



# Together As One

The Inter-Korean Summit Talks  
Opening a New Era in the History of Korea

Ministry of Unification  
Republic of Korea

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## 1. Proceedings of the Inter-Korean Summit Talks

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- June 13  
The first inter-Korean summit talks  
in the 55 years of division
- June 14  
Consolidating trust and understanding
- June 15  
A brief, but historic encounter

**1**

## June 13, Tuesday : The first inter-Korean summit talks in the 55 years of division

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**1** President Kim Dae-jung shakes hands and greets Seoulites to bid him farewell.

**2** Citizens of Pyongyang give an enthusiastic welcome to President Kim Dae-jung.

**3** North Korean National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong-il greets President Kim at the airport.

**4** The leaders of South and North Korea inspect the North Korean honor guard.





3



4

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2

June 14, Wednesday: Consolidating trust and understanding

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- 1** The leaders of the two Koreas respond to the applause following their summit talks.
- 2** First Lady Lee Hee-ho visits Changkwang Kindergarten.
- 3** The leaders of South and North Korea sign the South-North Joint Declaration.
- 4** North Korea puts on a congratulatory performance for the Southern delegation.



### 3 June 15, Thursday: A Brief, but historic encounter



1



2

- 1 The two Korean delegations sing "Our Wish, Unification."
- 2 Members of the two delegations cheer at the farewell luncheon.
- 3 President Kim and Chairman Kim embrace at Sunan Airport just moments before President Kim boards the presidential plane.





3





## 2. Major Points of the South-North Joint Declaration

- 1) The question of unification should be solved independently, by the joint efforts of the entire Korean people.
  - 2) Recognizing that the South's proposal for a confederation and the North's proposal for a loose form of federation share a common ground, the two Koreas agreed to work toward unification based on this common ground.
  - 3) Visits by separated families will be made around August 15, and other humanitarian issues including the long-term Communist prisoners will be promptly resolved.
  - 4) Balanced economic prosperity will be pursued by stepping up economic cooperation and widening exchanges in all sectors including socio-culture, sports, health and the environment
  - 5) The South and the North will hold government-level dialogue in the near future to implement the above agreements.
- As per the invitation of President Kim Dae-jung, Chairman Kim Jong-il will make a reciprocal visit to Seoul at an appropriate time.

**1**

The question of unification should be solved independently, by the joint efforts of the entire Korean people.

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- The Joint Communique of 1972: that the unification issue is fundamentally a matter of the two Koreas, which should be independently solved in accordance with the wishes and desires of the 70 million Koreans.
- President Kim Dae-jung emphasized that the principle of “independence (self-determination)” embraces not shuns the support and cooperation of the international community. North Korean Chairman of National Defense Commission Kim Jong-il also expressed his support for such a definition of independence.
- President Kim was ardent in his persuasion that international cooperation and support does not threaten the North Korean regime, as North Korea had previously thought. Thus, the two leaders were able to reach the conclusion that cooperation with foreign powers would not only be conducive to stability on the Korean Peninsula but may help the formerly isolationist country to take an active role in the international community and to seek foreign economic help.
- It should be noted that the principle of “independence” here does not mean the unconditional withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, as long called for by North Korea.
- The leaders of the two Koreas, through a series of sincere dialogues, came to share a common understanding that the U.S. forces can play a vital role in the peace and stability of the Northeast Asian region.
- The two leaders’ agreement is a product of their commitment and will to resolve the matters of the Korean people through joint effort buttressed by the solid support and cooperation of the international community.

**2**

Recognizing that the South's proposal for a confederation and the North's for a loose form of federation share a common ground, the two Koreas will pursue unification based on this common ground.

- As immediate unification of the two Koreas is considered unrealizable, the two leaders first agreed that they share a common ground in their respective proposals for unification.
- The South Korean proposal for unification, the South-North Confederation system, posits that there exist two systems and two governments while standing councils such as the summit and cabinet councils discuss and implement relevant agenda.
- To date, South Korea has consistently emphasized the necessity of a transitional period for unification, thereby proposing the South-North Confederation (the Korean Commonwealth).
- The proposal, made in the late 1980s after numerous public hearings and public opinion polling, has won the support of South Koreans.
- However, the North's proposal to found a Koryo Democratic Confederal Republic posits that two systems exist under one nation-state with a central government having the right to exercise diplomatic and military rights.
- But under present circumstances, such a proposal is premature. Recognizing this, North Korea has been suggesting since 1991 a loose form of federation where respective regional governments exercise diplomatic and military rights.
- The North's current proposal for unification, a loose form of federation, does show some differences from the past proposal. Except for how to constitute the central government, the North's proposal is in fact similar to South Korea's South-North Confederation (the Korean Commonwealth) proposal.

- The two leaders have recognized that a common ground exists in their respective proposals for unification, from which the two Koreas can work toward a peaceful unification. Upon realizing this, the two Koreas decided to further discuss ways to accomplish unification in the ensuing government-level dialogue.
- With the agreement, the two Koreas can now turn to constructive dialogue and shun their rhetoric war of attrition.

**3**

Visits by separated families will be made around Aug. 15, the Liberation Day, and other humanitarian issues including the long-term Communist prisoners will be promptly resolved.

