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South-North Dialogue in Korea

No. 76

(February 2013 ~ December 2013)



Special Office for Inter-Korean Dialogue
Ministry of Unification

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Chapter I

Overview

When President Park first came into office, it was difficult to hold inter-Korean talks. The North had escalated tension on the Korean Peninsula since the end of 2012 by firing long-range missiles on December 12, 2012, and conducting a third nuclear test on February 12, 2013. In particular, the North unilaterally cut off the inter-Korean hotline in Panmunjeom on March 11 and the military communication lines on March 27. Following this, the North suspended the operation of the GIC by withdrawing North Korean workers on April 8. As a result, all South Korean personnel in the GIC returned to the South on May 3 and all inter-Korean communication channels were shut down.

In order to remedy this situation, the ROK government released a statement on April 11 from the Minister of Unification calling for the normalization of the GIC through inter-Korean authorities' dialogue, while expressing strong regret at North Korea's provocative threats. The government consistently suggested inter-Korean authorities' dialogue in statements issued by the spokesperson of the Ministry of Unification on April 25 and May 14. In response, on May 28, the North reverted to its old practice of stirring up internal strife in South Korea by expressing its intent to allow South Korean companies to visit the North while rejecting the South's proposal to hold inter-Korean dialogue.

However, the ROK government's consistent stance on the need for dialogue between South and North Korean authorities eventually encouraged the North to enter into conversation. On June 6, North Korea responded to South Korea's proposal for inter-Korean authorities' dialogue by having the spokesperson for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) issue a special statement. In this

statement it was proposed that the relevant authorities use the occasion of the anniversary of the June 15 Joint Declaration to resume inter-Korean talks with a view to normalizing the GIC and resuming Mt. Geumgang tourism.

The two Koreas held working-level meetings for inter-Korean authorities' talks on June 9-10 at the Peace House in Panmunjeom, and reached an agreement to hold comprehensive inter-Korean authorities' talks regarding pending issues between the South and North on June 12-13 in Seoul. However, in the process of exchanging the lists of delegates a day before the talks, the North backed out, taking issue with the rank of the head of the South Korean delegation, the Vice Minister of Unification.

Three months after the suspension of the GIC operation, conditions for tenant companies in the GIC worsened, and more damage was expected at the beginning of the monsoon season. On July 4, the ROK government proposed inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks, and the North responded positively. The first inter-Korean working-level talks for the GIC were held at Tongilgak on the northern side of Panmunjeom on July 6-7. After all-night talks, South and North Korea adopted the Agreement from Inter-Korean Working-Level Authorities' Talks for the GIC, agreeing to remove the difficulties facing tenant companies and to progressively normalize the complex. Specifically, they agreed on four provisions, including company personnel visiting the GIC to check equipment from July 10 to prevent damage during the monsoon season, restarting tenant companies as soon as they are ready, and holding subsequent meetings to normalize the complex such as preventing the recurrence of GIC suspension.

Subsequently, the South and North held six more rounds of talks with a view to restarting the GIC, internationalizing it, and establishing a systematic mechanism to prevent future unilateral suspension of its activities. The Agreement on the Normalization of the GIC, comprising five provisions, was adopted during the seventh round of talks on August 14. This agreement prevented further suspension of the GIC through unilateral actions by North Korea, and provided an opportunity for the GIC to be reborn as an international industrial complex. In addition, according to this agreement, the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC was established on September 2, and four subcommittees (the Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power, the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation, the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay, and the Joint Subcommittee for Commuting, Communications, and Customs [the 3Cs]) were established under the Joint Committee. The Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC was set up in the complex on September 30. The South-North Joint Committee for the GIC opened up a permanent dialogue channel between the two Koreas for on-going discussion on the improvements to the system required for the progressive normalization of the complex. South and North Korea subsequently held four rounds of South-North Joint Committee meetings and eleven rounds of subcommittee meetings to discuss the improvement of systems and operation in 2013; the latter consisted of two rounds of International Competitive Power Subcommittee meetings, two rounds of Investment Protection, Management and Operation Subcommittee meetings, four rounds of Entry, Exit and Stay Subcommittee meetings, and three rounds of 3Cs Subcommittee meetings.

In addition, the ROK government has attempted to fundamentally resolve humanitarian issues, such as the reunion of separated families. President Park proposed the holding of a reunion of war-separated families in her Liberation Day speech on August 15, and the following day, the ROK government suggested inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings to achieve this. The North accepted the South's suggestion and at the same time proposed the holding of working-level talks for the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism as well. South Korea first pushed Red Cross working-level meetings in the belief that it is not appropriate to link the separated families' issues, a purely humanitarian issue, with Mt. Geumgang tourism. Accordingly, South and North Korea held an inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meeting on August 23 at the Peace House in Panmunjeom, where they agreed to hold the reunions of separated families on the occasion of the Chuseok holiday on September 25-30 and video reunions in October.

In the meantime, the ROK government proposed the holding of working-level talks for Mt. Geumgang tourism on October 2. However, the North announced a unilateral postponement of the separated families' reunions and the working-level talks for Mt. Geumgang tourism on September 21, four days before the scheduled reunions. The South expressed strong regret and urged the North to immediately accede to the family reunions. However, the North did not respond, and the reunions did not take place.

Inter-Korean Dialogues (February - December 2013)

Field	Name	Date	Location
Political (1)	Working-Level Meetings for Inter-Korean Authorities' Talks	Jun.9-10	Panmunjeom (Peace House)
Economic (22)	The 1 st Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC	Jul. 6-7	Panmunjeom (Tongilgak)
	The 2 nd Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC	Jul. 10	GIC (Support Center)
	The 3 rd Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC	Jul. 15	GIC (Support Center)
	The 4 th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC	Jul. 17	GIC (Support Center)
	The 5 th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC	Jul. 22	GIC (Support Center)
	The 6 th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC	Jul. 25	GIC (Support Center)
	The 7 th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC	Aug.14	GIC (Support Center)
	The 1 st South-North Joint Committee Meeting for the GIC	Sep. 2	GIC (Support Center)
	The 1 st meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation	Sep.4	GIC (Support Center)
	The 1 st meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power	Sep.4	GIC (Support Center)
	The 1 st meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay	Sep.5	GIC (Support Center)
	The 1 st meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs	Sep.5	GIC (Support Center)
	The 2 nd South-North Joint Committee Meeting for the GIC	Sep. 10-11	GIC (Support Center)

Chapter II

Inter-Korean Political Dialogue

Chapter II. Inter-Korean Political Dialogue

1. Working-Level Meetings for Inter-Korean Authorities' Talks (June 9-10, 2013)

A. Overview

Both before and after the Park Geun-hye administration took office, North Korea persistently increased tension on the Korean Peninsula in a variety of ways, such as launching long-range missiles on December 12, 2012, declaring the invalidity of the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula (in a statement by the CPRF) on January 23, 2013, conducting a third nuclear test on February 12, declaring the nullification of the 1953 Armistice Agreement (in a statement by the Supreme Command of Korean People's Army [KPA]) on March 5, and declaring the abrogation of the South-North Non-Aggression Agreements (in a statement by the CPRF) on March 8. On April 8, North Korea, which had threatened to close the GIC from the end of March, announced the withdrawal of North Korean workers from the GIC and the subsequent suspension of the complex through a statement by Kim Yang-gon Workers' Party Secretary in charge of inter-Korean issues.

On April 11, in a statement from the Minister of Unification, the ROK

government urged that dialogue be re-opened with the North to discuss the GIC-related matters raised by the North, stressing that the normalization of the GIC should be achieved through dialogue. On April 25 and May 14, the South consistently urged North Korea to assent to inter-Korean talks for the normalization of the GIC.

Later, on June 6, the North proposed inter-authority talks through a special statement by the spokesperson for the CPRF to discuss the normalization of the GIC and the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism. On the same day, the ROK government, welcoming the North's response, proposed the holding of inter-Korean ministerial talks in Seoul on June 12 to resolve pending issues between the two Koreas, including the GIC, Mt. Geumgang tourism, and separated families. On June 7, the North proposed working-level meetings for inter-Korean authorities' talks in Gaeseong on June 9. On the same day, the South agreed to hold working-level meetings while suggesting they be held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom instead. The North accepted the suggestion, and inter-Korean working-level meetings were held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on June 9.

Both parties discussed administrative and working-level issues related to inter-Korean authorities' talks, including the delegates, the names of talks, and the agenda, but they could not reach an agreement with respect to either the agenda or the rank of the head delegate. Both parties adopted statements reflecting their respective positions and the meeting ended.

List of South and North Korean Delegates

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Chun Hae-sung (Assistant Minister for Unification Policy, MOU)	Kim Sung-hye (Senior Official of the Secretariat of the CPRF)
Delegates	Kwon Young-yang (Director of the MOU) Kang Jong-woo (Director of the MOU)	Hwang Chung-seong (Councilor of the National Economic Cooperation Committee) Kim Myeong-cheol (affiliation unknown)

B. Progress of the Meeting

a. The First Plenary Meeting

On June 9, South and North Korea held the first working-level plenary meeting for inter-Korean authorities' talks in Panmunjeom.

With regard to the name of the talks, the South originally suggested 'inter-Korean ministerial talks' whereas the North proposed 'inter-Korean authorities' talks' in order to represent a new start.

Regarding the rank of the head delegate, the ROK government explained that inter-Korean dialogue should take place between officials authorized from both sides to discuss pending issues within a larger framework. The North claimed that the Secretariat of the CPRF was an institute exclusively responsible for inter-Korean authorities' relations, and that a high-ranking official would attend.

In regard to the number of delegates, the ROK government suggested three officials, including the head delegate, whereas the North suggested five.

In terms of the schedule and venue of talks, the South proposed they be held in Seoul on June 12-13 without any formal events, such as luncheon, banquet, or visits.

Given that the talks were between high-ranking officials, the ROK government chose not to enumerate every item in the agenda, instead issuing a comprehensive proposal to discuss ‘outstanding inter-Korean questions such as the normalization of the GIC, the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, and the reunions of separated families,’ as expressed in the statement regarding South Korea’s position on June 6. However, the North argued that all issues raised in the special statement by the spokesperson for the CPRF on June 6 should be explicitly included in the agenda, insisting that the agenda should include, in addition to the three issues outlined by the South, the joint commemoration of the June 15 Joint Declaration and July 4 Joint Communiqué, visits and contact by private organizations, the pursuit of collaborative projects, and other pending issues.

Summary of South Korea’s Keynote Speech

- South Korea proposed ministerial talks in the belief that inter-Korean dialogue should take place between high-ranking officials with authority and responsibilities in order to discuss pending issues between the two Koreas within a larger framework.
- Accordingly, the Minister of Unification, as the head delegate, and two directors general, will attend for South Korea.
 - Because they are the first talks between high-ranking authorities in six years, the ROK believes that the North should dispatch an official of corresponding rank to the Minister of Unification.
- South Korea proposes that the ministerial talks be held in Seoul on June 12-13.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The name of the talks could be 'inter-Korean authorities' talks' or 'inter-Korean high-level talks' for the North, and 'inter-Korean ministerial talks' for the South.
- Both parties can use their own numbering system when differentiating each round of talks, but the North will use a new system to represent a new start.
- The agenda of the talks includes the normalization of the GIC, the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, the reunions of separated families and other humanitarian issues, the joint commemoration of the June 15 Joint Declaration and July 4 Joint Communiqué, the visits and contact by private organizations, the pursuit of collaborative projects, and other pending issues related to North- South relations.
- Of these, the normalization of the GIC and the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism are the issues in need of immediate resolution. Conditions in which inter-Korean events related to the June 15 Joint Declaration can be held should be guaranteed so far as circumstances permit.
- With respect to the date and venue, the talks will be held in Seoul from June 12, with five delegates and three entourage members attending.

b. Meetings between the Head Delegates and the Second Plenary Meeting

During June 9-10, following the first plenary meeting, South and North Korea reached an agreement on the date, venue, name and travel route for eight meetings between the head delegates and one plenary meeting.

It was agreed that the talks would be held in Seoul on June 12-13, and that the North Korean delegation would travel overland by way of the

Gyeongui Highway.

It was decided that the name of the talks would be inter-Korean authorities' talks in order to establish a new era and new inter-Korean relations, and each delegation would consist of five members.

However, the two parties could not agree on the rank of the head delegate and the agenda of the talks. In regard to the rank of the head delegate, the South explained that, to substantially resolve pending inter-Korean issues, dialogue between the Minister of Unification from the South and the Director of the United Front Department from the North would be appropriate, but the North adhered to the decision to dispatch a high-ranking (ministerial level) official. With respect to the meeting agenda, the two parties could not come to an agreement, as they each adhered to their original position.

Finally, each side decided to release a statement summarizing its respective position, and the meeting was concluded.

Summary of South Korea's Statement

1. Inter-Korean talks between authorities will be held in Seoul on June 12-13.
2. The name of the talks will be 'inter-Korean authorities' talks.'
3. Issues in need of immediate settlement, such as the normalization of the GIC, the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, and the reunions of separated families and other humanitarian issues, will be discussed in the talks.
4. Each delegation will consist of five members, and the head delegate of South Korea will be an official responsible for and capable of discussing and resolving inter-Korean issues.
5. The travel route for the North Korean delegation will be the Gyeongui Highway.
6. Additional working-level issues will be discussed through liaison officers in Panmunjeom.

Summary of North Korea's Statement

1. Inter-Korean talks between authorities will be held in Seoul on June 12-13.
2. The name of the talks will be 'inter-Korean authorities' talks.'
3. Pressing inter-Korean issues, including the normalization of the GIC, the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, the reunions of separated families and other humanitarian issues, the joint commemoration of the June 15 Joint Declaration and July 4 Joint Communiqué, private organizations' visiting and contact, and the pursuit of collaborative projects, will be discussed in the talks.
4. Each delegation will consist of five members, and the head delegate of North Korea will be a high-ranking official.
5. The travel route for the North Korean delegation will be the West Sea line road.
6. Additional working-level issues will be discussed through the liaison channel in Panmunjeom.

2. Collapse of Inter-Korean Authorities' Talks

After the inter-Korean working-level meetings on June 9-10, the ROK government requested several times that the North provide the list of its delegates, as is usual practice, but the North insisted on exchanging the lists of delegates simultaneously. The South accepted the North's request in order to ensure successful inter-Korean authorities' talks, and the two parties exchanged the lists of delegates at 1 pm on June 11 through liaison officers in Panmunjeom. The South Korean delegation consisted of five officials led by Vice Minister of Unification Kim Nam-shik, while the North Korean delegation comprised five officials led by Kang Ji-yong, Director of the Secretariat of the CPRF (of whom the North insisted that he was a high-ranking official).

Immediately after the exchange of the lists of delegates, the North questioned the rank of the South Korean head delegate, and notified the South that inter-Korean authorities' talks could not be held unless a ministerial official from South Korea attended.

In order to substantially resolve pressing issues between the two Koreas and establish new inter-Korean relations, the South suggested ministerial talks on pending issues between authorized high-ranking officials responsible for and capable of those tasks. Although the South had already clearly requested in the working-level meetings that the North dispatch a head delegate corresponding to the Minister of Unification from South Korea, the North diverged from standard practice by claiming that the official it planned on dispatching was minister-level, despite his being a person whose authority and responsibility were difficult to recognize.

