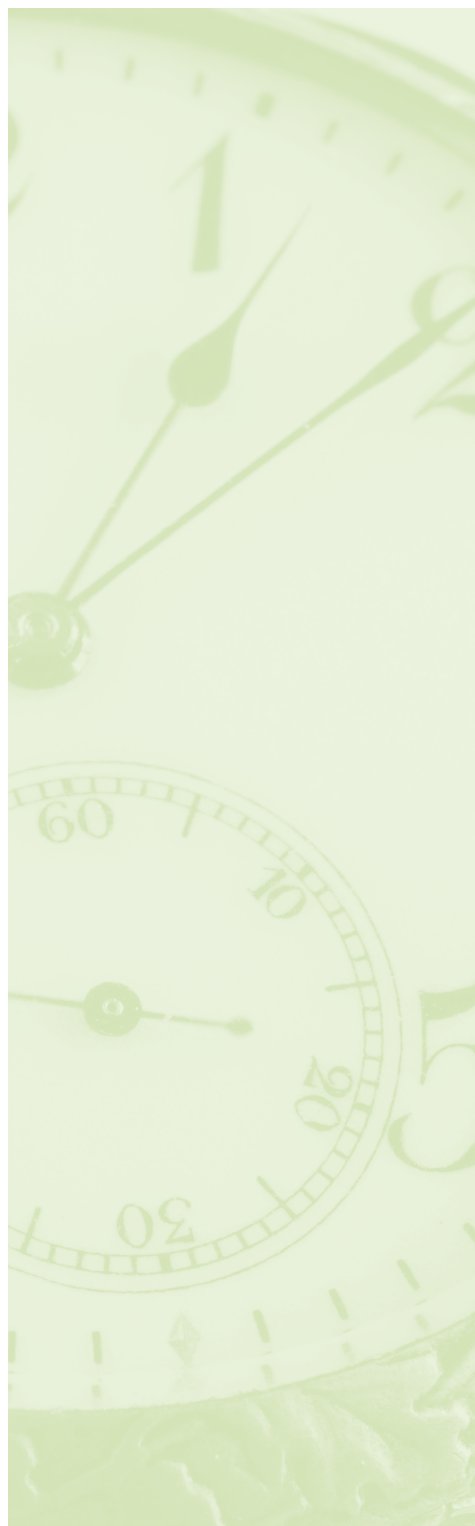
The North agreed to have two separate negotiation tracks, but argued that first the South must cease encouraging hostile and confrontational activities and implement existing inter-Korean agreements, including the June 15, 2000 and the October 4, 2007 joint declarations as well as those on the 3C's. In addition, the North submitted a new list of facilities, materials, and equipment needed to resolve the 3C issues in the East Sea district as well as in the GIC and requested that the South supply them before anything else.

The two Koreas agreed to continue holding working-level meetings in each area to discuss practical issues and then concluded the meeting. The dates for future meetings were to be decided later. Unfortunately, as inter-Korean relations became intractable following North Korea's sinking of the *Cheonan* (March 26) and shelling of Yeonpyeong Island (November 23), working-level meetings on the GIC were not held.



Chapter IV

Inter-Korean Humanitarian Dialogue



1. Working-level Red Cross Meeting (Sep. 17, 2010)

A. Overview

On September 10, 2010, the North sent a message to the president of the ROK Red Cross and proposed to have a reunion of separated families at Mt. Geumgang on the occasion of *Chuseok*, the Korean fall harvest festival. The North also suggested a working-level meeting between two Korean Red Cross organizations as soon as possible to discuss the proposal.

The South replied that it would like to hold the working-level meeting in Gaeseong on September 17. The North accepted the date and a working-level Red Cross meeting took place at the Janamsan Inn in Gaeseong. This marked the first time in eleven months that the two parties met.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Kim Eui-do (Executive Member, Korean Red Cross)	Pak Yong-il (Member, Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross)
Delegates	Kim Sung-keun (Director, Korean Red Cross)	Pak Hyong-chol (Senior Member, Secretariat, Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

B. Progress of the Meeting

The South and the North first discussed holding separated family reunions on the occasion of *Chuseok*. The two parties agreed on the schedule for reunions and the procedures for advance preparations, but differed on the size of the participants and the venue for the reunions.

While the South proposed to have reunions on a “larger scale than before,” the North insisted that the number of participants should be limited to 100, which had been the past custom.

For the venue, the South suggested the separated family reunion center at Mt. Geumgang. However, the North Korean delegation argued that “although reunions would take place at Mt. Geumgang, the use of the Mt. Geumgang reunion center is beyond our authority and therefore, separate consultations with the relevant agency will be required.” Accordingly, the two Koreas failed to reach an agreement.

In the meantime, the South emphasized the need to devise a fundamental solution in resolving the issue of separated families and proposed to have monthly reunions of 100 families from each side on a regular basis. It also urged that the two Koreas must have consultations to resolve the issues of POWs¹⁰ and abductees in the North.

¹⁰ Prisoners of War (POWs)

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The two Koreas must make constant efforts to resolve issues of separated families with a humanitarian spirit and consult to solve the question of those who have been unaccounted for since the time of the Korean War or thereafter.
- On the occasion of *Chuseok*, we propose that separated family reunions take place at Mt. Geumgang from October 19 to 24.
- We propose to exchange requests for the verification of family member fates on September 25, notify each other of the results on October 9, and exchange the final lists of reunion participants on October 12. Facilities at Mt. Geumgang would be used for the reunions and the accommodation of separated families following precedent. We make it clear that we do not accept the North's illegal and unjust seizure of the Mt. Geumgang reunion center.
- We propose that separated family reunions take place on a regular basis starting next year. The reunions should first be held in the Mt. Geumgang reunion center for 100 families from each side every month, and the number of participant families and the frequency of reunions should be increased gradually thereafter. Letter exchanges along with a comprehensive verification of family fates must take place to make regular reunions possible.
- We propose the next round of Red Cross working-level meeting be held around the end of October to discuss these issues in detail.

North Korea replied that regular reunions are an issue to be discussed in higher-level talks after inter-Korean relations improve in the future.

The two parties concluded the working-level meeting after having failed to produce any agreement on September 17, but they agreed to meet again on September 24.

〈Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- The reunion of separated families would take place on the occasion of *Chuseok*, from October 21 to 27. The number of participant families would be around 100 from each side as in the past. The two parties will exchange lists of 200 candidates each for the verification of family fates on September 21, notify each other of the results on October 6, and exchange final lists of participants on October 12.
- The venue for reunions would be somewhere within the Mt. Geumgang district. According to precedent, this time 100 North Korean participants would meet with their South Korean families first and then the South Korean participants would meet with their North Korean families and relatives.
- The reunions would take place for three days and two nights. Considering the advanced age of separated family members, they should have group reunions indoors or in a nearby open place, instead of visiting Lake Samilpo.

2. Working-level Red Cross Meeting (Sep. 24, 2010)

A. Overview

The two Koreas held another working-level meeting to discuss family reunions at the Janamsan Inn in Gaeseong on September 24 to follow up the meeting on September 17.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Kim Eui-do (Executive member, Korean Red Cross)	Pak Yong-il (Member, Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross)
Delegates	Kim Sung-keun (Director, Korean Red Cross)	Pak Hyong-chol (Senior Member, Secretariat, Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

B. Progress of the Meeting

The working-level meeting was resumed after one week, but the two Koreas failed to close the gap on the venue for the reunions.

The South once again emphasized that the Mt. Geumgang reunion center is a facility that has nothing to do with Mt. Geumgang tourism and the reunions should take place at the reunion center since that is what it was built for. Nevertheless, the South also

requested the North to suggest an alternative venue for reunions in case the reunion center could not be used.

The North, on the other hand, reiterated that since all South Korean facilities in Mt. Geumgang were either confiscated or frozen, these issues must be resolved first in order to make it possible to use the reunion center. The North also argued that government authorities of the two Koreas must meet to resolve the issues.

In the meantime, when the South proposed to have family reunions on a regular basis as a fundamental solution to the problem of separated families, the North proposed that the two parties hold Red Cross talks in mid October and discuss the invigoration of various humanitarian projects, including the normalization of family reunions.

Both parties agreed that separated family reunions should take place on the occasion of *Chuseok*, but continued to display differences on the venue for the reunions. Subsequently, they ended the meeting with an agreement that the next meeting would be held on October 1.

3. Working-level Red Cross Meeting (Oct. 1, 2010)

A. Overview

On October 1, a week after the last meeting on September 24, the two Korean Red Cross organizations held another working-level meeting at the Janamsan Inn.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Kim Eui-do (Executive Member, Korean Red Cross)	Pak Yong-il (Member, Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross)
Delegates	Kim Sung-keun (Director, Korean Red Cross)	Pak Hyong-chol (Senior Member, Secretariat, Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland)

B. Progress of the Meeting

In the spirit of humanitarianism, the South repeatedly urged the North not to link family reunions with any other issues. Having confirmed South Korea's basic positions on a resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, the North agreed to have family reunions in the reunion center at Mt. Geumgang just this time without any conditions. However, the North pointed out once again the need for

a meeting between Korean government authorities to resolve issues related to the Mt. Geumgang tourism district.

The two Koreas signed a written agreement on family reunions and the next round of Red Cross talks before closing this working-level meeting.

〈Summary of Agreement〉

1. Separated family reunions will take place at Mt. Geumgang from October 30 to November 5.
 - Number of participants: 100 from each side
 - Schedule for reunions: October 30~November 1, North Korean participants meet with their families from the South; November 3~5, South Korean participants meet with their families from the North
 - Preliminary procedures: exchange of request for verification of family fates (October 5), exchange of verification (October 18), exchange of final list (October 20)
 - Venue for reunions: Family Reunion Center and Mt. Geumgang Hotel
 - Advance team: should arrive at Mt. Geumgang 5 days prior to the start of reunions
2. Red Cross talks will be held in Gaeseong from October 26 to 27 to discuss and resolve various humanitarian issues, including regular reunions of separated families.

4. Red Cross Talks (Oct. 26~27, 2010)

A. Overview

Red Cross talks were held at the Janamsan Inn in Gaeseong from October 26 to 27, 2010 in accordance with an agreement reached in the working-level meeting on October 1.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Kim Yong-hyun (Secretary General, Korean Red Cross)	Choi Song-ik (Vice Chairman, Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross)
Delegates	Kim Eui-do (Executive Member, Korean Red Cross) Kim Sung-keun (Director, Korean Red Cross)	Pak Yong-il (Member, Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross) Jo Jong-choI (Deputy Director, Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross)

B. Progress of the Talks

The South proposed specific plans to resolve the problem of separated families for good and asked for the North's cooperation.

The South proposed that first the two Koreas have reunion of 100 families from each side at the Mt. Geumgang reunion center every month starting in March 2011. In addition, those families that have already had chances to reunite should also be allowed to

meet each other again. Furthermore, separated families should be allowed to meet each other at any time and any place as they wish.

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- We propose that the South and the North have reunions of 100 separated families from each side on a monthly basis at the Mt. Geumgang reunion center from March to November next year. We also propose that the two Koreas allow second reunions monthly at the reunion center for 50 families that have already met in the past.
- For the verification of fates and whereabouts of family members, the two parties should exchange a list of 5,000 separated families from each side starting December this year and then notify each other of the results of their searches as soon as possible.
- Our position is that starting from next January the two Koreas would begin monthly letter exchanges between 1,000 separated families whose fates and whereabouts have been verified.
- We also propose the pilot promotion of hometown visits for separated family members over 80 years old on a suitable scale beginning April next year.
- In addition to regular reunions, those family members whose fates and whereabouts have been verified should be allowed to meet their separated families any time and any place they wish.
- The two Koreas must promote a comprehensive verification of the fates and whereabouts of those who have not been accounted for since the time of the Korean War or thereafter, and they must be repatriated so that they can spend the rest of their lives with their family members.

Along with family reunions, the South also proposed to promote the verification of the fates and whereabouts of 5,000 separated family members each from the South and the North starting in December 2010, as well as letter exchanges between 1,000 families starting in January 2011.

