Nomination Submission
from the Republic of Korea for the

KOREA DMZ
BIOSPHERE RESERVE

September 2011
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<td>BDPA</td>
<td>Baekdu-Daegan Protection Area</td>
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<td>CCL</td>
<td>Civilian Control Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCZ</td>
<td>Civilian Control Zone (area north of the CCL)</td>
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<td>CHPA</td>
<td>Cultural heritage protection zone</td>
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<td>DPRK</td>
<td>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</td>
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<td>CFGR</td>
<td>Conservation zone for forest gene resources</td>
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<td>HRE</td>
<td>Han River Estuary</td>
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<td>KED</td>
<td>Korean endemic species</td>
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<td>KDMZBR</td>
<td>Korea Demilitarized Zone Biosphere Reserve</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDL</td>
<td>Military Demarcation Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRA</td>
<td>Nature reservation area</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROK</td>
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<td>SBL</td>
<td>Southern boundary line</td>
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PART I : SUMMARY

1. PROPOSED NAME OF THE BIOSPHERE RESERVE

Korea DMZ Biosphere Reserve; KDMZBR

The Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) is a military buffer zone formed as a result of the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, which ended the Korean War (1950-1953). In accordance with the Agreement, the DMZ is defined as 4km wide, with the military demarcation line (MDL) running through the middle and the southern half of the DMZ is under the jurisdiction of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. It is roughly 248km long (238km according to a recent study of satellite images). In order to provide effective management of the bordering areas, the Korean government also designated a civilian control line (CCL) within 10 km south of the MDL. As a result, the DMZ and the areas above the CCL (civilian control zone; CCZ) have been protected from development activity. The past 60 years witnessed a unique natural process that restores once completely ruined areas to rich habitats for a variety of plant and animal species. The DMZ and CCZ carry a very special meaning for all Koreans as a symbol of peace, reunification, and a rich repository of ecological resources.

The proposed areas share the symbolic meaning of the DMZ either by being formed as a consequence of its creation or by having a direct relationship in ecological connectivity. In this sense, the proposed name of the biosphere reserve, ‘Korea DMZ Biosphere Reserve (KDMZBR)’ appropriately represents the DMZ and adjoining areas.

2. COUNTRY

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

3. FULFILLMENT OF THE THREE FUNCTIONS OF BIOSPHERE RESERVES

A total surface area of 297,913ha (Core area 86,115ha, buffer zone 69,265ha, transition area 142,533ha) in the southern half of the DMZ under the UN Commander’s jurisdiction and adjoining areas will be designated as the KDMZBR to fulfill the three functions of conservation, development, and logistic support to proceed in the following ways:
3.1. "Conservation - contribute to the conservation of landscapes, ecosystems, species and genetic variation"

The core area of the proposed biosphere reserve includes the DMZ and several other areas protected by law. These protected areas are based on several statutory laws, including conservation zones for forest gene resources (Mt. Gaewoong, Mt. Chunbul, Mt. Jukgun, Mt. Baegam, Juparyong, Bisoogumi, Mt. Baeksuk, Mt. Daeu, Punchbowl, Yongneup Swamp, Donggul Peak, etc.) by the Forest Reserve Act; cultural heritage protection zones (Mts. Deam-Daeu, Hyangno Peak and Mt. Gunbong) by the Protection of Cultural Properties Act; the Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area (Hyangno Peak) by the Act on the Protection of the Baekdu-Daegan Mountain System; and wetland protection areas (Han River Estuary and Yongneup Swamp) by the Wetlands Conservation Act. The DMZ and protected areas form an ecological belt running from west to east through the center of the Korean Peninsula. They represent the ecological axes of the peninsula together with the Baekdu-Daegan mountain range, which runs north-south on the eastern side of the peninsula.

Spanning the peninsula, the KDMZBR features diverse types of natural landscape, from the flat topography of the west to the mountainous topography of the east, including brackish water wetlands, inland wetlands, flat farmlands, grasslands, rivers, and mountains. The DMZ and most parts of the adjoining protected areas are military areas, meaning that human intervention and access are strictly controlled. This fact has made these areas a haven for various flora and fauna. In particular, since the end of the Korean War 60 years ago, civilian access to the DMZ has been severely restricted and fires have been set periodically to ensure military security, resulting in a unique mosaic landscape of grassland and woodland that contribute to the biodiversity of the area. The central and eastern parts of the proposed areas have forests 1,000 meters or more above sea level as well as many rivers that offer an important habitat for various animals and plants. In the DMZ area, 2,930 species of plants and animals have been found: 151 families of plants, including 2,451 species; 16 families of mammals, including 45 species; 49 families of birds, including 260 species; 12 families of amphibians and reptiles, including 31 species; and 35 families of fish, including 143 species.

The wetlands in the Han River estuary (HRE) and other parts of the western DMZ area are an important stopover for migratory birds along their journey in East Asia. The HRE is designated as a neutral area under the Armistice Agreement, but the HRE wetlands included in the KDMZBR are different from the areas defined as the HRE by the Armistice Agreement. The HRE is a wintering ground for tens of thousands of migratory birds and natural habitat for many endangered species designated by the Ministry of Environment and natural monuments designated by the Cultural Heritage
Administration, including black-faced spoonbill (Platalea minor), white-tailed sea eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla), peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus japonensis), and golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), swan goose (Anser cygnoides), and white-naped crane (Grus vipio). The west of the proposed biosphere reserve consists of agricultural lands, grasslands, rivers and wetlands, and flat hilly lands. Such a diverse landscape has led to a rich biodiversity and offers habitats for many endangered or rare species, and endemic plants such as leopard (Felis silvestris), northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis), Eurasian sparrowhawk (Accipiter nisus), Korean bitterling (Acheilognathus signifier), rat snake (Elaphe schrenckii), Senecio argunensis, Aster fastigiatus, Aristolochia contorta, Sparganium erectum, Thalictrum rochebrunianum var. grandisepalum, etc.

The east of the proposed areas, Gangwon Province, features the mountainous terrain of the Baekdu-Daegan and Hanbuk-Jeongmaek mountain ranges as well as the rivers and wetlands of the Bukhan River and east coast water systems flowing through the mountainous terrain. These areas are rich in biodiversity and are home to many endangered or rare species and endemic plants and animals, as well as natural monument species. A number of endangered and natural monument species are present, including long-tailed goral (Naemorhedus caudatus), Siberian musk deer (Moschus moschiferus), Siberian flying squirrel (Pteromys volans), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), common buzzard (Buteo buteo), osprey (Pandion haliaetus), slender shiner (Pseudopungtungia tenuicorpus), narrow-mouthed toad (Kaloula borealis), rat snake (Elaphe schrenckii), Korean tiger lizard (Eremias argus), reeve's pond turtle (Chinemys reevesii).

Other important species in the areas are cinereous European otter (Lutra lutra), cinereous vulture (Aegypius monachus), Chinese sparrowhawk (Accipiter soloensis), oriental scops owl (Otus sunia), brown hawk owl (Ninox scutulata), short-eared owl (Asio flammeus), Eurasian eagle-owl (Bubo bubo), northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis), Korean barbell (Hemibarbus mylodon), Manchurian trout (Brachymystax lenok tsinlingensis), Echinosophora koreensis and many plant species (Abelia mosanensis, Carex chordorhiza, Iris ensata var. spontanea, Pedicularis mandshurica, Arabis columna, Carex okamotoi, Lonicera subsessilis, Saxifraga octopetala, and Vicia chosenensis)

3.2. "Development - foster economic and human development which is socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable"

The DMZ and surrounding CCZ form the borderland between the ROK and DPRK. Designated as a military facility protected area, this strip of land has a well-preserved ecosystem
due to restrictions on development. Furthermore, the Korean DMZ is the last tangible remnant of the Cold War, a historic relic of global significance. It is an ecological laboratory which demonstrates the ecosystem’s ability to recover after being virtually annihilated in the aftermath of the war, and its constant adaptation to disturbances rising from ongoing military activities.

Access into and activities within these areas are restricted by military regulations, but this has actually served to preserve the natural environment and transform these places into exceedingly rare ecological areas of great importance. The DMZ has gained much domestic and international attention due to several unique factors, some of which are that it is an ecological repository rich in biodiversity and that access into this area is severely limited, granted only by official authorization.

Due to the distinctive qualities listed above, there have been many attempts to link the DMZ with tourism. Recently, there has been a rising interest in utilizing the historical, cultural, and ecological significance and uniqueness of the DMZ area as a tourist resource to vitalize the regional economy. With tourism near the DMZ steadily on the rise, the observatories and war sites scattered across these areas now play the role of educational centers for peace and security as well as being tourist attractions. Riding on the growing interest in the biodiversity and ecosystem of this region, the DMZ area is emerging as a multi-faceted tourist area offering hands-on experiences and education.

KDMZBR is expected to boost such efforts and interest and ultimately contribute to sustainable regional development by inducing participation of local inhabitants. In particular, the proposed nomination is anticipated to raise local pride and awareness in the DMZ area as an important region rich in biodiversity, promoting peace and respect for life. Also, by raising local interest in the expected economic benefits resulting from the preservation of natural resources, the designation will become more practicable.

We plan to make sustainable development in this region a reality while also preserving ecological and socio-cultural resources by implementing various programs through the KDMZBR: active community business in line with regional characteristics, promoting local products, reinforcement of cultural programs, eco-tourism, and partnership programs.
3.3. "Logistic support - support for demonstration projects, environmental education and training, research and monitoring related to local, regional, national and global issues of conservation and sustainable development"

Despite controlled access to the DMZ and its vicinities, research on the natural environment and resources has been conducted by various research groups, including the government, academia, research institutes, and private associations. Most research projects were conducted on the forests, rivers, and wetlands in the protected areas adjacent to the DMZ, whereas research within the DMZ has been conducted very limitedly.