However, the North argued that it would attend the talks only if the South withdrew its unfair assertion.

The South requested that inter-Korean authorities' talks be held in Seoul, with the South Korean delegation led by the Vice Minister of Unification, 'an official responsible for and capable of discussing and resolving inter-Korean issues,' and the North Korean delegation led by a 'high-ranking official,' as announced by both parties after the working-level meetings for inter-Korean authorities' talks.

In response to the South's request, the North unilaterally notified the South of the collapse of inter-Korean authorities' talks, stating that it regarded the South's changing of the head delegate from the Minister to the Vice Minister as an insult to the inter-Korean authorities' talks and a breach of the agreement made at the working-level meetings, and therefore as a severe provocation; thus, it called off the dispatch of its delegation.

In a government statement on June 11, South Korea expressed strong regret at the North's unilateral notification of cancelation of the talks. It urged the North to reconsider holding the inter-Korean authorities' talks, stating that rejecting dialogue over the rank of South Korea's Vice Minister of Unification was irrational.

When the North failed to respond, inter-Korean authorities' talks were eventually canceled.

Chapter III

Inter-Korean Economic Dialogue

Chapter III. Inter-Korean Economic Dialogue

1. Inter-Korean Authorities' Talks for the GIC

A. The 1st Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC (July 6-7, 2013)

a. Overview

On March 27, 2013, the North unilaterally cut off military communication lines in the West Sea Zone, blaming the joint South-US military training exercises and the 'Foal Eagle' exercise. Following this, on April 8, North Korea announced the withdrawal of its workers from and the temporary suspension of GIC operations. Consequently, the GIC was shut down for the first time since its establishment ten years earlier.

On April 11, April 25, and May 14, the ROK government proposed holding working-level talks between the authorities of the two Koreas to discuss the normalization of the GIC and the retrieval of raw materials and finished products from the complex, but the North rejected the proposal.

At the working-level meetings for the inter-Korean authorities' talks on June 9-10, the South and North agreed to discuss the normalization of the GIC at the talks. However, this subject could not be discussed because the North aborted the talks, questioning the rank of the head of the South

Korean delegation.

On July 3, the North sent the Kaesong Industrial District Management Committee (KIDMAC) and the GIC Tenant Association a written notice that it would allow personnel concerned to visit the North, so that they could take measures to prevent damage to equipment and materials during the monsoon season and conduct necessary discussions.

On July 4, the ROK government proposed inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks. The North agreed, and the first inter-Korean working-level talks for the GIC were held at Tongilgak in Panmunjeom on July 6-7.

List of South and North Korean Delegates (1st-2nd Talks)

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Seo Ho (Director General of Inter-Korean Cooperation District Support Directorate, MOU)	Park Chol-su (Vice Director of the General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone)
Delegates	Hong Jin-seok (Director of the MOU) Heo Jin-bong (Director of the MOU)	Heo Yeong-ho (Director of the Pyongyang Legal Affairs Office) Won Yong-hee (Department Head of the General Bureau)

b. Progress of the Meeting

The ROK government focused on the progressive normalization of the GIC and a resolution to the difficulties facing companies due to the suspension of the GIC.

The government explicitly pointed out that the suspension of the GIC was caused by the North's unilateral actions, and that such actions violated the agreements made between the South and North as well as North Korea's own laws, and damaged the trust between the two Koreas.

The ROK government also emphasized that, in order to normalize the GIC, the North should take a responsible position on damage incurred by tenant companies due to the suspension of the GIC, and guarantee that suspension would not occur again. Furthermore, it explained its stance that the normalization of the GIC should be progressive, thus meeting international standards, instead of merely returning to the past.

In the meantime, South Korea proposed a discussion on the retrieval of finished products, raw materials, and equipment in order to minimize the losses of GIC companies during the monsoon season. Then, the South demanded the retrieval of goods, the guarantee of personal safety, and the prompt restoration of military communication lines.

The North suggested re-opening operable factories first, focusing on the resumption of the GIC. In response to the South's demand, the North agreed to the retrieval of finished goods, but took a negative position on the retrieval of raw materials and equipment.

Over the course of 12 meetings – two plenary meetings and ten meetings between the heads of the delegations – the two Koreas adopted the Agreement from Inter-Korean Working-Level Authorities' Talks for the

GIC, agreeing that the difficulties facing the affected companies should be resolved, and that the GIC should be normalized in progressive ways.

South and North Korea agreed to company personnel visiting the North for equipment inspection, the retrieval of raw materials and equipment, the guarantee of personal safety, and the subsequent meeting schedule, and the meeting was concluded.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- The GIC has been maintained as a place for inter-Korean economic cooperation even under the most serious conditions, but it was suspended as a result of the North's unilateral actions.
- The North should express a responsible position on the severe damages to South Korean companies caused by the suspension of the GIC, including financial losses and credit rating downgrades, and guarantee that it will not happen again.
- In order to develop the GIC into a competitive and international industrial complex, institutional measures are required to prevent the unilateral blocking of passage and the suspension of the GIC.
- In addition, the inter-Korean agreement should be modified and supplemented to guarantee personal safety and protect invested assets, and the 3Cs system should be organized to allow unrestricted business activity.
- The quick retrieval of finished products and raw materials and the visit of a selection of personnel to the North for equipment inspection are issues that require immediate settlement.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- In order to reduce the damage to GIC companies during the monsoon season, working-level issues related to the inspection of equipment and buildings shall be discussed and implemented first.
- Regarding the retrieval of raw materials and finished products, finished products shall be retrieved first, but the retrieval of raw materials shall be reconsidered, taking into account the reactivation of the GIC.
- In terms of the normalization of the GIC, operable factories that have completed restoration should be re-opened first.

Summary of the Agreement

With a shared recognition that the difficulties GIC companies are experiencing should be resolved and the GIC should be normalized in a more constructive way, South and North Korea agree that:

1. In order to reduce the damage to GIC companies during the monsoon season, the personnel concerned, including those from South Korean companies, will be allowed to visit the GIC from July 10 for equipment maintenance and inspection.
2. South Korean companies are allowed to retrieve their finished products, raw materials, and equipment in accordance with relevant processes.
3. Free passage and communications for South Korean personnel and vehicles entering and exiting the GIC for equipment inspection and the retrieval of goods shall be ensured, as shall the personal safety and safe return of these South Korean personnel.
4. GIC companies shall be re-opened as they become ready. Subsequent dialogue will be held in the GIC on July 10 for the normalization of the GIC, including prevention of the recurrence of its suspension.

B. The 2nd Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC (July 10, 2013)

a. Overview

According to the agreement of the first working-level talks for the GIC, the second round of working-level talks was held at the GIC Support Center on July 10, 2013.

Because the pending issues facing GIC companies, such as equipment inspection and the retrieval of goods, had been resolved at the first working-level talks, the progressive normalization of the GIC, including the prevention of another suspension, was intensively discussed at the second talks.

b. Progress of the Meeting

South Korea explained initiatives for the progressive normalization of the GIC, including guaranteed free business activities and system improvement according to international norms. It emphasized that the suspension of the GIC caused by unilateral decisions should not occur again in order to develop the GIC into an international industrial complex.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- Initiatives for the progressive normalization of the GIC:
 - A safe industrial complex where personal safety is guaranteed and investment assets are protected
 - Guaranteed free business activities through the organization of the 3Cs system
 - Application of international standards to business management, including labor, tax, and insurance, and production activities.
 - Internationalization of the GIC by attracting foreign capital.

In terms of the reactivation of the GIC, the South stated that the North's agreement to take responsibility for the suspension of the GIC and a clear promise to prevent a recurrence were necessary, and these needed to be supported by visible measures.

The North insisted on the reactivation of the GIC after the early completion of equipment inspection and maintenance, shifting the responsibility for the suspension of the complex to the South. North Korea proposed an agreement draft focusing on the establishment of practical measures for the reactivation of the GIC without expressing a specific position on the prevention of a future suspension of the GIC or its progressive normalization.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The GIC shall be maintained as an inter-Korean economic cooperation project that implements the principle of Uriminzokkiri.
- The North and South shall not be involved in any activities hindering the normalization of the GIC.
- As soon as the companies' equipment maintenance has been completed, the GIC shall be reactivated.

The two parties failed to narrow the gap between their respective positions on who was responsible for the suspension of the GIC, and agreed to discuss the issues raised at the subsequent talks.

C. The 3rd Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC (July 15, 2013)

a. Overview

South and North Korea continued holding working-level talks to find a consensus on the prevention of another GIC suspension, including the legal and institutional mechanisms necessary, and the internationalization and reactivation of the GIC.

The third round of working-level talks was held at the GIC Support Center on July 15, focusing on the issues raised by the two parties at the second round of working-level talks.

List of South and North Korean Delegates (3rd-7th Talks)

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Kim Ki-woong (Director General of Inter-Korean Cooperation District Support Directorate, MOU)	Park Chol-su (Vice Director of the General Bureau)
Delegates	Hong Jin-seok (Director of the MOU) Heo Jin-bong (Director of the MOU)	Won Yong-hee (Department Head of the General Bureau) Hwang Chung-seong (Councilor of the National Economic Cooperation Committee)

b. Progress of the Meeting

South Korea clearly explained its position regarding the prevention of another suspension of the GIC, legal and institutional improvement to

ensure personal safety and investment asset protection, and guaranteed business activities according to international standards, and proposed an agreement draft containing them.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- Simply reactivating the GIC is not the way towards developing it into an international industrial complex.
- The North should clearly ensure that it will not take any unilateral measures hindering the normal operation of the GIC under any circumstances.
- Complete legal and institutional mechanisms should be prepared for the personal safety of South Korean personnel entering and exiting the GIC and the protection of the investment assets of GIC companies.
- Business activities should be guaranteed according to international standards for South Korean and foreign companies in the GIC.

The North insisted on the immediate reactivation of the GIC while repeating its existing position on the basic cause of its suspension. It proposed an amendment for the agreement draft presented at the second round of working-level talks on July 10.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The GIC should be restored and reactivated as soon as possible by advancing the agreements already made in previous talks and resolving controversial issues through dialogue.
- The North did its best to reactivate the GIC, including allowing equipment inspection and the retrieval of finished products and raw materials by South Korean company personnel.
- Since the South has repeatedly made unilateral and unreasonable demands, such as calling on the North to take responsibility for the suspension of the GIC and to promise to prevent its recurrence, it is doubtful that the South has the will to reactivate and normalize the GIC.
- The North's position on the normalization of the GIC is consistent.
- However, if the South confronts the North, insulting and making a mockery of the North's efforts and generosity, the North will be forced to make a firm decision accordingly.

The two parties exchanged opinions on the proposed agreements, and decided to discuss the controversial issues at the fourth round of talks on July 17 after a thorough review. The meeting was concluded.

D. The 4th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC (July 17, 2013)

a. Overview

The fourth round of inter-Korean working-level talks for the GIC was held at the GIC Support Center on July 17, 2013. The two parties explained their ideas centering on the agreement drafts exchanged at the third round of talks, and exchanged opinions on each other's ideas.

b. Progress of the Meeting

South Korea emphasized that the guaranteed prevention of another suspension and substantial measures for the progressive normalization of the GIC should be included in the agreement. It also explained that the reactivation of the GIC can be achieved in the process of progressive normalization, including the guaranteed prevention of re-suspension.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- To achieve substantial progress in this meeting, both sides must agree to the nature of the incident.
- The suspension of the GIC was caused by the North's unilateral measures, such as the blocking of passage to the GIC and the withdrawal of workers.
- Most seriously, although a relevant agreement existed, it was not followed.
- South Korea demands the North's serious commitment to resolving the problem and preventing a recurrence of the situation.

The North reiterated its position in an agreement draft containing its existing stance on the reactivation of the GIC. In particular, North Korea did not demonstrate any change in its position regarding the need for safeguards to prevent a future unilateral suspension of the GIC, which is an essential issue in South Korea's draft agreement; its stance on the progressive normalization of the GIC also differed greatly from that of the South.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- North and South Korea agreed on the reactivation and the normalization of the GIC at the previous meeting.
- Both parties also agreed that the suspension of the GIC should not occur under any circumstances.
- However, the North and South have different views on who is responsible for the suspension of the GIC and its resolution.
- If the two parties try to reduce these differences while strengthening points of common interest, great results can be obtained from this meeting.

South and North Korea decided to continue the discussion at the fifth round of talks on July 22 after thoroughly reviewing each other's position, and the meeting ended.

E. The 5th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC (July 22, 2013)

a. Overview

The fifth round of inter-Korean working-level talks for the GIC was held at the GIC Support Center on July 22, 2013. The two Koreas presented revised agreement drafts and conducted discussions, fine-tuning their positions to reach a compromise.

b. Progress of the Meeting

The ROK government made it clear that the North should ensure the prevention of another suspension, and called for the North to change their perspective regarding this concern. The government emphasized the need to attract foreign companies, pointing out that the sustainable development of the GIC requires its rebirth as an international industrial complex. In addition, it proposed a draft of the agreement containing a provision for the establishment of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- Without strong safeguards provided by the North to prevent another suspension of the GIC, the GIC issues cannot be resolved.
- The ROK government has a determined will to maintain the GIC and develop it into an international industrial complex.
- The GIC should be a safe industrial complex where tenant companies can concentrate on their business activities without worrying about their personal safety and investment asset protection.
- Unrestricted business activities, including the 3Cs, should be guaranteed, and international standards should be applied to labor, tax, and insurance systems.
- To enable its sustainable development, the GIC should become an industrial complex in which not only the two Koreas, but also the international community can participate.

The North presented a revised agreement draft, giving a positive review of the South's proposal.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The normalization of the GIC depends on the result of this meeting, and furthermore, it will affect both the existence of the industrial complex and overall inter-Korean relations.
- In the four previous rounds of inter-Korean talks, the North did its best to make progress, such as proposing sincere suggestions for the normalization of the GIC.
- North Korea expects to achieve an agreement on the normalization of the GIC through this meeting.

During the fifth round of working-level talks, the two parties still held different opinions regarding the prevention of another suspension and responsibility for the suspension of the GIC. However, they reached a considerable degree of agreement on providing legal and institutional mechanisms for guaranteed personal safety, investment asset protection, and the internationalization of the GIC.

F. The 6th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC (July 25, 2013)

a. Overview

The sixth round of inter-Korean working-level talks for the GIC was held at the GIC Support Center on July 25, 2013. The guaranteed prevention of another suspension, a key issue, was intensively discussed.

b. Progress of the Meeting

South Korea repeatedly stressed that in order to resolve the GIC issues, North Korea must assure that it will never unilaterally shut down the GIC.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- The North's definite guarantee is required to prevent a recurrence of the suspension of the GIC caused by the North's unilateral and arbitrary decision.
- The GIC should be reactivated after institutional mechanisms are provided for the prevention of another suspension, the guarantee of personal safety, and the protection of investment assets.

