

White Paper on
Korean Unification
Appendix

Chronology of Inter-Korean Relations

(January 2009-June 2010)

Date	Events
Jan 1, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea announces the 2009 New Year’s joint editorial.
Jan 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee delivers his New Year’s address to the nation.
Jan 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson announces North Korea’s position on the nuclear issue, maintaining that improvement in relations between North Korea and the United States is important prior to denuclearization.
Jan 15-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A fact-finding mission led by Hwang Joon-kook, Director General of the North Korean Nuclear Affairs Bureau, ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, visits North Korea to discuss how to deal with fresh fuel rods stored at the nuclear complex in Yongbyon.
Jan 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean People’s Army General Staff spokesperson issues a statement criticizing the ROK President and declaring an all-out confrontational posture.• The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson holds a press conference with the Korean Central News Agency and maintains that the North cannot give up its nuclear weapons as long as a nuclear threat from the United States exists.
Jan 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement that the North would annul all inter-Korean agreements on political and military confrontation and abandon provisions in the South-North Basic Agreement pertained to the inter-Korean maritime border in the West Sea.• The ROK Ministry of Unification spokesperson issues a commentary saying that inter-Korean agreements cannot be unilaterally annulled by one party. Spokesperson calls for dialogue and cooperation between the two Koreas.
Feb 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In a press conference, [North] Korean People’s Army General Staff spokesperson expresses the North’s position on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.
Feb 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In a radio address, President Lee Myung-bak re-emphasizes his government’s principles in promoting inter-Korean relations.

Feb 13-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A meeting of the Six-Party Talks working group on security in Northeast Asia is held in Russia.
Feb 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK Ministry of Unification spokesperson issues a commentary on propaganda leaflets.
Feb 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean Committee of Space Technology spokesperson issues a statement saying that the North is preparing to launch the satellite <i>Gwangmyungsung-2</i>.
Feb 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK receives North Korea's notification of the rocket launch signed by the working-level military chief of the joint management area in the West Sea and East Sea district.
Mar 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In his March 1 Independence Movement Day speech, President Lee says both Koreas should respect matters agreed between them, and calls for inter-Korean dialogue without any preconditions.
Mar 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement criticizing the ROK-U.S. joint military exercise Key Resolve.
Mar 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean People's Army General Staff spokesperson announces new restrictions on travel to the Gaeseong Industrial Complex (GIC).• The ROK Ministry of Unification spokesperson expresses regrets and demands immediate withdrawal of the North's measures.
Mar 9-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea restricts overland travel to the GIC (March 9, March 13-15, and March 20)
Mar 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK receives North Korea's notification signed by the working-level chief of the joint management area in the West Sea and East Sea district, stating that the North will restore military hotlines on March 21.
Mar 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea announces detention of U.S. journalists for illegal entry into the North.• North Korea restores military hotlines and allows cross-border travel.
Mar 29-Apr 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea's national soccer team visits the South for a qualifying match with the ROK national team in the run-up to the 2010 World Cup in South Africa.
Mar 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea detains a South Korean worker in the GIC.• The [North] Korean Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland spokesperson issues a statement that the North will take immediate and firm measures if the South participates in the Proliferation Security Initiative.
Apr 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean People's Army General Staff releases a statement threatening retaliatory strikes if its satellite launcher is shot down.
Apr 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea fires a long-range rocket (from a launch pad in Musudan-ri, North Hamgyeong Province).• The ROK government issues a statement pointing out that the North's launch of a long-range rocket is in violation of UN Security Council resolution 1718.
Apr 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UN Security Council adopts a presidential statement condemning the North's launch of a long-range rocket.
Apr 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson issues a statement criticizing the UNSC presidential statement and announces permanent withdrawal from the Six-Party Talks.