In addition, the South proposed a hometown visit pilot project for separated family members over the age of 80 starting in April 2011. The South also emphasized the need to promote the resolution of issues involving South Korean prisoners of the Korean War still remaining in the North as well as South Koreans who have been abducted and detained by the North. The South suggested their fates must be verified as well.

In response, the North demanded 500,000 tons of rice and 300,000 tons of fertilizer arguing that the two Koreas need to expand humanitarian cooperation in addition to resolving the issues of separated families. It also argued that working-level meetings must be held as soon as possible to discuss the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, emphasizing that the critical question of the venue must be resolved first so that family reunions could be held on a regular basis.

Regarding the North's request for rice and fertilizer, the South Korean delegation explained that the decision to provide large-scale assistance to North Korea is beyond the authority of the Red Cross and that it would have to be considered by the government. The delegation also argued that Mt. Geumgang tourism must be dealt separately from regular reunions and the two should not be directly linked to each other.

〈Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- We propose that reunions of separated families and relatives take place not just once a year but rather frequently, three or four times a year around the time of national holidays such as Lunar New Year's Day and *Chuseok*.
- We should also promote on-line reunions and the exchange of video letters in combination with family reunions at Mt. Geumgang. The number of participants should be 100 from each side considering the current circumstances.
- On creating an favorable environment and the conditions for the invigoration of humanitarian projects, we urge both sides to make their best efforts to hold working-level talks between the two Korean governments as soon as possible to discuss the confiscated and frozen South Korean properties, including the Mt. Geumgang family reunion center, as agreed.

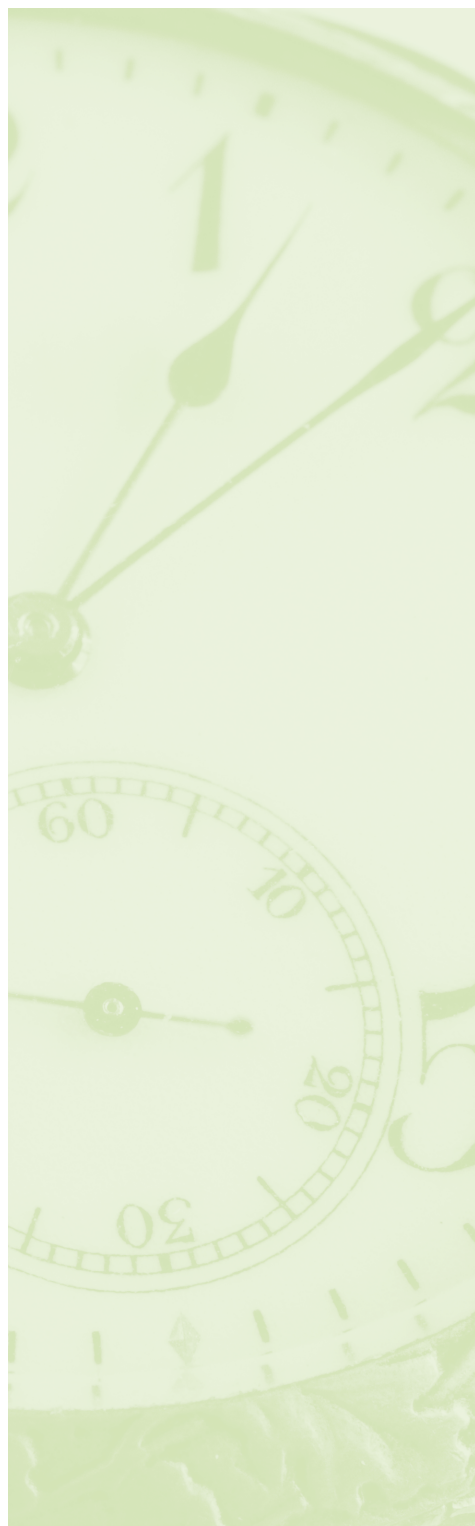
The two Koreas concluded the talks after having agreed to discuss the issues further after fully studying each other's propositions and then hold the next round of Red Cross talks on November 25.

Unfortunately, on November 23, just two days before the scheduled talks were to take place, North Korea shelled Yeonpyeong Island and, subsequently, the South notified the North that the Red Cross talks would be postponed indefinitely.



Chapter V

Other Developments in Inter-Korean Dialogue



1. Appraisal Meeting on the Joint Study Tour of Overseas Industrial Complexes (Jan. 19~21, 2010)

A. Overview

The two Korean governments held three rounds of working-level meetings in 2009 to discuss the North's detention of a South Korean worker in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (GIC) in 2008 in addition to institutional issues related to the industrial complex.¹¹

During these meetings, the South emphasized the importance of making joint efforts to expand the GIC and proposed to make a joint tour of industrial complexes in other countries in order to increase the GIC's stability and competitiveness. As the North accepted the South's suggestion, a joint study group consisting of ten officials from each side toured industrial complexes in China and Vietnam from December 12 to 22, 2009.

The joint tour group consisted of ten North Korean officials headed by Vice General Director of the General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone Pak Chol-su and ten South Korean officials, including Senior Representative for Inter-Korean Dialogue Kim Young-tak of the Ministry of Unification as well as representatives of other government agencies and the Korea Land and Housing Corporation.

The joint study group met in Beijing on December 12 and visited a total of nine factories, three management committees, and six other institutions including the customs service. In China, they

¹¹ See South-North Dialogue in Korea No. 74, pp 39~60

visited the Qingdao High-Tech Industrial Development Zone (Dec 13~14), the Suzhou Industrial Park (Dec 15~16), and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (Dec 17~18). In Vietnam, they toured Yen Phong Viglacera Industrial Zone (Dec 19~22).

B. Progress of the Meeting

On January 5, 2010, following the joint study tour, the North proposed a working-level meeting to discuss GIC issues in the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Consultation Office (IECCO) on January 19 and 20. The South replied on January 7 that before the working-level meeting the two Koreas should meet to evaluate the study tour and discuss future development of the GIC as well as other common issues that needed to be resolved. Accordingly, the two Koreas held a meeting to evaluate the joint study tour in the IECCO on January 19~21. The participants in the meeting included eight South Koreans headed by Senior Representative Kim Young-tak and ten North Koreans headed by Vice General Director Pak Chol-su.

The South expressed its willingness to continue discussing those issues one-by-one, taking into account that the two Koreas had significant differences on many issues related to the GIC. The South Korean delegation proposed to have the next working-level talks on the GIC on February 1 to discuss the 3C's and a dormitory for North Korean workers.

The North, however, insisted that in addition to those two

items, the agenda for the next working-level talks on the GIC must include a possible wage increase for the North Korean workers in the GIC.

Since the two parties could barely close the gap on their differences, it seemed difficult to reach an agreement to hold the next working-level talks on the GIC. Shortly before the South Korean delegation was about to leave for Seoul, however, the North gave their consent to hold a working-level talks on February 1.¹² Subsequently, the two Korea were able to close the appraisal meeting with an agreement on the date for the next working-level talks on the GIC.

¹² For more details, please see pp. 47~51.

2. Separated Family Reunion (Oct. 30 ~ Nov. 5, 2010)

A. Overview

There were two rounds of separated family reunions during the Lee Myung-bak administration, in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, following an agreement at the Red Cross talks held August 26~28, family reunions took place at Mt. Geumgang for the first time in two years. Accordingly, from September 26 to October 1, a total of 126 members from 97 South Korean families met with 228 North Korean relatives and a total of 106 members from 98 North Korean families met with 428 South Korean relatives. Thus, a total of 888 people from the two Koreas were able to reunite with their separated families and relatives.

In 2010, based on an agreement made in a series of working-level Red Cross meetings held on September 17 and 24 and October 1, family reunions took place at Mt. Geumgang on the occasion of *Chuseok*. Accordingly, from October 30 to November 5, a total of 137 members from 94 South Korean families met with 203 North Korean relatives and a total of 110 members from 97 North Korean families met with 436 South Korean relatives. Thus, 886 people from both Koreas were able to reunite with their separated families and relatives.

B. Progress of the Reunion

In 2010, the South and the North discussed family reunion issues through three rounds of working-level Red Cross meetings. The two Koreas closed these meetings with an agreement to have family reunions on the occasion of *Chuseok* from October 30 to November 5 and to hold the next round of Red Cross talks October 26~27. Accordingly, family reunions took place from October 30 to November 5.

In the meantime, the Lee Myung-bak administration was fully aware that one-time reunions would not resolve the issues of separated families because the family members are becoming quite elderly. In fact, those who are 70 or older account for almost 80 percent of the separated family members who have applied to participate in family reunions.

During the Red Cross talks in 2009 and 2010, the South strongly urged the North to agree to conduct a comprehensive effort to verify the fates of separated families, allow letter exchanges among the families, hold family reunions on a regular basis, and allow hometown visits by elderly citizens. Afterwards, the two Koreas agreed to hold Red Cross talks on November 25 in order to continue discussing family reunions and other humanitarian issues. Despite the South's efforts to resolve the separated family issues, North Korea's artillery attack against Yeonpyeong Island on November 23 scuttled the scheduled Red Cross talks.

In 2012, while tensions between the two Koreas continued

following the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island, the South proposed a working-level Red Cross meeting twice (on February 14 and August 8) to discuss family reunions, but no meeting took place due to the North's rejection of the proposals.

In the meantime, the Mt. Geumgang reunion center, which could be used year-round for separated family reunions, was completed on July 12, 2008 - two years and eleven months after its construction began. Located in the middle of the Mt. Geumgang tourism zone, the center has a total floor area of 19,835 sq. meters and consists of two units: a twelve-story reunion unit with a basement, and an office unit. The reunion unit has 206 rooms, including double rooms and family suites, and accommodates up to 1,000 people at a time. Although the reunion center has the capacity for year-round reunions, the opening of the center and future plans for the facility had to be postponed due to the shooting death of a Mt. Geumgang tourist. Subsequently, the North confiscated the reunion center on April 27, 2010 as part of its strategy to pressure the South to resume the Mt. Geumgang tourism project. Nonetheless, in accordance with an agreement made during working-level Red Cross talks on October 1, family reunions took place in the center from October 30 to November 5, 2010.

3. Expert Meeting on the Mt. Baekdu Volcano (non-governmental level)

A. The 1st Expert Meeting on the Mt. Baekdu Volcano (Mar. 29, 2011)

(1) Overview

Large-scale natural disasters such as the powerful March 2011 earthquake in Japan, sometimes cause significant trans-border destruction. Therefore, many people have become concerned about the possible volcanic eruption of Mt. Baekdu on the border between North Korea and China. On March 17, 2011, the North sent a telephone message proposing a meeting of North and South Korean experts on the subject.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	Yoo In-chang (Professor, Department of Geology, Kyungpook National University)	Yun Yong-gun (Vice President, Volcano Research Institute)
Delegates	Kim Ki-young (Professor, Department of Geophysics, Kangwon University) Lee Yoon-soo (Senior Researcher, Korea Institute of Geosciences and Mineral Resources) Lee Kang-geun (Professor, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Seoul National University)	Jang Song-ryop (Director, Volcano Research Institute) Ju Kwang-il (Member, Korea Earthquake and Volcano Association)

The South agreed that inter-Korean cooperation is needed to study volcanic activity at Mt. Baekdu, so the South proposed to host an expert meeting in South Korea on March 29. The North accepted the suggestion and the meeting was held in the Inter-Korean Transit Office in Paju, South Korea.

(2) Progress of the Meeting

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- We propose that this meeting should be defined as a meeting between South and North Korean professional experts who conduct scientific studies of natural phenomena.
- We express our position that the basic objective of the meeting is to find the true nature of volcanic activity at Mt. Baekdu through scientific investigation and to publish the outcome of the joint research.
- We propose in-depth discussions on overall plans for a joint study, including how to share existing data on the Mt. Baekdu area, how to analyze and assess these data, and how to conduct a joint investigation of the area.
- We suggest that since this is a meeting of experts, the participants should engage in free discussion on the issue.

In the meeting, the South first focused on fact-finding about Mt. Baekdu volcanic activity, and emphasized the need for a prior study before conducting joint research. Accordingly, the South suggested that the two parties exchange existing data in order to grasp the reality of volcanic activity in the area, and discuss how to conduct joint research after the two sides reviewed the data.