Before 1990, the Ministry of Environment, Cultural Heritage Administration, and Kangwon National University carried out limited research activities in the areas near the DMZ on a few occasions. Between 1990 and 2000, more comprehensive research activities on the ecosystem were conducted throughout the DMZ area by the Ministry of Environment, Cultural Heritage Administration, and Korea Forest Service. Also, UNEP, IUCN, and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO initiated studies for the creation of an international park, designation of the areas for ecological protection, and sustainable development of the CCZ. Research activities became more diverse after 2000, with the Ministry of Environment, Korea Forest Service, and Cultural Heritage Administration continuing their studies of the natural environment of the DMZ area, while other government agencies and research institutes carried out research on improved land management and use. Ecological studies of the west and central parts of the DMZ were carried out by the Ministry of Environment in 2008 and 2009, respectively. Despite limitations in scope, they were the first studies inside the DMZ.

There are national plans for research and monitoring, and activities in the proposed areas. Ministry of Environment and Korea Forest Service have respectively established ‘Measures for the Conservation and Wise-use of the DMZ and Its Adjoining Areas’ and ‘Management Plan for the Rational Conservation of the DMZ and Its Adjoining Areas’ in 2010. These plans put forward future activities of research and monitoring for the natural environments and forests. Moreover, Ministry of Environment continues to record hydrological and weather conditions of Yongneup Swamp, a Ramsar wetland site. In Haean, Yanggu County, a team of Korean and German researchers are engaged in an international research program (2009-2013). A research project entitled ‘Complex Terrain and Ecological Heterogeneity (TERRECO)’ is mainly conducted by Bayreuth University of Germany and Kangwon National University. They are monitoring impacts of mountainous landscapes, hydrology, and residual gases from various management practices of agricultural crops.
The Korean Otter Research Center in Hwacheon and the Goral Breeding & Restoration Center in Yanggu are engaged in research of those animals that are flagship species representing the health of the area's ecological environment. Also, the National Native Botanical Garden is scheduled to be established by 2013 at Haean, Yanggu County. The Garden has plans to research and monitor impacts on forest ecology caused by climatic changes, study vulnerable species, collect and preserve forest resources in the Northern latitudes, and offer hands-on programs.

In the future, there is a need to conduct more systematic studies in the fields of natural science, humanism, and sociology. These include studies on the recovery of the DMZ’s natural ecosystem, monitoring of disturbances, social and ecological culture in the military area, and eco-tourism, and education of local community residents.

In terms of environmental education and training, there is the Gyeonggi Peace Center in Imjingak in Paju, Gyeonggi Province. The center functions as a visitor center and runs youth education programs such as ‘PEEP your DMZ’ and ‘Traveling DMZ ecology and culture class’, as well as training programs such as the DMZ tour-guide training classes. Some private environment organizations also run environmental education programs focused on on-site hands-on experience such as ecological field trips. Due to the lack of a visitor center to house exhibition and education facilities, most programs offer only field trips to observe and explore natural habitats of animals and plants at the site.

Education and training programs in Gangwon Province are principally run by the Korea DMZ Peace Life Valley in Inje. Various programs including classes on the environment and professional DMZ guide training are offered to residents, public officials, military personnel, executives of civic associations, and students. Various eco-tours are also carried out as a useful tool for environmental education.

To enhance research and education activities in the proposed areas, it is planned to specialize villages near the CCL and to support the involvement of local residents. As empowerment of local residents is essential for the success of any biosphere reserve, they need to better understand the characteristics of the KDMZBR, where the values of life and peace, biodiversity, and local community life and culture are intertwined. By so doing, education on sustainable development will be promoted.
4. CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION AS A BIOSPHERERESERVE

4.1. "Encompass a mosaic of ecological systems representative of major biogeographic regions, including a gradation of human intervention"

The ecosystem type of the Korean Peninsula is the ‘Central Korean deciduous forests ecoregion’ in the ‘Temperate broadleaf and mixed forests biome’.

The proposed areas run through the center of the peninsula, forming an ecological belt. The western part is characterized by low, flat topography, with the altitude rising towards the east. The mountainous area in the east is characterized by old-growth oak forests, presenting communities of Mongolian oak, oriental cork oak, serrated oak, Manchurian full moon maple, red pine and Korean pine. Towards the west, there are more residential areas, farmlands, and mixed forests of deciduous broadleaf species and needle-leaf species on hilly terrain.

Special circumstances within the DMZ resulted in a wide distribution of relatively young woodlands and grasslands, particularly in the western parts of the DMZ. There are also large-scale catchments of Imjin River and Bukhan River that provide various eye-catching landscapes and habitats such as forests, abandoned rice paddy wetlands, river wetlands, and swamp wetlands.

4.2. "Be of significance for biological diversity conservation"

The KDMZBR boasts a rich biodiversity, with a total of 2,930 species of plants and animals: 151 families of plants including 2,451 species; 16 families of mammals including 45 species; 49 families of birds including 260 species; 12 families of amphibians and reptiles including 31 species; and 35 families of fish including 143 species. There are 82 endangered species and natural monuments. The wetlands and adjacent areas of the HRE serve as an important stopover or wintering grounds for many migratory birds, including internationally endangered species like the black-faced spoonbill, red-crowned crane, and white-naped crane. Mt. Baegam, Mt. Daeu, Gachil Peak and Hyangno Peak in the east support natural old-growth forests of deciduous broadleaf trees and are designated and protected as cultural heritage protection zones and conservation zones for forest gene resources. The areas are inhabited by mammals such as the endangered species and natural monuments like, Siberian musk deer, long-tailed goral, leopard cat, yellow-throated marten, Siberian flying squirrel; birds like the Northern goshawk, Eurasian sparrowhawk, common kestrel, Eurasian eagle-owl, golden eagle, gray-faced buzzard eagle, Chinese sparrowhawk, black woodpecker; and plants such as Leontopodium japonicum, Lilium cernum, Echinosophora koreensis, Hanabusaya asiatica, Rodgersia podophylla, Lilium
As such, they are very important in preserving the biodiversity on the Korean peninsula. Also the Yongneup Swamp in Mt. Daeam, which is one of the few wetlands located on a mountainous plateau, is designated and protected under the Ramsar Convention. This wetland is a habitat for a diverse range of animals and plants totaling 646 species (341 plant species), including endangered species and natural monuments.

**4.3. "Provide an opportunity to explore and demonstrate approaches to sustainable development on a regional scale"**

As the last remnant of the Cold War, the DMZ on the Korean Peninsula is symbolic of the values of peace and life. Further, it is an ecological testing laboratory that demonstrates the process through which an ecosystem once completely destroyed by war can recover and how an ecosystem responds to disturbances caused by ongoing military activities. Controlled access and regulations have supported a thriving and biologically diverse ecological environment in the DMZ and its adjoining areas, while the local economy is lagging behind other parts of the Peninsula. Indeed, as the need for and interest in preservation of the ecosystem increase, there is also a growing interest in using the well-preserved ecological resources and the concept of peace as engines of regional development. In short, sustainable development balancing ecological preservation and regional development is more vital and necessary here than anywhere else.

Although plans to vitalize local economy of these areas through tourism have recently been introduced, such plans must strike a balance between conservation and development to ensure that improved quality of life for the local people goes hand-in-hand with environmental conservation. Designation of KDMZBR will instill a sense of pride into the local people's mind, recognizing that their home in this region paradoxically represents the values of peace and life as well as an unpolluted land endowed with a rich biodiversity. And with a proper mechanism to spur the economy, the people will reap the resulting economic benefits and resources. Designating these areas as a biosphere reserve will significantly help experiment successful models of conservation and sustainable use of the resources for the benefit of local residents.

**4.4. "Have an appropriate size to serve the three functions of biosphere reserves"**

The core area is 86,115ha in total, including 43,483ha in the southern half of the DMZ and 42,632ha in its adjoining cultural heritage protection zones, conservation zones for forest gene resources, Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area, and wetland protection areas. Spanning the Korean
peninsula west to east in the form of a belt, the core area includes reserves with a diverse range of landscape and biodiversity.

The buffer zone, 69,265ha in total surface area, lies mostly in the CCZ that forms a band south of the DMZ. Most parts of the buffer zone are also strictly controlled by the military, and authorization is required for access. It comprises woodland, farmland, and some residential areas. In terms of intensity of land usage, it naturally connects the core area with the transition area. It offers sufficient means for field education such as exploration of the ecological processes in the core area and animal and plant habitats, as well as peace education resources and social and cultural characteristics.

The transition area, 142,533ha in total, comprises mountainous areas, farmland, and residential areas. Influenced by the physical, social, and cultural influences of the core area and the buffer zone, it has the potential for various economic activities using natural resources.

4.5. Through appropriate zonation

"(a) a legally constituted core area or areas devoted to long term protection, according to the conservation objectives of the biosphere reserve, and of sufficient size to meet these objectives"?

The core area includes the southern half of the DMZ under the UN Commander’s jurisdiction, wetland protection areas, cultural heritage protection zones, conservation zones for forest gene resources, and the Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area, all neighboring one another and thus connected as one.

Established by the Armistice Agreement that ended the Korean War in 1953, the DMZ is a 4-kilometer-wide belt of land, 2 kilometers each toward south and north along the MDL. There, civilian access is restricted and it is specially managed according to the Armistice Agreement.

The 1,454ha wetland protection area in the HRE, west to the DMZ, is protected under the Wetlands Conservation Act and the Cultural Properties Protection Act (habitat for migratory birds). Tens of thousands of migratory birds of various species including endangered ones, inhabit or stop over at the reserve. The conservation zones for forest gene resources (37,402ha) include most of the mountainous areas north of the CCL in Hwacheon, Yanggu, Inje, and Goseong. The cultural heritage protection zones (5,947ha) are protected under the Cultural Properties Protection Act, comprising Mt. Daeam, Mt. Daeu, Hyangno Peak and Mt. Geonbong areas. The Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area is 6,782ha in the Hyangno Peak and Mt. Geonbong areas, while a 136ha wetland protection area is designated in the Yongneup Swamp in Mt. Daeam. These areas
are inhabited by a wide range of plants, reptiles, birds, and mammals, including endangered, rare, or endemic species.

