

Agreement on the Implementation of the Historic Panmunjom Declaration in the Military Domain (“Comprehensive Military Agreement,” “9.19 Military Agreement,” or “Inter-Korean Military Agreement”)

19 September 2018

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

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

- ① The two sides discussed various measures to prevent armed conflict in every domain, including land, air and sea. The two sides agreed to consult and resolve all matters that may lead to military conflict in a peaceful way and preclude the use of military force under any circumstance.

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

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

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

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

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

At sea, the two sides agreed to cease all live-fire and maritime maneuver exercises within the zone north of Deokjeok-do and south of Cho-do in the West Sea, and within the zone north of Sokcho and south of Tongcheon in the East Sea.

The two sides also agreed to install covers on the barrels of coastal artilleries and ship guns and close all gunports within the zones.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. South and North Korea agreed to take military measures to prevent accidental military clashes and ensure safe fishing activities by turning the area around the Northern Limit Line in the West Sea into a maritime peace zone.

- ① The two sides reaffirmed the agreement related to the “prevention of accidental military clashes in the West Sea”, signed during the 2nd Inter-Korean General level Military Talks on 4 June, 2004 and agreed to fully restore and implement it.
- ② The two sides agreed to establish a maritime peace zone and a pilot joint fishing zone in the West Sea. [Annex 4]
- ③ The two sides agreed to fully guarantee the safety of personnel and vessels that enter the maritime peace zone and the pilot joint fishing zone.
- ④ The two sides agreed to devise and implement inter-Korean joint patrol measures in order to deny illegal fishing and to ensure safe fishing activities for South and North Korean fishermen in the maritime peace zone and the pilot joint fishing zone.

4. South and North Korea agreed to devise military assurance measures necessary for invigorating exchanges, cooperation, contacts and visits.

- ① The two sides agreed to establish military measures to ensure passage, communication and customs in the East and West Transportation Corridors.
- ② The two sides agreed to devise military assurance measures to connect and modernize eastern/western railways and roads.
- ③ The two sides agreed to establish a plan regarding issues related to permitting the use of Haeju Passage and Jeju Strait for North Korean vessels through consultations at the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.

- ④ The two sides agreed to devise military assurance measures for the shared use of Han River (Imjin River) Estuary. [Annex 5]

5. South and North Korea agreed to devise various measures for mutual military confidence building.

- ① The two sides agreed to continue consultations regarding the installation and operation of direct communication lines between the respective military officials.
- ② The two sides agreed to have detailed consultations to resolve the issues concerning the composition and operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Military Committee.
- ③ The two sides agreed to fully implement all agreements reached between inter-Korean military authorities, and to regularly examine and assess the implementation progress.

6. This Agreement is effective from the date of exchange of the signed documents, following the procedures required for ratification from each party.

- ① Revisions and additions to the Agreement are permitted subject to agreement between both parties.
- ② Two copies of the Agreement have been made with equal effect.

19 September 2018

(Signed)
Republic of Korea
Minister of National Defense
Song, Young Moo

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

Withdrawal of Guard Posts (GP) within the DMZ

1. The agreement is reached to completely withdraw all guard posts within the DMZ according to the following phases:

- ① Phase 1 : Withdrawal of all firearms and equipment
- ② Phase 2 : Withdrawal of all personnel on duty
- ③ Phase 3 : Complete destruction of all facilities
- ④ Phase 4 : Mutual verification

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

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

4. The 11 guard posts that lie within 1km of each other in the DMZ from each side will be withdrawn as a preliminary measure.

- ① The 11 guard posts from each side that will be withdrawn are as follows:
 - Eastern region
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 1273 and 1278
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 1123 and 1135
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0799 and 0808
 - Midlands
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0652 and 0660
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0679 and 0683
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0717 and 0724
 - Western region
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0023 and 0027
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0034 and 0043
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0155 and 0166
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0212 and 0216
 - GPs from each side in between MDL Markers No. 0233 and 0240
- ② Withdrawal of the above 11 guard posts will be completed by December 31, 2018.

Demilitarization of the ‘Joint Security Area in Panmunjom’

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

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

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

- ① Establishment of guard duty personnel and guard posts
 - Guard duty will be carried out by up to 35 unarmed personnel from each side.
 - The shift work of the personnel and issues related to patrol will be decided by each side unilaterally and notified to the other party.
 - Guard duty personnel from both sides will wear a 15cm wide yellow armband with the words “Panmunjom Civil Police” written in blue on his/her left arm.
 - A new Southern guard post will be installed at one end of the ‘Panmunjom Bridge’ in Northern Panmunjom; A new Northern guard post will be installed in the area near the entry check point of Southern Panmunjom. South and North Korean personnel will be on duty side-by-side.
- ② Building management
 - Each side will manage the buildings on its side of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom.

- In case a building in the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom requires repair or construction, such work will go ahead subject to approval by the Joint Administrative Body.