〈Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- A study on volcanic activity at Mt. Baekdu is not an issue limited to any one party; it is a critical issue related to preventing the damage from a natural disaster that could affect the entire Korean people.
- We emphasize the need for active mutual cooperation on a joint study of the Mt. Baekdu volcano and the need to have an academic seminar on the issue.
 - The experts in the North and the South need to share their past studies on the Mt. Baekdu and Mt. Halla volcanoes.
 - We propose that experts from both parties make a field trip to Mt. Baekdu to verify the observation data and study the geological characteristics of the mountain.
- We suggest the following procedures for an in-depth study of the Mt. Baekdu volcano: the North's and the South's experts should decide jointly on the research agenda and then each party will conduct research, notify each other of the results, and merge their results at the conclusion of their studies.
 - We suggest the following as possible research topics: geophysical characteristics, hydro and geo-chemical changes, and crust disturbances.

The North, on the other hand, emphasized the need for a joint study on the Mt. Baekdu volcanic activity and proposed a joint investigation in the field following a joint academic seminar. The two parties agreed on the need for a joint study and closed the meeting with an agreement to decide the dates and the venue for the next meeting through future mutual consultations.

B. The 2nd Expert Meeting on the Mt. Baekdu Volcano (April 12, 2011)

(1) Overview

In accordance with the agreement made on March 29, the South sent a telephone message to the North proposing that the second expert meeting be held in Gaeseong on April 12. The North accepted the proposal and the second meeting was held at the Janamsan Inn in Gaeseong.

< List of South and North Korean Delegates >

Type	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head of Delegation	<p>Yoo In-chang (Professor, Department of Geology, Kyungpook National University)</p>	<p>Yun Yong-gun (Vice President, Volcano Research Institute)</p>
Delegates	<p>Kim Ki-young (Professor, Department of Geophysics, Kangwon University)</p> <p>Lee Yoon-soo (Senior Researcher, Korea Institute of Geosciences and Mineral Resources)</p> <p>Lee Kang-geun (Professor, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Seoul National University)</p>	<p>Jang Song-ryop (Director, Volcano Research Institute)</p> <p>Ju Kwang-il (Member, Korea Earthquake and Volcano Association)</p>

(2) Progress of the Meeting

In the Meeting, the South focused on examining the current status of the Mt. Baekdu volcano and requested the North to provide related data. In response, the North explained that more volcanic phenomena had been observed recently around Mt. Baekdu compared with other years and maintained that their observations could be discussed in detail at an academic seminar.

〈Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- We propose three general principles in our approach to the issue of the Mt. Baekdu volcano: first, we should approach it in a scientific way; second, we should approach it with a long-term perspective; and third, we need mutual trust and cooperation between the South and the North to conduct a joint study.
- It is appropriate to conduct the joint study gradually with two large stages or four small stages of research and analysis. A preliminary study is needed before moving onto the main research. The preliminary study should include the sharing of existing data on Mt. Baekdu volcanic activity, the analysis of these data, and field trips to investigate the current status of Mt. Baekdu.
- We suggest that the main study have three sub-stages: first, a basic investigation; second, an in-depth investigation; and third, research into the establishment of an integrated forecasting system. Furthermore, academic seminars should be held around the time each stage is completed.
- We expect that we will be able to understand the current status of the Mt. Baekdu volcano through in-depth discussions at this meeting.

〈Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech〉

- We propose a joint academic seminar to conduct a joint study of the Mt. Baekdu volcano. We suggest that the seminar be held in Pyongyang in early May with around ten experts each from the North and the South. Each party would select their seminar participants.
- We also propose the dates and observation methods for a field trip to Mt. Baekdu. The trip would take place for about a week in mid June with 5 to 6 volcano experts from the South. It would be a joint project with North Korean experts exploring volcanic activity in the area around Lake Cheonji at the top of Mt. Baekdu.
- We can resolve other procedural details and technical issues for the joint academic seminar and field trip through mutual consultations in the future.
- The South's interest for data exchanges can be resolved naturally as the process moves forward.

〈Summary of Agreement〉

1. The two Koreas will hold a joint academic seminar for a joint study on the volcanic activity of Mt. Baekdu. The two parties agreed to hold seminar in Pyongyang or in another place of mutual convenience in early May.
2. The joint study team will make a field trip to Mt. Baekdu in mid June.
3. The two parties will discuss specific procedures in the future.

The South and the North agreed on the need to conduct a joint study on the Mt. Baekdu volcano. The two sides also agreed to hold

an academic seminar in Pyongyang or another place of mutual convenience in early May, and then make a field trip to Mt. Baekdu in mid June. The two parties adopted a written agreement on these points.

On April 28, 2011, according to the agreement, the South suggested to hold a joint academic seminar in Seoul or Pyongyang May 11~13. However, the North did not reply to the South's proposal, so neither the seminar nor the field trip took place.

4. Chairman Kim Jong-il's Death (Dec. 17, 2011) and a Private Funeral Delegation Visit to the North (Dec. 26~27, 2011)

A. Overview

In a special broadcast at noon on December 19, 2011, North Korea's Korean Central Television announced that National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong-il had died at 8:30 am on December 17. North Korea formed a funeral committee consisting of 232 key figures from the party, government, and military. The North also announced an official mourning period from December 17 to 29. The funeral ceremony was held in Pyongyang on December 28.

B. Measures taken by the ROK Government

Immediately following the announcement of Chairman Kim's death, President Lee convened the National Security Council and an emergency cabinet meeting. President Lee then asked the South Korean public to devote themselves to their regular economic activities and not to be worried about the circumstances surrounding Kim's death. At the same time, the government announced that it would cooperate closely with the international community to preserve peace and security on the Korean Peninsula while keeping an eye on developments in North Korea and being fully ready for all possibilities.

〈Summary of ROK Government Statement〉

- Upon the death of Chairman Kim, the government conveys its condolences to the North Korean people.
- We wish that North Korea would regain stability and cooperate with us for peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula.
- The government invites the religious community to refrain from lighting Christmas trees in the front line considering that North Koreans are in the middle of a mourning period.
- The government will not dispatch an official funeral delegation, but it will allow the families of late President Kim Dae-jung and late Hyundai Group Chairman Chung Mong-hun to visit the North to offer their condolences.

On December 20, President Lee convened a meeting of foreign and security ministers. After the meeting, the Unification Minister released a government statement in which the South “conveyed its condolences to the North Korean people and wished that the North would regain stability as soon as possible so that the South and the North could cooperate for peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula.”

In response to Chairman Kim’s death, the ROK government also initiated an emergency management system to ensure the safety of its citizens who were in the North. The government established an emergency communication system with the situation room in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex to monitor developments in the area closely, including the possible infringement of South Korean workers’ safety in the complex.

Fortunately, GIC production activities were not interrupted and South Korean workers experienced no difficulties in commuting to the complex even after the announcement of Kim's death. Business in the GIC continued as usual. Nonetheless, the government asked all South Korean citizens who were in North Korea outside the GIC, including those who were visiting Gaeseong to survey the Manwoldae historic site, to return to the South and postponed scheduled visits to North Korea indefinitely.

C. Visit to the North by a Private Funeral Delegation

The ROK government decided to allow the families of former President Kim Dae-jung and the late Hyundai Group Chairman Chung Mong-hun to visit the North to convey their condolences in return for the visits made by North Korean funeral delegations.¹³

On December 22, North Korea conveyed through the Red Cross its consent to a visit by the South Korean funeral delegation consisting of the two families. Accordingly, an 18-person delegation, including former First Lady Lee Hwi-ho and her 12-person entourage along with Hyundai Group Chairwoman Hyun Jung-eun and four of her staff visited the North. The delegation travelled to the North through the Gyeongui-Line Transit Office for an

¹³ A North Korean funeral delegation had visited Seoul from August 21 to 23, 2009 during the state funeral for President Kim Dae-jung to convey their condolences. North Korea had sent a wire message of condolences to Hyundai Chairman Chung Mong-hun's family during his funeral in August 2003 while dispatching a delegation to Mt. Geumgang to convey their condolences in front of a monument built in his memory.

overnight trip on December 26.

The private funeral delegation's visit to the North was solely for the purpose of conveying their condolences in return for similar gestures made by North Korea. The delegation thus visited Kumsusan Memorial Palace where Chairman Kim's body was enshrined on the same afternoon they arrived in Pyongyang.

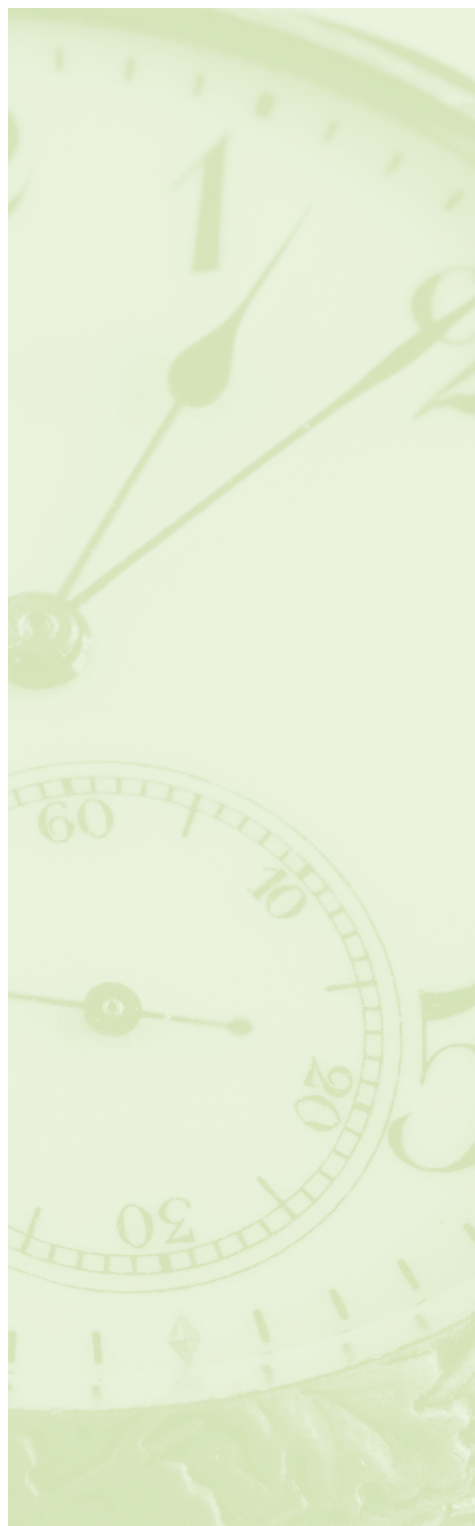
Before they left Pyongyang next morning, the delegation met with the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly Presidium President Kim Young-nam in the Mansudae Assembly Hall. On their way back to Seoul, the delegation stopped to visit a few businesses in the GIC.

In addition, the ROK government allowed the NGOs to transmit condolences to the North by fax and mail. Following the procedures prescribed in the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Act, 76 organizations sent condolence letters to Pyongyang.



Appendix

- 1. Chronicle of Inter-Korean Relations**
- 2. Agreements in Inter-Korean Dialogue**



1. Chronicle of Inter-Korean Relations

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.	4	<p>“I urge North Korea to return to the Six-Party Talks as soon as possible and I propose the creation of a permanent institution for inter-Korean dialogue and the excavation of ROK soldier remains in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the breakout of the Korean War.”</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his New year’s address to the nation.</p>
	11	<p>North Korea proposes that the parties to the Armistice Agreement start talks on a peace agreement.</p> <p>- Statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman</p>
	15	<p>North Korea denounces South Korea’s completion of contingency plans for emergency governance in the North. “We have started a nation-wide war of retaliation to blow up the strongholds of South Korean officials including Cheong Wa Dae (ROK presidential residence), which led the preparations and provided support for the plans.”</p> <p>- Statement by the National Defense Commission (NDC) spokesman</p>

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.	19~21	A meeting is held at the Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Consultation Office in the Gaeseong to evaluate the joint tour of foreign industrial complexes.
Feb.	1	The two Koreas hold the 4 th working-level talks on the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. They agree to improve the 3C's in principle, but they agree to discuss the issues in working-level military talks and to discuss wages, a dormitory, and other pending issues in the working-level talks between the authorities.
	8	Government authorities from the two Koreas hold talks on the Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism projects. The talks end in vain when the South proposed that the three conditions must be resolved before the resumption of the tourism projects, but the North did not respond positively.
	23	South Korea delivers 200,000 doses anti-viral influenza hand sanitizer to the North through a land route via Gaeseong.
Mar.	1	<p>“The North must not consider the South to be only a partner for economic cooperation. It should try to establish peace on the Korean Peninsula and resolve other pending inter-Korean issues through serious dialogue. It should also discuss ‘the Grand Bargain’ that we proposed.”</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his speech on the March 1 Independence Movement Day</p>
	2	The two Koreas hold a working-level meeting to discuss the 3C issues: the North asks the South to provide facilities, materials, and equipment required for the improvement of the 3C's in the GIC and the East Sea district.