"(b) a buffer zone or zones clearly identified and surrounding or contiguous to the core area or areas, where only activities compatible with the conservation objectives can take place..."

Most of the buffer zone is the CCZ located outside the core area. Some parts are part of a cultural heritage protection zone and the Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area, and there is strict control on access and land usage. Activities such as eco-tourism and ecosystem survey/restoration allowed under the Natural Environment Preservation Act are possible only in areas not directly related to military training or national security, with approval from military authorities in accordance with the Military Base and Facilities Protection Act. In particular, the buffer zone includes four areas with civilian inhabitants in the CCZ (870 inhabitants). Being part of a military area, military facilities are scattered throughout.

"(c) an outer transition area where sustainable resource management practices are promoted and developed"

The transition area (142,533ha) is located south of the CCL and is subjected to security threats and a lagging economy. Various cultural tourism projects have either been established or are in the making based on the symbolism of the DMZ and its ecological, historical, and cultural resources. Though discussions are taking place at the national level on the importance and use of these resources, it is unclear how to integrate these plans into the livelihoods of the local residents and return the benefits to local communities, while at the same time ensuring sustainable development.

The goal is to transform the image of the DMZ area into a positive one: from a military bastion to an ecologically pristine site. Tasks are to promote economic activities based on the environment-friendly image and resources of the areas, to engage residents as advocates of the sustainable development, and to ensure the necessary institutional support for various biosphere reserve programs. Key potential businesses include development of biosphere reserve specialty products, promotion of sustainable tourism, creation of biosphere reserve special villages, promotion of community business, and establishment of partnerships.

4.6. "Organizational arrangements should be provided for the involvement and participation of a suitable range of *inter alia* public authorities,
local communities and private interests in the designation and the carrying out of the functions of a biosphere reserve"

The plan with KDMZBR is to establish a “Co-management” relationship among three parties: the national government, regional government, and local residents. On the national level, related central government bureaus, the UN Command, and regional offices are expected to form a KDMZBR Management Committee, and on the regional level the provinces of Gyeonggi and Gangwon will cooperate and respectively form a provincial-level committee in charge of various tasks such as policymaking and program support.

An ordinance by Gyeonggi Province and Gangwon Province, will be enacted respectively to ensure smooth operation of management center, lay out detailed plans related to the involvement and participation of local communities, specify ways to induce voluntary involvement of local residents, and ensure local residents’ participation in the formulation of a biosphere reserve management plan through consultative committees of residents.

Local communities will organize consultative committees and collect opinions through dialogue, local forums, and town meetings so that their views can be reflected in the formulation and implementation of the biosphere reserve management plan. The heads of the committees will be active participants and major decision-makers in the KDMZBR Management Committee, offering input on the planning and implementation of the KDMZBR functions. He/she will draw up a business plan for KDMZBR special villages, local specialty products, and use of a KDMZBR logo through the consultative committees and submit the plan to the KDMZBR Management Committee.

4.7. Mechanisms for implementation

Does the proposed biosphere reserve have:

"(a) mechanisms to manage human use and activities in the buffer zone or zones"?

Most of the Buffer Zone areas are located north of the CCL so that civilian activities are in effect managed or controlled under the ‘Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act.’ Some human use and activities are permitted on a limited basis only when they do not pose any harm to the military activities and security.

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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Planned</td>
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</table>

Yes No Planned
“(b) a management plan or policy for the area as a biosphere reserve”?

Gyeonggi Province and Gangwon Province prepared preliminary management plans, independently through in-depth analyses of basic conditions and resources in the proposed areas. Two provinces will enact an ordinance for the KDMZBR and establish action plans cooperatively with other related authorities.

☐ ☐ ■
Yes No Planned

“(c) a designated authority or mechanism to implement this policy or plan”?

Committees, local centers, and residents’ organizations will be formed and managed on the appropriate levels.

☐ ☐ ■
Yes No Planned

“(d) programmes for research, monitoring, education and training”?

Programs for such activities as monitoring, education, and training will be implemented according to the ‘Measures for the Conservation and Wise-Use of the DMZ and Its Adjoining Areas (Ministry of Environment, 2010)’ and ‘Management Plan for the Rational Conservation of Forest in the DMZ and Its Adjoining Areas (Korea Forest Service, 2010)’.

☐ ☐ ■
Yes No Planned

5. ENDORESEMENTS

Endorsements are attached on the next pages. The list of endorsements is as follows.

5.1. Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the core area(s)

Ministry of Environment
Cultural Heritage Administration
Korea Forest Service
United Nations Command
5.2. Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s)

Ministry of National Defense
Ministry of Environment
Cultural Heritage Administration
Korea Forest Service
Gyeonggi Provincial Government
Gangwon Provincial Government
Paju City Government
Yeoncheon County Government
Cherwon County Government
Hwacheon County Government
Yanggu County Government
Inje County Government
Goseong County Government

5.3. Signed as appropriate by the National (or State or Provincial) administration responsible for the management of the core area(s) and the buffer zone:

Ministry of Environment
Cultural Heritage Administration
Korea Forest Service
Ministry of National Defense
Gyeonggi Provincial Government
Gangwon Provincial Government

5.4. Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Gyeonggi Provincial Government
Gangwon Provincial Government
Paju City Government
Yeoncheon County Government
Hwacheon County Government
Yanggu County Government
Inje County Government
5.5. Signed on behalf of the MAB National Committee or focal point:

MAB National Committee
5.1 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the core area(s):

Signature: 

Full name: Yoo, Young Sook

Title: Minister

Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 16, 2011
5.1 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the core area(s):

Signature:

Full name: Kim Chang Jeon

Title: Director of Heritage Conservation Bureau

Cultural Heritage Administration, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.1 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the core area(s):

Signature:  

Full name:  DON KOO LEE

Title:  Minister

Korea Forest Service, Republic of Korea

Date:  Sep. 9, 2011
Full name: United Nations Command

The United Nations Command endorses the Republic of Korea nomination of the Korea Demilitarized Zone and adjacent areas for designation as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. The United Nations Command currently controls the southern half of the Demilitarized Zone (the portion addressed in this nomination) under the provisions of the 27 July 1953 Armistice Agreement. United Nations Command authority over this area will remain in effect until the Armistice Agreement is expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level.

For the Commander, United Nations Command:

_____________________________________________
Brian T. Bishop, Major General, United States Air Force
Chief of Staff, United Nations Command

October 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: In-Ho Kim

Title: Director General

( Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea )

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: 

Full name: Yoo, Young Sook

Title: Minister

Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 16, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: 

Full name: Kim Chang Joen

Title: Director of Heritage Conservation Bureau

Cultural Heritage Administration, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: DON KOO LEE

Title: Minister

Korea Forest Service, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 9, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: __________________

Full name: KIM MOON-SOO

Title: Governor

Government of GyeongGi Province, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 2, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: CHOI MOONSOON

Title: Governor

(Gangwon Province)

Date: Sep. 2, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: 

Full name: lee, Im - Jae

Title: Mayor Of Paju City
Paju Local Government

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: KIM, KYU SUN

Full name: KYU SUN, KIM

Title: Mayor of Yeocheon county
Yeoncheon County Government, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 7, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: Jeong Ho Jo

Full name: Jeong Ho Jo

Title: Count Chief

Cheorwon county

Date: Sep. 5, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/Authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: 

Full name: GAP CHEOL JIN

Title: Contry Chief (HwacheonContry)

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of
the buffer zone(s):

Signature: Jean Chang Beom

Full name: Jean Chang Beom

Title: County Chief
(Yanggu County)

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature:  

Full name:  SANG KI, CHO

Title: Acting county chief  

Inje county

Date:  Sep. 5, 2011
5.2 Signed by the authority/authorities in charge of the management of the buffer zone(s):

Signature: H C

Full name: Jong-Kook Hwang

Title: County Chief
      (Goseong County)

Date: Sep. 5, 2011
5.3 Signed as appropriate by the National (or State or Provincial) administration responsible for the management of the core area(s) and the buffer zone:

Signature: 

Full name: Yoo, Young SooK

Title: Minister

Ministry of Environment, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 16, 2011
5.3 Signed as appropriate by the National (or State or Provincial) administration responsible for the management of the core area(s)
and the buffer zone:

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: Kim, Chang-jun

Title: Director of Heritage Conservation Bureau

Cultural Heritage Administration, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.3 Signed as appropriate by the National (or State or Provincial) administration responsible for the management of the core area(s) and the buffer zone:

Signature: 

Full name: DON KOO LEE

Title: Minister

Korea Forest Service, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 9, 2011
5.3 Signed as appropriate by the National (or State or Provincial) administration responsible for the management of the core area(s) and the buffer zone:

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: In-Ho Kim

Title: Director General

(Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea)

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.3 Signed as appropriate by the National (or State or Provincial) administration responsible for the management of the core area(s) and the buffer zone:

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: KZN Moon Soo

Title: Governor

Government of GyeongGi Province, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 2, 2011
5.3 Signed as appropriate by the National (or State or Provincial) administration responsible for the management of the core area(s) and the buffer zone:

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: CHOI MOONSOON

Title: Governor
        (Gangwon Province)

Date: Sep. 2, 2011
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: 

Full name: KIM, MOON-SOO

Title: Governor
Government of GyeongGi Province, Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 2, 2011
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: 

Full name: CHOI MOONSOON

Title: Governor
(Gangwon Province)

Date: Sep 2, 2011
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: ____________________________

Full name: Lee, Im-Jae

Title: Mayor Of Paju City

Paju Local Government

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: **KIM. KYU SUN**

Full name: **KYU SUN. KIM**

Title: **Mayor of Yeoncheon county**
Yeoncheon County Government, Republic of Korea

Date: **Sep. 7, 2011**
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: [Full Name]

Title: Contry Chief(Hwacheon Contry)

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: Jeon Chang Beom

Full name: Jeon Chang Beom

Title: County Chief
(Yanggu County)

Date: Sep. 6, 2011
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: ___________  

Full name: _______________  

Title: _______________  
   Acting county chief  
   Inje county  

Date: _______________  
   Sep. 5, 2011
5.4 Signed by the authority/authorities, elected local government recognized authority or spokesperson representative of the communities located in the transition area.