The North accused South Korea of lacking sincerity in its consistent position regarding the prevention of another suspension. It repeatedly argued that the South caused the suspension of the GIC, taking issue with the South's news reports.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- It is pointless to argue about the cause of and responsibility for the suspension of the GIC.
- Compensation issues can be discussed and resolved through the Joint Committee which will be established in the future.
- The North and South should make joint efforts to resolve the 3Cs issues.
- The immediate re-opening of the GIC is the best measure to prevent economic damage.

During the talks, the North presented a revised agreement draft implying the future suspension of GIC operations for political or military reasons. The ROK government proposed closing the talks and scheduling the next talks based on the fact that further progress could not be made with that agreement draft. The North rejected the proposal, arguing that the South had aborted the talks, and demanded that the South change its position on the prevention of another suspension of the GIC.

The sixth round of working-level talks ended without scheduling the next round due to the contrasting positions on the prevention of another suspension.

Meanwhile, immediately after the final meeting, the North Korean delegates entered the South Korean pressroom without South Korea's consent and held a press conference with South Korean reporters. The North blamed South Korea, distributing press conference statements, their keynote speech for the talks, and the agreement draft.

Through liaisons the ROK government raised the problem of the North's misbehavior in strong terms while expressing regret through a briefing by the head of the delegation and a statement by the spokesperson for the Ministry of Unification.

G. The 7th Inter-Korean Working-Level Talks for the GIC (August 14, 2013)

a. Overview

On July 28, 2013, the ROK government declared through a statement by the Minister of Unification that the operation of the GIC should not be suspended again for political or military reasons, and that unrestricted business activities in the GIC should be guaranteed according to international standards.

Lastly, the ROK government proposed inter-Korean dialogue, while making clear that it would need to make a tough decision in order to prevent greater psychological and material damage to GIC companies, unless the North provided a clear answer for the prevention of further GIC suspensions. On July 29, the government delivered a written notice proposing a seventh round of inter-Korean working-level talks.

In response, on August 7, the North proposed a seventh round of working-level talks for August 14 in a special statement by the spokesperson for the CPRF. It also announced that it would halt the current suspension of the GIC, allow all entries and exits, ensure the normal attendance of North Korean workers, guarantee personal safety, protect assets, prevent further suspensions, and guarantee the normal operation of the GIC.

On August 8, South Korea accepted the North's proposal through a written notice under the name of the head of the delegation, and the seventh round of inter-Korean working-level talks was held at the GIC Support Center on August 14, 2013.

b. Progress of the Meeting

The seventh round of the inter-Korean working-level talks focused on preventing further suspensions of the GIC, which had been a major issue of dispute in the previous six rounds of talks. The two Koreas also reconciled in establishing various institutional mechanisms for the progressive normalization of the GIC.

South Korea presented a draft of the amended agreement at the first plenary meeting and described measures for the progressive normalization and internationalization of the GIC, focusing on the guarantee that future suspensions would be prevented.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- The guarantee to prevent another suspension is a key concern regarding and the first step toward the progressive normalization of the GIC.
- The implementation by the North of measures to compensate GIC companies for their losses would be helpful for the progressive normalization of the GIC.
- The ROK government proposes establishing a permanent inter-Korean discussion organization governing the various issues associated with the GIC: the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.
- The norms and institutions of the GIC should be improved to an international level and the GIC should embrace globalization by attracting foreign companies.

The North expressed its position mainly based on the special statement by the spokesperson of the CPRF released on August 7.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- With regard to the prevention of another suspension of the GIC, the North lifts the current suspension of the GIC and guarantees its normal operation without being affected by any circumstances.
- The North will allow South Korean company personnel to enter and exit the GIC, and ensure the normal attendance of North Korean workers.
- The North guarantees the personal safety of South Korean company personnel, and promises to thoroughly protect their assets.

Afterwards, through three rounds of meetings between the heads of delegations, the two parties reconciled their opinions based on South Korea's amended agreement draft. They agreed on five provisions, including a guarantee to prevent another GIC suspension and the establishment of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC, and adopted the Agreement on the Normalization of the GIC.

Summary of the Agreement

- Future suspension of the GIC shall not occur, and the normal operation of the GIC shall be guaranteed under all circumstances.
- Personal safety, investment asset protection, and the resolution of the 3Cs issues
- Business activities shall be ensured in accordance with international standards, and the GIC shall be developed into an internationally competitive industrial complex.
- The South-North Joint Committee for the GIC shall be established, and subcommittees shall be set up under the Joint Committee.
- Institutional mechanisms shall be provided for access to and stay in the GIC and the protection of investment assets; the two parties shall also strive to reactivate the GIC.

2. South-North Joint Committee Meetings for the GIC

A. The 1st Joint Committee Meeting for the GIC (September 2, 2013)

a. Overview

According to the Agreement on the Normalization of the GIC adopted on August 14, the two Koreas discussed the establishment of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC by way of document exchange through the Panmunjeom liaison channel on August 19-28.

On August 28, they then adopted the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC, and exchanged the signed agreements on August 29 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, located in Panmunjeom.

Summary of the Agreement

- The Joint Committee shall consist of one chairman and five members from each of the two Koreas.
- The Joint Committee shall oversee the implementation of the agreements between the South and North with respect to the GIC, and coordinate the activities of its subcommittees.
- In principle, the Joint Committee shall be held quarterly and jointly operated by the chairmen of both parties.
- The following Joint Subcommittees shall be established under the Joint Committee: the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay; the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation; the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs; and the Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power.
- The Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC shall be established to ensure the smooth operation of the Joint Committee.

On August 28, through a written notice from the Director General of the Inter-Korean Cooperation District Support Directorate, the ROK government proposed holding the first meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC in the GIC on September 2. The North sent a written agreement under the name of the Vice Director of the General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone (General Bureau) on August 29, and the first meeting of the Joint Committee was held at the GIC Support Center on September 2.

List of South and North Korean Delegates (1st-3rd Meetings)

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Kim Ki-woong (Director General of the Inter-Korean Cooperation District Support Directorate, MOU)	Park Chol-su (Vice Director of the General Bureau)
Delegates	Hong Jin-seok (Director of the MOU) Heo Jin-bong (Director of the MOU) Park Byeong-gui (Team Head of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance) Jeon Je-gu (Team Head of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)	Ryu Chang-man (Office Head of the General Bureau) Won Yong-hee (Department Head of the General Bureau) Hwang Chung-seong (Councilor of the National Economic Cooperation Committee) Hwang Jeong-mu (Member of the Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross Society)

b. Progress of the Meeting

In its first statement, the ROK government described in detail its initiative for the progressive normalization of the GIC, and expressed its position on the major pending issues, including the improvement of systems, compensation for damage, the reoperation of the GIC, and the establishment of a permanent secretariat.

The ROK government emphasized that the reoperation of the GIC required the restoration of military communication lines, the maintenance of infrastructure such as electricity and water, and the improvement of institutional mechanisms such as the 3Cs. In regard to the establishment of a permanent secretariat, the government presented a draft of the Agreement

on the Establishment and Operation of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC to the North. It also proposed a tax exemption for a certain period of time for companies that suffered losses caused by the suspension of the GIC.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- The suspension of the GIC should not occur under any circumstances, and the GIC should become a stable and safe industrial complex where personal safety and passage are guaranteed and investment assets are protected.
- Various institutions, including commuting, communications, and customs, should be improved in accordance with common sense and international norms.
- The GIC should be developed into a competitive industrial complex by attracting foreign companies, establishing operating orders, and improving management and the working environment.
- The South-North Joint Committee for the GIC should be run as a central organization that resolves major pending issues related to the GIC. Specific working-level issues should be transferred to its subcommittees.
- The secretariat should be set up as early as possible to allow the full operation of the Joint Committee.
- The most pressing issue related to the reoperation of the GIC is the restoration of the military lines in the West Sea.
- A tax exemption is needed for a certain period of time to compensate companies for the losses caused by the suspension of the GIC.
- South Korea suggests holding joint investor relations meetings for foreign companies keeping other situations in mind, such as the reoperation of the GIC.

The North expressed its stance on the establishment and activities of the Joint Committee, the subcommittees, and the permanent secretariat, emphasizing that the immediate reoperation of the GIC is important.

With respect to the compensation for damage, the North brought up the wage problems encountered by North Korean workers since April. It accepted most of the provisions in the agreement for the establishment and operation of the secretariat proposed by the South, but disagreed on some. Regarding the 3Cs issue, discussions mainly focused on technical aspects.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- Through the exchange of documents, both parties fully discussed the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee and reached an agreement.
- The establishment and activities of the Joint Committee, the subcommittees, and the permanent secretariat and operating schedule of the subcommittees should be determined according to the agreement.
- Problems to be discussed in the subcommittees, including issues related to commuting, communications, and customs, should be clearly confirmed, and thoroughly discussed to obtain good results.
- When maintenance of the production equipment of GIC companies is completed, all of the requirements for the reoperation of the GIC will have been met.

Both parties agreed on the need to resume the GIC operation without delay, but they could not reach an agreement on the specific measures required to ensure this. They decided to continue discussing the reoperation of the GIC, compensation for damage, and the agreement on the

establishment and operation of the secretariat in the second Joint Committee meeting. In addition, it was determined that specific details, such as technical problems pertaining to system improvement, would be discussed in the relevant subcommittees, and the meeting was concluded.

B. The 2nd Joint Committee Meeting for the GIC (September 10-11, 2013)

a. Overview

The second meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC was held at the GIC Support Center on September 10, 2013, as had been agreed at the first meeting.

At the second Joint Committee meeting, the results of the discussions of the four subcommittees under the Joint Committee (Investment Protection, Management and Operation; International Competitive Power; Entry, Exit and Stay; and the 3Cs) held on September 4-5 were discussed.

b. Progress of the Meeting

South Korea focused on system improvement (such as entry, exit, and stay, and the 3Cs), compensation for the damage to GIC companies, and the reoperation date of the GIC. In addition, it proposed joint investor relations meetings for foreign companies and businesses in South Korea. In regard to the establishment and operation of the secretariat, it pressed the North to guarantee that the staff can carry their pouches and personal belongings in and out of the secretariat as freely as the delegates of the authorities' talks can.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- Personal safety, safe return, and basic human rights during the investigation of South Korean personnel should be guaranteed with regard to the annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay.
- South Korea proposes the adoption of an electronic entry system, RFID, to provide convenient, unrestricted daily passage and offers the use of the Internet on a trial basis.
- The basic method of compensation for the affected GIC companies should be determined. In addition, the resolution of the North Korean workers' wage issue should be delegated to the KIDMAC and the General Bureau.
- When there is a suitable situation for GIC companies to stay, the resumption of operation for GIC companies should occur after tests and partial operation have been completed: it should begin with companies that want their reoperation as soon as they are ready.
- Challenges for the progressive normalization of the GIC, including labor supply, the improvement of labor, wages, and labor conditions, and the prevention and treatment of industrial accidents and other various incidents should be discussed in the relevant subcommittees.

The North expressed its position on the agenda proposed by the South, persistently inquiring about the reoperation date. It agreed with the need for unrestricted daily passage, access to the Internet, and access to mobile phone services while insisting that the details should be discussed more in the relevant subcommittees. In addition, it accepted the South's proposal on the joint investor relations meetings and the guaranteed activities of the secretariat.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The military communication lines in the West Sea Zone have been restored; equipment inspection and preparations for the resumption of operations for GIC companies have also been completed.
- The Joint Committee as an organization should provide clear and realistic answers for the normalization and development of the GIC.
- An agreement on a pressing issue, the establishment and operation of the permanent secretariat, should be immediately signed; the environment required for the secretariat's activities should also be provided.

Over the course of ten meetings, including the plenary meetings and the meetings between the co-chairmen of the Joint Committee, both parties signed the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC and the Annex Agreement on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC. In addition, the two Koreas agreed on the introduction of electronic entry system (RFID) for unrestricted daily passage, holding a joint investor relations meeting, and compensation for companies' damages, and adopted a joint statement.

Summary of the Joint Statement

- The two Koreas signed the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC, and the secretariat will be set up in September.
- The Annex Agreement on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC was signed.
- An electronic entry system (RFID) will be adopted this year, and working-level issues will be discussed to allow unrestricted daily passage, and to provide Internet connectivity and mobile phone communication.
- The investor relations meetings for foreign companies and businesses in South Korea will be held in Gaeseong in October.
- The two Koreas exchanged drafts of the annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay and agreed to continue discussing the issue further in order to come to a resolution.
- Taxes paid to the GIC by companies for 2013 shall be exempted, and North Korean workers' wages shall be addressed through discussion between the General Bureau and the KIDMAC.
- The operations of GIC companies will resume from September 16 after several test runs.

C. The 3rd Joint Committee Meeting for the GIC (September 16, 2013)

a. Overview

The third meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC was held in the GIC Support Center on September 16, 2013. On that day, South and North Korea conducted several meetings: two plenary meetings, one meeting between the co-chairmen of the Joint Committee, and two

meetings between the co-chairmen of the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay. At these meetings, they mainly discussed an annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay, installation methods and a timeline for the electronic entry system (RFID), a joint investor relations meeting, and the opening of a permanent secretariat for the Joint Committee.

b. Progress of the Meeting

South Korea described its position on an annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay, and the implementation of the agreement on the 3Cs. In particular, regarding the normalization of the GIC, it called upon the North to sign the annex agreement, stressing that ensuring the basic human rights of South Korean personnel who enter and stay in the GIC is most important.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- The safe entry, exit, and stay of South Korean personnel is the most important and fundamental issue in the process of establishing the normalization of the GIC.
 - The basic rights of the examinee described in Article 10 of the agreement on entry, exit, and stay are not specified.
 - To resolve this problem, the following measures are necessary: South Korean personnel shall be present at the investigation of South Korean staff; the basic rights of the examinees shall be guaranteed; investigations shall be conducted within a reasonable period of time.
- In terms of ensuring the basic rights of the examinees described in Article 10 of the agreement on entry, exit, and stay, it is expected that the discussion will advance, including the specification of the basic rights described, and the annex agreement will be agreed upon.
- The North needs to express its stance on the South's basic proposal for the installation of the electronic entry system (RFID).
- Lists shall be prepared to be exchanged within the specified time period for the establishment of the Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC.
- South Korea suggests holding working-level discussions on the establishment of a permanent secretariat for the Joint Committee and other related issues next week.

On the issues of communications, customs, and entry/exit/stay, North Korea adhered to its existing position as described at the subcommittee meetings. In addition, it stated that some issues required further discussion, including the improvement of labor, tax, and wages.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- To this point, discussions about measures for the improvement of the GIC project have been conducted and a series of agreements have been adopted.
- Adopting realistic measures for unrestricted passage is an outstanding achievement.
- Some issues need to be discussed further, including the matters on communications, customs, entry/exit/stay, and the improvements of labor, tax, and wages for the management of the GIC.
- Both parties shall make an effort and collaborate actively to achieve greater results in discussions for the normal development of the GIC.

South and North Korea agreed to hold a working-level meeting to set up the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC on September 24, and a joint investor relations meeting in the GIC on October 31, after reconciling their opinions through a number of meetings: a plenary meeting, meetings between the co-chairmen of the Joint Committee, and meetings between the co-chairmen of the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay. In addition, they agreed to determine a timeline for the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee according to the results of subcommittee discussions, and the meeting was concluded.