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- North Korea has promised to give priority to exchanging visits by a substantial number of separated family members around August 15.
- To live up to the promise, the two sides met in late June for working-level talks to discuss the procedures.
- Such efforts is expected to put the confirmation of the whereabouts of separated family members and their reunions on a regular footing, and open up correspondence and free communications between them.

**4**

Balanced economic prosperity will be pursued by stepping up economic cooperation and widening exchanges in all sectors including socio-culture, sports, health and the environment

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- Taking into consideration the North's ailing economic situation, the South will invest in social infrastructure projects such as railways, roads, ports, communications and power generation. By doing this, the South's wealth can effectively be spread to the North.

- Such endeavors will not only buoy the North Korean economy but will be conducive to the South, as it no doubt will contribute to the co-prosperity of the two Korean economies.
- Added synergy is also created through this plan, as capital-and technology-rich South Korean small-and medium-sized businesses will be able to use skilled North Korean labor to bring about mutual benefits.
- In addition to the economic exchanges, exchanges in the social, cultural, sports, health and environment sectors will contribute to building trust between the two Koreas as well as reestablishing homogeneity.

**5**

The South and the North will hold government-level dialogue in the near future to implement the above agreements.

- Without implementation, the agreements resolved by the leaders of the two Koreas are useless.
- Thus, South and North Korea will hold government-level dialogue to responsibly carry out agreements in the Joint Declaration.

As per the invitation of President Kim Dae-jung, Chairman Kim Jong-il will make a reciprocal visit to Seoul at an appropriate time.

- If the the meetings and talks are limited to a one-time event, the two Koreas cannot gain support and trust from the entire Korean people and the international community.
- In this regard, North Korean leader Kim Jong-il has promised to visit Seoul and hold the second-round of inter-Korean summit talks.







### 3. Background of the South-North Joint Declaration

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- 1) It was President Kim Dae-jung and Chairman Kim Jong-il's historic resolution.
- 2) Other factors contributing to the realization of the talks are the constructive, reasonable mindset of the two Koreas, and the mutual understanding and trust between the two leaders.
- 3) The ideological war that raged during the Cold War is a thing of the past in the flow of world history. Accordingly, the mood of reconciliation and cooperation on the Korean Peninsula is maturing.
- 4) Public and international support for reconciliation and cooperation between the two Koreas has been overwhelming.

**1**

It was President Kim Dae-jung and Chairman Kim Jong-il's historic resolution.

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- President Kim, since his days as an opposition leader, has had a definite outlook on how unification should be achieved on the Korean Peninsula. Since his inauguration, he has consistently implemented the policy of reconciliation and cooperation toward the North based on his philosophy.
- He made use of every opportune occasion to propose the inter-Korean summit talks. With the March 9 Berlin Declaration, in particular, President Kim has pressed for holding government dialogue and achieving economic cooperation.
- The inter-Korean summit was realized because Chairman Kim Jong-il responded to President Kim's proposal. Through the summit talks, the two leaders came to an agreement that dialogue and cooperation is the only way to end the division and achieve co-prosperity.
- In other words, the South-North Joint Declaration seeks the future rather than the past. It is based on the historic resolution of the leaders of South and North Korea that peace, reconciliation and cooperation are conducive to the interests of the entire Korean people.

**2**

Other factors contributing to the realization of the talks are the constructive, reasonable mindset of the two Koreas, and the mutual understanding and trust between the two leaders.

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- The leaders of the two Koreas, through a series of sincere dialogues, came to enhance mutual understanding and trust .

- The two leaders, considering the other parity's situation and pursuing mutual benefits, made efforts to have open-minded discussions aiming at productive talks addressing common grounds and reaching agreements.
- In particular, North Korean leader Kim Jong-il displayed understanding and trust, and exhibited a leisurely attitude in regard to President Kim's policy of reconciliation and cooperation toward the North that has been consistently implemented since his inauguration.

**3**

The ideological war that raged during the Cold War is a thing of the past in the flow of world history. Accordingly, the mood of reconciliation and cooperation on the Korean Peninsula is maturing.

- The fall of the Eastern European Communist countries and the Soviet Union, in addition to the reform and opening of China in the past decade, has worked to bring about a detente on the Korean Peninsula, the desert island of Cold War.
- Rising to the new environment, the South Korean government has persistently pursued reconciliation and cooperation with the North by seeking to release tension and increase real cooperative relations.
- The four powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula -- meaning China, Japan, Russia and the United States - have also consistently called for peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula through inter-Korean dialogue.
- It is believed that North Korea has employed a realistic line of foreign policy as a way to adapt to the changing international environment of the post-Cold War era, and also recognized the need to reconcile and cooperate with South Korea.

**4**

Public and international support for reconciliation and cooperation between the two Koreas has been overwhelming.

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- South Koreans of all ages and classes have supported the government's North Korea policy aimed at peace and reconciliation.
- The government, therefore, has been able to pursue its North Korea policy with confidence and, accordingly, the support and cooperation of the international community has followed.
- Based on the South Korean government's policy of reconciliation and cooperation, the government has encouraged the North's participation in the international community, particularly in joint efforts with the United States and Japan. The neighboring nations including China and Russia have been active supporters of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.
- As domestic and international support for the government's efforts to realize peace increases, the North is expected to become more responsive to such efforts.