Signature: 

Full name: 

Title: County Chief  
(Goseong County)

Date: Sep. 5, 2011
5.5 Signed on behalf of the MAB National Committee or focal point:

Signature: Bae Kyu-Seok

Full name: BAEK GYU-SEOK

Title: Chairman

MAB National Committee of Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 16, 2011
5.5 Signed on behalf of the MAB National Committee or focal point:

Signature: [Signature]

Full name: CHUNG IL CHOI

Title: Chairman

MAB National Committee of Republic of Korea

Date: Sep. 16, 2011
PART II : DESCRIPTION

6. LOCATION (LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE)

- NORTH LATITUDE 37°60'74'' ~ 38°61'66''
- EAST LONGITUDE 126°47'49'' ~ 128°52'73''

7. AREA (see map)

Total: 297,913ha

7.1. Size of terrestrial Core Area(s): 86,115ha

7.2. Size of terrestrial Buffer Zone(s): 69,265ha

7.3. Approx. size of terrestrial Transition Area(s): 142,533ha

7.4. Brief rationale of this zonation (in terms of the various roles of biosphere reserves) as it appears on the zonation map. In the cases where a different type of zonation is also in force at the national level, please indicate how it can coexist with the requirements of the biosphere reserve zonation system

The core area includes the southern half of the DMZ under the UN Commander’s jurisdiction, and its adjoining wetlands reserve in the HRE, conservation zone for forest gene resources, cultural heritage protection zone, the Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area, and all other existing, legally protected areas. Established by the Armistice Agreement of July 27, 1953, the DMZ is currently under the UN Commander’s jurisdiction. The Natural Environment Conservation Act provides that the DMZ be protected as a nature reservation area for two years after it is returned to Korea's jurisdiction. All hostile acts as well as access by civilians and military personnel are prohibited or strictly controlled, making it in effect a long-term protected area. Civilian access to the DMZ has been highly restricted for about 60 years since the end of the Korean War and trees have been cut down periodically as part of military security exercise, resulting in a unique mosaic landscape of partial grasslands that contribute to the biodiversity of the area. The DMZ, adjoining
forest reserves, and wetlands of the HRE are a military zone, where human intervention and access are strictly controlled, thus creating a haven for various flora and fauna. Also, the western part of the DMZ, including the wetlands of the HRE, is an important stopover for migratory birds in East Asia.

The buffer zone, which surrounds the core area, is situated mostly between SBL of the DMZ and CCL. It includes woodlands, farmlands, some residential areas, and parts of a cultural heritage protection zone and part of the Baekgu Daegan Reserve. With the buffer zone also under military control, access and human activity is restricted to residents, farmers, and tourists who have clearance. Supporting habitats and feeding grounds vital to the wild animals living in or near farmlands and rivers, the zone contributes to the maintenance of biodiversity and a stable ecosystem in the core area. Together with the core area, the buffer zone has various historical and cultural resources and there is less intense land usage.

The transition area lies south of the CCL that adjoins the core area and buffer zone. Most parts of the area are residential and underdeveloped, and receive assistance for this reason. Though some parts are urbanized, it is mostly rural with people involved in the primary industry. Social and cultural resources are found in bordering areas, and there are settlements with unique cultures.

8. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL REGION

Ecozone: Palearctic

Biome: Temperate broadleaf and mixed forests

Ecoregion: Central Korean deciduous forests

9. LAND USE HISTORY

The KDMZBR runs through the central part of the Korean Peninsula from west to east. It includes 7 municipalities and counties, 41 towns (Eup or Myeon districts), and 259 villages (Ri districts). To the west are the estuaries of the Han and Imjin Rivers where there is a wide distribution of rice paddy fields and cultivated farmland in alluvial plains near the rivers. To the east, the topography turns mountainous; hence, there is different land usage.

In the west of the KDMZBR, the Han River and Imjin River converge to form alluvial plain, where signs of Paleolithic hunting and gathering settlements are found around the rivers, dating
back 100,000 years. The west is a typical farming area with a wide distribution of flat land and low hills. Commerce sprang up at inlets where ferries plied the rivers but these fell into disuse after a network of bridges and roads was developed. After the end of the Korean War, farming activities inside the DMZ were prohibited. Fields that were once used for planting rice and vegetables were left unattended, and trees and shrubs were cut down to encourage the growth of grassland instead.

In the buffer zone north of the CCL, there is a traditional emphasis on growing rice and beans, while land for ginseng cultivation continues to expand. In the Paju and Yeoncheon areas, in the western KDMZBR, woodlands, farmlands, rivers, and towns represent 50%, 27.2%, 8.4% and 6.2% of the surface area, respectively.

The east KDMZBR mainly comprises a mountainous topography and coastal areas. Some tourist resorts have been developed along the east coast and most forests sparsely dotted with residential areas have been well preserved. Here in the highlands, locals forage for wild edibles and grow vegetables. Dolmens from the Stone Age and relics from the Bronze and Iron ages demonstrate that the area was settled by groups of hunter-gatherers 10,000 years ago. Many mountain fortresses and walls built during the Three Kingdoms era show that there were fierce battles for hegemony during that time in history. As the site of many Korean War battles, numerous relics from the war are found there.

10. HUMAN POPULATION OF PROPOSED BIOSPHERE RESERVE

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<th>permanently / seasonally</th>
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<tr>
<td>10.1. Core Area:</td>
<td>N.A. / N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2. Buffer Zone:</td>
<td>2,281 / N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3. Transition Area:</td>
<td>244,194 / N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.4. Brief description of local communities living within or near the proposed Biosphere Reserve

Located on the border, the KDMZBR has been an area of confrontation with the DPRK, and most areas are controlled for civilian safety and the protection of military facilities. The west of the KDMZBR is mostly underdeveloped despite being close to the Seoul metropolitan area, and conditions in the east are less favorable. There are 7 municipalities (Paju City, Yeoncheon County, Cheorwon County, Hwacheon County, Yanggu County, Inje County, and Goseong County),
covering 41 towns and 259 villages with a total of 244,194 residents.

Inside the DMZ is Daeseongdong Village, which is the only inhabited village in the DMZ. It was created based on the 1953 Armistice Agreement, which stipulated that a village be permitted to remain in the south and north of the DMZ, respectively. As of 2011, there are 57 households and 206 people living there.

In the buffer zone north of the CCL are Tongilchon Village and Haemaruchon Village of Paju, Hoengsanri Village of Yeoncheon, and Mandaeri, Oyuri, Hyeonri villages of Yanggu. As with Daeseongdong Village, access to these villages is strictly controlled, and prior authorization from the relevant jurisdiction is required to visit.

The need is rising for policy support and comprehensive management of the border area adjoining the DMZ, which is economically undeveloped with an unfavorable living environment due to various restrictions. As a result, 15 municipalities in the border area have been designated for support under the Border Area Support Special Act. The transition area is part of this border area. With the exception of a few urbanized areas, it is generally underdeveloped. Some rural villages attract visitors who are interested in experiencing a pollution-free environment and local ways of living. These include Hanbaemi Maeul, Chowon Maeul, Sanmeoru Maeul in Paju; and Narutbae Maeul, Okgye Maeul, Sampalsun Maeul, Horangibaekkob Maeul, Yulmukkotpineun Maeul, Goryeo Maeul, Baekang Maeul, and Saedungji Maeul in Yeoncheon of Gyeonggi Province. Such villages in Gangwon Province include Sansok Hosoo Maeul, Phoongsan Maeul, and Dongjihwa Maeul in Hwacheon; Wondangri Eco-village, Jigae Maeul, Omi Maeul, Punchbowl village in Yanggu, Netgang Maeul, Whangtae Maeul, Baekdam Maeul, and Manhae Maeul in Inje; and Sandoo Maeul, Beosut Maeul, Jindung Maeul, Sodongryong Maeul, Jinbbo Maeul, and Heulli Maeul in Goseong County.

10.5. Name(s) of nearest major town(s)
- Located in the KDMZBR: Paju City, Yeoncheon County, Cheorwon County, Hwacheon County, Yanggu County, Inje County, Goseong County
- Near the KDMZBR: Seoul Metropolitan City, Goyang City, Kimpo City, Pocheon City, Chuncheon City, Sokcho City

10.6. Cultural significance
Located in the center of the Korean Peninsula, the KDMZBR is one of the most dynamic
places in the history of the nation. As such, cultural significance of the proposed areas can be described in threefold: 1) a history museum, 2) geopolitical contexts of the Cold War and the hope for peace in Northeast Asia, and 3) distinctive lifestyles of the bordering areas with soldiers and relocated inhabitants.

The first cultural significance is linked to a variety of relics found in the areas, which naturally form a history museum. As development projects are restricted, there remain many ancient artifacts and heritage sites of the prehistoric ages, the Three Kingdoms era, the Goryeo Dynasty, the Joseon Dynasty, and a period of modern development. In particular, the areas along the major rivers were subject to fierce hegemonic battles involving various kingdoms in the history. Overall, scattered sites and relics provide a vault of evidences for archeological and historic understanding of human development.

Secondly, the proposed areas contain a unique picture of the 20th Century, which portrays an image of coexistence: the ideological anxiety from the Cold War and hope for peace and reconciliation. A series of human interactions along the special circumstances of the DMZ gave birth to the Armistice Agreement, Panmunjom, UN forces, six-party talks, and special zones of economic cooperation between the two Koreas (the Gaesung Industrial Complex and the Mt. Geumgang Tourist Region). As such, the proposed areas are valuable study sites not only for a retrospective understanding of ideological conflicts between the North and South, but also for progressive reconciliation and coexistence.