Apr 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-Korean contact regarding the GIC takes place in Gaeseong.
Apr 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UN Sanctions Committee confirms sanctions against North Korea.
Apr 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson announces that the North will begin reprocessing spent fuel rods.
Apr 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson issues a statement that North Korea will take further self-defensive measures, including nuclear and ICBM tests, if the UN Security Council does not apologize for its presidential statement against the April 5th attempted satellite launch.
May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The spokesperson for North Korea's General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone comments on the investigation of the detained South Korean worker at a press conference.
May 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea's General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone announces the nullification of existing agreements regarding the GIC.• The ROK Ministry of Unification spokesperson releases a commentary that the South cannot accept the North's unilateral action.
May 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea reports that its second nuclear test was successful.• The ROK government issues a statement on the North's second nuclear test.
May 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK government announces it will join the Proliferation Security Initiative as a full member.
May 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea's Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and the Korean People's Army Panmunjeom Mission issue statements that the North would consider the South's participation in the PSI as a declaration of war.
Jun 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea's General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone proposes a working-level contact regarding the GIC.
Jun 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In his commemorative speech on the 54th Memorial Day, President Lee Myung-bak reconfirms his position that advancement in inter-Korean relations must be promoted through bilateral dialogue and cooperation.
Jun 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first round of inter-Korean working-level meeting on the GIC takes place at the Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Consultation Office in Gaeseong.
Jun 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UN Security Council adopts resolution 1874 on June 12, New York time.• The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement officially declaring that the North has no intention to abandon nuclear weapons.• The ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade issues a commentary on the North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs' statement.
Jun 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The second round of inter-Korean working-level meeting on the GIC takes place at the Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Consultation Office in Gaeseong.
Jul 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The third round of inter-Korean working-level meeting on the GIC takes place at the Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Consultation Office in Gaeseong.
Jul 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea's General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone spokesperson issues a statement claiming that the working-level contact regarding the GIC is on the verge of collapse due to the South's insincere attitude.

Jul 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The UN Security Council completes the list of entities, individuals, and goods subject to sanctions under resolution 1874.
Jul 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement reaffirming that the North has no intention to return to the Six-Party Talks and instead urges bilateral talks with the U.S.
Jul 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A North Korean patrol boat captures the South Korean Vessel Yeonan 800 for crossing the Northern Limit Line (NLL).
Jul 31	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notification signed by the North Korea’s working-level military chief of the East Sea district is received.
Aug 4-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Former U.S. President Bill Clinton visits North Korea and meets with Chairman Kim Jong Il. Clinton departs North Korea with two U.S. journalists who were under detention in the North.
Aug 10-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hyun Jung-eun, chairwoman of Hyundai Group, visits North Korea and meets with Chairman Kim Jong Il on August 16.• Hyundai Group and North Korea’s Asia-Pacific Peace Committee issue a joint statement on the reunion of separated families on the occasion of the Chuseok holidays.
Aug 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The GIC worker detained in North Korea is repatriated.
Aug 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In his speech on the 64th Liberation Day, President Lee Myung-bak proposes the ‘New Peace Initiative for the Korean Peninsula.’
Aug 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea sends a message of condolence signed by Chairman Kim Jong Il after the death of former President Kim Dae Jung.• North Korea’s Asia-Pacific Peace Committee notifies the Kim Dae Jung Peace Center of their plan to send a delegation to the late president’s funeral.
Aug 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The president of the [South] Korean National Red Cross proposes to hold inter-Korean Red Cross talks at Mt. Geumgang from August 26 to 28.• The resumption of Panmunjeom hotlines between the Red Cross societies is agreed.• North Korea notifies the South that it will lift the restrictions on transit to the GIC it has placed on December 1, 2008.
Aug 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK Ministry of Unification spokesperson issues a commentary on the North’s termination of the December 1 restrictions.• A North Korean funeral delegation visits Seoul August 21-23 to express condolences on the death of former President Kim Dae Jung.
Aug 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK Minister of Unification Hyun In-Taek meets with North Korea’s Director of the United Front Department Kim Yang Gon.
Aug 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s delegation pays a courtesy call on President Lee Myung-bak.
Aug 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A cable message signed by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of North Korea is received.
Aug 26-28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inter-Korean Red Cross talks take place at Mt. Geumgang.
Aug 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea repatriates the fishing vessel <i>Yeonan 800</i> and its four crew members.

Sep 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations is reported to have sent a letter to the president of the UN Security Council.
Sep 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The North discharges water from an Imjin River dam, killing six South Korean campers.
Sep 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South’s Minister of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs sends a message to the North regarding the North’s release of flood waters in the Imjin River.• The relevant authority in the North sends a message regarding the release of water from a dam in the North.
Sep 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone and the Kaesong Industrial District Management Committee (KIDMAC) agree on a 5% wage increase for North Korean workers.
Sep 16-18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dai Bingguo, State Councilor of China, visits North Korea as Chinese President Hu Jintao’s special envoy.
Sep 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee Myung-bak proposes a Grand Bargain to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue.
Sep 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The KIDMAC and North Korea’s General Bureau for Central Guidance to the Development of the Special Zone conclude an agreement regarding the construction of a daycare center in the GIC.
Sep 26-Oct 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reunion of separated families (554 from the South and 334 from the North) takes place on the occasion of the Chuseok holidays.
Oct 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eleven North Koreans defect to the South on a ship via the East Sea.
Oct 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean National Red Cross sends a cable message to the South.
Oct 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• China’s Premier Wen Jiabao meets with Chairman Kim Jong Il while he is visiting the North October 4-6 to attend a ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of North Korea-China relations.• The Red Cross Society of North Korea sends a cable message to the South.
Oct 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South proposes an inter-Korean working-level meeting regarding prevention of floods in the Imjin River basin on October 14 and a working-level Red Cross contact on October 16.• North Korea fires short-range missiles into the East Sea.
Oct 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea agrees on the proposal for an inter-Korean working-level meeting regarding the prevention of floods in the Imjin River and a working-level Red Cross contact.
Oct 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working-level meeting regarding prevention of floods in the Imjin River basin takes place at the Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Consultation Office in Gaeseong.
Oct 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working-level Red Cross contact takes place at the Inter-Korean Economic Cooperation Consultation Office in Gaeseong.
Oct 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South notifies the North of its intent to supply materials and equipment needed to improve inter-Korean military communication lines.
Oct 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea accepts the supply of materials and equipment for inter-Korean military communication lines.