## 4. Results and Significance of the Inter-Korean Summit Talks

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- 1) The meeting of the South and North Korean leaders, which produced the five-point Joint Declaration, took place for the first time in the 55 years of division of the Korean Peninsula.
- 2) Through an honest and sincere exchange of opinions, the two leaders were able to strengthen mutual understanding and build trust.
- 3) Stressing that they would respect and abide by the existing inter-Korean agreements, the two leaders agreed on a number of specific projects that will help realize those agreements.
- 4) The two Koreas came up with a resolution to the separated families issue.
- 5) The summit talks come as a turning point to end the era of conflict and distrust, and open a new era of reconciliation and cooperation. The talks also laid the groundwork needed to normalize inter-Korean relations.
- 6) The summit is the fruit of the South Korean government's unfaltering pursuit of engaging North Korea through a policy of reconciliation and cooperation, and the results of the summit talks verified it.

**1**

The meeting of the South and North Korean leaders, which produced the five-point Joint Declaration, took place for the first time in the 55 years of division of the Korean Peninsula.

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- The summit talks were the first meeting between the leaders of the South and the North in 55 years, since the division of the Korean Peninsula. The meeting itself marks a turning point in the division history.
- Furthermore, in reaching an understanding that inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation are the viable ways to stop further deepening of the division, to achieve co-prosperity and realize peaceful unification, a new era has dawned in Korea.
- The two leaders, by setting the future direction of the two Koreas and agreeing on the five-point Joint Declaration, have provided a stepping stone for a cataclysmic improvement of relations between the two.

**2**

Through an honest and sincere exchange of opinions, the two leaders were able to strengthen mutual understanding and build trust.

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- Chairman Kim Jong-il showed the highest honor to President Kim Dae-jung, creating a favorable and sincere environment for the two leaders to seriously delve into the present and future of the Korean people.
- The heart-to-heart dialogue exchanged between the two leaders, in particular, worked to greatly build mutual trust.
- In addition, the preparation process leading up to the inter-Korean summit naturally led to the fostering of trust and cooperation between the two governments.

**3** Stressing that they would respect and abide by the existing inter-Korean agreements, the two leaders agreed on a number of specific projects that will help realize those agreements.

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- The leaders of South and North Korea recognized that it is the time to carry out the principles and measures already agreed upon in the 1972 July 4 South-North Joint Communiqué and the 1991 South-North Basic Agreement on Reconciliation, Exchanges and Non-aggression, and agreed that they would develop inter-Korean relations through a gradual process, by starting with the projects that are most viable.
- The two leaders recognized the need to prevent the outbreak of another war and establish peace on the Korean Peninsula. Under this mutual recognition, the two leaders agreed to open a military hotline, cease slandering each other's systems and end other aggressive and provocative actions. Through these measures, the two sides will be able to lay a foundation for specific exchange projects to take place.
- The agreements resolved at the inter-Korean summit talks, in contrast to statements which belie action, will be carried out and implemented by the two Koreas.

**4** The two Koreas came up with a resolution to the separated families issue.

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- The resolution of the separated families issue would be an outstanding sign of the willingness of the two Koreas to reconcile and regain mutual trust.
- As finding a resolution to the problem has been delayed, many of the separated family members have grown old and some have passed away. The problem is an imminent humanitarian matter that should not be put off a moment longer.

- Recognizing the humanitarian concerns inherent in the problem, the two leaders agreed to an exchange of separated family members around August 15, the Liberation Day.
- The agreement lays the groundwork for South and North Korea to take further, step-by-step measures to resolve the separated families issue.
- Further measures to institutionalize the resolution of the separated families issue include determining whereabouts of and reunion of separated family members, as well as correspondence with them, a continued process.

**5**

The talks come as a turning point to end the era of conflict and distrust, and open a new era of reconciliation and cooperation. The talks also laid the groundwork needed to normalize inter-Korean relations.

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- The summit talks opened a new era of reconciliation and cooperation, dispelling the past half-century period of conflict and division that held the Korean Peninsula captive.
- With the summit talks, the two Koreas were able to widen their capacity for mutual understanding and trust. The talks, therefore, provided the two Koreas an important turning point to launch their dialogue, cooperation and peaceful coexistence.
- In addition, by agreeing to hold follow-up government-level dialogue and arrange the upcoming visit to Seoul by the North Korean leader, Chairman Kim Jong-il, the summit talks will serve as an axis for normalization of inter-Korean relations.



**6**

The summit is the fruit of the South Korean government's unfaltering pursuit of engaging the North through a policy of reconciliation and cooperation, and the results of the summit talks verified it.

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- Since the South Korea's "Government of People" was inaugurated, it has consistently pursued a policy of reconciliation and peaceful co-existence, a policy that was made possible by a firm South Korean security posture.
- South Korea's policy, which expanded real cooperative exchanges and maintained peace on the Korean Peninsula in the past several years, was able to convey to North Korea that the intent of the South Korean government is sincere.
- The talks served as an opportunity for the South Korean government to recognize that its policy paid off, and based on this knowledge, the government will continue to engage the North on reconciliation and exchange.