The final point of cultural significance comes from distinctive livelihoods created along the border line. Living under the pressure of national security and safety threats, local inhabitants who were mostly relocated from remote areas in 1960s and 1970s live side by side with military compounds. Long-term interactions between large numbers of troops and members of neighboring villages have remained unique cultural contexts.

11. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

11.1. General description of site characteristics and topography of area

The KDMZBR forms a belt west to east in the southern part of the MDL that divides the ROK and DPRK. The core area includes the southern half of the DMZ and its adjacent wetland protection area in the HRE, cultural heritage protection zone, and conservation zones for forest gene resources, the Backdo-Daegan Protected Area. The buffer zone is the CCZ that adjoins the DMZ to the south and other areas surrounding the outer boundary of the core area. The transition
area lies further south of the buffer zone. As such, the KDMZBR stretches east to west in the center of the Korean Peninsula from the estuary of the Han River to the east coast.

As with the general topography of the Korean Peninsula, which is elevated in the east and lower in the west, the KDMZBR features low, flat land in the west and more elevated mountainous land towards the east. The watersheds in the KDMZBR mainly consist of the Imjin River, Bukhan River, and east coast river system, which are connected to several tributaries. The Hanbuk-Jeongmaek range in the central part divides the Imjin and Bukhan Rivers, and the Baekdu-Daegan range in the east is the major axis of the natural ecosystem of the Korean Peninsula that divides the Bukhan River and the east coast watersheds. The mountain ranges in the west are mostly low (100 to 300 meters above sea level), but there are many mountains higher than 1,000 meters in the central and eastern parts, including Mt. Baegam (1,179.2m), Mt. Daeu (1,178.5m), Gachilbong (1,242.2m), and Hyangno Peak (1,296.3m). Various ecosystems typical of a temperate broadleaf forest zone are found in gradual variation from the west to the east, including mountains, valleys, tributary streams, wetlands, plains, the basins of the Imjin and Bukhan Rivers as well as brackish water systems on the west and east coast.

The DMZ, which is the core area, is a 2-kilometer-wide area south of the MDL. For almost sixty years since the armistice of 1953, all non-military activities and access have been prohibited. However, periodical fires set to protect and enhance military security interrupted the succession of vegetation clusters, resulting in a mosaic landscape of grasslands and forests. The varied habitats of rivers, wetlands, grasslands, and forest clusters are thought to have contributed to the area's biodiversity.

The wetland in the HRE, which is connected to the DMZ in the west, was designated as a wetland protection area on April 17, 2006 and a cultural heritage protection zone (habitat for migratory birds) on February 21, 1975. The wetland shows significant seasonal variations due to changes in the river flow. Due to military restrictions placed on development, it is comparatively large, with the surrounding area consisting mainly of plains and small hills.

11.1.1. Highest elevation above sea level : 1,320 m
11.1.2. Lowest elevation above sea level : 0 m
11.1.3. For coastal/marine areas, maximum depth below mean sea level:

11.2. Climate
Geographically, the area is located in a temperate middle-latitude climatic zone with four
distinct seasons. In winter, it is cold and dry, influenced by continental high atmospheric pressure; in summer, it is hot and humid due to northern Pacific high pressure; and in the spring and fall, there are many clear and dry days under the influence of migratory anticyclones. The annual average temperature is 11.0°C, with -3.6°C being the lowest average temperature in January and 23.8°C the highest in August. The average rainfall is 1,436.5 mm, with 72% concentrated in the summer season from June to September.

11.2.1. Average temperature of the warmest month: 23.8°C
- Data from Munsan, Cheorwon, Inje, Sokcho Meteorological Stations (Year 2002 ~ 2010)

11.2.2. Average temperature of the coldest month: -3.6°C
- Data from Munsan, Cheorwon, Inje, Sokcho Meteorological Stations (Year 2002 ~ 2010)

11.2.3. Mean annual precipitation: 1,436.5 mm
- Data from Munsan, Cheorwon, Inje, Sokcho Meteorological Stations (Year 2002 ~ 2010)

11.2.4. If a meteorological station is in or near the proposed Biosphere Reserve, indicate the year since when climatic data have been recorded:
   a) manually: Sokcho Meteorological Station 1968~1999
   b) automatically: Munsan Meteorological Station 2002 ~ Cheorwon Meteorological Station 1988 ~ Inje Meteorological Observatory 1973 ~ Sokcho Meteorological Station 1999 ~
   c) Name and location of station:
      - Munsan MS : Uncheon-ri Munsan-eup, Paju City, Gyeonggi Province
      - Cheorwon MS : 179 Myeonsungro Galmal-eup, Cheorwon County, Gangwon Province
      - Inje MO : Nambuk-ri Inje-eup, Inje, Gangwon Province
      - Sokcho MS : 9 Bongpo 5th St. Tosung-myeon, Goseong, Gangwon Province

11.3. Geology, geomorphology, soils
Most of the proposed biosphere reserve is composed of metamorphic rock complexes, which account for approximately 65% of the total area, while 29.6% is composed of coarse grained
granite.

The Gyeonggi Province area, which is part of the proposed biosphere reserve, is located along the Imjin River water system where the lower courses of the Imjin River connect to the Han River; hence, the topography typically consists of low hilly terrain. While Paju has a low, flat topography, fan deltas, and hilly land, the land becomes more mountainous as it approaches Yeoncheon. Land forms rising 500 meters or more are found around Mt. Godae on the boundary between Yeoncheon and Cheorwon. The topography of the Gangwon Province area drops to the east and west of the Taebaek mountain range. The counties of Cheorwon, Hwacheon, Yanggu, and Inje are characterized by steep mountains, while Goseong on the east coast has steep slopes and narrow plains.

The soil in the western area has a high composition of acidic and metamorphic rock. The metamorphic sedimentary rock found in the Yeoncheon area consists of mica schist, phyllite, limestone, quartzite, amphibolites, sandstone and argillite. Cheorwon, Hwacheon, Yanggu, Inje, Goseong in Gangwon Province features mainly mountains of granite, which occupy a large share of the total area. The composition of soil is sandy loam, clay loam, and sand in that order with high permeability, water retention, and nutrient availability. Also found are sandy-gravelly soil, clayey soil, and other subsoils.

12. BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ecological area of the KDMZBR is a horizontal belt mainly composed of a forest ecosystem typical of the Korean Peninsula, where ecosystems vary by region. The area is also very significant in terms of ecology and geography as it is connected to the Baekdu-Daegan mountain range, which forms an ecological belt running north-south on the peninsula.

The western area has wetlands and foreshore with a biodiversity richer than anywhere else. The wetland in the estuary of the Han River is a wintering ground for internationally rare birds like the black-faced spoonbill and cranes. The flat, low-land wetlands, together with grasslands, farmlands, streams, and hilly terrain around the Han and Imjin River make for a highly diverse ecosystem. The central and east areas have well-preserved temperate forests with a wide distribution of deciduous broadleaf forests, coniferous forests, and mixed forests termed category 1 in terms of national ecological assessment, as well as a unique wetland ecosystem. In particular, the Hyangno Peak area maintains an ecosystem that verges on a virgin forest, while the summit of Mt. Daeam is home to Yongneup, the nation’s only marsh formed on a highland. Hence, they are designated as wetland protection areas, cultural heritage protection zones, and conservation zones.
for forest gene resources.

The habitat and land cover of the KDMZBR can largely be divided into montane deciduous broadleaf forest, montane coniferous forest, wetland, grassland, and farmland.

12.1. First type of habitat/land cover: Montane Deciduous Broadleaf Forests / Regional

12.1.1. Characteristic species:

In the KDMZBR, forests account for more than 50% and 90% of Gyeonggi and Gangwon Provinces, respectively. In Gangwon, in particular, broadleaf forests are widely distributed, accounting for 58% of the total area. Community of Mongolian oaks is the dominant vegetation, and there are, in parts, communities of Mongolian oak-red pine, oriental cork oak-Mongolian oak, serrated oak-Manchurian full moon maple, Mongolian oak-oriental cork oak, oriental cork oak-red pine, oriental cork oak, and Mongolian oak-Korean pine. Although found only in small areas, there is also rock vegetation in Goseong and Inje Counties. The age-class is low within the DMZ due to the special circumstances of military activities, but there is a wide distribution of deciduous broadleaf forests of a higher age-class in the CCZ, especially on Mt. Baegam, Mt. Daeu, and Gachil and Hyangno Peaks.

These tree species offer a habitat for mammals like the endangered Siberian musk deer, long-tailed goral, leopard cat, yellow-throated marten, Siberian flying squirrel; birds like the northern goshawk, Eurasian sparrowhawk, common kestrel, Eurasian eagle-owl, golden eagle, grey-faced buzzard, chinese sparrowhawk, and black woodpecker; and plants such as Leontopodium japonicum, Lilium cernuum, Echinosophora koreensis, Hanabusaya asiatica, Rodgersia podophylla, Lilium distichum, Patrinia saniculaefolia. Notably, the area is characterized by a cohabitation of northern and southern plants.

12.1.2. Important natural processes:

There is a northward shifting of vegetation zones due to the climate change, and diseases and pests such as Thecodiplosis japonensis are reported.

12.1.3. Main human impacts:

Civilian access has been completely restricted inside the DMZ and military activities have created unique circumstances. While the forests inside the DMZ have not been disturbed by
human activities other than military operations, the areas south of the CCL have been
continuously influenced and managed through farming activities and artificial afforestation.

12.1.4. Relevant management practices:

Picking or gathering of plants and animals is either prohibited or restricted in the areas
protected as conservation zones for forest gene resources, cultural heritage protection zones, the
Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area, and wetland protection areas.