D. The 4th Joint Committee Meeting for the GIC (December 19, 2013)

a. Overview

On December 12, 2013, the North sent a written notice proposing the fourth meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC on December 19 in the GIC. The South agreed to the proposal on December 13, and the fourth meeting of the Joint Committee was held at the GIC Support Center on December 19.

List of South and North Korean Delegates

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Kim Ki-woong (Director General of the Inter-Korean Cooperation District Policy Planning Directorate, MOU)	Park Chol-su (Vice Director of the General Bureau)
Delegates	Hong Jin-seok (Director of the MOU) Heo Jin-bong (Director of the MOU) Na Won-chang (Director of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance) Jeon Je-gu (Team Head of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)	Ryu Chang-man (Office Head of the General Bureau) Won Yong-hee (Department Head of the General Bureau) Hwang Chung-seong (Councilor of the National Economic Cooperation Committee) Hwang Jeong-mu (Member of the Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross Society)

* The Inter-Korean Cooperation District Support Directorate was changed to the Inter-Korean Cooperation District Policy Planning Directorate.

b. Progress of the Meeting

The two Koreas checked whether the tasks set forth in the agreement on the normalization of the GIC and the agreements made after the reoperation of the GIC had been implemented as agreed, and discussed future tasks.

South Korea urged the North to promptly resolve the 3Cs issues, including unrestricted daily passage after the installation of an electronic entry system (RFID) and the provision of Internet services. In addition, the South explained its position on signing an annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay, and the establishment and operation of the Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC. It also proposed holding a joint investor relations meeting, which had originally been scheduled for the end of October but was subsequently canceled, at the end of January, 2014.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- The installation of an electronic entry system (RFID) should be completed promptly, and unrestricted daily passage should be available by mid-January next year.
- Sampling inspections should be adopted to streamline the customs clearance process, and Internet services should be provided in a way that is convenient and secure for companies.
- An annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay should be promptly signed as an institutional measure for safe entry, exit, and stay.
- The South proposes that the postponed joint investor relations meeting be held early next year.
- The South proposes that the first meeting of the Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC be held in January next year after completing required procedures, including the exchange of members' lists.

The North expressed its stance on managerial and operational issues, such as labor conditions and wages, while evaluating the implementation of previous agreements, including the installment of the electronic entry system and on-site visits for customs clearance issues.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The North is making a strenuous effort to allow development of the GIC by restoring the West Sea military communication lines, taking practical measures related to the adoption of the electronic entry system, and trying to streamline the customs clearance process.
- Some issues require further discussion: the provision of Internet services and guaranteed mobile phone communications; the level of wages and tax and accounting practices following international standards.
- The two Koreas also need to discuss joint projects in 2014 for the development of the GIC.

Both parties agreed to continue discussing in subcommittees issues on which they still had disagreement, including the provision of the Internet services, the adoption of an annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay, and managerial and operational issues, such as labor and wages. The meeting was then closed.

3. South-North Joint Subcommittee Meetings for the GIC

A. Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs

a. Overview

The Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs is a subcommittee under the Joint Committee that discusses issues related to the facilitation of commuting, communications, and customs in the GIC, according to the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.

Three meetings of the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs were held on September 5, September 13, and November 29, 2013.

List of South and North Korean Delegates

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Hong Jin-seok (Director of the MOU)	Lee Sun-Kwon (Senior Colonel of the North Korean People's Army [NKPA])
Delegates	Choi In-yong (Director General of the Ministry of National Defense) Shim Hoon-bo (Director of the MOU) Nam Seung-hyeon (Lieutenant Colonel of the MND) Park Tae-hee (Deputy Director of the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning)	Lim Ryong-moon (Colonel of the NKPA) Chang Bi-soo (Colonel of the NKPA) Hong Seok-il (Colonel of the NKPA) Lee Young-min (Lieutenant Colonel of the NKPA)

b. Progress of the Meeting

At the first meeting held on September 5, South and North Korea discussed unrestricted daily passage through the use of an electronic entry system (RFID), the introduction of sampling inspection to streamline the customs clearance process, and the provision of Internet and mobile phone services.

As a first step toward the resumption of the GIC, the two Koreas agreed to restore the military communication lines in the West Sea Zone on September 6, and to conduct a test call at 9 am.

At the second meeting held on September 13, the South and North discussed technical issues related to the installation of the electronic entry system (RFID), the provision of Internet and mobile phone services, and the introduction of sampling inspection.

For the convenience of GIC company personnel, South Korea expressed the need to permit delayed entry and exit on the same day before the introduction of the electronic entry system (RFID).

The North agreed to guarantee that starting from September 16, those who could not enter and exit during designated time slots could pass through at different times without penalty if they notified the North Korean Customs, Immigration, and Quarantine (CIQ) office. In addition, it announced that it would shorten the customs clearance process by inspecting people and vehicles simultaneously and permit verbal declarations for small quantities of personal belongings.

On November 6, the South proposed the holding of South-North Joint Committee and subcommittee meetings through a written notice under the name of the chairman of the Joint Committee, but the Joint Subcommittee

for the 3Cs meeting was not held after being rejected by the North.

On November 25, through a written notice under the name of the chairman of the subcommittee for the 3Cs, South Korea again pressed the North for a Joint Subcommittee meeting to be held promptly. The North agreed to the proposal, and the third subcommittee meeting was held on November 29.

At this meeting, the two Koreas agreed to start installing the electronic entry system (RFID) in the first week of December and conduct on-site visits to the customs facilities of North Korea. In addition, they also agreed to discuss specific issues related to Internet connectivity by holding working-level meetings on general communications and military communications.

According to this agreement, the two Koreas continued discussing technical issues, such as types of Internet connection, at the working-level meeting on communications held on December 6.

B. Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay

a. Overview

The Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay is a subcommittee under the Joint Committee that discusses issues related to personal safety and the convenience of entry, exit, and stay for personnel and vehicles traveling to and from the GIC, according to the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.

The Joint subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay was convened four times at the GIC Support Center on September 5, September 13, September 26, and November 14, 2013.

List of South and North Korean Delegates

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Heo Jin-bong (Director of the MOU)	Lee Chang-il (Director of the Immigration Operations Division, GIC)
Delegates	Shin Hye-seong (Secretary of the MOU) Choi Won-yeon (Deputy Director of the MOU) Jang So-young (Prosecutor of the Ministry of Justice)	Bae Bong-guk (Director of the Immigration Operations Division, GIC) Oh Han-cheol (Instructor of the Immigration Operations Division, GIC) Hwang Seong-ho (Councilor of the General Bureau)

b. Progress of the Meeting

At the first meeting held on September 5, South Korea argued that the two Koreas need to sign an annex agreement that specifically regulated the basic rights regarding personal safety described in the Agreement on Entry into, Exit from, and Stay in the Gaeseong Industrial Complex and Mt. Geumgang Tourist Zone (which was signed on January 29, 2004 and came into force on August 1, 2005).

The South outlined ways to reinforce the guarantee of personal safety and basic rights during investigations, presenting a draft of an annex agreement. The North agreed that an annex agreement was needed, and

presented its own draft of an annex agreement for discussion.

At the subsequent meetings of the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay held on September 13 and 26, and November 6, the two Koreas focused on fine-tuning the annex agreements proposed by both parties. The South and North reached a partial agreement on investigation methods, such as the presence of the personnel concerned, and notification processes for illegal acts, guaranteed basic rights during investigations, and measures to prevent illegal acts.

However, the final agreement could not be established, because the North adhered to its position that it could limit basic rights in terms of the scope of the annex agreement.

C. Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation

a. Overview

The Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation is a subcommittee under the Joint Committee that discusses issues related to commercial disputes, including joint investigations and compensation for damage resulting from illegal acts in order to protect invested assets; labor, taxes, wages, insurance, and environmental protection; and issues regarding the improvement of the management and operation of the GIC so that it reaches international standards, according to the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.

The Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation was convened twice, on September 4 and November 13, 2013.

List of South and North Korean Delegates

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Park Byeong-gui (Team Head of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance)	Ryu Chang-man (Office Head of the General Bureau)
Delegates	Lee Sang-gyu (Director of the MOU) Lee Hye-ryeon (Deputy Director of the MOU) Goh Seung-jin (Deputy Director of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy) Lee Chang-joo (Deputy Director of the Ministry of Employment and Labor)	Oh Kwang-wook (Councilor of the General Bureau) Kim Dong-il (Councilor of the General Bureau)

* Two North Korean delegates were added at the second meeting: Jo Kwang-hyeok (affiliation unknown) and Lee Myeong-deok (affiliation unknown)

b. Progress of the Meeting

At the first meeting held on September 4, South Korea proposed the establishment of a commercial arbitration commission for the GIC in order to resolve issues in the GIC, including illegal acts and compensation for damage.

The North agreed to the need for arbitration. Both parties decided to discuss the details at a later date, and the meeting was closed.

At the second Joint Committee meeting held on September 10, the

two Koreas signed the Annex Agreement on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC.

Approximately two months later, on November 13, the second meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation was held.

At the second meeting, the implementation of the above agreement was discussed. South and North Korea agreed to exchange member lists for the commercial arbitration commission within three months of the acceptance of the annex agreement (i.e., by December 11), and the lists of arbitrators within six months (i.e., by March 11, 2014).

In addition, the South raised issues regarding the shortage of workers and tax regulations, while the North raised issues regarding overdue wages and the accounting transparency of GIC companies.

D. Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power

a. Overview

The Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power is a subcommittee under the Joint Committee that discusses issues regarding the international competitiveness of the GIC, including attracting foreign companies, holding joint investor relations meetings for foreign companies, and applying preferential tariffs to GIC products that are exported to third countries, according to the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.

The Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power was convened twice, on September 4 and November 13.

List of South and North Korean Delegates

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Jeon Je-gu (Team Head of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy)	Won Yong-hee (Department Head of the General Bureau)
Delegates	Park Sang-gyu (Director of the MOU) Yeo So-yeong (Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Jo Hye-shil (Deputy Director of the MOU) Kim Jeong-ae (Deputy Director of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance)	Jeon Gwang-cheol (Councilor of the General Bureau) Ryeom Tae-bong (Councilor of the General Bureau)

* At the second meeting, South Korean delegate Kim Jeong-ae was replaced by Lee Woo-hyeong (Deputy Director of the Ministry of Strategy and Finance).

b. Progress of the Meeting

At the first meeting held on September 4, South Korea explained the importance of attracting foreign companies, emphasizing that investment stability should be guaranteed, and an international environment of business management should be provided. In addition, the South mentioned its efforts to have the GIC recognized as an outward processing zone at free trade agreement negotiations, and also described the North's efforts, such as the adoption of the direct payment of wages and the improvement of

working conditions, as important.

The North agreed with the South's proposal to develop the various institutions of the GIC so that they could be considered international, and proposed to support it, taking into account progress in the discussions of the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation.

The North reacted positively to the South's proposal to hold a joint investor relations meeting for foreign companies and company personnel in Seoul, and both parties agreed to include this issue in the statement for the second meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC scheduled for September 10.

At the second meeting held on November 13, the two Koreas extensively discussed ways to internationalize the GIC, including the holding of joint investor relations meetings and joint tours of inspection abroad.

The South emphasized that the internationalization of the GIC, including the investment of capital by foreign companies or the recognition of the outward processing zone, cannot be achieved unless the 3Cs and entry/exit/stay issues are resolved.

South and North Korea agreed to continue the discussion at the next subcommittee meeting, and the meeting concluded.

Chapter IV

Inter-Korean Humanitarian Dialogue

Chapter IV. Inter-Korean Humanitarian Dialogue

1. Inter-Korean Red Cross Working-Level Meetings (August 23, 2013)

A. Overview

President Park Geun-hye proposed the reunion of war-separated families around the Chuseok holiday in her Liberation Day speech on August 15, 2013. As a follow-up to the speech, the ROK government proposed inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings regarding the family reunions for Chuseok. The North accepted the proposal, and an inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meeting was held on August 23, 2013 at the Peace House in Panmunjeom, three years after the inter-Korean Red Cross talks held in October, 2010.

List of South and North Korean Delegates

Classification	South Korean Delegation	North Korean Delegation
Head Delegate	Lee Deok-haeng (Committee executive member, Korean Red Cross)	Park Yong-il (Vice Chairman of the Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross Society)
Delegates	Kim Seong-geun (Director of the Korean Red Cross) Song Hye-jin (Committee executive member, Korean Red Cross)	Kim Yeong-cheol (Member of the Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross Society) Cho Jeong-cheol (Deputy Manager of the Central Committee, DPRK Red Cross Society)

B. Progress of the Meeting

The South proposed various ways to fundamentally resolve the issue of separated families and to provide opportunities for further reunions of other war-separated families.

South Korea suggested increasing the number of participating families from 100 to 200, alternating the reunions between Seoul and Pyongyang, and holding video reunions before Chuseok.

To fundamentally settle the issue of separated families, South Korea offered practical suggestions, including holding regular reunions three or more times a year, confirming the living status and addresses of a certain number of people every month, and allowing the exchange of correspondence every month.

In particular, the South consistently stressed the need to resolve the issue of South Korean prisoners of war and abductees, and strongly demanded

an increase in the confirmations of life and death for individuals in order to increase the likelihood of reuniting them with their families.

Summary of South Korea's Keynote Speech

- The South proposes expanding the size of reunions for Chuseok to a total of 400 individuals, 200 from each side.
- The reunions will be held in October after Chuseok, and the participants from the two Koreas will simultaneously visit Seoul and Pyongyang. Since the number of participants is large, they will be divided into two groups and the visits will be conducted twice.
- As with the past cases, approximately 40 families from each of the two Koreas will participate in video reunions, which will be held before Chuseok.
- For the fundamental resolution of the issue of separated families, the South proposes that at least three regular reunions be held each year from next year on the occasions of New Years Day, Liberation Day, and Chuseok. However, more reunions are to be added to this schedule.
- In addition, the ROK government suggests that the living status and addresses of separated family members be comprehensively confirmed for 500 individuals from each of the two Koreas every month from this December, and that 1,000 individuals from each of the two Koreas who have already met their families be allowed to exchange correspondence from next January.
- Because the issues of family members whose status has remained unknown since the start of the war should also be resolved, efforts should be made to confirm their living status and addresses.

In response to the South's proposal, the North insisted that family reunions should be held with 100 individuals from each of the two Koreas at Mt. Geumgang according to usual practices.

In addition, the North avoided discussing the resolution of the issue of South Korean prisoners of war and abductees, as well as the fundamental resolution of the issue of separated families raised by the South, passively stating that it was not appropriate to deal with those issues at working-level meetings instead of Red-Cross talks.