③ Visits

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

Pilot Inter-Korean Joint Remains Recovery Project within DMZ

1. Designation of Joint Remains Recovery Site and minesweeping

① Site designation for joint recovery of remains

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

The end coordinates for the site are as follows:

North : a) NL 38° 17' 35" EL 127° 05' 22"
 b) NL 38° 18' 23" EL 127° 06' 52"

South : c) NL 38° 16' 38" EL 127° 06' 04"
 d) NL 38° 17' 26" EL 127° 07' 33"

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

② Minesweeping

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

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

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

3. Composition and operation of the Joint Remains Recovery Team

- ① Composition of the Joint Remains Recovery Team
 - The two sides will establish a joint investigation team and a site command team, each with 5 members and headed by a colonel-level official.
 - The Joint Remains Recovery Team will be comprised of personnel numbering 80 to 100 from each side.
 - The two sides will complete the composition of the Joint Remains Recovery Team and notify each other by the end of February, 2019.
- ② Operation of the Joint Remains Recovery Team
 - The joint investigation team and the site command team will jointly consult and resolve any practical issue that may arise with regards to the pilot joint remains recovery project within the DMZ.
 - Joint remains recovery operations at the pilot site will take place from April 1 to October 31, 2019.
 - In consideration of the seasonal climate, working hours for remains recovery at the pilot site will be from 0900 to 1200 hours and from 1500 to 1800 hours. If needed, the hours may be reduced or extended subject to agreement from both sides.

4. Safety assurance and joint management

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

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

1. Establishment of a maritime peace zone

1) Scope of the maritime peace zone

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

2) Rules pertaining to entry into the maritime peace zone

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

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

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

3) Rules pertaining to activities within the maritime peace zone

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

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

- ② For the purpose of identification within the maritime peace zone, vessels from both sides must hoist a 900mm wide, 600mm long Korean Peninsula flag. Vessels from the South must hoist the flag on the left of the mast and vessels from the North on the right of the mast.

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

4) Humanitarian cooperation in the maritime peace zone

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

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

5) Utilization of the maritime peace zone

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

2. Establishment of a pilot joint fishing zone

1) Scope of the pilot joint fishing zone

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

2) Operation of the pilot joint fishing zone

- ① Vessels that wish to operate within the pilot zone must submit an entry request form 2 days (48 hours) prior to the planned entry, including the name of organization, name of the captain(representative), crew list, vessel name, entry route and date of operation.
- ② Responsible agencies must notify the other side the result of its review of the request form 1 day (24 hours) prior to departure. If entry of a vessel is denied, the agency must also notify valid reasons for denial.

- ③ Responsible agencies may allow vessels to remain within the pilot fishing zone for up to 5 days, if the vessel had requested permission for consecutive fishing operations for a certain period.
- ④ Vessels entering the pilot joint fishing zone must use the mutually approved route and will be controlled by fishery guidance boats from each side.
- ⑤ If, in the future, the joint fishing zone is expanded within the maritime peace zone, entry regulations for South and North Korean fishing vessels will be implemented through mutual consultations.

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

1) Organization of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

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

2) Mission of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

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

3) Operation of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team

- ① Patrol boats of the Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team will be prohibited from entering the joint fishing zone. However, in case of emergency such as distress and rescue of personnel within the fishing zone, the patrol boats may enter upon notification to the other side.

② Joint patrol will take place on a date agreed by both sides in consideration of the fishing schedule and interdiction of illegal fishing vessels from third countries.

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

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

④ Joint patrol route follows around the outer boundary of the joint fishing zone either clockwise or anti-clockwise, depending on mutual agreement.

⑤ The Inter-Korean Joint Patrol Team follows each of its own superior authority's command. Communications and call signs between patrol boats will adhere to the 'June 4 Agreement' of 2004.

⑥ The two sides will refrain from any provocative comment or action during joint patrol. In the event of a contingency, the patrol boat must be immediately separated and the matter must be resolved through mutual consultations.

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

1. Establishment of a joint utilization zone

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

2. Joint survey

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

3. Military assurance measures within the joint utilization zone

- ① A list that includes the relevant information on the personnel and vessel (type, length and weight, purpose of entry, size of crew, cargo on board) due to enter the joint utilization zone must be notified to the other side 1 day in advance via the Western inter-Korean military communication line.
- ② Check points for both sides in mutually agreed upon locations within the joint utilization zone will be established, where personnel and vessels will be inspected.
- ③ All vessels sailing through the joint utilization zone will not be allowed to approach within 100m of the other side's boundary line.

- ④ In consideration of the seasonal influence on visual identification capability, passage hours for vessels in the joint utilization zone will be as follows: 0700 to 1900 hours from April 1 to September 30, and 0800 to 1800 hours from October 1 to March 31.
- ⑤ No personnel or vessel that sails through the joint utilization zone is allowed to carry surveillance and reconnaissance equipment, explosives, other weapons or live-rounds.
- ⑥ Any comment or action that may provoke the other side will be prohibited in the joint utilization zone.
- ⑦ Vessels from each side may not contact or communicate with vessels from the other side unless for the purpose of exchanging navigational signals to avoid mutual collision.
- ⑧ If a vessel or individual drifts within the joint utilization zone or an emergency situation arises due to other causes, both sides must cooperate under humanitarian principles.

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