## 5. Follow-up Measures

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- 1) Ensuing government-level dialogue
- 2) Developing measures in various sectors increasing inter-Korean cooperation
- 3) Fostering public support for the policy toward North Korea
- 4) Seeking the support of the international community

**1**

The South Korean government is preparing for the ensuing government-level dialogue.

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- The two Koreas will, in the near future, hold an inter-Korean dialogue where they will discuss and agree on the details and procedures for implementing the Joint Declaration.
- The South and North Korean Red Cross delegations successfully agreed on June 30 to exchange visits of 100 separated families from each side to meet their members on August 15, Liberation Day.
- The South Korean government will also prepare for the upcoming visit to Seoul by the North Korean leader, Chairman Kim Jong-il.

**2**

The South Korean government will develop measures in various sectors increasing inter-Korean cooperation.

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- The South Korean government will seek to open a military hotline to forestall any possible military aggression.
- The South will pursue inter-Korean economic exchanges gradually, first taking on projects acceptable to North Korea and falling within South Korea's economic capacity.
- Primarily, the South will pursue projects including reconnecting the Kyonggeui Railway, preparing flood-prevention measures on the Imjin River Basin and other projects deemed mutually beneficial. The South will also undertake projects that the North proposes.
- The South Korean government will soon draw up an institutional frameworks for governing inter-Korean economic exchanges, such as an account settlement system and guarantee of investment, and attempt to reach agreements on those frameworks.

- Exchanges in the cultural, arts, sports and social sectors will be pursued with the aim of recovering the commonness of the two Korean peoples and building trust. These will take place in close cooperation with concerned civic groups.
- Various projects are up for consideration and implementation, especially in the sports sector. The projects include having the two Korean teams enter together at the 2000 Sydney Olympics; participating at the 2001 Table Tennis Tournament as one Korean team; eliciting North Korean participation at the 2002 Asian Games; jointly hosting and forming one Korean team for the 2002 World Cup Games; and revitalizing the Seoul-Pyongyang Soccer Match (the Unification Soccer Match).
- Cooperation in the health and environmental fields includes a joint quarantine program to fight against malaria and cholera in the Demilitarized Zone.

**3**

The South will step up fostering public support for its North Korea policy.

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- The South Korean government will pursue consistency and balance in maintaining national security as it pursues the policy of reconciliation and cooperation.
- On specific North Korean projects, the South will promote them step-by-step by closely consulting with the National Assembly, and adopting the advice of councils of experts and related civic groups.

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The South Korean government will consistently seek the support of the international community.

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- The South Korean government will strengthen coordination with the United States and Japan, and continue to cooperate with China and Russia. The South will work to make sure that international cooperation and support helps to improve inter-Korean relations and fosters an environment conducive to unification.
- The South supports improved bilateral relations between North Korea and the United States, North Korea and Japan, as well as the North's entry into international organizations including the Asia Development Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or the World Bank, thereby ensuring that North Korea becomes a responsible member of the international community.
- The South Korean government will also work to consolidate support for the two Koreas to take the initiative in bringing peace to the Korean Peninsula. Upcoming meetings of the ASEAN Regional Forum in July, the General Assembly Meeting of the United Nations in September and the ASEM meeting in October can serve as appropriate forums.



## 6. Prospects for the Future of Inter-Korean relations

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- 1) Dissolution of the Cold War structure and the consequent prevalence of peace will accelerate on the Korean Peninsula.
- 2) While economic cooperation serves as the axis of inter-Korean cooperation, the government will gradually expand exchanges in the fields of society, culture, arts, health and the environment.
- 3) By entering the state of implementing the South-North Basic Agreement, the two Koreas will found a basis of the improvement of inter-Korean relations and peaceful unification.
- 4) The summit will help bring peace to the Northeast Asian region and the entire world.

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Dissolution of the Cold War structure and the consequent prevalence of peace will accelerate on the Korean Peninsula.

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- The inter-Korean summit is a result of the enhanced mood of detente and the dissolution of Cold War ideologies in the international community. The summit is expected to facilitate dismantling of the Cold War structure and increase the peaceful environment on the Korean Peninsula.
- Through step-by-step implementation of the Joint Declaration, South and North Korea will remove the remaining barriers to establishing permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula. This will also consolidate cooperation with other neighboring nations.

2

While economic cooperation serves as the axis of inter-Korean cooperation, the government will gradually expand exchanges in the fields of society, culture, arts, health and the environment.

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- Economic exchanges will become brisk not only in Mt. Kumgang Tourism and automobile and electronics goods exchange projects, but also in social infrastructure building projects such as the trans-Korean railway, port building and power generation.
- Institutional bases for economic cooperation, such as guarantee of investment, double taxation avoidance, account settlement and conflict arbitration measures will be set up.
- Exchanges that have taken place mainly in the fields of culture, arts and sports are unilateral with South Koreans visiting the North. However more two-way exchanges will be promoted in a wide range of fields, including society, the environment and health, and thus contribute to the recovery of the homogeneity of the Korean people.