Summary of North Korea's Keynote Speech

- The reunions of separated families and relatives at Mt. Geumgang for Chuseok will be held at the end of September, and approximately 100 individuals from each party will participate in the reunions as before. The format and methods of the reunions, the confirmation of the living status of reunion candidates, and the exchange of final lists will follow past practice.
- Considering that the participants of the reunions are old, those with limited mobility can be accompanied by family members, the number of whom cannot exceed 50. The advance party will be dispatched five days ahead of the reunions in order to prepare.
- For the reunions, the Reunion Center at Mt. Geumgang needs urgent repair and maintenance.
- In late October, near the October 4 Declaration Day, video reunions of separated families and relatives will be held for 40 families from each of the two Koreas.
- The confirmation requests for the living status and addresses of reunion candidates, written replies, and final lists should be exchanged according to usual practices. Video tests for the video reunions will be conducted seven days before the reunions.

After two rounds of plenary meetings and five rounds of meetings between the heads of the delegations, the two Koreas drew up an agreement consisting of four provisions, including family reunions for Chuseok.

They agreed to hold family reunions for 100 families from each side at Mt. Geumgang on September 25-30, and increase the number of requests for the confirmation of life and death from 200 to 250 individuals.

In addition, South and North Korea agreed to hold another family reunion in November after the Chuseok reunions, and conduct working-level meetings to discuss this issue.

Video reunions were scheduled for October 22-23 after Chuseok, and the two Koreas also agreed to continue making efforts to fundamentally resolve the issue of separated families.

Summary of the Agreement

1. Reunions of separated families on the occasion of Chuseok
 - Time and place: at Mt. Geumgang on September 25-30
 - Reunion scale: 100 individuals from each of the two Koreas
 - Procedure: the exchange of requests for the confirmation of life and death (August 29), written replies (September 13), and final lists (September 16)
 - * Requests may be received from 200-250 individuals from each side.
2. Video reunions will be held for 40 families from each side on October 22-23.
3. Another reunion will be held in November, and inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings will take place in preparation for it.
4. South and North Korea shall continue making efforts to fundamentally resolve the issue of separated families, including the holding of regular reunions, the confirmation of life and death, and the exchange of correspondence.

However, on September 21, only four days before the family reunions, the North announced the unilateral postponement of the reunions through a statement by the spokesperson for the CPRF, and what would have been the first reunions in three years were subsequently canceled.

Appendix

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

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
3	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's KPA Supreme Command releases a statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The North is in the No.1 combat ready posture now. We will show South Korean officials the strong will of our military through physical action." • North Korea's CPRF spokesperson issues a statement regarding the so-called "strike on the statue of the Kim father and son" in North Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "It is not irrelevant to the malice seeping from the master bedroom of the Blue House. The North will crush the dens of confrontation and slander, along with the Blue House." • North Korea's Foreign Ministry releases a statement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The North notifies the UN Security Council that the South and the U.S. created a mood for a nuclear war (the B-52 bomber flight exercise and the so-called "strike on the statue of the Kim father and son"), claiming the North is now in the final stage before a total war.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The head of the North Korean delegation to inter-Korean general-level military talks sends a written notice to South Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disconnection of inter-Korean military communication lines, and the discontinuation of North Korean staff activities at the military communications center in the South-North joint management area in the West Sea Zone
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea threatens the South in a special statement released by the government, the political party, and organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "South and North Korea are in a wartime situation. Any military provocations will lead to all-out nuclear war." • North Korea's General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone (General Bureau) spokesperson declares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If the South tries to undermine the dignity of the North, we will close the GIC."
	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's Central Committee of the Workers' Party holds a plenary meeting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The issues of the executives and organizations are introduced to be submitted to the 7th session of the 12th Supreme People's Assembly on April 1. A new policy line, the simultaneous pursuit of economic construction and nuclear armament, is adopted.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
4	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In North Korea, the 7th session of the 12th Supreme People's Assembly is held. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The law related to "consolidating the position of a nuclear weapons state for self-defense" and the National Space Development Act are approved. - Park Bong-ju is appointed Prime Minister.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with a KCNA reporter, the spokesperson for North Korea's General Bureau of Nuclear Power says: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The North will restart all nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, including the 5MW graphite-moderated reactor which was disabled."
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea blocks all visits to the GIC from the South (only returns to the South from the North are allowed).
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the U.S. military force enhancement (the B-52 and F-22 flights), the spokesperson for North Korea's KPA General Staff Department states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The North officially notifies the Pentagon that a ruthless mission was finally reviewed and ratified." • In an interview with a KCNA reporter, North Korea's CPRF spokesperson threatens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If South Korea's conservative media keeps reporting negatively about the North, we will withdraw all North Korean workers."
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In North Korea, the Foreign Ministry recommends that Pyongyang's resident diplomatic corps and international organizations leave by April 10.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korean Party Secretary Kim Yang-gon issues the statement "Taking serious action regarding the GIC situation." <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Withdrawal of all workers from the GIC, suspension of the GIC, review of the permanent shutdown of the GIC
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In North Korea, the Asia-Pacific Peace Committee (Asia Pacific) spokesperson threatens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "All foreigners in South Korea need to be prepared for evacuation."
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In South Korea, the Unification Minister issues a statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The normalization of the GIC should be resolved through dialogue, and the North should participate in the dialogue."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
4	12-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry visits South Korea.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Statement from the South Korea-U.S. Foreign Ministers' Talks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If the North makes the right choice, we are ready to fulfill the commitments of the Joint Statement on September 19."
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with a KCNA reporter, North Korea's CPRF spokesperson argues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Proposing dialogue (April 11) is a sneaky tactic. Whether the dialogue will be held or not fully depends on the attitude of the South."
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In North Korea's memorandum of the General Bureau, the North shifts the responsibility for the suspension of the GIC to the South. • North Korea's KPA Supreme Command sends an ultimatum to the South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If the South really wants dialogue and negotiation with the North, it should apologize for its hostile acts against North Korea and show a commitment to stopping them." • North Korea's Foreign Ministry spokesperson argues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The U.S.'s proposal to conduct dialogue is a sneaky tactic. Unless the U.S. gives up its hostile policy and nuclear threats, dialogue is possible only after the North gains nuclear deterrence."
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's National Defense Commission Policy Department declares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If the South and the U.S. want dialogue and negotiation with the North, practical measures should be taken: the withdrawal of UN sanctions, a declaration to cease nuclear war exercises, and the total withdrawal of nuclear weapons." • North Korea's CPRF spokesperson announces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "As long as the South insults the supreme dignity of North Korea, participates in war exercises in preparation for an invasion of the North, and makes frantic efforts to impose scheming sanctions, no conversation can be held."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
4	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson says: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The ROK government officially proposes inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the resolution of the humanitarian issues of GIC workers and the normalization of the GIC." - "If the North rejects inter-Korean authorities' talks, we have to take serious measures."
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spokesperson for North Korea's National Defense Commission Policy Department blames and threatens the South in a statement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The proposal for inter-Korean dialogue on April 25 is a serious action in the form of an ultimatum which mocks us. We will take serious measures first." • The ROK government announces a statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The government made the inevitable decision to withdraw all remaining South Korean personnel from the GIC in order to protect them." - "We will provide pan-governmental support for tenant companies to allow them to continue conducting their normal business activity."
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's General Bureau spokesperson responds in a statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The South will take the full responsibility for the complete closure of the GIC."
5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven personnel including the chairman of the Kaesong Industrial District Management Committee (KIDMAC) return to South Korea after discussing wage and tax issues with the North. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 169 personnel involved with GIC companies return to South Korea on April 27 and 29.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with a KCNA reporter, the spokesperson for North Korea's National Defense Commission's Policy Department declares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The South should cease all hostilities and military provocation. That will lead to the normalization of the GIC."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
5	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Joint Declaration in Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Alliance between the ROK and the USA is released at the Korea-U.S. Summit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "South Korea and the U.S. will make the North comply with the obligations of international society through the Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula. We will also continue to make efforts to promote peace and prosperity on the Korean Peninsula."
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The ROK government proposes to the North the holding of working-level authorities' talks to discuss the retrieval of raw materials and finished products from the GIC."
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with a KCNA reporter, the spokesperson for North Korea's General Bureau insists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Upon the withdrawal of South Korean personnel from the GIC on May 3, the North expressed to the South its intention to allow South Koreans concerned to visit the GIC, company personnel to visit the GIC, and the South to retrieve goods. The North even suggested specific discussion dates."
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson states in a briefing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "On May 3, a North Korean official stated that South Korean personnel would be allowed to visit the North for the settlement of receivables and equipment maintenance, and that the North is willing to discuss the issue with the South. However, he did not suggest any specific dates."
	18-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea launches short-range rockets from its eastern coast.
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The North insists that it has expressed its willingness to discuss the issue of the retrieval of raw materials and goods, but its sincerity is in question because it was suggested when discussion was already impossible." - "It is not true that the North suggested specific discussion dates."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
5	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with a KCNA reporter, the spokesperson for North Korea's General Bureau states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "A more urgent issue than retrieving goods from the GIC is whether the GIC will be closed. Inter-Korean relations depend on that issue."
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson says: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "It is a serious misjudgment if North Korea thinks that it can get something by causing conflict between the South Korean government and companies by faxing individual companies."
	22-24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choi Ryong-hae, Head of North Korean Military's General Politburo visits China.
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's Committee for the Implementation of the Joint Declaration on June 15 proposes holding a June 15 joint event at Gaeseong or Mt. Geumgang.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson for the National Defense Commission's Policy Department, North Korea criticizes President Park using her name instead of her title for the first time.
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The North has shown an ambivalent attitude. It refused South Korea's proposal for inter-Korean dialogue on the GIC, while suggesting a June 15 joint event to non-governmental organizations. The North should respond to inter-Korean dialogue." • In a statement by the CPRF spokesperson, North Korea demands the South's permission for South Korean NGOs to participate in the June 15 joint event. It also insists on discussing the normalization of the GIC, including the product retrieval issue, when GIC company personnel can visit the GIC. • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson releases a statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "In order to fundamentally resolve the GIC issues, institutional mechanisms following international norms are necessary to prevent the suspension of the GIC caused by the North's unilateral decision."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
6	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding North Korean youth defectors in Laos, North Korean Red Cross Central Committee spokesperson says that the South and the U.S. are abducting North Korean youth and demands an apology.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In a special statement from the CPRF spokesperson, North Korea proposes inter-authorities' talks to discuss the normalization of the GIC, the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, and humanitarian issues including the reunions of war-separated families and inter-Korean joint events for the June 15 Joint Declaration and July 4 Joint Communiqué. The Unification Minister announces South Korea's position on inter-Korean talks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "South Korea proposes inter-Korean ministerial talks in Seoul on June 12 to resolve pending inter-Korean issues, such as the issues of the GIC, Mt. Geumgang tourism, and separated families."
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In an interview with a KCNA reporter, North Korea's CPRF spokesperson proposes working-level meetings on June 9 to discuss ministerial talks.
	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the U.S.-China Summit, the two countries reaffirms the principle of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and agrees to strengthen bilateral cooperation.
	9-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Korean working-level meetings for inter-Korean authorities' talks are held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The two Koreas agrees to hold inter-Korean authorities' talks in Seoul on June 12-13, but each party announces its respective discussion results due to disagreements over the rank of the head of the delegation and agenda issues.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North notifies the South of the postponement in dispatching a delegation to inter-Korean talks, taking issue with the South Korean head of the delegation. South Korea announces its position on inter-Korean authorities' talks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The North's stance on the rank of the South Korean head of the delegation does not follow international standards or common sense. North Korea should still attend inter-Korean authorities' talks."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
6	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the CPRF spokesperson, North Korea shifts the responsibility for the collapse of inter-Korean authorities' talks to the South, and distorts and discloses the process of the working-level meetings.
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a critical statement released by North Korea's National Defense Commission spokesperson, the North proposes high-level North Korea-U.S. talks on the mitigation of military tensions, the situational transition from an armistice to a peace system, and the construction of a world without nuclear weapons.
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NSC spokesperson for the White House announces its position on the North's critical statement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The U.S. wants faithful negotiation with North Korea, and the North should comply with international obligations, including UN resolutions and denuclearization. The U.S. will judge the North not by its statements but by its actions."
	18-22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kim Kye-gwan, First Vice Minister of the Foreign Ministry in North Korea, visits China, and holds North Korea-China strategic dialogue.
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion among South Korean, US and Japanese Heads of Delegation to the Six-Party Talks(Washington D.C.) • North Korea's Ministry of People's Security issues a special statement accusing the South of using North Korean defectors to insult the North's dignity and system, and pledging to "take practical measures" to eliminate the defectors.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion between South Korean and Chinese Heads of Delegation to the Six-Party Talks(Beijing) • The North Korean Ambassador to the UN conducts a press conference. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dissolution of the UN Command, and the transition of an armistice to a peace treaty