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	4	The North threatens, “If the South interrupts the resumption of the Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism projects, inevitably we will take extraordinary measures, including repudiation of the contract.” - Statement by the spokesman for the Asia-Pacific Peace Committee (APPC)
	15	South Korea’s Ministry of Unification sends a message to North Korea’s APPC, emphasizing the importance of revealing the truth about the shooting death of a South Korean tourist at Mt. Geumgang and first resolving three preconditions.
	18	North Korea’s APPC notifies the South that it would start a survey of South Korean properties located in the Mt. Geumgang tourist zone on March 25.
	25~31	North Korea starts a survey of South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang tourism zone.
	26	North Korea torpedoes the South Korean corvette <i>Cheonan</i> , killing 46 crew members.
Apr.	8	North Korea freezes South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang tourist zone and deports South Korean maintenance staff. - Statement by spokesman for the General Bureau for Guidance to the comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone. South Korea’s Ministry of Unification urges an immediate retraction of the unilateral measures and stresses the importance of resolving the issues through dialogue.
	22~23	The North’s NDC officials survey properties owned by South Korean private businesses in Mt. Geumgang.

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Apr.	27~30	North Korea freezes and confiscates South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang tourist zone and asks South Korean maintenance staff to return to the South.
May	20	The Civilian-Military Joint Investigation Team announces the results of their investigation on the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking. “The sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> was caused by an external underwater explosion caused by a North Korean-made torpedo fired from a midget submarine.”
	24	President Lee Myung-bak releases a statement to the nation urging the North to apologize and punish those who are responsible for the attack. The president adhered to the principles of active deterrence and no tolerance for North Korea’s provocations. The Ministers of Unification, of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and of National Defense hold a joint press conference and announce the May 24 Measures that suspend all interactions between the two Koreas including bilateral trade.
	25	North Korea “formally declares that it would start taking decisive actions by closing inter-Korean relations completely, renouncing the nonaggression agreement signed between the two Koreas, and abolishing all bilateral cooperation.” - Statement by the spokesman for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF)
	27	“We hereby completely withdraw all military guarantees that our forces are supposed to implement in accordance with North-South cooperation and exchanges.”

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
		<p>“We hereby completely rescind all inter-Korean agreements to prevent accidental clashes in the West Sea.”</p> <p>- An important notification by the KPA General Staff Department</p>
	29~30	South Korea, China, and Japan hold a trilateral summit and adopt a joint statement on the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking.
Jun.	6	<p>“We have an unfulfilled dream for a united fatherland where we enjoy freedom, peace, and prosperity with our fellow countrymen in the North who are still suffering under poverty and oppression.</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his commemorative speech on the 55th Memorial Day</p>
	11	<p>The North denounces the South’s referral of the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking to the United Nations Security Council. The North says this action is against North Korea and asks the South to accept an inspection team from the North’s NDC.</p> <p>- NDC spokesman in an interview with Korean Central News Agency (KCNA)</p>
	12	<p>North Korea argues that South Korea’s resumption of psychological warfare is a declaration of war, and declares that it will execute military strikes to eradicate the means for psychological warfare. The North says it will launch ruthless military attacks to turn Seoul into a sea of fire.</p> <p>- An “important decree” by the Korean People’s Army (KPA) General Staff Department</p>

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jun.	14	The MOU spokesperson announces the ROK government's position on the 10 th anniversary of the June 15, 2000 joint declaration. "Respecting the June 15 joint declaration, we reconfirm that the government is willing to discuss its implementation with the North through dialogue and we urge the North to take acceptable measures regarding the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> and make a decision to renounce its nuclear ambitions.
	27	The North sends a telephone message rejecting the United Nations Command's proposal for general-level talks on June 26. The North responds with a counter-proposal for a working-level meeting to prepare for high-level military talks between North and South Korea instead.
Jul.	6	North Korea repeatedly reiterates its willingness to dispatch its own inspection team on the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking and asks for high-level military talks between the two Koreas to discuss it.
	9	The UN Security Council adopts a president's statement condemning "the attack that caused the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> ."
	15	The first working-level meeting on the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking between the United Nations Command (UNC) and the KPA takes place in Panmunjeom. Six more meetings take place thereafter until October 27.
	24	North Korea makes threats against ROK-U.S. joint naval exercises. "We will begin a holy war of retaliation based on our nuclear deterrent capability." - Statement by the NDC spokesman

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
		North Korea denounces the United States for refusing to have dialogue and proclaims that it will reinforce its nuclear deterrent and take powerful physical measures. - Foreign Ministry spokesman in an interview with KCNA
	25~28	South Korea and the United States hold joint military exercises.
	27	North Korea denounces ROK-U.S. joint military exercises and the 2+2 meeting of foreign and defense ministers between South Korea and the United States. - Statement by the spokesman for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF)
Aug.	3	The KPA Frontline West District Command threatens that North Korea will counter South Korea's naval exercises in waters near Baengryeong and Yeonpyeong islands with powerful physical strikes. The waters are south of the Northern Limit Line (NLL), which North Korea does not recognize.
	5	The Kaesong Industrial District Management Committee (KIDMAC) and North Korea's General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone sign an agreement on a 5 percent raise on minimum monthly wages for North Korean workers in the GIC in 2010.
	8	North Korea seizes a South Korean vessel <i>Daeseung</i> along with its four Korean and three Chinese crewmen.
	9	North Korea fires coastal artillery onto the waters near Baengryeong and Yeonpyeong islands.

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Aug.	10	In response to the shelling in the West Sea, South Korea urges the North to stop creating tension around the Northern Limit Line. - A telephone message by the head of South Korean delegation to the inter-Korean general-level military talks
	15	In his congratulatory speech on the 65 th anniversary of National Liberation Day, President Lee Myung-bak, introduces a long-term vision for peaceful unification that transcends simple management of national division. He describes a process for Korean unification based on the creation of peace and a national economic community. The president suggests the introduction of a unification tax and calls for the establishment of mutually beneficial partnerships with countries that have interests in the Korean Peninsula.
	17	In an interview with KCNA, the CPRF spokesman denounces President Lee's call for a debate on the introduction of a unification tax that he introduced in his National Liberation Day speech. The CPRF spokesman calls it a declaration of all-out confrontation between the two systems.
	25~27	Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter visits Pyongyang and returns with Aijalon Mahli Gomes who had been detained in North Korea.
	26	The ROK Red Cross conveys its willingness to provide emergency relief for flood victims in North Korea.

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	31	The ROK Red Cross notifies the North of its plan to deliver ₩10 billion worth of emergency food supplies and other relief to Sinuiju and Gaeseong. The Korean Red Cross proposes the deliveries by land via Dandong, China and the Gyeongui-Line, respectively.
Sep.	4	The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society asks the South to provide rice, cement, excavators and other equipment for reconstruction.
	7	The North releases the South Korean vessel <i>Daeseung</i> and its crew.
	10	The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society proposes a working-level Red Cross meeting to prepare for separated family reunions on the occasion of <i>Chuseok</i> .
	13	The ROK Red Cross proposes a working-level Red Cross meeting to discuss assistance for North Korean flood victims as well as separated family reunions.
	15	The head of the North Korean delegation to general-level military talks proposes working-level military talks to discuss pending issues in implementing military agreements.
	17	The two Koreas hold a working-level Red Cross meeting and nearly reach agreement on a schedule for reunions and the procedures for advanced preparations.
	19	The head of the South Korean delegation to general-level military talks makes a counter-proposal for the working-level military talks to take place on September 30 rather than September 24 as proposed by the North.

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Sep.	24	The two Koreas have a working-level Red Cross meeting and discuss separated family reunions on the occasion of <i>Chuseok</i> .
	28	The North Korean Workers' Party convenes the 3 rd Party Conference and elects Kim Jong-un to the newly created post of the Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission.
	29	In his speech at the United Nations General Assembly, the North Korean foreign minister emphasizes North Korea's status as a nuclear state and declares that it will not give up its nuclear deterrent but reinforce it.
	30	The two Koreas hold the 38 th working-level military talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom. The South urges the North to take responsible measures for the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking and to cease military threats, provocations, and smear campaigns. The North refuses to accept the results of South Korea's investigation of the sinking, demands an end to the distribution of leaflets by South Korean NGOs, and reiterates its demand to dispatch its own inspection team.
Oct.	1	The two Koreas hold the third working-level Red Cross meeting and agree to have family reunions at Mt. Geumgang and additional Red Cross talks in Gaeseong.
	2	North Korea's General Bureau for Guidance to the Comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone proposes a working-level meeting between the two Korean governmental authorities to discuss the disposition of South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang tourism zone and the resumption of tourism in the zone.

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	12	South Korea's Ministry of Unification delivers its plan to notify the North later of its position regarding talks between the two Korean governmental authorities to discuss Mt. Geumgang Tourism issues.
	14	North Korea's General Bureau for Guidance to the Comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone urges that the working-level talks between the two governments should be held as soon as possible.
	15	The head of North Korean delegation to general-level military talks threatens that if the South does not stop psychological warfare and the distribution of leaflets against the North, the North will execute physical strikes against the broadcast locations and the distribution points.
	18	The communication network for air traffic control between the two Koreas is restored. (Two days prior, the North notified that it would restore the network it had closed down on May 26.)
	20	Korean Red Cross notifies the North of its plans to deliver emergency relief for flood victims. (The first shipment left Incheon on October 25 and arrived in Sinuiju via Dandong, China.)
	26~27	The two Koreas have Red Cross talks and agree to have follow-up talks on November 25.
	30~11.5	Family reunions take place. (First round, Oct. 30 ~ Nov. 2; Second round, Nov. 3~5)

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Nov.	11	North Korea's General Bureau for Guidance to the Comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone proposes talks in Gaeseong on November 19 between the two Korean governmental authorities to discuss the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism.
	17	The South responds with a telephone message that the North has to release frozen and confiscated South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang district before having the talks.
	18	North Korea's General Bureau for Guidance to the Comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone urges the South to have talks to discuss the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism and suggests the ROK government officials come to the Red Cross talks to be held on November 25 in order to discuss issues related to the resumption of tourism.
	23	North Korea fires artillery against Yeonpyeong Island, killing four innocent South Koreans, including two civilians and two Marines. There are 19 South Korean casualties in the attack.
	24	The United Nations Command proposes general-level talks in Panmunjeon. The ROK Red Cross notifies the North of its decision to postpone indefinitely the Red Cross talks scheduled for November 25. The Ministry of Unification announces a temporary suspension of relief supplies for North Korea's flood victims.
	29	President Lee Myung-bak releases a statement to the nation. "I will make the North pay for its future provocations."