**3**

By entering the state of implementing the South-North Basic Agreement, the two Koreas will found a basis of the improvement of inter-Korean relations and peaceful unification.

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- As agreed upon, inter-Korean government-level dialogue is expected to be held soon to discuss the procedural matters involved in carrying out the agreements resolved by the leaders of South and North Korea.
- President Kim Dae-jung reiterated the importance of the South-North Basic Agreement, and the need to operate joint committees by sectors as specified under the Basic Agreement. These issues will be dealt with in the upcoming government dialogue.
- Through these processes, the South and the North can incrementally dismantle the Cold-War structure, and pave a way toward peaceful coexistence and virtual unification.
- In addition, by starting the discussion on the ways to achieve peaceful unification, the South and North can go one step beyond reconciliation and aim for building a basis for unification.

**4**

The summit will help bring peace to the Northeast Asian region and the entire world.

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- Reconciliation and exchange between South and North Korea will not only bring peace and stability to the Northeast Asian region by dismantling the Cold War apparatus, but also be helpful in realizing world peace.
- North Korea is expected to accelerate its efforts to improve bilateral relations with South Korea's allies including the United States and Japan. Such efforts will allow North Korea to become a responsible member of the international community, ensuring that tension is reduced and peace is consolidated.





## 7. Other Background Surrounding the Inter-Korean Summit Talks

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- 1) Dispatch of advance team
- 2) Travel
- 3) President Kim and First Lady Lee Hee-ho's non-official activities
- 4) Main facilities used during the talks
- 5) Live TV broadcasting
- 6) North Korean reception
- 7) Assessment by the Korean and foreign press, and that of neighboring countries

## 1 Dispatch of advance team

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- A 30-member South Korean advance team led by the Director of the South-North Dialogue Office of the Ministry of Unification leaves for Pyongyang on May 31, traveling overland through the truce village of Panmunjom.
- The advance team held working-level talks regarding the itinerary, escorts, protocol, communications and press with its North Korean counterpart, while staying at the Baekhwawon State Guesthouse in Pyongyang.
- The advance team traveled overland through Panmunjom on three occasions, hammering out agreements on some 480 items needed for successful summit talks.
- North Korea provided the advance team with special service and much hospitality, making the team's stay in Pyongyang both comfortable and agreeable.

## 2 Travel

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- President Kim Dae-jung's delegation, for the first time since the division, traveled to North Korea on South Korean air planes.
- The presidential plane flew over the West Sea for about 70 minutes, during which the North and South cooperated in aviation control and air-escort.
- In addition, Seoul and Pyongyang exchanged information concerning the weather during the time of the talks.

### 3 President Kim and First Lady Lee Hee-ho's non-official activities

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- During his stay in Pyongyang President Kim Dae-jung attended performances at the Mangyongdae Students and Children's Palace and the Mansudae Arts Theater.
- Meanwhile, First Lady Lee Hee-ho visited the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Changkwang Kindergarten and an embroidery institute, talking with officials there.
- First Lady Lee Hee-ho also met with female leaders of the North. On a more sentimental occasion, the First Lady reunited with one of her teachers from the former Ewha Women's School.

### 4 Main facilities used during the talks

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- President Kim Dae-jung's official delegation members stayed in the Baekhwawon State Guesthouse. Other members of the delegation stayed at the Juamsan Guesthouse, which is located 3 km away from Baekhwawon. The press corps stayed at the Koryo Hotel.
- The Baekhwawon State Guesthouse is one of the North's finest accommodations. It was where former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the 1992 South Korean delegation for the inter-Korean prime ministerial talks stayed.
- President Kim Dae-jung and Chairman Kim Jong-il met and chatted at Baekhwawon. Chairman Kim's farewell dinner for President Kim was also held at Baekhwawon.

- However, the official meeting between President Kim Dae-jung and Kim Yong-nam, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the North Korean Supreme People's Assembly, was held at Mansudae Assembly Hall, which is equivalent to the South's National Assembly Hall.
- The dinner, hosted by Kim Yong-nam, on the first night of the South Korean delegation's stay in Pyongyang, was held at the People's Cultural Palace, which served as the venue for the 1990-1991 inter-Korean high-level government talks.
- The dinner hosted by President Kim Dae-jung for his North Korean hosts took place in Mokrankwan. The dinner was prepared by South Korean chefs, using ingredients flown in from the South. It was prepared in cooperation with North Korean workers.

## **5** | Live TV broadcasting

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- Each step of President Kim's historic visit - departing Seoul for Pyongyang, arriving in Pyongyang, moving to his accommodation in the same limousine with Chairman Kim, his departure for Seoul - was broadcast in real-time for the South Korean audience by the South Korean broadcast crew that flew in from Seoul.
- Other events - the dinners, cultural performances, signing of the Joint Declaration - were relayed with a slight time difference, but nevertheless clearly reached both the domestic and world audiences.
- To deliver the real-time relay of the talks, an advance broadcast team went to Pyongyang, bringing with them South Korean satellite news gathering (SNG) equipment.

- It was the first live broadcast coverage of North Korea, marking another turning point in South-North relations.