12.2. Second type of habitat/land cover: Montane Coniferous Forests / Regional

12.2.1. Characteristic species:

Red pine is the main type of conifer growing in the forests, representing a third of the total
forest area in the ROK. Since the first human settlements, red pines have penetrated clear-cut or
slash-and-burn forest land to form new forests. They thrive in sunny places and have a wide
adaptability to temperature and moisture factors. But since they fail to compete against other
species where conditions are more favorable, they tend to form communities in dry, barren areas
like ridges, moors, and coastal areas. They are also found in secondary forests where old growth
forests had been destroyed by natural disasters. While the vertical distribution of red pines can
range between 10 to 1,300 meters above sea level, most grow at an altitude of about 500 meters.
The low forest areas also have a wide and uniform distribution of red pine communities, with
some of red pine-Mongolian oak, red pine-oriental cork oak, red pine-serrated oak, and Korean
pine. Also, some areas around the CCL are found to be dominated by communities of Korean
pines.

The characteristic species are similar to those of montane deciduous broad-leaved forests as
the area of pine tree groves is associated with montane deciduous broad-leaved forests. The
central part is inhabited by mammals like like the Siberian musk deer, long-tailed goral, European
otter, leopard cat, yellow-throated marten, and Siberian flying squirrel; birds like northern
goshawk, Eurasian sparrowhawk, Chinese sparrowhawk, common kestrel, Eurasian eagle-owl,
oriental scops owl and peregrine falcon, on Mt. Jeokgeun and Mt. Baegam, and common kestrel,
Eurasian sparrowhawk, golden eagle, and Eurasian eagle-owl on Gachil Peak and Hyangno
Peak. The most commonly found plant species in this area are Echinosophora koreensis,
Rodgersia podophylla, Lilium distichum, Patrinia saniculaefolia, Rodgersia podophylla, and
Scopolia japonica.
12.2.2. Important natural processes:

There is a northward shifting of vegetation zones due to the climate change, and forest diseases and pests such as *Thecodiplosis japonensis* are reported.

12.2.3. Main human impacts:

The interior of the DMZ has been subject to military activities for security purposes while the area south of the CCL has been affected by artificial afforestation and thinning.

12.2.4. Relevant management practices:

Picking or gathering plants and animals is either prohibited or restricted in the protected areas of the Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area, conservation zones for forest gene resources, cultural heritage protection zones, and wetland protection areas.

12.3. Third type of habitat/land cover: Secondary Forests in Early Succession Stage / Local

12.3.1. Characteristic species:

The DMZ’s distinct landscape and ground coverage can be classified as an early succession stage secondary forest, comprising *Cyperaceae* grasses and shrubs. The western lowlands are home to a wide variety of foliage including willows and alder trees. In the absence of taller trees and shrubs due to forest fires or cutting down, this area is dominated by *Cyperaceae* grasses, *Leontopodium*, *Chelidonium*, and *Spodiopogon* grasses. Because succession has come to a halt, the western DMZ remains in this secondary forest of early-succession state. As this area is adjacent to rice field wetlands, rivers, and mountains, it exhibits significantly high ecological connectivity, with occasional sightings of endangered insect species such as *Mimathyma schrenckii* and *Nannophya pygmaea*.

Maintained for 60 years by a regular cutting of trees, this early succession secondary forest habitat is considered a special place within the KDMZBR for its distinctive landscape and ecological features. Henceforth, through scrutinious research and monitoring we plan to investigate the biodiversity and landscape diversity of this region, as well as to brainstorm ways to administer the DMZ ecosystem.

12.3.2. Important natural processes:

Land once used for farming before the Korean War underwent the process of succession into
grassland and forests due to discontinuation of farming activities. In response to human intervention such as forest fires and cutting, secondary succession is an ongoing occurrence.

12.3.3. Main human impacts:

Since the DMZ was established to prevent military confrontation between the two Koreas, tall trees and shrubs have been eliminated for military security. As a result, succession did not occur continuously and the area was left fallow to grow into secondary forests in the initial stage of succession.

12.3.4. Relevant management practices:

The DMZ is managed by the United Nations Command in accordance with the Armistice Agreement. All civilian access and activities are restricted. The Natural Environment Conservation Act stipulates that the area is to be designated and managed as a nature reservation area for two years from the time that the ROK government exercises jurisdiction over the DMZ.

12.4. Fourth type of habitat/land cover: Wetlands / Regional

12.4.1. Characteristic species:

Brackish wetlands, riverine wetlands, and palustrine wetlands have formed throughout the DMZ area. Brackish wetlands include the Seongdong Wetland, Sannam Wetland, Siam-ri Wetland, and the wetland of Gongneungcheon Stream in the estuary of the Han River, as well as the Munsan, Chopyeongdo, and Imjingak wetlands in the estuary of the Imjin River, which joins the Han River. Here, communities of Phacelurus latifolius, reed (Phragmites communis), Scirpus planiculmis, Scirpus triqueter are predominant, as well as communities of Amur silver grass (Miscanthus sacchariflorus), Phragmites japonica, and willow (Salix koreensis). The Chopyeong Island wetland (the only island in the Imjin River that which floods periodically in summer) is home to communities of Amur maple (Acer ginnala), bird cherry (Prunus padus), pussy willow (Salix gracilistyla), aspen (Populus davidiana), and Amur silver grass (Miscanthus sacchariflorus). The estuaries of the Han and Imjin Rivers are the largest wintering grounds for migratory birds on the Korean Peninsula and an intermediate stopover for migratory birds along their journey in east Asia. These highly biodiverse areas are inhabited by many endangered species like the swan goose, black-faced spoonbill, red-crowned crane, white-naped crane, and white-tailed eagle. The east coast has many marshes, rivers and lakes, with a diverse biota.
The inland riverine or palustrine wetlands are connected to streams flowing within the DMZ along the water systems of the Imjin and Bukhan Rivers. Formed by periodic flooding, they are home to various endangered species. Some alluvial plains in the riverine areas in the DMZ had once been used for farming, but after farming activities were discontinued, they developed into wetlands. Such lowlands are either dominated by communities of reed and common reed, or inhabited by communities of Amur maple, willow, and Japanese alder (Alnus japonica). Some wetlands are also found along the streams in the buffer zone north of the CCL, where communities of Amur maple and willow appear in patches with bird cherry and Japanese alder on flat terrain.

The reservoirs in Paju and Cheorwon are sources of food, habitat, and breeding grounds for various organisms. Migrating fowl like the greater white-fronted goose, bean goose, and cinereous vulture pass the winter there in great numbers. Also, Yongneup in Mt. Daeam, the only high-altitude swamp in the ROK, was designated a Ramsar site in 1997. Yongneup has a rich biodiversity with 646 species of animals and plants (341 species of plants), including the endemic genuses of Hanabusaya asiatica and Megaleranthis saniculifolia, as well as rare plants like Drosera rotundifolia, Gentiana jamesii for. albiflora, Utricularia ochroleuca, Carex curta, Sanguisorba tenuifolia var. tenuifolia, Carex chordorhiza, Menyanthes trifoliata, Majanthemum bifolium, Viola diamantiaca, Codonopsis pilosula, and Trientalis europaea var. arctica. Animals include the northern goshawk, lesser cuckoo, Eurasian eagle owl, and black woodpecker, which are endangered species as well as natural monuments; leopard cat and long-tailed goral, which are endangered species; and the Chinese sparrowhawk and common kestrel, which are natural monuments.

The wetlands in the DMZ area have an abundance of species that are food sources for the black-faced spoonbill, white-naped crane, swan goose and other rare birds. The wetlands are inhabited by herptiles like Korean salamander, tree frog, Takyoelromus auroralis, lizard, Korean golden frog, narrow-mouthed toad and endemic fishes like Korean striped bitterling, Korean spined bitterling, Korean oily shiner, Microphysogobio jeoni, and dark sleeper. Diverse aquatic life feed on the wetlands’ rich nutrition and there are mammals like water deer and leopard cat.

**12.4.2. Important natural processes:**

The brackish wetlands in the estuaries show variability in water level and salinity due to tidal ebb and flow, and periodic flooding. The natural transport, accumulation, and erosion of deposits cause changes in riverbeds and river channels. Inland wetlands are maintained by hydrological
changes caused by variations in underground water level and periodic flooding near rivers and lakes.

12.4.3. Main human impacts:

In the CCZ, many lands that had become wetlands after discontinuation of farming were reconverted into farmland. Many are used to grow ginseng, which, unlike rice paddy fields, can cause such adverse effects as land exhaustion and a fall in biodiversity. Some wetlands that are near farmlands can be influenced by the use of fertilizers and agri-chemicals. Moreover, roads or embankments built along lowlands near rivers may block the natural river flow and flooding into adjacent wetlands, causing the wetland environment to become dry land.

12.4.4. Relevant management practices:

The estuary of the Han River is designated and managed as a wetland protection area under the Wetlands Conservation Act. The upper reaches of major rivers like the Imjin and Bukhan are included in and managed as military-facility protected areas where civilian access is controlled. The highland wetland on Mt. Daeam, Yongneup Swamp, is designated and preserved as a conservation zone for forest gene resources, cultural heritage protection zone (No. 246), wetland protection area, and Ramsar site.

12.5. Fifth type of habitat/land cover: Agricultural Lands / Regional

12.5.1. Characteristic species:

The farmlands in and around Panmunjeom and Daeseongdong Village (within the DMZ) and the terraced rice peddies and fields in the CCZ (the buffer zone) have been largely preserved as traditional rural terrain. Unimproved traditional agricultural waterways, small ponds (some the size of puddles) in the center of farmlands, and wet rice fields that are left untilled and ponded in winter are significant factors that help preserve biodiversity.

Various species such as the greater white-fronted goose, bean goose, red-crowned crane, cinereous vulture, watercock, duck, egret, water deer, leopard cat, and Korean golden frog and live there. Fields of adlay in Yeoncheon (producing 80% of the nation's adlay) and the adlay fields near Imjin River provide major feeding grounds for the crane and white-naped crane in the winter.
12.5.2. Important natural processes:

Some farmlands in low areas are inundated by overflowing rivers during the summer flood season.

12.5.3. Main human impacts:

In the CCZ, a larger area is used to grow ginseng, a high-return cash crop. Extensive forests and wetlands, which had once been farmland, are now being reconverted into ginseng fields, while other farmlands are being converted to ginseng production. Despite their economic advantages, ginseng fields adversely impact biodiversity because the use of agri-chemical and exhaustion of soil lead to deterioration of the habitats of vital living organisms.