Oct 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [South] Korean National Red Cross sends a cable message to the North.
Oct 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South begins the delivery of materials and equipment needed to improve the inter-Korean military communication lines.
Nov 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea declares it has completed the reprocessing of 8,000 spent fuel rods in late August.
Nov 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The U.S.- EU Summit announces a joint statement calling on the North to meet its obligations under the September 19 Joint Statement and commit to irreversible and verifiable denuclearization.
Nov 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• U.S. President Barack Obama expresses support for the Grand Bargain proposed by President Lee Myung-bak.
Nov 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A North Korean patrol boat crosses the NLL into the West Sea near Daecheong Island and engages in a battle with ROK Navy vessels.• The supreme command of the North Korean military claims the naval clash in the West Sea is an “armed provocation by the South” and urges the South to apologize and take measures to prevent its recurrence.
Nov 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s <i>Rodong Sinmun</i> and <i>Minju Joson</i> publish commentaries threatening that the South would face “consequences” of the November 10 Battle of Daecheong.
Nov 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK and U.S. president have a joint press conference after a bilateral in Seoul.
Nov 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chinese Defense Minister Liang Guanglie meets with Chairman Kim Jong Il.• North Korea’s Asia-Pacific Peace Committee spokesperson asserts that the South is responsible for the suspension of the Mt. Geumgang tourism project.
Nov 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee Myung-bak says he is flexible on the venue for any future inter-Korean summit.
Dec 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee Myung-bak orders his cabinet to set up plans to supply medicine to North Korea without any precondition to help fight an outbreak of the H1N1 flu.• U.S. Special Representative for North Korean Policy Stephen Bosworth visits North Korea December 8-10.
Dec 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s Ministry of Public Health announces that there are nine confirmed H1N1 cases in Sinuiju and Pyongyang.
Dec 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South’s liaison officer at Panmunjeom tells the North of its intent to provide H1N1 flu medicine.• North Korea notifies the South of its intent to accept the H1N1 flu medicine.
Dec 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thai authorities at Don Muang airport detain a Georgia-registered cargo aircraft carrying weapons, including anti-aircraft missiles, surface-to-air missile launchers, anti-tank rockets and ammunition produced in North Korea.
Dec 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A North-South joint inspection team tours foreign industrial complexes December 12-22.
Dec18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South delivers H1N1 flu medicine to the North through Gaeseong.

Dec 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korean Navy Command spokesperson issues a statement declaring the North has established a peace-time maritime firing range in the Yellow Sea, and warns ships to stay clear of the zone.
Dec 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seven North Koreans are repatriated.
Dec 29	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean Central News Agency reports that an American citizen has been detained for having entered the North illegally on December 24.
Jan 1, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea publishes its New Year’s joint editorial.
Jan 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee makes his New Year’s address.• The Minister of Unification makes his New Year’s address.
Jan 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs proposes talks on a peace treaty to the parties to the Armistice Agreement.
Jan 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s National Defense Commission spokesperson issues a statement denouncing the South’s completion of a contingency plan for emergency situations in the North.
Jan 19-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Representatives from the North and the South meet to assess the joint inspection tours to foreign industrial complexes.
Jan 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean People’s Army General Staff spokesperson issues a statement denouncing the ROK Minister of National Defense for announcing a “provocative” military action plan on January 23, and threatens to open counter-attacks if the South does not cease gun and aerial artillery firing exercises.
Feb 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 4th round of working-level meeting on the GIC takes place and the two sides agree to continue consulting on the dormitory and wage issues through separate working-level meetings. Another round of working-level meeting will follow working-level military talks on the “3C” issues.
Feb 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A working-level meeting on the Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism projects is held.
Feb 6-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wang Jiarui, director of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, visits Pyongyang and meets with Chairman Kim Jong Il on February 8.
Feb 9-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kim Gye Gwan visits China.
Feb 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The South delivers 200,000 liters of hand sanitizer to North Korea through Gaeseong. This delivery follows the shipment of 500,000 doses of anti-viral medicine on December 18, 2009 to help fight an outbreak of the H1N1 flu.
Mar 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee delivers a speech on March 1 Independence Movement Day.
Mar 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A working-level contact is held at GIC to consult on the “3C” issues.