2010		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	29~12.1	South Korea and the United States hold joint military exercises in the West Sea.
Dec.	18	In a foreign ministry spokesman's statement, North Korea blames the United States for the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island and emphasizes the need to sign a peace treaty.
	20	South Korea conducts a live-fire artillery exercise off the coast of Yeonpyeong Island.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.	3	<p>“We will make efforts for our fellow North Koreans to join us in a long march to freedom and prosperity. If North Korea displays sincerity, we will work with the international community to expand economic cooperation with the North dramatically.”</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his New Year’s address to the nation.</p>
	5	<p>The North Korean government, party, and social organizations issue a joint statement and propose dialogue with their South Korean counterparts.</p>
	8	<p>The spokesman for North Korea’s Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement calling for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding inter-Korean governmental talks as soon as possible and without preconditions - Resumption of talks on Mt. Geumgang tourism and the GIC at the end of January or early February - Reopening the Red Cross channel in Panmunjeom - Removing the freeze of the Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Consultation Office (IKECCO) in Gaeseong.
	9	<p>“Considering the way it is made, we see little sincerity in North Korea’s proposal for dialogue. Yet, because the proposal partly includes some specific points, we will watch North Korea’s attitude and decide how we should respond to it.”</p> <p>- The MOU spokesperson’s announcement on the ROK government’s position</p>

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	10	<p>North Korea's APPC calls for a meeting between director-general-level government officials to discuss inter-Korean governmental talks.</p> <p>The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society proposes Red Cross talks in Munsan on February 1 and notifies the South that the liaison channel in Panmunjeom would be reopened on January 12.</p> <p>North Korean director of the IKECCO announces that the North Korean staff would return to the IKECCO on January 12.</p> <p>In the form of a commentary, the MOU spokesperson reveals the ROK government's position on the North's proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Korea's proposal is a false peace offensive directed at the international community and it is one of its conventional tactics to divide South Korean society. - To make serious dialogue between the two Koreas possible, the North has to do two things: first, it has to promise to take responsible measures with respect to the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island as well as prevent additional provocations; and second, it has to show a sincere commitment to denuclearization and propose an inter-Korean governmental meeting to confirm it. - Dialogue on these two issues must take place between the two Korean authorities before they may discuss the issues proposed by the North.
	12	<p>North Korea's General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone proposes to have talks on the GIC in Gaeseong on February 9.</p>

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.		<p>North Korea's General Bureau for Guidance to the Comprehensive Development of the Scenic Zone proposes to have talks in Gaseong on February 11 to discuss the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism.</p> <p>The North Korean director of the IKECCO expresses regret over the South Korean staff's absence and urges the normalization of operations at the joint office.</p> <p>The North reopens the Red Cross hot lines in Panmunjeom.</p>
	14	<p>In an interview with a KCNA reporter, the spokesman for North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland urges the South to respond positively to the North's proposal for dialogue and its well-intended measures.</p>
	20	<p>North Korea's Minister of the People's Armed Forces proposes high-level military talks to discuss all pending military issues as well as preliminary talks to prepare for the high-level talks at the end of January.</p> <p>The ROK government conveys its position on North Korea's proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The South will attend high-level military talks if the North clearly promises that it will take responsible measures for the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking and Yeonpyeong Island shelling and if this will be included in the agenda for the talks. - The South plans to propose separate high-level military talks to verify North Korea's sincere commitment to denuclearization.
	26	<p>South Korea's Minister of National Defense proposes working-level talks to prepare for the high-level military talks at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on February 11.</p>

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
		<p>In a commentary, the MOU spokesperson urges the North to accept the South's proposal for a meeting between the two Korean authorities in order to provide an opportunity for the North to convey its true position on nuclear armament.</p> <p>In a special statement, the North Korea foreign ministry spokesman says:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We guard against arguments that set forth any preconditions or that fix the order artificially for several sets of dialogue. - Since the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula originates from the threat of nuclear war by the United States and its hostile policy, it is essential to find a new way of dialogue that can remove the root of the problem.
	31	North Korea's APPC once again urges dialogue between the two Korean governmental authorities.
Feb.	1	The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society proposes that Red Cross talks should take place as soon as possible.
	8~9	<p>The two Koreas hold working-level talks to prepare for high-level military talks. In the meeting, the North states:</p> <p>"We have absolutely nothing to do with the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking."</p> <p>"It is a huge smear campaign to justify the South's confrontational policy toward us under the manipulation of the U.S."</p>

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Feb.	8	The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society requests the prompt repatriation of a North Korean vessel and 31 North Korean residents who sailed to the South in the West Sea near the coast of Yeonpyeong Island.
	9	In his reply to the North proposal on February 1, the president of the ROK Red Cross agrees to have Red Cross talks in principle and proposes that specific dates and the venue for the talks should be decided through discussion between the two parties after the high-level military talks.
	11	The ROK National Assembly accepts a letter from North Korea's APPC calling for meetings and negotiations with the ruling and opposition parties.
	23	North Korea's KCNA reports that the NDC inspection team has released the truth about the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking and Yeonpyeong Island shelling whereby North Korea blames the South for the artillery attack.
	27	“We have embarked on an all-out attack to bring down the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and the anti-nationalistic regime that is a group of traitors. We will respond with a war that will turn Seoul into a sea of fire.” - Statement by North Korea's KPA Representative in Panmunjeom
Mar.	1	In his commemorative speech on March 1 Independence Movement Day, President Lee Myung-bak urges the North to come forward for true reconciliation and cooperation between the two Koreas.

2011

Mon.	day	Key Events
	3	<p>The ROK Red Cross notifies the North that 27 of 31 North Korean residents who came to the South off the coast of Yeonpyeong Island on February 5 wish to be repatriated.</p> <p>The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society demands that all 31 be returned along with their vessel.</p>
	7	<p>The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society demands repatriation of all 31 North Koreans and a face-to-face confirmation with those four who want to remain in the South.</p>
	8	<p>Korean Red Cross urges the North to cooperate on taking necessary steps for the repatriation of 27 North Koreans and proposes to hold a working-level meeting to make practical preparations to confirm the free will of the four who have conveyed their desire to stay in the South.</p>
	9	<p>In an oral message, the South Korean liaison officer in Panmunjeom urges a prompt acceptance of the 27 who want to return to the North.</p>
	15	<p>The chairman of South Korea's Korea Communications Commission sends a letter to North Korea's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and complains about the North's jamming of South Korean frequencies and urges the prevention of a recurrence. The North, however, refuses to accept the letter.</p>
	17	<p>North Korea proposes to discuss the joint promotion of a study on Mt. Baekdu volcanic activity.</p>
	22	<p>South Korea's Meteorological Administration conveys its consent to the North's proposal to discuss the Mt. Baekdu volcano.</p>

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Mar.	23	North Korea's Frontline West District Command threatens to fire artillery at South Korean NGOs that are planning to distribute anti-North Korean leaflets from Baengryeong Island on March 25~26.
	27	The 27 North Koreans who crossed the maritime boundary and their vessel are repatriated to the North through the West Sea while the other four remain in the South.
	29	The two Koreas have an expert meeting on the Mt. Baekdu volcano at the Inter-Korean Transit Office in Paju.
	30	The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society requests a face-to-face meeting to confirm the desire of four North Koreans to stay in the South.
	31	North Korea's NDC spokesman denies North Korea's responsibility for the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> and the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island. The South resumes assistance to vulnerable groups in the North Korean population so long as transparency in its distribution improved.
Apr.	8	North Korea's APPC notifies the Hyundai Group that its exclusive rights on Mt. Geumgang tourism are being revoked.
	12	The two Koreas hold the second meeting of experts on the Mt. Baekdu volcano at the Janamsan Inn in Gaeseong. Having agreed to hold an academic seminar in Pyongyang (or another convenient place) in early May and to make a field trip to Mt. Baekdu in mid June, they agree to discuss specific procedures later on.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	14	The KCNA reports that North Korea is ready to indict an American citizen who was arrested in November 2010.
	22	<p>The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society proposes a working-level Red Cross meeting to discuss resolving the issue of four North Koreans who defected to the South.</p> <p>The head of North Korean delegation to high-level military talks threatens that the North will expand the scope of artillery fire to “all-out destruction” in response to the distribution of leaflets by South Korean NGOs.</p>
	26~28	A working group from the Elders, with a delegation led by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, visits Pyongyang.
	27	<p>The ROK Red Cross proposes a working-level meeting at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on May 4 to discuss and confirm the free will of four North Korean defectors. The South also proposes the discussion of South Korean citizens detained in the North.</p> <p>North Korea’s Historical Research Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences delivers a proposal to South Korea’s Northeast Asian History Foundation for joint efforts on the naming of the East Sea.</p>
	28	The head of the South Korean delegation to the expert meeting on the Mt. Baekdu volcano proposes that an academic seminar on the issue take place in Seoul or Pyongyang May 11~13.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Apr.	29	North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly presidium issues an ordinance to designate Mt. Geumgang as a special zone for international tourism.
		In a reply to North Korea's proposal on April 27, South Korea's Northeast Asian History Foundation proposes that South and North Korean historians meet in Gaeseong in mid May to consult with each other on the naming of the East Sea.
May	3	South Korea announces the results of an investigation on the disruption of a Nonghyup Bank computer network. The investigation confirms that the disruption was caused by North Korean cyber attack. The MOU spokesperson urges the North to stop all cyber attacks immediately.
	9	In a press conference held after the ROK-Germany summit, President Lee Myung-bak proposes to invite Chairman Kim Jong-il to the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul if North Korea agrees to denuclearize.
	10	North Korea's Ministry of the People's Armed Forces denounces the South's investigation that concluded the North was responsible for the cyber attacks against the Nonghyup computer network, claiming the investigation findings are a sheer fabrication.
	11	In an interview with a KCNA reporter, the spokesman for North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland criticizes President Lee's May 9 proposal as a gesture to justify South Korea's anti-North Korean nuclear commotions and confrontational schemes.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	24	Ambassador Robert King, U.S. Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights Issues, along with a food security assessment team, visits North Korea.
	28	Ambassador King returns with an American citizen released by North Korea.
	30	North Korea's NDC spokesman announces that North Korea will not deal with the South. The spokesman says the North will start a nation-wide all-out attack, shut down inter-Korean military communications in the East Sea district, and close down the communication office at Mt. Geumgang.
Jun.	1	In an interview with a KCNA reporter, North Korea's NDC spokesman releases alleged contents of the confidential closed-door inter-Korean meeting. The MOU spokesperson expresses his regret over North Korea's action and says that he does not feel a need to respond to the KCNA in detail.
	2	The KCNA reports that North Korea has adopted the Law of Mt. Geumgang Special Zone for International Tourism.
	3	The spokesman for the KPA General Staff Department threatens to launch all-out military retaliation in response to the South Korean military using images of the North Korean leadership for target practice.
	6	President Lee Myung-bak in his commemorative speech on the 56 th Memorial Day says, "The North must leave the path toward conflict and confrontation and come forward to the path toward peace and prosperity."

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jun.	9	North Korea's NDC policy bureau threatens to disclose recorded details of the closed-door inter-Korean meeting.
	16	<p>The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society demands repatriation of nine North Korean citizens.</p> <p>The South Korean Red Cross notifies that since all nine of them want to defect to the South it will handle the issue in accordance with their free will.</p> <p>North Korea's Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for International Tourism of Mt. Geumgang notifies South Korean investors that they must come to Mt. Geumgang and discuss the "processing of confiscated properties."</p>
	29	<p>A North Korean government spokesman demands that the South must apologize for chants used in its front line units and punish those who are responsible for it. The North threatens a holy war of retaliation.</p> <p>South Korea forms a joint civilian-government delegation to discuss with the North issues regarding South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang tourism district.</p> <p>The KPA Supreme Command spokesman argues that the KPA should withdraw military guarantees and issue strong sanctions with regard to the South Korean chants.</p> <p>North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sends an open letter to Cheong Wa Dae (the presidential residence) demanding an apology for the offence, the punishment of the masterminds behind it, and the removal of the chants.</p>

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	30	In an interview with KCNA, North Korea's Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for International Tourism of Mt. Geumgang spokesman criticizes the Ministry of Unification for sabotaging negotiations on the settlement of South Korean properties in the special tourism district. He also states that if businesses do not participate in negotiations regarding their properties in the Mt. Geumgang district by July 13, the properties would be considered abandoned, and the North would have no choice but to start legal proceedings against them.
Jul.	13	The South Korean joint civilian-government delegation visits Mt. Geumgang and consults with the North on issues regarding South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang tourism district.
	22	The two Koreas have the first denuclearization talks in Bali, Indonesia during the ASEAN Regional Forum. The South Korean delegation is headed by Wi Sung-rak, the Special Representative for Korean Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs, while the North Korean delegation is led by Vice Foreign Minister Ri Yong-ho.
	29	North Korea's Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for International Tourism of Mt. Geumgang declares that it will start legal proceedings against all South Korean properties and assets in Mt. Geumgang.
Aug.	3	Korean Red Cross conveys its willingness to provide relief to flood victims in the North.
	4	The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society requests that the South provide food and cement rather than daily necessities and medical supplies.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Aug.	10	Korean Red Cross sends notification with a list of items, the delivery routes and schedule.
		The president of Hyundai Asan visits Mt. Geumgang to discuss his group's property rights in the tourist district.
	12	Four North Korean residents who crossed the inter-Korean border on August 11 are repatriated through Panmunjeom.
	15	<p>“The South and the North must open an era of peace and cooperation.”</p> <p>“It is important for both to build mutual trust with responsible actions and a sincere attitude.”</p> <p>“The ROK government will continue providing humanitarian aid to children and victims of natural disasters.”</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his congratulatory speech on the 66th anniversary of National Liberation Day</p>
	18	Two North Korean residents who crossed the inter-Korean border on August 16 are repatriated through Panmunjeom.
	19	A Hyundai Asan delegation visits Mt. Geumgang to discuss the group's property rights in the tourist district.
	22	North Korea's Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for International Tourism of Mt. Geumgang spokesman states, “We will start legal proceedings on the South Korean properties and ban South Korean businesses from taking out any property or assets.”