Tall embankments are built near rivers to protect farmlands that are subject to frequent inundation during the summer flood season. Additionally, natural agricultural waterways are reinforced with concrete, blocking connectivity between rivers and farmlands and destroying the biotope in the farmlands.

12.5.4. Relevant management practices:

Farmlands in the CCZ are subject to restricted development under the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act. Only residents with passes can enter the area and engage in farming activities. Also, some farmlands have been designated as land for promotion of agriculture under the Farmland Act, thus subject to development restrictions.

Residents have voluntarily entered into a biodiversity management contract with local governments to leave fallen grain in the fields for migratory birds to feed on during the winter. In return, the local or national government under the biodiversity management contract pays them an equivalent of the profits they would have made by selling the fallen grain and straw.
a. Mountainous landscape in the eastern region of the DMZ

b. *Quercus mongolica* community

c. *Pinus densiflora* community

d. *Hanabusaya asiatica*

e. *Echinosophora koreensis*

f. Siberian Flying Squirrel

g. Long-tailed goral

<Figure 1> Mountainous landscape (a), deciduous and coniferous forests (b and c) as representative habitats, and their characteristic species (d~g).
a. View from the Taepoong Observatory

b. View from the Yeolsoe Observatory

<Figure 2> The DMZ’s distinct landscape including early succession secondary forest
a. Han River Estuary Wetland  
b. Yongneup Swamp in Mt. Daeam  
c. Chopyeong Island Wetland  
d. Riverine wetland of the Imjin River  
e. Swan goose and white-naped cranes in the Han River Estuary  
f. European otter inhabiting in creeks of the Imjin and Bukhan River systems  

<Figure 3> Wetlands in the KDMZBR and the characteristic species
a. Agricultural landscape in the CCZ with natural canals and ponds

b. Migratory birds wintering in a rice field of the CCZ, Paju
c. Red-crowned cranes in a rice field
d. Asiatic vulture’s wintering site nearby agricultural land
e. Korean golden frog

<Figure 4> Agricultural land in the KDMZBR and the characteristic species
13. CONSERVATION FUNCTION

13.1. Contribution to the conservation of landscape and ecosystem biodiversity

The KDMZBR, spanning the center of the Korean Peninsula west to east, generally presents varied topographical landscapes, with flat land in the west and mountainous regions in the east. Locally, the area has a mosaic landscape structure that combines forests, rivers, wetlands, farmlands, and grasslands for greater diversity of the ecosystem.

The secondary forests of the early succession stage inside the DMZ, formed because land was clear-cut, are found nowhere else on the peninsula. In general, most tree stands are secondary forests of oaks and red pines due to fires and cutting, with plant communities in wetlands, riparian areas, and grasslands scattered here and there.

The mountains in the KDMZBR that cross the center of the peninsula lengthwise represent the typical topography of high east and low west formed by tilted flexible movement during the tertiary Cenozoic period. The topography is smooth on the alluvial plains of the Imjin and HRE, rising gradually towards the east with hilly lands. The elevation reaches 1,000 meters in the Hanbuk-Jeongmaek range, rising smoothly further to the east and reaching the highest elevation in the Baekdu-Daegan range. Then the elevation drops steeply on the east coast. The mountains in the DMZ are Mt. Baekak, Mt. Gowang, Mt. Gyeeung, Gachil Peak, Gohwang Peak, and those within the CCZ Irwol Peak, Mt. Cheondeok, Mt. Yawol, Mt. Anam, Mt. Seongje, Mt. Cheonbul, Bijo Peak, Samcheon Peak, Mt. Jeokgeun, Janggo Peak, Mt. Baegam, Suri Peak, Mt. Jaean, Mt. Baekseok, Mt. Daeu, Mt. Sanmeorigok, Mt. Donggul, Chiljeol Peak, Mt. Maebong, Hyangno Peak, Mt. Gunbong, Keunkkachi Peak, and Jageunkkachi Peak.

The watersheds mainly comprise the Imjin River, the Bukhan River, and the East Coast. The Imjin River watershed includes Sacheon River, Sami Stream, Imjin River, Yeokgok Stream, Sangnyu Stream, Hantan River, and Namdae Stream. The Bukhan River watershed includes Geumseong Stream, Ssangnyong Stream, Bukhan River, Suip Stream, Inbuk Stream, and Seohwa Stream. Finally, the east coast watershed is formed by the Nam River. Most of the rivers in the DMZ area have been free of human intervention for the last sixty years or so, remaining in their original and natural state.

The proposed areas have a wide and varied distribution of wetlands, which are formed in connection with the water systems passing through the DMZ and CCZ. For over half a century, the wetlands have been free of human access, so all areas surrounding the water systems have become wetlands through a natural process. The wetlands are widely distributed in low areas in
the west and central parts. In the east, they are likely to form wetlands in valleys and lakes. They are found near Sacheon River, Jangdanbando, Imjingak, Bangmongri, Chopyeong island, Chori, Panburi, Sami Stream plains, Gigongri, Jungsa Stream, Heukseok Stream, Yeokgok Stream, Bokgae plains, Ssangnyu Stream, Cheerwon Saemtong springwater, dandelion fields in the Hantan River, Yongyang Reservoir, Namdae Stream, Hajinhyeon valley, Ssangnyong Stream, Geumseong Stream, Bukhan River, Suip Stream, Seongnae Stream, Inbuk Stream, Sacheolli valley, Gojindong valley, Nam River, Anho Lake, Gamho Lake, and east coast. The wetland in the estuary of the Han River, which is part of the core area, is connected to the west of the DMZ and forms an ecological axis. The Imjin River, the Bukhan River, and their tributaries flow through the DMZ to the south, creating various landscapes and ecosystems within the KDMZBR.

The alluvial plains bordering rivers are large flatlands used for agricultural purposes, especially the growing and harvesting of rice, beans, and adlay. This area, along with nearby rivers and mountains, enhances the overall landscape diversity of the CCZ as it maintains a traditional agricultural landscape including link canals, ponds, and field banks. These landscape features raise the biodiversity of this region by functioning as eco-corridors and biotopes.

13.2. Conservation of species biodiversity

The KDMZBR holds a number of environmentally and ecologically significant biological resources. A review of existing literature including the natural environmental studies conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Cultural Heritage Administration shows that the DMZ and its vicinities are home to 2,930 species of plants and animals: 151 families of plants including 2,451 species; 16 families of mammals including 45 species; 49 families of birds including 260 species; 12 families of amphibians and reptiles including 31 species; and 35 families of fish including 143 species. There are 82 endangered species, greatly contributing to the preservation of biodiversity in the KDMZBR.

The western area of the KDMZBR has a vast wetland with brackish water where seawater and fresh water meet, offering an important habitat for organisms that depend on a wetland environment. Various organisms are found there, including large invertebrates, terrestrial insects, fish, amphibians, birds, and mammals. In particular, there are a number of endangered species and natural monument designated by national government: lepeord cat (Pronailurus bengalensis), northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis), Eurasian sparrowhawk (Accipiter nisus), Korean bitterling (Acheilognathus signifier), rat snake (Elaphe schrenckii), rare species like Senecio argunensis, Aster fastigiatus, Aristolochia contorta, Sparganium stoloniferum, and endemic species like...
Thalictrum rochebrunianum. Han River estuary is a wintering ground and stopover for tens of thousands of endangered species like black-faced spoonbill (Platalea minor), white-tailed eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla), peregrine falcon (Falco peregrinus japonensis), and golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), swan goose (Anser cygnoides), white-naped crane (Grus vipio), and other migratories like the ruddy shelduck (Tadorna ferruginea), spot-billed duck (Anas poecilorhyncha), and mallard (Anas platyrhynchos).

The central and eastern parts show a mixture of northern flora and southern flora. Compared to the west coast, the east coast area features more temperate vegetation owing to its oceanic climate. They are home to various animals and plants, including 52 endangered species, 18 species of natural monuments, 80 rare species, and 63 endemic species. These areas are inhabited by many nationally designated endangered species and natural monuments: long-tailed goral (Naemorhedus caudatus), Siberian musk deer (Siberian musk deer), European otter (Lutra lutra), yellow-throated marten (Martes flavigula), water deer (Prionailurus bengalensis), Siberian flying squirrel (Pteromys volans), golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos), red-crowned crane (Grus grus), hooded crane (Grus monacha), white-tailed eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla), black woodpecker (Dryocopus martius), common buzzard (Buteo buteo), cinereous vulture (Aquila chrysaetos), osprey (Pandion haliaetus), Amur falcon (Falco amurensis), Eurasian hobby (Falco subbuteo), merlin (Falco columbarius), black kite (Milvus migrans), Eurasian eagle-owl (Bubo bubo), hen harrier (Circus cyaneus), northern goshawk (Accipiter gentilis), bean goose (Anser fabalis), upland buzzard (Buteo hemilasius), rough-legged buzzard (Buteo lagopus), long-billed plover (Charadrius placidus), fareastern brook lamprey (Lampetra reissneri), slender shiner (Pseudopungtungia tenuicorpus), gobiobotia brevibarba, yellowfin sculpin (Cottus hangiongensis), Korean bitterling (Acheilognathus signifier), arctic lamprey (Lethenteron japonicum), tuman river sculpin (Cottus hangiongensis), short ninespine stickleback (Pungitus sinensis kaibarae), rat snake (Elaphe schrenckii), Korean tiger lizard (Eremias argus), narrow-mouthed toad (Kaloula borealis), reeve's pond turtle (Chinemys reevesii), Aconitum koreanum, Cica virosa, Echinosophora koreensis, Eleutherococcus senticosus, Iris koreana, Lilium cornuum, Leontopodium coreanum, Leontice microrhyncha, Iris odaesanensis, Paonia obovata, Menyanthes trifoliata, Smilacina bicolor, Thalictrum coreanum, Trientalis europaea var. arctica, etc.