Mar 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s Asia-Pacific Peace Committee spokesperson issues a statement threatening to terminate contracts and agreements unless the South agrees to resume the Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism projects.
Mar 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK Ministry of Unification: emphasizes the need for an investigation into the July 2008 shooting incident at Mt. Geumgang and that three conditions must be met before the tourism projects can resume; urges the North to show a more advanced position in the following talks and expresses its willingness for a meeting; points out that the “special measures” announced by the Peace Committee are in violation of business agreements as well as international norms; and maintains that the North should be fully accountable if it implements the measures announced by the North’s Asia-Pacific Peace Committee.
Mar 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s Asia-Pacific Peace Committee notifies the ROK Ministry of Unification that it would: survey the South’s properties in the Mt. Geumgang tour zone starting from March 25; take further measures such as seizing the properties and limiting entry into Mt. Geumgang if the South does not cooperate; and begin new tourism programs for North Koreans and foreigners run by a new operator from April if the South does not resume the project and allow South Korean tourists to visit.• The ROK Ministry of Unification: expresses regret over the measures announced by the Peace Committee; points out they are in violation of inter-Korean business and government-level agreements as well as international norms; emphasizes its respect for inter-Korean agreements; and reiterates that tourism projects can resume after resolving personal safety issues through inter-Korean dialogue.
Mar 25-31	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea surveys South Korean properties in the Mt. Geumgang tour zone.
Mar 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ROK naval vessel the <i>Cheonan</i> is attacked.
Apr 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A spokesperson for North Korea’s General Guidance Bureau for the Development of Scenic Spots issues a statement declaring a freeze of ROK government’s properties in the Mt. Geumgang tour zone and the expulsion of the South’s management staff.• The ROK Ministry of Unification announces its position on the statement by the North’s Guidance Bureau for Comprehensive Development of Scenic Spots.
Apr 22-23	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pak Rim Su, director of the National Defense Commission Policy Bureau, and nine other North Korean officials conduct a survey into private properties at Mt. Geumgang.
Apr 27-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea confiscates properties in the Mt. Geumgang tour zone and expels the management staff except for 16 personnel.
May 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pak Chol Su, president of North Korea’s Taepung International Investment Group, visits the GIC along with Chinese investors.
May 3-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chairman Kim Jong Il visits China (Dalian, Tianjin, Beijing and Shenyang).
May 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea claims to have achieved nuclear fusion in an experiment.
May 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The multinational investigation team announces the results of its investigation into the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i>.
May 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee delivers a special address on the sinking of the <i>Cheonan</i>.• The Ministers of Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade, and National Defense hold a joint press conference to announce measures in response to the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking.

May 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea declares it will take “resolute actions” including cutting inter-Korean relations, renouncing the inter-Korean agreement on non-aggression, and completely abolishing all inter-Korean cooperation projects.
May 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean People’s Army General Staff issues a statement on critical measures regarding inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation, including the full termination of military assurances and declares it will respond to “anti-republic maneuvers.”
May 29-30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A joint press release is issued after the ROK-Japan-China summit.
Jun 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• President Lee delivers an address on Memorial Day.
Jun 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea’s National Defense Commission spokesperson threatens merciless retaliation for the ROK submitting the issue of the <i>Cheonan</i> sinking to the UN Security Council. The spokesperson asserts this represents the beginning of “anti-North Korean acts” and urges the South once again to accept its investigation team.
Jun 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The [North] Korean People’s Army General Staff argues that the resumption of propaganda broadcasting by the South would be a declaration of war, and declares it will attack the South’s loudspeakers with artillery.
Jun 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The ROK Ministry of Unification announces the government’s unification policy in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the 2000 inter-Korean summit.
Jun 26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea announces that the political bureau of the Korean Workers’ Party Central Committee has decided to convene a party conference in September to elect the Party’s highest leadership.
Jun 27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• North Korea rejects a proposal made by the UN Command on June 26 to hold general-level military talks.