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	23	The North departs 14 South Korean staff from Mt. Geumgang.
	28~9.2	North Korea begins a pilot tour program from Rason to Mt. Geumgang. A group of foreign tourists departs Yenji on August 28 and returns to Rajin port on September 2.
Sep.	3~7	The executive chief of South Korean Buddhist Jogye Order Ja Seung visits the North. This is first visit by a religious organization since the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i> . The Korea Conference of Religion for Peace and Inter-Korean Council of Historians follow suit.
	12~15	Chung Myung-whun, art director of the Seoul Philharmonic Orchestra and Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF, visits Pyongyang.
	21	<p>“If North Korea chooses a path toward mutual benefits and co-prosperity, the Republic of Korea will strengthen cooperation with the international community for the development of the DPRK.”</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his keynote speech at the 66th UN General Assembly</p> <p>The two Koreas have their second denuclearization talks in Beijing. The South Korean delegation is headed by Wi Sung-rak, the Special Representative for Korean Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs, while the North Korean delegation is led by Vice Foreign Minister Ri Yong-ho.</p>
	30	Chairman of the Grand National Party Hong Joon-pyo visits the GIC for an on-site inspection.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Oct.	1	North Korea's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication spokesman condemns South Korea's anti-North Korean TV broadcasts.
	4	Nine North Korean defectors who drifted to Japan on September 13 arrive at Incheon Airport. Two North Korean residents who crossed the maritime boundary in the East Sea express their willingness to return to the North.
	6	The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society requests repatriation of the two North Korean resident as well as nine defectors.
	8	The Head of the North Korean delegation to general-level military talks lashes out at the distribution of leaflets by South Korean NGOs.
	11	The Ministry of Unification (MOU) spokesperson announces that to help relieve the difficulties faced by GIC businesses, the ROK government will allow the resumption of construction in the complex that has been suspended under the May 24 measures in response to the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking.
	17~20	The University of Georgia hosts a trilateral academic conference with South Korean, North Korean and U.S. experts.
	18~20	The United States and North Korea have a meeting in Bangkok to discuss the excavation of U.S. servicemen remains in the North.
	20	North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland denounces President Lee Myung-bak's visit to the United States and the ROK-U.S. summit.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	24~25	The United States and North Korea have a bilateral meeting in Geneva. The U.S. delegation is headed by Stephen Bosworth, Special Representative for North Korea Policy, and the North Korean delegation is led by First Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye-gwan.
Nov.	8	The ROK government resumes providing assistance for North Korean infants through the World Health Organization. The government allows the expenditure of a \$7 million budget earmarked for basic medicines and medical equipment as well as the improvement and repair of medical facilities. The funds are part of South Korea's contribution to the WHO in 2009.
	9~15	A Hyundai Asan delegation visits the North in an effort to prevent freeze and burst of their facilities at Mt. Geumgang.
	22	The two Koreas start repairing commuter roads to the GIC. The Lay Buddhist Association of Jogye Order visits the city of Gaeseong to discuss the retrieval of pillaged cultural assets.
	24	The KPA Supreme Command denounces the South for holding joint military exercises on the first anniversary of the Yeonpyeong Island shelling.
	30	The North Korean foreign ministry claims that the production of low enriched uranium is proceeding at a fast rate.
Dec.	7~11	Glyn Davies, U.S. Special Representative for North Korea Policy and Special Envoy for the Six-Party Talks, visit South Korea.

2011		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Dec.	15~16	The United States and North Korea discuss “nutritional assistance” in Beijing.
	19	North Korea announces the death of Chairman Kim Jong-il.
	20	South Korea’s Minister of Unification releases a statement conveying condolences to the North Korean people on the death of Chairman Kim.
	26	Former First Lady Lee Hwi-ho and Chairwoman Hyun Jung-eun visit the North to convey their condolences on Kim Jong-il’s death.
	30	North Korea’s National Defense Commission denounces the ROK government’s responses to Chairman Kim’s death. “We will never deal with the traitorous Lee Myung-bak’s faction. We solemnly declare with confidence that they should never expect us to change our position.”

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.	2	<p>“We have a wide-open window of opportunity. If North Korea comes forward with a sincere attitude, we will be able to open a new era for the Korean Peninsula together.”</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his New Year’s address to the nation</p> <p>“I hope the new North Korean leadership makes a good choice toward opening up and progress.”</p> <p>- Minister of Unification in his New Year’s speech</p>
	16	The Associated Press opens a branch office in Pyongyang.
	31	North Korea announces that it will not send its team for the Incheon Peace Cup Youth Football Championship matches to be held in Kunming, China from January 31 to February 3.
Feb.	7	South Korea’s Minister of Forestry Service sends a message to North Korea’s Minister of Land and Environmental Protection calling for consultation on prevention of forest blight and insect damage in the area around the Koguryo tomb complex.
	10	South Korean lawmakers from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Trade and Unification, and the Special Committee on development of inter-korean relations visit the Gaeseong Industrial Complex.
	14	Korean Red Cross proposes a working-level meeting to discuss reunions of separated families.
	19	The North Korean head of delegation to general-level military talks threatens that the North will retaliate if the South carries out live-fire exercises in the West Sea area.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Feb.	23~24	The United States and North Korea hold the third round of a bilateral meeting in Beijing.
	27	South Korea's National Assembly adopts a resolution urging the cessation of the forced repatriation of North Korean refugees. Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fu Ying visits North Korea from February 20 to 24.
	29	The United States and North Korea announce the "Leap Day Agreement" simultaneously in Washington and Pyongyang. The agreement includes a moratorium on North Korean long-range missile launches and uranium enrichment and the return of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors to the North. In return, the United States agrees to provide 240,000 tons of nutritional assistance and to improve bilateral relations with North Korea.
Mar.	2	The KPA Supreme Command denounces the South for slogans found on the walls of South Korean army barracks. "Our style holy war based on physical strikes will obliterate everything the traitorous faction did to insult our 'supreme dignity.' In the name of the Korean people, we will punish the masterminds behind it including the traitor Lee Myung-bak and the military warmongers." The Supreme Command's denouncement is followed by statements from the foreign ministry and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. The North also holds public rallies and a press interview by the NDC spokesman.

2012

Mon.	day	Key Events
	7~8	The United States and North Korea hold a working-level meeting in Beijing to discuss the U.S. provision of nutritional assistance.
	14	North Korea's Unhasu Orchestra and the Radio France Philharmonic Orchestra play together in Paris with conductor Chung Myung-whun.
	16	North Korea's Committee of Space Technology announces its plans to launch "a satellite."
	16~4.13	North Korea's KCNA and the Associated Press (AP) co-host a photo exhibition in New York.
	19	The ROK government announces its position on the North Korean long-range missile. "We regard North Korea's missile launch as a serious provocation for it is an attempt to develop a means to deliver nuclear weapons over long distances using ballistic missile technology. We will deal with it in cooperation with the international community through consultation with the heads of concerned countries including the United States, China, Japan, Russia, and countries in the European Union."
	19~4.2	South and North Korean religious organizations have meetings in Beijing and Shenyang.
	21	The U.S. Department of Defense announces: "Due to North Korea's plans to launch a long-range missile, the United States will suspend the project to recover the remains of U.S. military personnel in the North."
	26~27	At the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, the United States, China, Russia, and Japan urge North Korea to abandon its plan to launch a long-range missile.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Mar.	27	In a briefing for foreign and domestic journalists during the Nuclear Security Summit, South Korea's Minister of Unification advises North Korea to make a good choice and come forward for inter-Korean dialogue.
Apr.	10	The MOU spokesperson warns North Korea against pressing ahead with a long-range missile launch.
	11	North Korea convenes the 4 th Party Conference and elects Kim Jong-un to the newly created post of First Secretary of the KWP and Chairman of Central Military Commission.
	13	North Korea launches a long-range missile. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade issues a statement condemning North Korea's missile launch. North Korea convenes the 5 th meeting of the 12 th Supreme People's Assembly and elects Kim Jong-un as the First Chairman of the National Defense Commission.
	16	The United Nations Security Council adopts a presidential statement condemning North Korea's missile launch. In his radio speech, President Lee Myung-bak emphasizes that the only way North Korea can survive is to give up its nuclear program and cooperate with the international community through opening and reform.
	17	The North Korean foreign ministry denounces the UNSC presidential statement and declares that North Korea will no longer be bound to the Leap Day Agreement with the United States.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	18	The KPA Supreme Command issues a statement: “Even if it is the center of Seoul, we will take special actions to wipe it out completely as long as it serves as the source of provocations defaming our supreme dignity.”
	20	“People must think about national unification. The production of unification jars is meaningful itself.” - President Lee Myung-bak in his special speech to the participants in the unification policy CEO program provided by the Institute for Unification Education.
	23	The KPA Supreme Command gives a notice on special operations and action teams. “The revolutionary forces will soon undertake special actions. They will completely burn the source of provocations down to the ground using a special means that no one has ever seen before and in our own way.” The MOU spokesperson urges the North to stop making threats and slander against the South immediately.
May	3	The UN Security Council’s North Korea Sanctions Committee recommends the imposition of sanctions against three additional North Korean companies, including Chongsong United. Currently, a total of eleven North Korean entities are under UN sanctions.
	4	South Korea’s Export and Import Bank notifies North Korea’s Foreign Trade Bank that the North has to repay by June 7 the principal and interests on food loans in pervious years.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
May	6	The North Korean foreign ministry refuses the joint statement issued by the permanent members of the UN Security Council and argues that it will pursue space development and nuclear power.
	12	The Minister of Unification attends a ceremony for the production of unification jars in Mungyeong, South Korea.
	16	The Ministry of Unification announces proposed legislative changes in the Inter-Korean Cooperation Fund Act. The announcement addresses the purpose of expanding inter-Korean cooperation fund, the establishment of unification account, the solicitation of contributions and the grounds for uses of the fund.
	18	North Korea's Ministry of Communication spokesman denounces the South Korean claim regarding "electronic jamming by North Korea" and asserts it is a "new fabrication and smear campaign" by the South.
	19	The G8 summit issues a joint statement expressing deep concern over North Korea's provocations and confirming their willingness to convene the UN Security Council to take corresponding measures in case the North conducts additional provocations.
Jun.	4	In an open notice, the KPA's General Staff Department threatens that they have already fixed their targeting co-ordinates for South Korean press and media offices. The MOU spokesperson urges the North to stop the threats immediately.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	8	The MOU asks the North to repay the food loans.
	11	North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland releases an open letter. "We may disclose completely what the South's former and incumbent government officials and members of National Assembly did and said while they were in Pyongyang in the past."
	19	The People Thinking About Unification has a general meeting with its founders.
	23	The production of unification jars is completed.
Jul.	2	"One of the core issues in preparing for national unification is to secure the finances. The final task we face is to achieve peaceful national unification. Now is the time we should press on with our preparations. Improving human rights in North Korea is an urgent and grave task." - President Lee Myung-bak in his speech at the opening of the National Assembly
	5	With regard to repatriating North Korean defector, Pak In-suk, the Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society argues, "This has revealed to the entire world the truth about the puppet gang's dirty trick to entice our people, kidnapping them, and abusing their human rights."
	6	With regard to the arrest of the vice chairman of the National Alliance for the Country's Reunification (<i>Beomminryeon</i>), North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland claims that it is extensive oppression against patriotic unification forces in South Korea."