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
6	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's CPRF spokesperson releases an urgent statement regarding the disclosure of the proceedings of the South-North Korean Summit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The unilateral revealing without the approval of the other party is an insult and provocation to our supreme being." • The South Korea-China Summit adopts the Joint Statement for Future Vision. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The development of nuclear weapons is a serious threat to Northeast Asia, and denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula is consistent with the common interests of South Korea and China."
7	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea-U.S.-Japan Foreign Ministers' Talks on the occasion of the ASEAN Regional Forum (June 30-July 2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The North should conduct specific actions to show its sincerity toward the denuclearization."
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kim Kye-gwan, First Vice Minister of the Foreign Ministry in North Korea visits Russia; Kim Seong-nam, Deputy Director of the Party International Department, visits China.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea sends the KIDMAC and the GIC Tenant Association a written notice regarding the allowance of GIC personnel visits to the GIC and suggesting necessary discussion.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK government officially proposes inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC to discuss equipment inspection, the retrieval of finished products, and progressive normalization of the GIC.
	6-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC is held at Tongilgak in Panmunjeom, and the two parties agree on four provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equipment/facilities inspection, the retrieval of raw materials and equipment, the guarantee of personal safety, and subsequent talks.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guaranteed prevention of future suspension of the GIC and the progressive normalization of the GIC are discussed intensively.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
7	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North proposes family reunions, inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings, and working-level talks on the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It proposes the reunions of separated families at Mt. Geumgang on the occasion of Chuseok, and inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings to prepare for the reunions at Mt. Geumgang or Gaeseong on July 19. - It proposes working-level meetings for the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism at Mt. Geumgang or Gaeseong on July 17. • South Korea proposes changing the location of the working-level talks on family reunions (July 19) to the Peace House. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In terms of the proposal for working-level talks on the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism, it expresses that it is desirable to focus on the ongoing talks about the normalization of the GIC.
	10-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIC company personnel visit the North, and conduct equipment/facilities inspection and the retrieval of goods from the GIC.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North notifies the South of the postponement of working-level talks on both the family reunions and the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism. • The ROK government expresses its position regarding working-level talks on Mt. Geumgang tourism and family reunions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It urges the North to actively respond to inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings to resolve the issue of separated families, which is a purely humanitarian issue.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center.
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fourth round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center.
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 36 North Koreans, including the North Korean women's team, arrive in South Korea for the East Asian Football Championship (Seoul/Hwasung on July 20-28).
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fifth round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North requests emergency U.N. support for flood damage occurring as a result of the rainy season and notifies the U.N. of the scale of the damage.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
7	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sixth round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two Koreas fail to narrow the gap between the positions on the guaranteed prevention of another suspension of the GIC, and the North declares the collapse of the talks.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK government holds a ceremony to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the participation of U.N. forces in the Korean War and the Armistice Agreement at the War Memorial of Korea in Seoul. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Park states that the promotion of a policy toward North Korea based on the Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula and DMZ World Peace Park will be a starting point for peace and the unification of Korea. • The U.S. holds a ceremony to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Armistice Agreement at the Korean War Memorial Park in Washington D.C. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Obama states, "The Korean War did not end in a draw. It is a war that South Korea won." • The North holds a ceremony to commemorate the 60th anniversary of "Victory in War." <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A military parade, crowd parades, the opening ceremony of the victory memorial, a gun salute, and a banquet - Chinese Vice President Li Yuanchao visits the North to attend the ceremony on July 25-28.
	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Minister releases a statement regarding the GIC and humanitarian assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Korea proposes the last talks, urging the guaranteed prevention of another suspension of the GIC for the progressive normalization of the GIC. - Apart from political issues, South Korea expresses its intention to provide humanitarian support to vulnerable people in North Korea, such as infants and toddlers.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea sends a written notice under the name of the Unification Minister to the North. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It proposes a seventh round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
7	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK government approves the assistance of the North by five private organizations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target and items: North Korean infants and elementary students – medicines and nourishing food - The five organizations: People Sharing Love, Sumgim, Green Trees, Medical Aid for Children, Okedongmu Children in Korea • The U.S. State Department announces that there is no plan to send a special envoy or former President Carter to North Korea.
8	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chairwoman Hyun Jeong-eun of the Hyundai Group visits the North (Mt. Geumgang) to attend the 10th memorial service of former chairman Jeong Mong-heon.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson announces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If the North truly wants to relieve the suffering of companies and workers and believes the GIC is the touchstone of inter-Korean relations, it should not stay silent but demonstrate its willingness to cooperate through responsible statements and actions."
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK government decides to fund UNICEF's project to help North Korean infants and toddlers (Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Council). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF (USD 6.04 million) - The production of video messages for separated families is agreed upon.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK government decides to provide economic cooperation insurance payments for GIC companies (Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation Council). • In a special statement by the CPRF spokesperson, the North presents the seventh round of working-level talks for the GIC on August 14. • In response to the special statement by North Korea's CPRF, South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson announces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "We see this as North Korea taking a proactive approach and agree to hold working-level talks on August 14 as proposed by the North. We expect them to produce reasonable solutions for the GIC issue and the progressive normalization of the GIC."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
8	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea sends the North a written notice that it accepts the proposal for talks made by the North on August 7.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea allows NGOs to visit the North for monitoring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical Aid for Children (Pyongyang, on August 14-17) and Okedongmu Children in Korea (Nampo, on August 14-17)
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The seventh round of inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks for the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Agreement on the Normalization of the GIC was adopted (preventing recurrence of suspension and guaranteeing normal operation, ensuring personal safety, promoting internationalization, establishing the South-North Joint Committee and striving for the resumption of operation).
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In her congratulatory speech on National Liberation Day, President Park states that South Korea will continue to provide humanitarian assistance irrespective of the political situation. She proposes holding the reunions of separated families around Chuseok and establishing the DMZ World Peace Park.
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK National Red Cross decides to provide support (USD 100,000) for flood damage in North Korea through the International Federation of Red Cross(IFRC). • South Korea proposes Red Cross working-level meetings on family reunions at the Peace House on August 23.
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the CPRF spokesperson, the North proposes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing the location of inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings on family reunions (August 23) to Mt. Geumgang - Video reunions on October 4 - Working-level talks on the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism on August 22 at Mt. Geumgang • The U.N. Commissioners of Inquiry on Human Rights in North Korea visit South Korea on August 18-27.
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK government proposes again that the location of the Red Cross working-level meetings should be the Peace House. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It notifies the North that it will express its position on working-level talks on Mt. Geumgang tourism after a review. • The two Koreas discuss the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (Panmunjeom liaison channel).

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
8	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea proposes again that the location of the working-level meetings be Mt. Geumgang, associating the issue of family reunions with Mt. Geumgang tourism. • In a statement by the CPRF spokesperson, North Korea criticizes the Ulchi-Freedom Guardian (UFG) for the first time. • South Korea proposes holding Red Cross working-level meetings at the Peace House on August 23 on the grounds that they will cover an issue separate from Mt. Geumgang tourism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It notifies the North that working-level talks on Mt. Geumgang tourism should be held at Mt. Geumgang on September 25.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four North Korean youths visit South Korea on August 21-September 4 to attend the 2013 Gwangju Youth Leadership Program (YLP).
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea agrees to hold Red Cross working-level meetings at the Peace House in Panmunjeom on August 23. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It proposes holding talks regarding Mt. Geumgang tourism at Mt. Geumgang at the end of August-early September. • South Korea announces that it will respond to North Korea's proposal after reviewing the schedule of working-level talks on Mt. Geumgang tourism.
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Korean Red Cross working-level meetings are held at the Peace House in Panmunjeom. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two Koreas agree to hold family reunions on the occasion of Chuseok (September 25-30) and video reunions (October 22-23). - South and North Korea agree to hold another reunion by November and conduct Red Cross working-level meetings immediately after the reunions on the occasion of Chuseok. - The two Koreas agree to continue making efforts to fundamentally resolve the issue of separated families, such as holding regular family reunions, confirming life and death, and exchanging correspondence.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of Chinese officials led by Wu Dawei, Chinese Head of the Delegation to the six-party talks (special delegate for the Korean Peninsula affairs) visit North Korea on August 26-30.
	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea proposes changing the date of the working-level talks on Mt. Geumgang tourism from September 25 to October 2.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
8	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North expresses regret over the South's proposal to change the date of the working-level talks on Mt. Geumgang tourism. • South Korea proposed reviewing the date of working-level talks proposed by the South (October 2) again.
	28-29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An inspection of Mt. Geumgang facilities for the family reunions is conducted.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC is adopted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of a permanent secretariat and the Joint Subcommittees, in addition to the first meeting of the Joint Committee at the GIC on September 2 • For family reunions, confirmation requests for life and death are exchanged (250 individuals from the South and 200 individuals from the North). • Five New Zealanders travelling across Korea on motorcycles enter the South through the Military Demarcation Line. • The spokesperson for North Korea's National Defense Commission Policy Department releases a statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The North criticizes the B-52H bomber sorties during the UFG period, calling them a flagrant threat. - The U.S. should stop making nuclear threats against North Korea as a way to achieve the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. - The North is reviewing constructive and drastic measures for true peace and détente.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North withdraws the invitation it has issued to Robert King, the U.S. State Department special envoy for North Korean human rights issues, in connection with the release of an American (Kenneth Bae) being held in North Korea.
9	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC is held. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two Koreas agree to the schedules of the Joint Subcommittees under the Joint Committee (September 4-5) and the second meeting of the Joint Committee (September 10). - The South and North discuss the establishment and operation of a permanent secretariat and compensation for the damage to GIC companies.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
9	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK government allows 12 private domestic organizations to send medicine and nourishing foods to vulnerable North Korean individuals. It also announces a funding plan for a WHO project to help North Korean infants (USD 6.3 million).
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South sends the North an agreement draft on family reunions (inter-Korean liaison channel). - Issues including the use of Oegeumgang Hotel and Mt. Geumgang Hotel
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a written notice, North Korea says that Oegeumgang Hotel and Mt. Geumgang Hotel cannot be used because they are booked for Mt. Geumgang tourism. It suggests using Haegeumgang Hotel and Hyundai Residence Hall instead. • The first meetings of the two Joint Subcommittees under the Joint Committee are held: the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation, and the Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power. - The establishment and operation of a commercial arbitration commission for the GIC, joint investor relations meetings, and industrial complex inspection tours abroad.
	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's written notice says: - Considering safety and capacity, Oegeumgang Hotel and Mt. Geumgang Hotel, used for family reunions in 2009 and 2010, should be used again. • The first meetings of the two Joint Subcommittees under the Joint Committee are held: the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay, and the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs. - The two Koreas discuss ways to guarantee personal safety in entry, exit and stay, agree to restore military communication lines in the West Sea Zone on September 6, and agree to basic ways to resolve the 3Cs issues.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military communication lines in the West Sea Zone are restored.
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forty-one South Koreans visit the North to attend the 2013 Asian Cup and Club Weight-Lifting Championships held in Pyongyang on September 12-17.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
9	10-11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC is held and the two Koreas agree on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The holding of the Joint Subcommittee meetings (September 13) and the third meeting of the Joint Committee (September 16) - The opening of the Secretariat of the Joint Committee in September - The adoption of the Annex Agreement on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC - The resumption of GIC operation from September 16 - Continuous discussions about the introduction of unrestricted daily passage this year and the provision of Internet and mobile phone services this year - The holding of joint investor relations meetings for foreign companies in October - An exemption to 2013 corporate tax
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two Koreas exchange written replies to the requests for the confirmation of the life and death of separated family members. • The second meetings of the Joint Subcommittees are held: the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay, and the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs.
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC is held and the two Koreas agree on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The holding of working-level meetings for the establishment of the Secretariat of the Joint Committee on September 24 - The holding of joint investor relations meetings in Gaeseong on October 31 • The operation of the GIC is resumed. • The two Koreas exchange final lists for the family reunions (96 individuals from the South and 100 individuals from the North).
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1.5 Track Seminar commemorating the 10th anniversary of six-party talks and the 8th anniversary of the September 19 Joint Statement is held (in Beijing). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The North tries to establish a North Korea-China coordination framework and insists on the resumption of six-party talks without any prerequisites. - The U.S. reaffirms its position that North Korea should take measures toward the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in order for six-party talks to resume.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
9	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An advance party for the family reunions visits the North.
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson for the CPRF, North Korea announces the unilateral postponement of family reunions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "North Korea postpones the family reunions and inter-Korean talks on the resumption of Mt. Geumgang tourism until a normal environment in which conversation and negotiation can take place is established." • In a statement by the Unification Ministry's spokesperson, South Korea expresses its regret over the North's unilateral postponement of family reunions only four days before the event, and calls on the North to promptly assent to the reunions. • North Korea's Railways Minister Jeon Gil-su and Russian Ambassador to North Korea Alexander Timonin attend the opening ceremony (Port Rajin) of the renovated sections of the Rajin (North Korea)-Hasan (Russia) railway. • North Korea's Secretariat of the CPRF condemns the statement by the Unification Ministry spokesperson released on September 21. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "An attempt to cut off inter-Korean relations that reflects hostility to the nation."
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At inter-Korean working-level meetings regarding the establishment of the Secretariat of the Joint Committee for the GIC in Gaeseong, the two Koreas agree to hold the opening ceremony on September 30, and the third meetings of the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay and the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs on September 26.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's working-level official on military matters in the West Sea Zone notifies the South of the postponement of the third meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay is held. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussions about the annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay, including personal safety issues, investigative processes for legal violations, and agreement coverage • In his speech at a high-level UN Meeting, the North Korean head representative says: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The Korean nuclear issue should be peacefully resolved through dialogue without prerequisites."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
9	26-27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S.-China (September 26) and South Korea-U.S./ South Korea-China (September 27) Foreign Ministers' meetings on the occasion of the UN General Assembly are held. - At the U.S.-China Foreign Ministers' meeting, the two countries reaffirm their consistent policy toward North Korea, including maintaining sanctions against North Korea to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC is established. - Working-level discussions between the secretary generals of the Joint Committee at the GIC Support Center
10	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In her speech on Armed Forces Day, President Park states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "We should build a strong deterrent to North Korea until it gives up nuclear weapons and makes the right choices for the North Korean people and peace in the Korean Peninsula." • Park Gil-yeon, North Korea's Vice Foreign Minister, gives a speech at the UN General Assembly. - North Korea condemns the U.S.'s North Korea policy, and insists on the construction of a nuclear-free world through nuclear disarmament talks.
	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lee Yong-ho, North Korea's Vice Foreign Minister and Stephen Bosworth, former U.S. Special Representative for North Korea Policy, attend the North Korea-U.S. Track 2 meeting in London. They discuss ways to resume six-party talks.
	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson for the National Defense Commission's Policy Department, North Korea declares the continued promotion of economic and nuclear development policy. It smears and casts aspersions on President Park based on her speech on Armed Forces Day. • In a statement by the Unification Ministry's spokesperson, South Korea expresses strong regret over the North's slander, and calls for more dignified speech and action based on mutual respect.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
10	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's CPRF spokesperson refutes the statement by South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson released on October 4. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Is it polite and dignified speech and the spirit of reciprocity to deny and cast aspersions on the other party's supreme dignity and system, and intensify the confrontation?" - "In order to resolve the nuclear issue, the nuclear threat from the U.S. should be removed."
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the South Korea-China Summit on the occasion of APEC (Bali), the two countries reaffirm their commitment to the principle of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and agree to strengthen cooperation against North Korean nuclear weapons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President Park emphasizes, "It is important for both South Korea and China to persuade North Korea to give up nuclear weapons and focus on economic development." - President Xi Jinping firmly opposes North Korea's nuclear weapons and additional nuclear tests. He states that China complies with the U.N. Security Council's sanctions, and that South Korea and China should stop the North creating nuclear problems. • North Korea's CPRF spokesperson condemns South Korea and the U.S. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "South Korea and the U.S. brought the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier, and urged North Korea to give up nuclear weapons, revealing the provocative intention of nuclear war against North Korea. It is outrageous behavior." • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson calls upon the North to stop smearing the South and show a sincere attitude toward inter-Korean relations, indicating strong regret over North Korea's strong criticism.
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's KPA General Staff spokesperson criticizes the "customized suppression strategy" and joint maritime exercises of South Korea and the U.S. It issues an emergency instruction to all military troops to prepare for a war. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "It is not North Korea but the U.S. that should take measures for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
	10	<p>8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson urges the North to stop slandering President Park, pointing out that irritating words and behavior would lead to the isolation of North Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If there is only one person of dignity in the North, there are 50 million in the South. The North should not threaten our people, all of whom have dignity, nor insult the president whom they have chosen."
	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the South Korea-Myanmar Summit on the occasion of the ASEAN+3/EAS, President Park stresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The North should follow Myanmar's policy of reform and openness, and show true changes by seeking peace in Korea." • The spokesperson for North Korea's National Defense Commission Policy Department releases a statement in response to the demand to stop criticizing South Korea. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The South should first cease its criticism of the North's supreme dignity and system." • Regarding the South Korea-U.S. maritime exercises, North Korea's Foreign Ministry spokesperson declares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The one who is actually intensifying tension on the Korean Peninsula is the U.S." - "North Korea never begs for peace, and we are ready for talk or confrontation."
	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mother of Kenneth Bae, who has been detained in the North, visits the North, and meets him at Pyongyang Friendship Hospital. • North Korea's CPRF spokesperson criticizes the disclosure of the proceedings of the South-North Korean Summit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "It is an issue related to our supreme dignity." - The North threatens to disclose the content of South Korean politicians' speeches in the North, if the proceedings of the summit are made public.
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea requests the postponement of joint investor relations meetings for the GIC originally scheduled on October 31. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the reaction of foreign companies to the postponement of the discussions related to the 3Cs issues, it is difficult to meet the aim of the joint investor relations meetings, the internationalization of the GIC.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
10	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty staff of the Jogye Order visit the North and hold an inter-Korean joint Buddhist ceremony to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the restoration of Singyesa Temple.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the ROK National Assembly asks official approval from the government to visit the GIC. In a keynote speech by Shin Seon-ho, North Korean ambassador to the UN, at the UN General Assembly Committee 1, the North demands the guaranteed security of the North Korean system through a peace agreement.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea agrees to postpone joint investor relations meetings for the GIC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “It is not appropriate to hold investor relations meetings in this situation.”
	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the Secretariat of the Joint Committee, South Korea notifies the North of the intention of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee to visit the GIC.
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Korea allows private organizations to visit the North to monitor humanitarian assistance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 12 South Koreans from three organizations are allowed to visit the North: Nanum International (October 19-22), the Korea Peace Foundation (October 19-23), and South-North Together (October 23-26).
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In her keynote speech at the Eurasia Conference, President Park proposes the Eurasia Initiative to make Eurasia “one continent,” “a continent of creativity,” and “a continent of peace.”
	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North Korea’s Foreign Ministry spokesperson declares: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “North Korea’s policy goal is not to unilaterally give up nuclear weapons, but to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula through simultaneous action. Increased nuclear threats strengthen nuclear deterrence.” The Annex Agreement on the Operation and Management of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC is signed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business hours, plans for inter-Korean regular meetings and task consultation, passage and communication methods for the Secretariat staff, business cooperation system