Major Statistics in Inter-Korean Relations

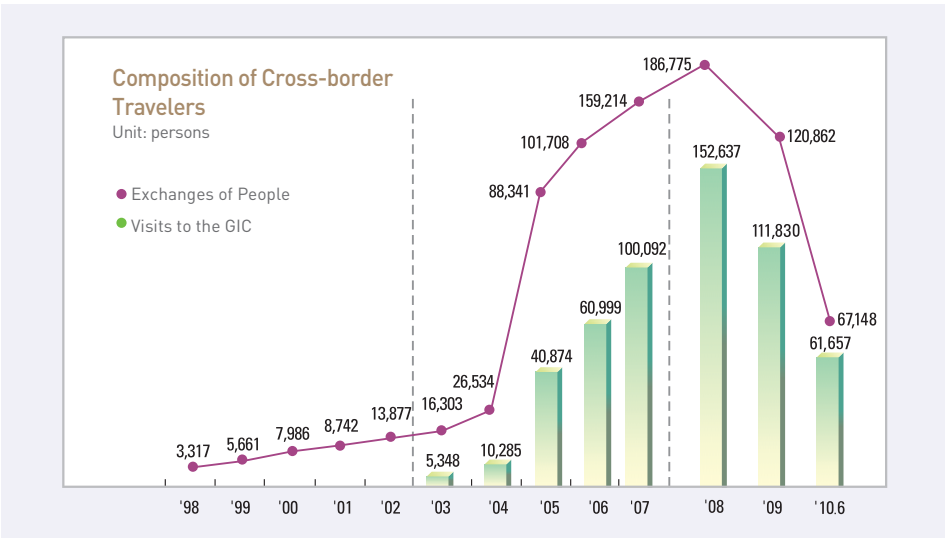
(January 2009-June 2010)

1. Inter-Korean Exchanges of People and Goods

① Number of Cross-border Travelers

(Unit: persons)													
Direction	1989-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total
South to North	11,321	7,280	8,551	12,825	15,280	26,213	87,028	100,838	158,170	186,443	120,616	67,016	801,581
North to South	637	706	191	1,052	1,023	321	1,313	870	1,044	332	246	132	7,867
Total	11,958	7,986	8,742	13,877	16,303	26,534	88,341	101,708	159,214	186,775	120,862	67,148	809,448

※ Tourists are not counted.

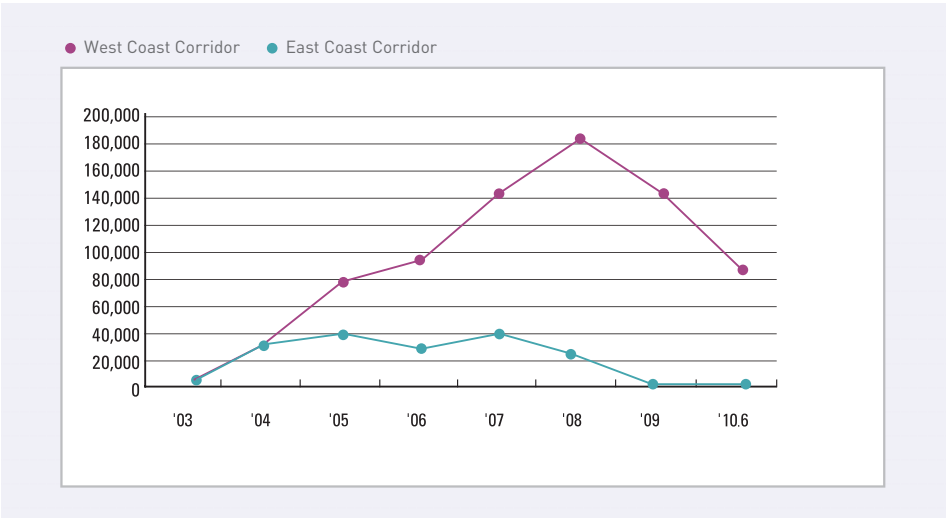


② Number of Tourists to Mt. Geumgang, City of Gaeseong, and Pyongyang

		(Unit: persons)															
Destination		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total		
Mt. Geumgang	Sea Route	10,554	148,074	213,009	57,879	84,727	38,306	449	-	-	-	-	-	-	552,998		
	Land Route	-	-	-	-	-	36,028	267,971	298,247	234,446	345,006	199,966	-	-	1,381,664		
	Total	10,554	148,074	213,009	57,879	84,727	74,334	268,420	298,247	234,446	345,006	199,966	-	-	1,934,662		
City of Gaeseong		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,484	-	7,427	103,122	-	-	122,033		
Pyongyang		-	-	-	-	-	1,019	-	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	2,299		