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jul.	12	The People Who Think About Unification has its inaugural meeting and hosts a talk show on unification jars.
	13	<p>“All countries involved in the Korean Peninsula issue should not make any additional provocations and should comply with the joint statement of the Six-Party Talks in 2005.”</p> <p>- Presidential statement by ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Foreign Ministers’ Meeting</p>
	15	North Korea’s Workers Party Politburo holds a meeting. According to a KCNA report the next day, the Workers Party decides to “remove Ri Yong-ho from all his party posts, including his positions in the standing committee of Politburo, the Central Committee and the Politburo, and from his position as vice chairman of Central Military Commission.”
	16	<p>President Lee Myung-bak makes a contribution to a unification jar.</p> <p>Seiji Maehara, a member of the Japanese Diet and the Democratic Party of Japan, makes a courtesy call on South Korea’s Minister of Unification.</p> <p>The MOU spokesperson says, “The ROK government believes that the food loans that the South provided to the North must be repaid. This is part of the agreement between the two Koreas and we urge once again that the North abide by the agreement faithfully.”</p> <p>North Korea’s Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland states, “We have exposed and arrested those who infiltrated into our republic</p>

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
		and attempted to destroy important statues and monuments following the instructions of the puppet intelligence agency.”
	17	North Korea confers the title “Marshall of the Republic” on Kim Jong-un. KCNA reports it in an “important announcement” the following next day.
	18	South Korea’s Unification Minister visits the Speaker of the National Assembly and presents a unification jar. Speaker Kang Chang-hee makes contribution to the jar. The minister and other senior members of the Unification Ministry make contributions to the unification jar.
	19	North Korea holds a press conference for Jon Yong-chol, an alleged “accomplice” in a huge terrorist act.
	20	With regard to Jon’s case, the North Korean foreign ministry spokesman argues, “The truth about deep U.S. involvement in a huge conspiracy has been revealed, leaving us no other choice but to review the nuclear issue fully.”
	25	The North Korean foreign ministry spokesman says, “As long as the United States, the largest nuclear state in the world, maintains hostility against us, we will never give up our nuclear deterrent first.
	29	Referring to Jon’s case, North Korea’s NDC spokesman threatens the United States with “real and super-tough responses” and “strong physical counter-offensives.”

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jul.	31	With regard to Jon's case, North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland demands the South "apologize formally for large-scale state-sponsored political terrorism and severely punish the responsible masterminds behind the crime." The committee's statement mentioned four people by names: Kim Sung-min, Park Sang-hak, Cho Myong-chul, and Kim Young-hwan.
Aug.	7	The Cabinet meeting passes a revised Inter-Korean Cooperation Fund Act, which includes a newly created unification account.
	8	The South Korean Red Cross proposes a working-level meeting to prepare for separated family reunions.
	9	The Central Committee of DPRK Red Cross Society virtually refuses the South's proposal on the pretext that the latter has to remove May 24 sanctions and resume Mt. Geumgang tourism.
	15	"To see a sustainable and sound development in inter-Korean relations, the South and the North must stand on the basis of a normal relationship. Our principled North Korea policy has started to produce considerable results. Taking heed of the humanitarian conditions for the North Korean people, we are keeping the door to dialogue wide open." - President Lee Myung-bak, in his congratulatory speech on the 67 th anniversary of National Liberation Day
	19	North Korean organizations including the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland release a joint statement condemning South Korea's Ulchi-Freedom Guardian (UFG) military exercises.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	20	The South Korean Red Cross announces its plan to contribute \$100,000 to the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) for flood damage recovery in North Korea.
	24	A delegation from the South Korea NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea visits Gaeseong to discuss the provision of relief for flood victims in North Korea.
	25	“I have instructed the whole army to implement all-out counter-attacks to achieve a great work of unifying the fatherland and I have reviewed and signed the final operation plans for it.” - Kim Jong-un in his speech at the August 25 commemorative banquet
	27	South Korea’s Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs urges that the North must notify the South before it opens floodgates in the upper region of the Imjin River and discharge the water as agreed between the two Koreas in 2009.
	31	The North Korean foreign ministry memorandum declares the North will “modernize and expand our nuclear deterrent beyond anyone’s imagination.”
Sep.	3	Korean Red Cross proposes a working-level meeting to discuss assistance for flood recovery in the North.
	12	North Korea expresses complaints regarding support items and quantity and notifies South Korea that they reject the proposed assistance.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Sep.	25	North Korea convenes the 6 th meeting of the 12 th Supreme People's Assembly (SPA). The SPA decides to introduce a 12-year long compulsory education system and announces related laws. It also elects two additional members to the presidium and replaces the chairman of the budget committee.
	27	South Korea's Ministry of Unification sends a message to urge the North to repay the food loans they borrowed in the past. North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland criticizes presidential candidate Park Geun-hye for her remarks in a press interview. The committee said, "She must not fall for the Saenuri Party's tricks and must not allow the resurrection of the Yushin dictatorship."
	28	The MOU spokesperson in a press briefing says, "What the spokesman for North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland explicitly stated yesterday is intemperate and must be stopped immediately."
	29	North Korea's NDC policy bureau criticizes the South on the Northern Limit Line. "The NLL is a ghost line established unilaterally by U.S. forces. A call for adhering to it is thus a declaration of confrontation that will invite the recreation of a sea of fire on Yeonpyeong Island."
Oct.	6	A North Korean soldier crosses the Military Demarcation Line in the joint administrative area for Gyeongui-Line and defects to the South.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
	10	<p>North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland regards the revision of South Korea's missile guidelines as "a declaration of war against North Korea in collusion with the United States" and threatens that "we also have no choice but to exercise powerful physical forces."</p> <p>The North Korean foreign ministry spokesman argues that the revision of the South's missile guidelines is "living proof of the hostile policy toward North Korea" and "it stands to reason that we will reinforce our ability to strike the invaders' home base."</p>
	13	<p>South and North Korean Buddhists hold a joint service to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the restoration of Shingyesa Temple at Mt. Geumgang.</p>
	15	<p>A North Korean fishing boat crosses the NLL off the coast of Baengryeong Island and returns to the North after being warned by the South Korean navy.</p>
	18	<p>"South Korean soldiers have to defend the NLL with their lives until the country is unified. Defending this line contributes to the preservation of peace." - President Lee Myung-bak during his visit to Yeonpyeong Island in the West Sea</p>
	19	<p>With respect to South Korean NGOs' distribution of leaflets, North Korea's KPA Western Front Command threatens to fire artillery without warning if it detects movement by the targets at the Imjin Pavilion and the surrounding areas. It also warns South Korean residents to evacuate the areas in advance.</p>

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Oct.		A North Korean fishing boat crosses the NLL at a point northwest of Yeonpyeong Island and returns to the North after being warned by the South Korean navy.
	19~20	South Korea's Ministry of Unification officials visit NGOs and asks them to refrain from distributing leaflets.
	20	<p>“The NLL is a northern boundary the United States has drawn arbitrarily without consulting with us, a direct party to the Korean War Armistice. Therefore, the NLL has no legal basis under international law and is merely a ghost line that clearly runs counter to the Armistice Agreement.”</p> <p>- Spokesman for North Korea's Institute for Disarmament and Peace</p> <p>With regard to President Lee's remarks in Yeonpyeong Island, North Korea's NDC Policy Bureau spokesman argues that the NLL is merely an illegal ghost line. “The only boundary that exists is the maritime military demarcation line that North Korea has established.”</p>
	22	<p>“The North should immediately stop military threats against the actions of NGOs, and the NGOs also should refrain from distributing leaflets in view of current inter-Korean relations as well as North Korean threats.”</p> <p>- MOU spokesperson in a press briefing</p>
	25	With regard to U.S. Special Representative for North Korea Policy Glyn Davies' advice that the North should stop threats, the North Korean foreign ministry spokesman argues, “It is outrageous that the United States asks us to comply with the September 19 agreement while it has not fulfilled its obligations.”

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
		A North Korean fishing boat crosses the NLL off the coast of Baengryeong Island and returns to the North after the South Korean navy fires warning shots.
Nov.	3	“All sectors of South Korean society should never allow the Saenuri Party’s attempt to return to power and must realize a change of government.” - North Korea’s Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland
	4	North Korea convenes a full meeting of the Workers Party Politburo and decides to establish the State Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Commission.
	6	President Lee Myung-bak instructs the government to brace itself for “North Korea’s attempt to interfere with the South Korean presidential election” as well as for armed provocations.
	8	North Korea holds a press conference for the returned defector couple Kim Kwang-hyok and Ko Jong-nam. The couple testified with distortion that “we had a miserable life in the South and returned to the fatherland on September 12 having realized that only death will wait for us if we had stayed there any longer.”
	9	North Korea announces plans for talks between the North Korean and Japanese governments in Ulan Bator November 15~16.
	15	Kim Jong-un sends a congratulatory telegram to Chinese President Xi Jinping. The South and the North have a joint Buddhist service to celebrate the 7 th anniversary of the completion of Youngtong temple in Gaeseong.

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Nov.	19	<p>“We urge the North to stop recruiting foreign tourists for Mt. Geumgang tourism and restore South Korean businesses’ property rights to their original state. We also expect that the North will take more sincere measures, including having dialogue between the two Korean governments to resume tourism as we have proposed.”</p> <p>- MOU spokesperson in a press briefing</p>
	21	<p>With regard to the ROK government commemoration of the second anniversary of the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island, North Korea’s KPA Western Front Command threatens that it will be followed by “another sea of fire.”</p>
	22	<p>With regard to the ROK government’s comment on recruiting foreign tourists, a spokesman for North Korea’s Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for international Tourism of Mt. Geumgang says that it is a “serious encroachment on [North Korea’s] national sovereignty” and argues that even for the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, “the fanatics of confrontation must not be allowed to return to power.”</p>
	27	<p>North Korea announces that DPRK-Japan talks will take place in Beijing December 5~6.</p>
	29	<p>Chinese delegation led by vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress Li Jianguo visits North Korea November 29~30.</p>
	30	<p>Kim Jong-un meets with the Chinese Communist Party delegation and receives Xi Jinping’s letter.</p>

2012

Mon.	day	Key Events
Dec.	1	<p>North Korea's Korean Committee of Space Technology announces its plans to launch "a satellite."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "It's Comrade Kim Jong-il's last wish." - "It would strongly encourage our people who are working strenuously to build a strong nation." - "We have improved the precision of the satellite and delivery rocket after having analyzed flaws found during the launch made last April." <p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade expresses its concerns regarding North Korea's plans for a missile launch and demands the North retract them. "The launch is a serious provocation defying the international community's concerns and warnings as well as a head-on challenge to the entire international community."</p> <p>North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland announces a list of open concerns for presidential candidate Park Geun-hye and her campaign pledges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the June 15, 2000 and October 4, 2007 declarations - Unification under liberal democracy - North Korea's abandonment of nuclear programs first - Reinforcement of the ROK-U.S. alliance - Enactment of a North Korean human rights law - Removal of the May 24 measures - Continuation of North Korea policy of the incumbent government <p>The Japanese government announces the postponement of DPRK-Japan talks scheduled to take place in Beijing December 5~6.</p>

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Dec.	4	U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton expresses her concerns, "I am deeply worried about North Korea's plans for a missile launch." The Chinese foreign ministry expresses its concerns, "We hope that North Korea acts carefully considering a larger framework of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula."
	5	South Korea holds an opening ceremony for the second Hanawon refugee settlement support center.
	8	North Korea's Guidance Bureau of the Special Zone for International Tourism of Mt. Geumgang releases the "truth about Mt. Geumgang tourism," which claims that the ROK government was the "culprit behind the breakdown of Mt. Geumgang tourism" and demands that the South resume the project "without excuses."
	9	North Korea's Korean Committee of Space Technology states that the time for the long-range missile launch could be adjusted. "The preparations for the launch will be made in the final stage. Our scientists and engineers are carefully considering the possibility of adjusting the time for the launch because a series of issues was raised during the process."
	10	North Korea's Korean Committee of Space Technology announces that the expected date for "the satellite" launch will be extended until December 29 due to technical defects.
	12	At 09:49 North Korea launches a long-range missile. At 10:30 President Lee Myung-bak calls an emergency National Security Council.