**6**North Korean reception

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- In the time period before and after the inter-Korean summit talks, the North Korean media visibly toned down its regular slandering of the South, instead nurturing an environment that allowed successful summit talks.
- During the talks, the North Korean media thoroughly reported on the meeting and the official talks of the leaders of the two Koreas and the Joint Declaration.
- Chairman Kim Jong-il of the North Korean National Defense Commission personally came out to Sunan airport in Pyongyang to greet the President of South Korea. Chairman Kim also rode in the limousine with President Kim to the Baekhwawon State Guesthouse. Such a reception is singular and unique, and a welcome that Chairman Kim has not extended to other heads of state.
- Lining the way to Baekhwawon, some 600,000 Pyongyang citizens shook flowers as they shouted "Manse (Victory)" in welcoming President Kim.
- The number of North Korean citizens who turned out to welcome President Kim far exceeded the amount that had come out in the past, even for the visit of a Chinese head of state.
- Throughout the South Korean delegation's stay in Pyongyang, the North Korean authorities and officials were highly hospitable, doing their best to make the delegates comfortable.

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Assessment by the Korean and foreign press, and that of neighboring countries

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- Some 1,300 journalists from 300 different companies (there were 503 foreign journalists from 173 different press companies) registered at the Seoul Press Center to cover the summit talks.
- The summit talks were the biggest historic occasion for Korea since the 1988 Seoul Olympics, as witnessed by the size of the press corps.
- Major international press agencies reported the successful outcome of the talks as headline news, evaluating the talks as having “opened a new era of reconciliation and cooperation as the two Koreas surmount the past 55 years of division and conflict.”
- The heads of state of the United States, Japan, China and Russia, and Secretary General Kofi Annan of the United Nations all read statements wishing for the success of the talks. The same leaders also released welcome statements after the two Koreas signed the Joint Declaration.
- U.S. President Bill Clinton lauded the talks, saying, “The world is highly excited at the inter-Korean summit talks. It is a great accomplishment that the separated family members of the two Koreas can reunite.”
- Japanese Prime Minister Mori Yoshiro called the Joint Declaration produced by the talks a “historic undertaking.”
- The Chinese government announced a statement on June 15 evaluating the South-North Joint Declaration: “Reaching agreement on the five points is a precious progress for the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and the Chinese government sincerely congratulates the two Koreas.”
- Russian President Vladimir Putin, in a June 19 telephone message to President Kim, congratulated the “the two leaders for making the inter-Korean summit talks a success for the two Koreas.”





## Appendix

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- 1) Chronology of the Inter-Korean Summit Talks
- 2) The South-North Agreement on Holding the Inter-Korean Summit Talks
- 3) Agreement on Working Procedures for Implementing the April 8 South-North Agreement
- 4) The South-North Joint Declaration

### [ 1998 ]

- Feb. 25      **President Kim Dae-jung gives inauguration speech**  
 – Announces three principles of North Korea policy, proposes inter-Korean summit
- Mar. 1        **President Kim makes Commemorative Speech marking the March 1 Independence Movement**  
 – Calls for exchange of a special envoy, locating separated family members and realizing reunions
- Apr. 11~  
Apr. 17      **Inter-Korean governmental dialogue is held in Beijing**  
 – Discuss North Korean aid and the issue of separated families, which ended without any results
- Aug. 15      **President Kim makes Aug. 15 Liberation Day address**  
 – Reaffirms the three principles concerning North Korea policy, calls for strengthened economic aid to the North, expresses intent to send a special presidential envoy to Pyongyang, proposes a body of ministerial or vice-ministerial meetings, and urge to operate joint-commissions of respective areas

### [ 1999 ]

- Jan. 4        **President Kim Dae-jung chairs the National Security Council Meeting**  
 – Three major goals and basic direction in pursuing unification
- Feb. 3        **North Korea proposes holding an association conference among government, political parties and different organizations, and high-level political talks**  
 – Presents three prior conditions needed to hold the talks
- Apr. 23~  
Jun. 3        **South and North Korea meet behind the scenes in Beijing**  
 – Agree to hold inter-Korean vice ministerial talks
- Jun. 22~  
Jul. 3        **Inter-Korean vice ministerial talks held in Beijing**
- Aug. 15      **President Kim makes Aug. 15 Commemorative Speech**  
 – Emphasizes his desire to have government-level exchanges
- Sep. 27      **North Korean Foreign Minister Paek Nam-sun says that if the South responds favorably to the three principles of reunification and to the North's proposal to hold high-level political talks, inter-Korean summit talks may well be possible.**

## Appendix I | Chronology of the Inter-Korean Summit Talks

- Oct. 19      **President Kim gives speech at the opening of the National Assembly**
- Stresses the need to build a South-North Korean Common Economic Body