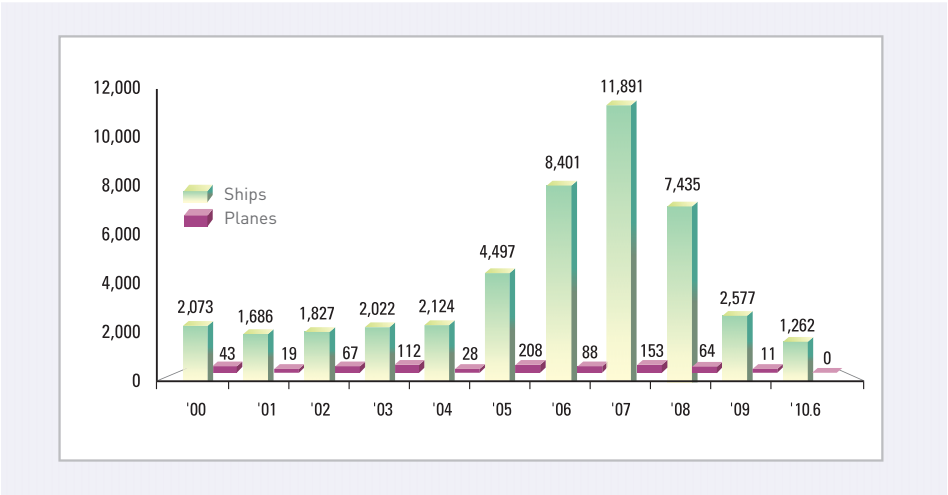
③ Number of Vehicles Crossed the Inter-Korean Border

(Unit: times (one way))										
Types		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan. - Jun. 2010	Total
Number of Vehicles	West Coast Corridor	2,497	30,442	77,395	94,506	143,450	184,072	145,802	83,960	762,124
	East Coast Corridor	6,286	31,072	39,565	29,406	40,053	25,077	2,534	1,459	175,452
	Total	8,783	61,514	116,960	123,912	183,503	209,149	148,336	85,419	937,576



④ Number of Ships and Planes Crossed the Inter-Korean Border

		(Unit: times (one way))														
Mode of Transport		1994-1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan. - Jun. 2010	Total		
Ships		3,399	2,073	1,686	1,827	2,022	2,124	4,497	8,401	11,891	7,435	2,577	1,262	49,194		
Planes		-	43	19	67	112	28	208	88	153	64	11	0	793		



2. Inter-Korean Exchanges and Cooperation

① Amount of Trade by Year

(Unit: million dollars)																							
Type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total
In-bound	19	12	106	163	178	176	223	182	193	92	122	152	176	272	289	258	340	520	765	932	934	553	6,657
Out-bound	-	1	6	11	8	18	64	70	115	130	212	273	227	370	435	439	715	830	1,033	888	745	441	7,031
Total	19	13	112	174	186	194	287	252	308	222	334	425	403	642	724	697	1,055	1,350	1,798	1,820	1,679	994	13,668



② Number of Transactions by Year

[Unit: number of cases]																								
Type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total	
In-bound	66	79	300	510	601	708	976	1,475	1,806	1,963	3,089	3,952	4,720	5,023	6,356	5,940	9,337	16,412	25,027	31,243	37,307	21,237	178,127	
Out-bound	1	4	0	62	97	267	1,668	1,908	2,185	2,847	3,421	3,442	3,034	3,773	4,853	6,953	11,828	17,039	26,731	36,202	41,293	23,759	191,367	
Total	67	83	300	572	698	975	2,644	3,383	3,991	4,810	6,510	7,394	7,754	8,796	11,209	12,893	21,165	33,451	51,758	67,445	78,600	44,996	369,494	

③ Number of Trade Items by Year

[Unit: number]																							
Type	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total
In-bound	24	23	43	69	69	80	109	130	143	136	172	204	201	204	186	202	381	421	450	482	486	384	784
Out-bound	1	3	16	25	37	87	167	167	284	379	405	527	492	493	530	575	712	697	803	813	771	671	1,081
Total	25	26	57	92	103	158	244	258	365	449	488	578	549	570	588	634	775	757	853	859	822	732	1,102

※ The sum of inbound and outbound trade items is not consistent with the total number of trade items because duplicate items are counted as one in the total.