2012

Mon.	day	Key Events
		<p>At 11:50 South Korea’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade releases a government statement, “North Korea’s missile launch is a violation of UN Security Council resolutions as well as a challenge and threat to peace on the Korean Peninsula and the world. We strongly condemn North Korea’s provocation made in defiance of repeated warnings by the international community.”</p> <p>The UN Security Council convenes an emergency meeting and releases a statement condemning North Korea and embarks on discussing sanctions against North Korea.</p> <p>In an interview with KCNA, the North Korean foreign ministry spokesman argues for North Korea’s legitimate right to launch satellites. “Satellite launches are a peaceful project to build the economy and improve the people’s standard of living. Viewing it as a provocation or a cause for creating political tensions is a perspective based on hostile anti-North Korean policies.”</p>
	19	South Korea holds its 18 th presidential election.
	20	<p>North Korean media briefly reports the results of South Korean election. “The Saenuri Party candidate won by a narrow margin in a close race in the South Korean presidential election.”</p> <p>South Korea’s Ministry of National Defense announces its plans to light the high tower on Aegibong Peak near the DMZ during a period from December 22 to January 2.</p>
	21	South Korea’s 2002 Defense White Paper declares that the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea has served

2012		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Dec.		<p>as an “effective sea boundary between South and North Korea, which has been respected since its establishment on August 30, 1953.”</p> <p>North Korea announces that it has detained an American citizen. “Bae Joon-ho, a Korean-American, has been detained by a relevant agency for having committed a crime against the Republic and he has admitted his criminal activities.”</p>
	23	<p>North Korea denounces the lighting of the high tower on Aegibong Peak and threatens retaliation. “The South Korean defense ministry’s pretense of religious organizations’ request is a trick to avoid public condemnation. We will not just sit on our hands while the traitorous gang conducts psychological warfare against the Republic.”</p>
	25	<p>With regard to the lighting of the Aegibong tower, North Korea distorts the facts and denounces the South. “The South is aggravating the political situation deliberately in an attempt to pass the hostile policy to the next political regime.”</p>

2013		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.	1	<p>“While preserving peace on the Korean Peninsula with strong security, I hope to see small changes that have started in the minds of North Korean people begin to overflow as great waves for national unification.”</p> <p>- President Lee Myung-bak in his New Year’s address to the nation</p>
		<p>In the first New Year’s speech delivered in the supreme leader’s own voice since Kim Il-sung’s death in 1994, Kim Jong-un presents the successful launching of a satellite as a major accomplishment and proposes the creation of an economically powerful nation as the core task for 2013.</p>
	3	<p>North Korea’s Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesman issues a statement denouncing President Lee Myung-bak’s pledge to uphold the Northern Limit Line:</p> <p>- “We will remove the source of national calamity from its root.”</p> <p>- “One cannot avoid a war if he clings to confrontation between fellow compatriots.”</p> <p>- “We all should join the struggle against anti-unification, confrontational forces under the banner of Uriminjokkiri (by our nation ourselves).”</p>
	7	<p>A Google delegation headed by former New Mexico governor Bill Richardson arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.</p> <p>A Chinese economic and trade delegation headed by Vice Minister of Commerce Li Jinzhao arrives in Pyongyang to attend the 7th meeting of the DPRK-China Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee on Economics, Trade, Science, and Technology.</p>

2013		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.	9	<p>The North Korean press reports on the South Korean president-elect twenty more days after the report on December 20 on the presidential election. “We will watch whether the president-elect’s campaign promises are just lip service or not. Actions are more important than words.”</p> <p>“Unless South Korea discards its anti-national attitude and positions, inter-Korean relations won’t be able to avoid a collapse. The only realistic way to remove confrontation is to implement the joint declarations made between the North and the South.”</p>
	12	<p>Regarding “accomplishments under a North Korea policy based on principles” as described in a white paper on the 5 years of the Lee Myung-bak administration, North Korea argues that the South must stop publishing the white paper full of “falsehoods and lies.”</p>
	14	<p>Regarding to the South’s unification jars, North Korea criticizes them as “disunity jars produced by the confrontational nature of South Korea’s ruling conservatives attempting to unify the country by absorption.”</p>
	15	<p>Regarding the NLL as a formal inter-Korean maritime boundary, North Korea says, “The NLL is an illegal ghost line and cannot be justified under any circumstance.”</p>
	18	<p>North Korea criticizes the last five years under President Lee Myung-bak as “five years of nightmares” and “five years of dread and despair” citing a sit-in by evicted homeless people in Yongsan and candlelight rallies to stop American beef imports as examples.</p>

2013

Mon.	day	Key Events
	23	<p>The North Korean foreign ministry releases a statement opposing UN Security Council’s sanctions. The statement says:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Korea rejects the UN Security Council resolutions; - It will continue exercising its rights to launch satellites; - As long as the United States does not change its hostile policy toward North Korea, the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula will be impossible to achieve; - It will suspend denuclearization talks; and - It will take physical countermeasures to deal with U.S. sanctions. <p>(At 05:10 am, January 22 New York time, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2087, which expands and reinforces sanctions against North Korea.)</p> <p>South Korea’s Ministry of Unification approves an application for contacting North Korean residents submitted by the South Korean soccer team participating in the Third Incheon Peace Cup Youth Football Championship held in Hainan Province, China January 24~27.</p>
	24	<p>North Korea’s NDC declares that North Korea has embarked on an all-out confrontation against the United States and its followers. “We will continue to launch various types of satellites and rockets and will conduct high-level nuclear tests aimed at the United States.”</p>
	27	<p>The North Korean team refuses to play against the South Korean team in the final match of the Third Incheon Peace Cup International Youth Football Championship held in Hainan Province, China. Consequently, a match between the two Koreas has not taken place for two straight years.</p>

2013		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Jan.	28	North Korea says that it is taking note whether the Park Geun-hye administration will return to the spirit of the June 15, 2000 inter-Korean declaration. “All Koreans are watching to return to the spirit of the June 15 joint declaration and to take the path toward reconciliation, unity, and national unification.”
	29	North Korea denounces South Korea’s endorsement of the UN Security Council resolution on sanctions against the North. “As long as the South does not renounce fratricidal confrontation, it should not think about sitting face to face with us.”
Feb.	2	In an interview with KCNA, a North Korean foreign ministry spokesman states, “The United States displays the ultimate in double standards by denouncing our satellite launch while defending South Korea’s launch. We have entered an all-out war of confrontation to protect our sovereignty.”
	5	Regarding South Korean and U.S. contemplation of preemptive strikes against North Korean nuclear facilities, the North threatens, “when they attempt to make preemptive strikes against us, we will strike them ruthlessly and complete the war with a victory.”
	7	With regard to the introduction of North Korean human rights bill by the Saenuri Party, North Korea argues, “Making an extensive anti-Republic commotion over human rights is a shameless act of blindness like a robber accusing the victim.”
	8	North Korea’s Tongil Sinbo publication emphasizes North Korea’s justification for taking serious measures and possessing nuclear weapons. It argues that “the measures

2013

Mon.	day	Key Events
		<p>are aimed at protecting North Korea’s national interests against a U.S. scheme to crush the North and that it is certain North Korea would take super tough measures corresponding to U.S. actions.” The newspaper also points out that the United States and other hostile forces have surmised that North Korea would conduct a third nuclear test, but it argues that these countries bustling around without having an understanding of the serious state-level measures is like a robber accusing the victim.”</p>
	9	<p>North Korea intensifies its denouncement of South Korea following the strengthening of UN Security Council sanctions. “The United States and South Korea try to add United Nations Chapter 7 article 42 to the resolution. We are ready for everything whether it is economic sanctions or military sanctions. Any sanction against the Republic would be tantamount to a declaration of war.”</p>
	11	<p>North Korea denounces South Korean Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chung Seung-jo for his remarks regarding possible preemptive strikes. “It is a hostile anti-Republic scheme based on invasion plans.”</p>
	12	<p>North Korea conducts its third nuclear test. Seismic activity with a magnitude of 4.9 is detected in Gilju, Hamgyeongbuk-do 11:57 am.</p> <p>North Korean media announce, “The third nuclear test has been completed successfully.”</p> <p>The North Korean foreign ministry spokesman releases a statement, “This nuclear test is our first measure to cope with the situation with a maximum degree of self-restraint. If the United States displays hostility</p>

2013		
Mon.	day	Key Events
Feb.		<p>towards us we will take a second and third measure with a greater intensity.”</p> <p>South Korea’s Ministry of National Defense officially confirms that North Korea has conducted a nuclear test.</p> <p>* The UN Security Council, the United States, China, Japan, and the IAEA release statements condemning North Korea’s third nuclear test.</p>
	14	<p>President-elect Park Geun-hye says, “The new government will not tolerate North Korea’s nuclear armament. With the nuclear test, North Korea has taken its own path toward self-destruction. The Trust-building Process on the Korean Peninsula is not an appeasement policy; it is rather based on strong deterrence.”</p> <p>The ROK National Assembly adopts a resolution condemning North Korea’s nuclear test, “North Korea is responsible for all the consequences of its nuclear test. We urge the North to discard all its nuclear programs, including nuclear materials and testing, and return to the NPT and IAEA.”</p>
	19	<p>The head of the North Korean delegation to the United Nations disarmament talks in Geneva, Switzerland threatens, “We may take second and third measures following the recent nuclear test” and “destroy South Korea for good.”</p>
	25	<p>“I will accomplish economic revival and happiness for all the people.”</p> <p>- President Park Geun-hye at the inauguration ceremony for the 18th President of the Republic of Korea</p>

2. Agreements in Inter-Korean Dialogue

<Agreement in the Inter-Korean Working-level Red Cross Meeting>

The South and the North had a working-level Red Cross meeting in Gaeseong on October 1, 2010 and agreed as follows:

1. The South and the North shall proceed with reunions of separated families at Mt. Geumgang for six days and five nights from October 30 to November 5, 2010.
 - a. The number of participants shall be 100 families from each side.
 - b. The participants from the North shall meet with their families from the South from October 30 to November 1, 2010 and the participants from the South shall meet their families from the North from November 3 to 5.
 - c. The requests for verification of the fates for 200 candidates each shall be exchanged on October 5, and the results shall be exchanged on October 18. The final lists of participants will be exchanged on October 20.
 - d. The venues for reunions shall be the Mt. Geumgang reunion center and the Mt. Geumgang Hotel.
 - e. Both parties shall dispatch an advance team to Mt. Geumgang five days before the reunion.
2. The South and the North shall have Red Cross talks in Gaeseong from October 26 to 27 to discuss and resolve humanitarian issues, including having family reunions on a regular basis.
3. This agreement shall go into effect upon the day when signed copies of the agreement are exchanged.

On October 1, 2010

Kim Eui-do
Head of
the South Korean Delegation
to the Working-level
Red Cross Meeting

Pak Yong-il
Head of
the North Korean Delegation
to the Working-level
Red Cross Meeting

<Agreement on the Joint Study of the Mt. Baekdu Volcano>

The South and the North had working-level meetings on the joint study of the Mt. Baekdu volcano on March 29 and April 12, 2011 and agreed as follows:

1. The South and the North agreed to promote a joint study of Mt. Baekdu volcanic eruptions and cooperate with each other in the study.
2. The South and the North shall have an academic seminar for the joint study of the Mt. Baekdu volcano in Pyongyang or another convenient place in early May.
3. The South and the North shall make a field trip to the Mt. Baekdu volcano in mid June.
4. The South and the North shall discuss specific procedures related to the above issues in the future.

On April 12, 2011

Yoo In-chang
Head of
the South Korean Delegation
to the Working-level Meeting
on Joint Study of the
Mt. Baekdu Volcano

Yun Yong-gun
Head of
the North Korean Delegation
to the Working-level Meeting
on Joint Study of the
Mt. Baekdu Volcano