### [ 2000 ]

- Mar. 9      **President Kim Dae-jung makes Berlin Declaration**
- Providing aid to resuscitate the North Korean economy through joint economic projects and exchanges
  - Ending the Cold War on the Korean Peninsula and maintaining peace between the South and the North
  - Resolution of the separated families issue
  - Pursuing inter-Korean government dialogue
- Mar. 17~  
Apr. 8      **Undisclosed contact between the two Korea's special envoys takes place in Shanghai and Beijing**
- South Korean special envoy: Culture and Tourism Minister Park Jie-won
  - North Korean special envoy: Vice Chairman Song Ho-kyong of the North Korean Asia-Pacific Peace Committee
- Apr. 8      **Agreement to hold inter-Korean summit talks is reached in Beijing**
- Apr. 10      **Seoul and Pyongyang jointly announce the agreement to hold inter-Korean summit talks**
- Apr. 18      **South proposes to hold preparatory talks leading up to the summit talks at the truce village of Panmunjom**
- Apr. 19      **North Korea answers positively**
- Apr. 21      **Both sides exchange list of delegation members that will lead the preparatory talks**
- Apr. 22      **First preparatory contact is held at Peace House in Panmunjom**
- South explains its basic position concerning procedures and suggests using the Berlin Declaration as the guide for agreeing on agenda of cooperation
  - North Korea says that it will study the South's proposal and provide its counter proposal of realistic measures at the next round of preparatory talks

## Appendix I | Chronology of the Inter-Korean Summit Talks

- Apr. 27      Second round of preparatory talks is held at Tongilgak (Unification Pavilion) in Panmunjom
- North Korea virtually accepts all of the South's proposals concerning procedural matters, such as the size of the delegation, the format of the summit talks and the mode of travel of the delegation.
- May. 3      Third preparatory talks is held at Peace House in Panmunjom
- Both sides present a draft agreement on procedural matters, and discuss in depth items presented in the respective drafts
  - Considerably narrow differences and agree on the major issues including the number of meetings and talks, travel procedures and guarantee of safety and comfort of the traveling delegation
- May. 8      Fourth preparatory talks is held at Tongilgak in Panmunjom
- Discuss the size of the press corps and other remaining issues related to the summit talks
- May. 18     Fifth preparatory talks is held at Peace House in Panmunjom
- Finally hammer out an agreement on the procedural matters for carrying out the April 8 Agreement
- May. 27     The South Korean government notifies the North of list of 30 members in the South's advance team.
- May. 31     The advance team leaves for Pyongyang, traveling overland through Panmunjom
- The advance team discusses matters regarding protocol, communications, security, press and other details and tours the site of the talks and accommodation.
- Jun. 5      The South notifies the North of the full list of 130 members in the South Korean delegation
- Jun. 9      The South receives an official letter signed by the North Korean Prime Minister, guaranteeing the safety of the South Korean delegation
- Jun. 10     North Korea, citing technicalities, proposes to delay the talks for one day, and the South accepts it
- Jun. 11     Seoul Press Center opens at Lotte Hotel to assist press coverage of the summit talks
- Jun. 13~15   Inter-Korean Summit Talks held in Pyongyang
- Jun. 15     South-North Joint Declaration announced

## South-North Agreement

The South and the North, reaffirming the three principles of national unification as proclaimed in the historic July 4 South-North Joint Communiqué, with a view to advancing the reconciliation and unity, exchange and cooperation, and peace and unification of the people, have agreed to the following:

At the invitation of National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong-il, President Kim Dae-jung will visit Pyongyang from the 12th to the 14th of June, 2000.

During the visit to Pyongyang, the historic meeting between President Kim Dae-jung and Chairman Kim Jong-il will take place for a South-North Summit Meeting.

The two sides have agreed to hold preparatory talks in April for consultations on the procedural matters.

April 8, 2000

Under instruction  
from the highest of the South

Park Jie-won  
Minister of Culture and Tourism

Under instruction  
from the highest of the North

Song Ho-kyong  
Vice Chairman  
Asia-Pacific Peace Committee

## Agreement on Working Procedures for Implementing the April 8 South–North Agreement on an Inter–Korean Summit

In accordance with the April 8 Agreement on an Inter–Korean Summit, the South and North held five preparatory contacts from April 22 to May 18 at Panmunjom and agreed on working procedures.

### 1. The Formation and Size of Delegations

- ① The number of the members of the southern delegation will be 130.
- ② The number of the members of the southern press corps will be 50.

### 2. Number of Meetings and Summit Talks

There will be at least two or three historic meetings and summit talks between President Kim Dae–jung and National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong–il. There will be more meetings and talks if needed.

### 3. Agenda for the Meetings and Summit Talks

The agenda for the meetings and summit talks will be “to reconfirm the three basic principles for unification of the country, enunciated in the historic July 4 South–North Joint Communique, and discuss the issues of the reconciliation and unity, exchanges and cooperation, and peace and unification of the people.”

### 4. Schedule for the Visit

- ① The southern delegation’s stay in the North will be June 12–14, 2000, two nights and three days. It could be extended if needed.

- ② The northern side will inform the southern side of the detailed schedule for the southern delegation's stay in the North 10 days before the visit. The final schedule will be decided through an agreement between the two sides.

## 5. Dispatch of an Advance Team

- ① An advance team from the southern side, consisting of 30 persons, will be sent to the North 12 days before the visit of the delegation.

The advance team will be able to transit through Panmunjom depending on needs.

- ② The duration of the stay of the advance team from the southern side and detailed working procedures will be decided in talks between the two sides shortly after the arrival of the southern advance team in the North.