④ Amount of Inter-Korean Trade by Type

		[Unit: million dollars]						
Type		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010
Inbound Trade	General Trade Processing-on-commission Trade	258	320	441	645	624	499	224
	Economic Cooperation (Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism, cooperation in the light industries, and others)	-	20	77	120	308	435	329
	Non-commercial Transactions (Government and non-government assistance, social and cultural cooperation, and the light water reactor project)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Inbound Trade in Total	258	340	519	765	932	934	553
Outbound Trade	General Trade Processing-on-commission Trade	89	100	116	145	184	167	60
	Economic Cooperation (Mt. Geumgang and Gaeseong tourism, cooperation in the light industries, and others)	89	250	294	520	596	541	371
	Non-commercial Transactions (Government and non-government assistance, social and cultural cooperation, and the light water reactor project)	261	366	421	367	108	37	10
	Outbound Trade in Total	439	716	831	1,032	888	745	441

3. The Gaeseong Industrial Complex

① Number of Companies Operating in the GIC and Production Volume

[Units: number and ten thousand dollars]							
Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total
Number of Companies	18	30	65	93	117	121	444
Production Volume	1,491	7,373	18,478	25,142	25,648	15,972	94,104

② Number of GIC Workers

[Unit: persons]						
Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	June 2010
North Korean Workers	6,013	11,160	22,538	38,931	42,561	44,011
South Korean Workers	507	791	785	1,055	935	828
Total	6,520	11,951	23,323	39,986	43,496	44,839

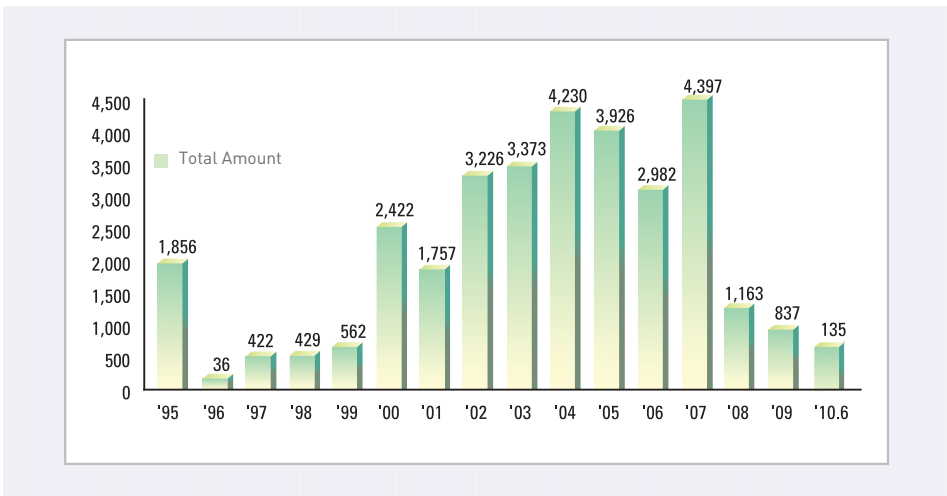
③ Number of Visits to the GIC

[Units: persons/vehicles]							
Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total
Number of Visitors	40,874	60,999	100,092	152,637	111,830	61,657	528,089
Number of Vehicles	19,413	29,807	42,399	85,626	72,597	41,226	291,068

4. Humanitarian Projects

① Assistance to North Korea

[Unit: hundred million won]																			
Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2000	Total		
Government Assistance and Grants	Grants	1,854	24	240	154	339	944	913	1,075	1,016	1,211	1,240	2,139	1,767	197	384	8	13,505	
	Assistance from Private Funds						34	62	65	81	102	120	134	216	241	77	14	1,146	
	Food Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	-	1,510	1,510	1,359	1,787	-	1,505	-	-	-	8,728	
	Total	1,854	24	240	154	339	2,035	975	2,650	2,607	2,672	3,147	2,273	3,488	438	461	22	23,379	
Private Assistance and Grants		2	12	182	275	223	387	782	576	766	1,558	779	709	909	725	376	113	8,374	
Total		1,856	36	422	429	562	2,422	1,757	3,226	3,373	4,230	3,926	2,982	4,397	1,163	837	135	31,753	