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
10	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea expresses through the Secretariat of the Joint Committee its permission for the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the ROK National Assembly to visit the GIC. • A North Korean written notice says: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "North Korea will return six South Koreans to the South who entered the North illegally based on humanitarian considerations." • A South Korean written notice says: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "South Korea expresses regret at not receiving any response from the North to our request for the identification of the South Koreans. Although it is late, we feel relieved at the North's decision to return them to the South."
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The six South Koreans held in North Korea and one deceased individual are returned to the South through Panmunjeom.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South Korean Navy and the maritime police save four North Korean residents in a fishing boat which was drifting in the East Sea due to engine failure, and hand them over to the North on October 27.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The members of the Foreign Affairs and Unification Committee of the ROK National Assembly visit the GIC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 47 South Korean personnel, including 21 committee members, 10 press corps, and support personnel - Listening to the briefing about the status of the GIC, visiting the KIDMAC, visiting tenant companies and having luncheon meetings, and touring the main facilities, such as drain facilities, fire stations, and substations.
11	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In an interview with Le Figaro, President Park emphasizes policy enforcement based on the Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If it is considered that the South-North Korean summit is necessary for peace and inter-Korean relations, South Korea is open to it." - "The GIC is not only important for economic cooperation, but it also plays a role as the foundation of mutual trust. South Korea attaches great importance to not only simple resumption but also the normalization of the GIC."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
11	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the South Korea-France Summit Joint Press Statement, President Park stresses that the denuclearization of North Korea is essential to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in the rest of the world, and that the North cannot be a nuclear power.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the South Korea-U.K. Summit Joint Statement, President Park urges the North to observe the UN Security Council resolutions and the September 19 Joint Statement, give up nuclear weapons and programs, and become a responsible member of the international community. • South Korea proposes to the North the holding of Joint Subcommittee meetings through the Secretariat of the Joint Committee for the GIC.
	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twenty-one South Koreans, including Jang Yeong-deok, head of the Cheontae Order, visit the North. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An inter-Korean joint Buddhist ceremony is held to celebrate the 8th anniversary of the restoration of Yeongtongsa Temple and the 912th anniversary of the nirvana of Daegak Guksa Uicheon. • North Korea's Ministry of State Security reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "We are investigating a South Korean spy who was smuggled into the North via a third country."
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two Koreas agree to convene three Joint Subcommittees under the Joint Committee for the GIC on November 13-14.
	9-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twelve South Koreans, including priest Park Chang-il of the "Peace 3000" group, visit the North: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The votive mass for the 25th anniversary of the foundation of Pyongyang Jangchung Catholic Church
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the CPRF spokesperson, North Korea criticizes President Park for her speech about the North during the European tour (summit, nuclear disarmament, and human rights). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "President Park's speech about a summit talk is hypocrisy. Her mind is filled with evil intentions to confront the North to the end."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
11	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the South Korea-Russia Summit, the two countries discuss practical cooperation in Rajin-Hasan logistics, shipbuilding, the North Pole project, and human and cultural exchanges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They reaffirm that they do not accept North Korea's nuclear weapons or nuclear power status. - President Putin supports the Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula. - The two countries discuss the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia, and adopt a joint statement with 35 provisions. • The second meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation is convened in Gaeseong. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The South and North discuss the establishment of a commercial arbitration commission and the management of the GIC; they agree to exchange member lists of the commercial arbitration commission in early December, and discuss its regulations after the establishment of the commission. • The second meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power is held. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues related to the internationalization of the GIC, including investor relations meetings and joint tours of inspection abroad, are discussed; South Korea emphasizes that the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs should be convened in order to push forward the internationalization of the GIC.
	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fourth meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay is held. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The South and North discuss the draft of the annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay, including the presence of related personnel at investigations into legal violations and the guarantee of basic human rights during investigations.
	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the spokesperson for the National Defense Commission's Policy Department, North Korea denounces President Park's speech about North Korea during the Western European tour. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Nuclear disarmament means becoming a slave of imperialism. Stop chattering about the parallel development policy of the economy and nuclear weapons, and behave properly if you want to be treated as president."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
11	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea urges the North to stop slandering the South and show at least a minimum of courtesy in a statement by the Unification Ministry's spokesperson. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "I hope North Korea considers its reaction if vulgar expressions aimed at President Park are directly used for its own leader."
	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In her address to the National Assembly on the Governmental Proposal for the FY 2014 Budget Plan, President Park states that she will make every effort to lay the groundwork for peaceful unification while she is in office, emphasizing the development of inter-Korean relations based on the Trust-Building Process on the Korean Peninsula.
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN Human Rights Council unanimously adopts the North Korean Human Rights Resolution without a vote. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unconditional immediate release of political prisoners in North Korea, improved treatment of defectors repatriated to the North, and the disclosure of the human rights status of North Koreans
	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland instigates an anti-government movement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "All progressive and democratic forces in the South, let's reject the revival of the Yushin dictatorship together."
	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly Presidium announces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A special economic zone in Sinuiju Pyongbuk, and an economic development district in each province
	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea's KPA Southwest Front Command spokesperson threatens the South. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "If the South's reckless provocations occur again, a deluge of fire on Yeonpyeong Island will lead to a deluge of fire at the Blue House, and again to a deluge of fire in the Unification War." • South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesperson says: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "South Korea calls upon the North to stop encouraging conflict and confusion in the South, and immediately respond to the South's demand for the identification of arrested South Koreans held in the North."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
11	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine South Koreans including Ki Gwang-seo, Director of General Planning for the Inter-Korea Historian Association, visit Gaeseong. - Discussion of the South-North joint excavation of Manwoldae.
	25-26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South sends a written notice demanding the identification and immediate release of South Koreans held in the North. - The North refuses to receive it.
	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea repatriates a North Korean sailor saved in the sea near Yeonpyeong Island on November 22 to the North through Panmunjeom.
	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The third meeting of the Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs is held and the two Koreas agree to begin the installation of RFID for unrestricted daily passage, to carry out on-site visits for enhanced convenience in the customs process, and to conduct working-level meetings about communications for Internet connectivity and working-level meetings about military communications.
12	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South sends the North, through the Panmunjeom liaison, a verbal notice urging an immediate response to its demand for the identification, release, and repatriation of South Korean citizens. - The North refuses to receive it.
	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea approves KRW 1.17 billion worth of assistance in the form of medicine and ingredients for bread to North Korean infants and toddlers in nurseries and kindergartens by Nanum International, Caritas Korea, and Sumgim. • President Park meets with U.S. Vice President Joseph Biden. - South Korea and the U.S. agree to expend a greater effort to achieve practical progress in the denuclearization of North Korea. • Working-level meetings on general communications and military communications in the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center. - At the meeting on communications, Internet connection methods are discussed; at the meeting on military communications, the North requests materials and equipment to provide guaranteed stable passage to the GIC.

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
12	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North releases American Merrill Newman who has been detained for 42 days on charges of 'hostile activities against the republic.'
	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the expanded meeting of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party Central Committee, Jang Song-thaek is expelled for his activities in anti-party, anti-revolutionary sects (reported on December 9). Major charges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-revolutionary and sectarian activities and objections to the supreme commander's orders - Weakening guidance of the Party in criminal justice and national security institutions, and disabling the role of economic institutions (Cabinet) - Drugs, women, foreign currency squandering, and gambling
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The installation of RFID in the GIC begins. • The South notifies the North of its five members of the Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC.
	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Ministry of State Security Special Military Trial in North Korea, Jang Song-thaek's charge is defined as conspiracy against the nation. According to the Article 60 of the criminal law, a death sentence is executed immediately after the court's ruling (KCNA report on December 13). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major charges: Interfering in the Kim Jong-un succession, governing important economic sectors and disabling the Cabinet, attempting a coup using troops • The North proposes holding the fourth Joint Committee meeting on December 19. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It accepts the G20 Seoul Conference delegation (30 individuals) visit to the GIC scheduled on December 19.
	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The South concurs with the North's proposal to hold the fourth Joint Committee meeting on December 19. • With regard to the execution of Jang Song-thaek, South Korea's Unification Ministry spokesmen announces: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The South Korean government is closely monitoring North Korea's internal situation, and it will fully prepare for any possible contingencies with calm."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
12	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A meeting of foreign affairs and security ministers chaired by President Park is held. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The President emphasizes being fully prepared for any contingencies related to changes in North Korea's internal situation, including the execution of Jang.
	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea approves KRW 850 million worth of humanitarian assistance in the form of powdered milk, baby food, and basic medicine to North Korean children by the International Love Foundation and Okedongmu Children in Korea.
	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fourth meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC is held at the GIC Support Center. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It checks on the implementation of the agreement on the normalization of the GIC and the inter-Korean agreements after reactivating the GIC. - The 3Cs issues, including the installation of RFID, unrestricted daily passage, and Internet services - The adoption of an annex agreement on entry, exit, and stay - Management issues such as labor and wages - Proposal for joint investor relations meetings in January 2014 • On the occasion of the G20 Seoul Conference (Seoul on December 18-19), the G20 and a delegation of international financial institutions visit the GIC.
	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea approves KRW 2.1 billion worth of humanitarian assistance in the form of nourishing food for North Korea's vulnerable social groups by two organizations, Child Fund Korea and the Korea Peace Foundation. • President Park stresses the establishment of a strong security stance regarding the recent internal trends in North Korea.
	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In written, open questions to the South from the Secretariat of the CPRF of North Korea, the North criticizes President Park, using her name instead of her title, and shifts the responsibility for the worsening inter-Korean relations to the South: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Between peace and unification and confrontation and war, the South needs to make a final choice."

2013		
Mon.	Day	Key Events
12	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a statement by the vice spokesperson for the Unification Ministry, South Korea announces its position on the public questions from the Secretariat of the CPRF of North Korea: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "The public questions even lack basic courtesy, and it is not worth providing a response." - "It is suspicious if the North tries to cover up internal conflict." - "Whether there is trust or a confrontation depends on the attitude of the North." • The North informs the South of the list of the five members of the Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC.
	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea approves humanitarian assistance worth KRW 240 million in the form of ingredients for bread, baby food, and tuberculosis medicine to North Korean infants, toddlers and tuberculosis patients by two organizations, the Korea Foundation for International Healthcare and Korea Association of People Sharing Love.

2. Agreements from Inter-Korean Dialogue

□ Inter-Korean Economic Dialogue

- Agreement from Inter-Korean Working-Level Authorities' Talks for the GIC (July 7, 2013)
- Agreement on the Normalization of the GIC (August 14, 2013)
- Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (August 28, 2013)
- Joint Statement from the Second Meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (September 11, 2013)
- Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (September 11, 2013)
- Annex Agreement on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC (September 11, 2013)
- Annex Agreement on the Operation and Management of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (October 23, 2013)

□ Inter-Korean Humanitarian Dialogue

- Agreement from Inter-Korean Red Cross Working-Level Meetings (August 23, 2013)

□ Inter-Korean Economic Dialogue

Agreement from Inter-Korean Working-Level Authorities' Talks for the GIC

South and North Korea held inter-Korean working-level authorities' talks at Tongilgak in Panmunjeom on July 6-7, 2013.

With a shared recognition that the difficulties GIC companies are experiencing should be resolved and the GIC should be normalized in a more progressive way, the two Koreas reached the following agreements.

1. In order to reduce the damage to GIC companies during the monsoon season, a selection of personnel, including those from South Korean companies, will be allowed to visit the GIC from July 10 for equipment maintenance and inspection.
2. South Korean companies are allowed to retrieve their finished products and raw materials, and retrieve equipment in accordance with relevant processes.
3. The personal safety and safe return of South Korean personnel and the passage and communication of South Korean personnel and vehicles entering the GIC for equipment inspection and the retrieval of goods shall be ensured.
4. GIC companies shall be re-opened as they become ready. Subsequent dialogue will be held in the GIC on July 10 for the normalization of the GIC, including the prevention of the recurrence of its suspension.

July 7, 2013

Seo Ho
Head of
the South Korean Delegation
to the Inter-Korean Working-Level
Authorities' Talks for the GIC

Park Chol-su
Head of
the North Korean Delegation
to the Inter-Korean Working-Level
Authorities' Talks for the GIC

Agreement on the Normalization of the GIC

South and North Korea held seven rounds of working-level authorities' talks to resolve the GIC issues from July 6 to August 14, 2013, and reached the following agreements for the progressive normalization of the GIC.

1. The future suspension of the GIC caused by the blockage of passage, the withdrawal of workers, and others shall not occur. The normal operation of the GIC, including the stable passage of South Korean personnel, the normal attendance of North Korean workers, the protection of company assets, and others shall be guaranteed under all circumstances without being influenced by political situations.

In addition, compensation for company damages due to the suspension of the GIC and relevant issues shall be discussed by the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC, which will be established in the future.

2. The personal safety of South Korean personnel entering the GIC shall be ensured, the investment assets of GIC companies shall be protected, and commuting, communications, and customs issues shall be resolved.
 - ① South and North Korea shall guarantee the safe entry, exit, and stay of South Korean personnel entering the GIC.
 - ② South and North Korea shall protect the investment assets of South Korean companies, and provide institutional mechanisms for the resolution of disputes, such as joint investigations and compensation for damage arising from illegal acts.
 - ③ South and North Korea shall take measures for unrestricted passage, Internet services, mobile phone communication, a simplified customs clearance process, and shortened time for customs clearance in order to resolve the commuting, communications, and customs issues. Relevant working-level issues shall be discussed by the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.