## 6. Procedures for Transits

- ① The transit of the southern delegation will be either by air or over land. In case of the air route, it will use a plane of the Southern side. In case of the land route, it will use automobiles of the northern side.
- ② The southern side's advance team will use automobiles of the northern side. The point of transit will be Panmunjom.
- ③ The list of names of the main southern delegation will be handed to the northern side seven days before the visit.

In the case of the advance team, the list will be handed to the northern side four days before the visit.

The list of the names should specify name, sex, position, and the organization of each delegate. A photograph of each person will be attached.

If there is to be a change in the list of the names after it has been submitted, the other side should be informed by telephone through Panmunjom and subsequently in writing.

## 7. Guarantee of Conveniences

- ① The northern side will provide all necessary conveniences, including room and board, transportation, communications, medical care and other services for the members of the southern side while they are staying in the North.
- ② The southern delegation will follow the guidance and orders of the northern side during its stay in the northern side.
- ③ The northern side will guarantee the transportation of pouches twice a day through Panmunjom during the southern side's stay in the northern area.

## 8. Guarantee of Personal Security

- ① The northern side will hand over a memorandum guaranteeing the personal security of members of the southern side visiting the northern area, in the name of the Prime Minister, to the southern side through Panmunjom three days before their visit to the northern area.
- ② The northern side will basically guarantee the inviolability of the personal belongings of the southern side on condition that they are appropriate for the nature of the visit.

## 9. Identification of Attendants and the Press Corps

- ① The two sides will identify attendants any way they choose.
- ② Members of the press corps will wear an arm band.
- ③ Attendants and members of the press of the southern side will carry identification cards issued by the Prime Minister of their side.

## 10. Identification of Facilities for the Meetings and Summit Talks

- ① There will be no identification of the sites of the meetings and summit talks or other events (including lodgings).



- ② There will be no facilities other than those needed for the meetings and summit talks.
- ③ The northern side will set up and provide communications facilities at the site of meetings and summit talks as well as in the lodgings so that the southern side can carry out liaison activities.

### 11. Recording of Meetings and Summit Talks

The two sides may use shorthand, tape recorders or videotaping as they wish.

### 12. Reporting on the Meetings and Summit Talks

- ① Reporting on the meetings and summit talks will be done at the convenience of each side. A joint press release could be made and announced, depending on the need.
- ② The northern side will guarantee on a priority basis the facilities and personnel needed so that the southern side can make live broadcasts. The northern side will offer all conveniences for the electronic transmission of television images and satellite TV broadcasting.
- ③ The northern side will guarantee the conveniences and support needed by the personnel of the southern side to take pictures and produce live broadcasts of the summit talk events to the southern side.

### 13. News Gathering Activities of Reporters

- ① The northern side will guarantee the news gathering activities of the reporters of the southern side during their stay.
- ② The two sides will try to be accurate and fair in their press reports.

#### 14. Other Working Procedural Issues

- ① The southern delegation will use the direct telephone lines already installed between Seoul and Pyongyang along with a satellite communication network as a standby facility.
- ② For other problems that could arise, the procedures of the South-North High Level Talks will be followed.

#### 15. Effect of the Agreement

This agreement will take effect from the day both sides sign and exchange copies.

May 18, 2000

Yang Young-shik

Kim Ryong-song

Chief Delegate

Chief Delegate

The Southern Delegation  
to the Preparatory Contacts  
for Implementing  
the South-North Agreement

The Northern Delegation  
to the Preparatory Contacts  
for Implementing  
the South-North Agreement

Vice Minister  
Ministry of Unification  
Republic of Korea

Secretary  
Standing Committee  
Supreme People's Assembly  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## South-North Joint Declaration

In accordance with the noble will of the entire people who yearn for the peaceful reunification of the nation, President Kim Dae-jung of the Republic of Korea and National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong-il of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a historic meeting and summit talks in Pyongyang from June 13 to June 15, 2000.

The leaders of the South and the North, recognizing that the meeting and the summit talks, the first since the division of the country, were of great significance in promoting mutual understanding, developing South-North relations and realizing peaceful reunification, declared as follows:

1. The South and the North have agreed to resolve the question of reunification independently and through the joint efforts of the Korean people, who are the masters of the country.
2. Acknowledging that there is a common element in the South's proposal for a confederation and the North's proposal for a loose form of federation as the formulae for achieving reunification, the South and the North agreed to promote reunification in that direction.

3. The South and the North have agreed to promptly resolve humanitarian issues such as exchange visits by separated family members and relatives on the occasion of the August 15 National Liberation Day and the question of unswerving Communists who have been given long prison sentences in the South.
4. The South and the North have agreed to consolidate mutual trust by promoting balanced development of the national economy through economic cooperation and by stimulating cooperation and exchanges in civic, cultural, sports, public health, environmental and all other fields.
5. The South and the North have agreed to hold a dialogue between relevant authorities in the near future to implement the above agreement expeditiously. President Kim Dae-jung cordially invited National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong-il to visit Seoul, and Chairman Kim Jong-il decided to visit Seoul at an appropriate time.

June 15, 2000

Kim Dae-jung

President

Republic of Korea

Kim Jong-il

Chairman

National Defense Commission

Democratic People's Republic of Korea