② Exchanges of Separated Families

											(Units: cases/ (persons))		
Types		1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
At the Private-level	Confirmations of Fate	-	35	127	132	221	135	104	96	164	377	481	447
	Exchanges of Letters	-	44	193	462	948	584	571	473	772	469	637	984
	Reunions in a Third Country	-	6	11	19	12	11	17	18	61	108	195	148
													[383]
	Reunions in North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
											[2]	[18]	[9]
At the Govern-ment-level	Confirmations of Fate	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	792
		[157]											[7,543]
	Exchanges of Letters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
													[39]
	Reunions in South Korea	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201
		[81]											[1,720]
	Reunions in North Korea	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202
		[76]											[674]
	Video Reunions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Types		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	January-June 2010	total
At the Private-level	Confirmations of Fate	208	198	388	209	276	69	74	50	35	10	3,836
	Exchanges of Letters	579	935	961	776	843	449	413	228	61	9	11,391
	Reunions in a Third Country	165	203	280	187	94	50	54	33	21	3	1,696
		[471]	[592]	[662]	[465]	[256]	[86]	[162]	[92]	[47]	[9]	[3,225]
	Reunions in North Korea	5	5	3	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	36
		[22]	[24]	[15]	[5]	[5]	[19]	[5]	[5]	[4]	[2]	[135]
At the Govern-ment-level	Confirmations of Fate	744	261	963	681	962	1,069	1,196	-	302		7,035
		[2,670]	[1,635]	[7,091]	[5,007]	[6,957]	[8,314]	[9,121]		[2,097]		[50,592]
	Exchanges of Letters	623	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	679
		[623]	[9]	[8]								[679]
	Reunions in South Korea	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331
		[899]										[2,700]
	Reunions in North Korea	100	398	598	400	397	594	388	-	195		3,307
		[343]	[1,724]	[2,691]	[1,926]	[1,811]	[2,683]	[1,741]		[888]		[14,557]
	Video Reunions	-	-	-	-	199	80	278	-	-		557
						[1,323]	[553]	[1,872]				[3,748]

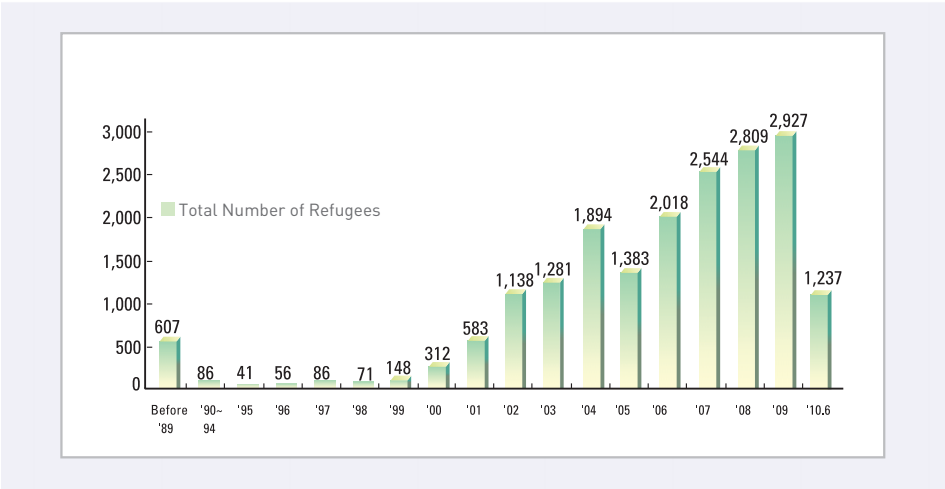
※ The number of people registered with the Separated Family Information Center was 128,123 (43,990 deceased and 84,133 alive) as of June 2010

③ Number of North Korean Refugees Entered the South

(Unit: persons)										
Gender	Prior to 1989	1990-94	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Male	562	80	35	43	56	53	90	179	294	
Female	45	6	6	13	30	18	58	133	289	
Total	607	86	41	56	86	71	148	312	583	
Gender	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010 [Tentative]	Total
Male	506	469	626	423	509	570	612	668	329	6,104
Female	632	812	1,268	960	1,509	1,974	2,197	2,259	908	13,117
Total	1,138	1,281	1,894	1,383	2,018	2,544	2,809	2,927	1,237	19,221

※ Figures above may be different from the actual numbers because the counts are made at the time when individual refugees were granted government protection while they still remained abroad before entering the ROK.

Trend of North Korean Refugees Entered the South



5. Number of Inter-Korean Talks

(Unit: times)																				
Area	1971-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total
Political	156	4	10	-	-	7	4	8	18	2	4	5	2	10	5	13	-	-	-	248
Military	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	9	6	5	3	4	11	2	-	-	46
Economy	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	14	17	13	11	8	22	3	4	3	106
Humanitarian	111	-	-	3	-	4	1	-	2	1	3	7	2	4	3	3	-	2	-	146
Social /Cultural	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	3	6	1	-	-	54
Total	36	4	10	3	0	11	5	8	27	8	32	36	23	34	23	55	6	6	3	600

6. Provision of Unification Education

(Unit: persons)												
Year	Prior to 2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Jan.-Jun. 2010	Total
Number of People Who Have Received Education	365,125	12,774	16,711	17,087	20,804	26,420	25,865	34,045	32,039	71,944	31,923	654,737

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