3. Business activity shall be ensured in accordance with international standards, and the GIC shall be developed into an internationally competitive industrial complex.
 - ① South and North Korea shall actively encourage the attraction of foreign companies.
 - ② South and North Korea shall foster GIC systems, such as labor, tax, wages, and insurance, according to international systems.
 - ③ South and North Korea shall devise measures to develop the GIC into an internationally competitive industrial complex, such as by applying for preferential tariffs for GIC products exported to a third country.
 - ④ South and North Korea shall promote joint investor relations meetings for foreign companies.
4. The South-North Joint Committee for the GIC shall be established in order to implement the above agreements, and subcommittees shall be set up under the Joint Committee.

For this, the South and North shall sign the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC at the earliest time possible, and the operation of the relevant organizations shall begin soon.

5. The South and North shall provide institutional mechanisms for safe entry to, exit from, and stay in the GIC and the protection of investment assets, and strive for equipment maintenance and the reopening of GIC companies.

August 14, 2013

Delegated by the upper-level authority
Kim Ki-woong
Head of the South Korean Delegation
to the Inter-Korean Working-Level
Authorities' Talks for the GIC

Delegated by the upper-level authority
Park Chol-su
Head of the North Korean Delegation
to the Inter-Korean Working-Level
Authorities' Talks for the GIC

Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC

South and North Korea agreed to establish and operate the Inter-Korean Joint Committee for the GIC (hereinafter “Joint Committee”) as follows to implement the Agreement on the Normalization of the GIC.

Article 1. Organization of the Joint Committee

- ① The Joint Committee shall consist of one chairman and five members from each party, though the numbers may be changed if necessary by mutual consent.
- ② The chairmen shall be officials of the rank of director general, but the members may be selected at each party’s convenience.
- ③ Replacing a chairman or a member requires prior notification to the counter party.

Article 2. Function of the Joint Committee

- ① The Joint Committee shall oversee the implementation of the agreements between the South and North with respect to the GIC, and comprehensively coordinate the activities of its subcommittees.
- ② The Joint Committee shall promote the improvement of the systems related to GIC operation, and discuss and resolve pending inter-Korean issues and issues raised by the two parties.

Article 3. Operation of the Joint Committee

- ① The Joint Committee shall be held quarterly, but may be held any time if necessary by mutual consent.
- ② The Joint Committee shall be jointly operated by the chairmen of both parties.
- ③ The Joint Committee shall listen to businessmen, workers, and experts if necessary by mutual consent.

- ④ Other matters related to the operation of the Joint Committee shall be determined by the Joint Committee.

Article 4. Organization and Operation of the Joint Subcommittees

- ① The following Joint Subcommittees shall be established under the Joint Committee: the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay; the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation; the Joint Subcommittee for Commuting, Communications and Customs; and the Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power. Additional joint subcommittees may be established and operated if necessary by mutual consent.
- ② Each Joint Subcommittee shall be comprised of one chairman and 3-4 members, and the chairman shall be an official of or above the rank of director. The number of members may be changed by mutual consent.
- ③ Functions of the Joint Subcommittees
- The Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay discusses and resolves issues related to the convenience of entry, exit and stay and personal safety for the personnel and transportation entering the GIC.
 - In order to protect investment assets, the Joint Subcommittee for Investment Protection, Management and Operation discusses and resolves problems related to commercial disputes, such as joint investigations and compensations for illegal acts, and issues related to the development of the management and operation of the GIC in accordance with international standards in regards to labor, tax, wages, insurance, environmental protection.
 - The Joint Subcommittee for the 3Cs resolves issues to facilitate the 3Cs.
 - The Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power discusses and resolves issues related to the international competitive power of the GIC, including attracting foreign companies, holding joint investor relations meetings for foreign companies, and recognition of preferential tariffs on GIC products exported to a third country.
- ④ Each subcommittee shall be convened once a month, but may be convened at any time if necessary.

Article 5. Organization and Operation of the Standing Secretariat

- ① The Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (hereinafter “Secretariat”) shall be established and operated to ensure the smooth operation of the Joint Committee.
- ② The Secretariat of each party shall be comprised of one secretary general from each party and a required number of other members.
- ③ The Secretariat shall support the Joint Committee and the subcommittee meetings, and manage inter-Korean communications related to GIC operation and other tasks delegated by the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.
- ④ A separate agreement regarding the guaranteed activity of the staff and the operation of the Secretariat shall be adopted.

Article 6. Effectuation Procedure

The matters agreed upon by the Joint Committee and the Joint Subcommittees shall become effective from the day the Chairmen of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC sign and exchange (if necessary) the agreement document following the standard procedure.

Article 7. Revision and Amendment

This agreement can be revised or amended under the agreement of both parties.

August 28, 2013

Kim Ki-woong
Head of
the South Korean Delegation
to Inter-Korean Working-Level
Authorities’ Talks for the GIC

Park Chol-su
Head of
the North Korean Delegation
to Inter-Korean Working-Level
Authorities’ Talks for the GIC

Joint Statement from the Second Meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC

South and North Korea held the second meeting of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC on September 10-11, 2013 at the GIC, and agreed to the following.

1. South and North Korea signed the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC, and agreed to set up the Secretariat of the Joint Committee in September.
2. South and North Korea evaluated the results of the first meetings of the Joint Committee and the subcommittees, and agreed to continue discussing mutual interests.
 - ① The Annex Agreement on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC was signed.
 - ② The Joint Subcommittee for Commuting, Communications and Customs agreed that an electronic entry system (RFID) will be adopted this year to allow unrestricted daily passage, and that working-level issues will continue being discussed to provide Internet connectivity and mobile phone communication. Before the adoption of the electronic system (RFID), the issue of guaranteed passage on the designated day will be discussed in the subcommittee.
 - ③ The Joint Subcommittee for International Competitive Power agreed that investor relations meetings for foreign companies and business personnel in South Korea will be held at the GIC in October to attract foreign companies.

- ④ At the Joint Subcommittee for Entry, Exit and Stay, the two Koreas exchanged drafts of the annex agreement regarding system improvement for personal safety and the safe entry/exit of company personnel and the presence of the persons concerned during the investigations of illegal acts, and agreed to continue discussing the issue further in order to come to a resolution.
3. Compensation for the affected GIC companies and relevant issues were discussed, and taxes paid by the companies in the GIC shall be exempted for 2013. Unpaid wages to North Korean workers that have occurred since April will be addressed through discussions between the General Bureau and the KIDMAC.
4. GIC companies will resume operation from September 16 after several test runs.
5. The Joint Subcommittee meetings and the third meeting of the Joint Committee will be held on September 13 and September 16, respectively.

September 11, 2013

Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC

South and North Korea agreed to establish the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (hereinafter “Secretariat”) according to the Agreement on Establishment and Operation of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC. The agreement reads as follows.

Article 1. Name and Location

- ① The name of the Secretariat shall be “The South Korean Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC” for South Korea, and “The North Korean Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC” for North Korea.
- ② The Secretariat shall be located in the GIC.

Article 2. Organization

- ① The Secretariat shall consist of one secretary general from each side and a required number of other members.
- ② South and North Korea shall exchange the lists of members three days prior to the opening. In the case of the replacement of staff, one party shall notify the other party seven days prior to the replacement.

Article 3. Functions

- ① The Secretariat shall support the operation of the Joint Committee and the subcommittees.
- ② The Secretariat shall manage inter-Korean communications about the operation of the GIC.
- ③ The Secretariat shall perform tasks delegated by the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC.

Article 4. Operation and Management

- ① The two parties shall communicate through phone, fax, or meetings between staff members.

- ② The working hours of the Secretariat shall be from 9 am to 5 pm, and the working days and hours may be rearranged by mutual consent.
- ③ Every Sunday shall be a non-working day. The days that one party notifies the other side as holidays shall be non-working days.
- ④ Other specific matters related to the operation of the Secretariat shall be discussed and decided by the secretary generals of the two parties.

Article 5. Security Guarantees

- ① For staff members, South and North Korea shall guarantee safe travel, telecommunications use, personal safety, and the entry and exit of pouches and personal belongings as guaranteed for delegations to the inter-Korean talks.
- ② Regarding the operation of the Secretariat, South and North Korea shall guarantee the entry and exit of goods and equipment and the operation of vehicles. In addition, relevant taxes shall be exempt.
- ③ Staff members may visit the Secretariat of the other party with approval from its secretary general.
- ④ Other issues shall be resolved through mutual discussions.

Article 6. Effectuation

This agreement shall become effective from the day the chairmen of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC sign and exchange the document.

Article 7. Revision and Amendment

This agreement may be revised or amended by mutual consent.

September 11, 2013

Kim Ki-woong
Chairman of
the South-North Joint Committee
for the GIC from the South

Park Chol-su
Chairman of
the North-South Joint Committee
for the GIC from the North

Annex Agreement on the Implementation of the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC

South and North Korea agreed to establish and operate the Commercial Arbitration Commission for the GIC (hereinafter “Commission”) in order to promptly and fairly settle commercial disputes related to the GIC before setting up the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission according to the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission.

1. The Commission is an organization that settles commercial disputes in the GIC. It has legal standing as an independent juristic person in both parties.
2. The Commission shall be composed of one chairman and four members for each of the two parties, but this may be changed by mutual agreement. The chairmen and the members shall be experts in law, investment practices in international trade, the GIC, and other required fields.
3. The Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC shall be responsible for inter-Korean contacts and support required for the activity of the Commission.
4. Among the issues not regulated in this agreement, those related to the protection of investment assets, those related to the settlement of commercial disputes, and those related to the Commercial Arbitration Commission shall comply with the Agreement on Investment Protection between the South and the North, the Agreement on Procedures for Resolution of Commercial Disputes between the South and the North, and the Agreement on the Establishment and Operation of the South-North Commercial Arbitration Commission, respectively.

5. South and North Korea shall establish the Commission and exchange the lists of arbitrators within three months and six months respectively from the date of the effectuation of this agreement. They shall draw up arbitration regulations for clear and fair investment and economic activities.
6. This agreement may be revised and amended by mutual consent.
7. This agreement shall become effective from the day the chairmen of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC sign and exchange the document following the required procedures for each party.

September 11, 2013

Kim Ki-woong
Chairman of
the South-North Joint Committee
for the GIC from the South

Park Chol-su
Chairman of
the North-South Joint Committee
for the GIC from the North

Annex Agreement on the Operation and Management of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC

With respect to the operation and management of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (hereinafter “Secretariat”), South and North Korea reached an agreement as follows.

Article 1. Operation

1. The working days of the Secretariat shall be Monday through Friday for each party, and it may remain open outside the standard operating hours if necessary.
2. Both parties shall build and maintain inter-Korean communication systems for the resolution of pressing issues.
3. For the effective operation of the Secretariat, meetings between secretary generals shall be held at 3 pm on Thursdays, but they can be held any time if necessary. At meetings between the secretary generals, issues related to the operation of the Secretariat shall be discussed, and schedules for the following week shall be exchanged. During the meeting held in the last week of the month, schedules for the following month shall be exchanged.
4. Both parties shall exchange daily task plans and conduct discussions at a regular meeting at 9:30 am every day.

Article 2. Commuting and Communications

1. When a staff member of one party visits the other party’s district, the other party shall be notified 24 hours ahead of the visit. However, special occasions, such as emergency tasks or emergency patients, are exceptions.
2. The staff members shall use the pass issued by the Secretariat for inter-Korean passage and identification in the GIC, and related organizations shall ensure convenient use of the pass.
Numbers are assigned to each issued or reissued pass, and they are registered in the administrative book; see the attachment for the relevant forms.

3. For smooth inter-Secretariat contact, both parties shall guarantee and use direct phones and GIC extension lines.
4. Both parties shall guarantee and use three direct phone lines between the South Korean Secretariat and South Korea. For inter-Korean authorities' talks, additional lines shall be used if necessary by mutual consent.

Article 3. Task Cooperation

1. Both parties shall ensure full convenience for the personnel and vehicles visiting the Secretariat from the other party.
2. In an emergency situation, such as emergency tasks or emergency patients, both parties may ask for the support and cooperation of the other party, and cooperation shall be provided unless there are special reasons not to.
3. Both parties shall take the necessary measures by cooperating over the healthcare, hygiene, and fire protection of the Secretariat.

Article 4. Management of the Office and Equipment

1. The office and equipment of the Secretariat shall be managed by the users, but conference rooms and meeting rooms shall be jointly managed.
2. When making structural changes or installing decorations, discussions shall be held first.
3. Each party is responsible for the supplies for its Secretariat, in addition to the maintenance and repair of materials and equipment.

Article 5. Revision/Amendment and Effectuation

1. This agreement may be revised or amended by mutual consent. Revised or amended content shall take effect in accordance with the procedure described in Clause 2 of Article 5.
2. This agreement shall become effective from the day the secretary generals of the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC sign and exchange the document.

3. This agreement shall remain in effect unless one party notifies the other in writing their intention to abrogate. Abrogation shall come into force six months after the notification.

October 23, 2013

Lee Ju-tae
Secretary General
of the South Korean Secretariat
of the South-North Joint Committee
for the GIC

Yoon Seung-hyeon
Secretary General
of the North Korean Secretariat
of the North-South Joint Committee
for the GIC

[Attachment]

**Pass for the Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee
for the GIC**

(front)

Pass
Photo (35mm x45mm)
Name
The Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC
Position

(back)

Issue No.:
Gender:
Date of Birth: mm/dd/yy
Issued by: Secretary General of the South Korean Secretariat of the South-North Joint Committee for the GIC (signature)
Confirmed by: Secretary General of the North Korean Secretariat of the North-South Joint Committee for the GIC (signature)

- Size: width 50mm x length 75mm
- Color: blue (background), black (letters)

□ Inter-Korean Humanitarian Dialogue

Agreement from Inter-Korean Red Cross Working-Level Meetings

South and North Korea held Red Cross working-level meetings in Panmunjeom on August 23, 2013, and agreed to the following.

1. South and North Korea agreed to conduct the reunions of separated families at Mt. Geumgang on September 25-30, 2013.
 - ① 100 individuals will meet their separated families in the reunion for each side in turn.
 - ② The South and North will exchange written requests for the confirmation of the life and death of separated family members (200-250 individuals from each side) on August 29, with written replies sent on September 13, and final lists on September 16.
 - ③ The form and method of the reunions will follow custom.
 - ④ Each side will dispatch an advance party to Mt. Geumgang five days ahead of the reunions.
2. South and North Korea will conduct video reunions on October 22-23, 2013, and 40 families from each side will participate in these.
3. South and North Korea will hold another family reunion in November, and hold Red Cross working-level meetings immediately after the Chuseok reunions to discuss this matter.
4. The South and North will make continuous efforts to fundamentally resolve the issue of separated families, including the holding of regular family reunions, the confirmation of life and death, and the exchange of correspondence.

August 23, 2013

Lee Deok-haeng
Head of
the South Korean Delegation
to the Inter-Korean Red Cross
Working-Level Meetings

Park Yong-il
Head of
the North Korean Delegation
to the Inter-Korean Red Cross
Working-Level Meetings

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