13.3. Conservation of genetic biodiversity

The KDMZBR includes most of the conservation zones for forest gene resources (about 37,402ha) in Cheorwon, Hwacheon, Yanggu, Inje, and Goseong, Gangwon Province. The
reserves were designated in 2006 under the Forest Reserve Act and have been preserved ever since. The area includes forests endemic to the Korean Peninsula, but not commonly found elsewhere in the nation. Many communities of trees that are ecologically valuable are found there, including Manchurian walnut, birch, heartleaf hornbeam, Japanese poplar, David poplar, Erman birch, Costata birch, painted maple, Ussuri maple, rough-barked maple, Amur maple, Amur Linden, Korean ash, Manchurian alder, Manchurian elm, David elm, and Korean pine.

The KDMZBR has numerous crops that are traditionally and economically important. The Jangdan area in Gyeonggi Province has long been a major producer of beans such as the Jangdan Baekmok, which is native to Jangdan. The first bean variety selected for commercial promotion, it is grown widely in the CCZ. Soybean paste, soy sauce, and tofu made of Jangdan beans are promoted as regional specialty products. Meanwhile, Yeoncheon accounts for 80% of the nation's adlay production, which is used in making makgeolli liquor and tea.

The pufferfish (*Takifugu obscurus*) and Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis*) are species of high economic value caught in the Imjin River area. The pufferfish population, once on the brink of extinction, increased after the City of Paju began stocking the streams with fry to increase their numbers. And while the number of crabs was also dwindling due to contamination of the Imjin River, the population has been on the rise since 2000 thanks to water quality improvement and stocking of streams with small crabs.

In Gangwon Province, the major species are the long-tailed goral and otter. The otter is the symbol of Hwacheon County and a flagship species of a healthy ecosystem. A project is now under way to restore its dwindling population. At the same time, the long-tailed goral is at risk of extinction due to poaching and destruction of the ecosystem. To restore the number of long-tailed gorals, Yanggu County is operating the Goral Breeding & Restoration Center. In terms of plant species, the province's mountainous areas are home to the painted maple, balloonflower, pine needles, Injin mugwort, Siberian ginseng, raspberry, and chicory. Various other edible or medicinal plant species include green tea, arrowroot, milk vetch, schisandra fruit, liquorice, yam, and wild ginseng.

14. DEVELOPMENT FUNCTION

14.1. Potential for fostering economic and human development which is socio-culturally and ecologically sustainable

The DMZ is the last remnant of the Cold War and an area of great historical significance. Not only is it a living vestige of the Cold War, it is also an ecological laboratory that demonstrates the
process through which an ecosystem once completely destroyed by war can recover and how an ecosystem responds to disturbances caused by ongoing military activities. Indeed, such ecological, historical and cultural significance has led to a rising interest in tapping tourist resources and promoting tourism in the area.

Demand on tourism in the area adjacent to the DMZ is increasing. The observatories located along its barbed wire fences and the ruins and relics of war scattered throughout can be used for education of peace and security as well as for tourism. Moreover, the ecosystem processes and rich biodiversity of the proposed area will provide a base for multilateral tourism that combines education. In fact, Cold-War confrontations are ongoing and ruins and artifacts of the war are still scattered throughout the KDMZBR. However, thanks to restricted public access, a naturally recovered ecosystem and biodiversity has burgeoned in a variety of terrains. Due to such characteristics, the proposed area is more conducive to small-scale, alternative tourism development involving and benefiting local communities rather than large-scale tourist site development.

The KDMZBR is expected to contribute to sustainable development in this region by encouraging active participation from the local communities. We plan to assimilate local residents by encouraging pride and awareness of the importance of this region as a clean environment rich in biodiversity. Most importantly, we seek to draw the interest of local residents in the economic benefits arising from the preservation of resources and a positive image of the proposed area. With the establishment of the KDMZBR it is our intention to preserve this region’s socio-cultural and ecological assets and ultimately promote sustainable development. This is to be achieved through means such as community business, local specialty products, local culture experience programs, eco-tourism, and partnership programs.

In order to create a positive image of the KDMZBR, we plan to reinforce productive activities which are eco-friendly and contribute to conservation. This includes encouraging local foods and traditional farming techniques which preserve the landscape, and the harvesting of organic products without the use of artificial fertilizers and pesticides. As for local specialty products which contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, a labeling program which involves authorizing KDMZBR brands and logos is currently being planned. We anticipate an increased income level of local inhabitants and also their improved understanding of sustainable development.

Another crucial source of local income is obtained through eco-tourism; for which local residents participate as tour guides. By certifying hands-on tour programs of villages, local
accommodation, and communal restaurants as KDMZBR tourism products, we hope to establish a KDMZBR partnership. Aside from this, we hope to establish partnership ties with firms, public organizations, and others who are interested in the promotion of the KDMZBR project.

14.2. If tourism is a major activity

Major tourist sites in the KDMZBR are the Unification Observatory, the Imjingak Tourist Site, the Third Infiltration Tunnel and the Mt. Dora Observatory in Paju; the Hantan River Resort and the Mt. Godae in Yeoncheon; the Peace Observatory and the Victory Observatory in Cheorwon; the Peace Dam in Hwacheon; the Eulji Observatory, the Fourth Infiltration Tunnel, Tutayeon, and Punchbowl in Yanggu, the Korea DMZ Peace-Life Valley and Baekdamsa Temple in Inje, the Unification Observatory and the DMZ Museum in Goseong.

The combined number of tourists in the 7 municipalities of the KDMZBR was 10,498,000 in 2009, with that number rising continuously during the five years from 2005 to 2009. The drop in 2009 was due to a change in statistical computation. Up to 2008, tourists were counted including visits by families and relatives, as well as educational, training or business visits. From 2009, such visits were excluded from statistics, but the actual number of tourists is thought to have increased.

![Number of tourists in all municipalities of the KDMZBR](image)

14.2.1. Type(s) of tourism:

Tours around the DMZ fall under several categories: guided battlefield explorations, tours to historical and historically important sites, trips to natural sites with spectacular views, visits to
leisure facilities, and trips to villages hosting traditional festivals and cultural activities. Overall, the DMZ brims with tourist destinations noted for their educational value.

The DMZ battlefield exploration is one of the most interesting tour programs unique to the KDMZBR. Gyeonggi Province is often visited by agency-sponsored tour groups from Seoul as well as by foreign tourists. However, most DMZ-goers only purchase the one-day package to visit Panmunjom, Imjingak, Dorasan Observatory, and infiltration tunnels, which does not significantly contribute to the local economies. Recently, demand for guided tours highlighting traditional lifestyle, history, and ecosystems, has been rising steadily.

Cheorwon and Yanggu are the two leading sites for war- and security-related tourism and eco-tourism in Gangwon Province, each showcasing a number of observatories and infiltration tunnels. In particular, Cheorwon boasts a unique location to observe migratory birds, while Yanggu is famous for the Dutayeon trekking course. Goseong also attracts tourists year round with the varied attractions of Mt. Seorak and an inland trip to Mt. Geumgang in the DPRK.
14.2.2. Tourist facilities and description of where these are located and in which zone of the proposed biosphere reserve:

(a) Attractions alerting visitors to the importance of peace and security

- **Panmunjom**: a village that straddles the Military Demarcation Line and the site of the Military Armistice Commission Headquarters Area. The building where the Armistice Agreement was counter-signed is in the northern portion of the Demilitarized Zone and visible from here. This is still the venue for military-to-military discussions and is considered by some as the last vestige of the Cold War.

- **Observatories**: The Odusan Reunification Observatory, Dorasan Observatory in Paju; Sangseung Observatory, Taepoong Observatory, Yeolsoe Observatory in Yeoncheon; Peace Observatory, Victory Observatory in Cheorwon; Chilseong Observatory, Eulji Observatory in Yanggu; and Reunification Observatory in Goseong are in operation. These sites are authorized by the UN Commander for security tourism purposes and built close to the cease-fire line facing the DMZ, each located in the core area and buffer zone. Soldiers guarding the observatories provide explanations on the ongoing situation around each observatory.

- **Imjingak Tourist Site**: it was established in recognition of the suffering of people displaced during the Korean War and to highlight the tragedy of national division. It features a number of monuments including the Imjin River Battlefield Monument and the American War Veteran Monument and the altar of the deceased. Located in the transition area next to the Peace Nuri Park, it stages different cultural events. It is located in the transition area.

- **Dorasan Peace Park**: This park was formed adjacent to the Dorasan Station, featuring exhibits and sculptures themed on the DMZ's history, peace and ecology. It is located in the buffer zone.

- **Park of the World Peace Bell**: This park spans the surrounding areas of the Peace Dam. It was created by Hwacheon County in the buffer zone to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Korea's national liberation

- **Yanggu Reunification Museum and the Fourth Infiltration Tunnel**: These are found in the northernmost of the CCZ in Yanggu. The museum was opened to the public in 1996 to better public understanding of the DPRK and to promote the will to achieve peaceful reunification. The Fourth Infiltration Tunnel site was discovered in 1990 and Security Museum and a monument were constructed to allow tourists to see the actual tunnel and to learn about the importance of national security. It is located in the buffer zone.

- **DMZ Museum**: The DMZ Museum is located above the CCL, near the DMZ on the east coast. It provides exhibitions and videos that deliver information on Korea before, during and after the Korean War, the historical significance of the establishment of the MDL, and military conflicts between the two Korea. It is located in the buffer zone.

(b) Attractions providing a closer look at ecosystems in the DMZ area

- **Yeoncheon Wetland Eco Park**: The Yeoncheon Wetland Eco Park is being created on the banks of the Imjin River adjacent to the Taepoong Observatory. It is expected to serve as the center of ecology exploration and education on the natural environment of the Imjin River and DMZ. It is located in the buffer zone.
- **Peace Nuri Trail**: The Peace Nuri Trail stretching along the banks of the Imjin River provides visitors a chance for some easy trekking while enjoying the scenery. It consists of 12 trails in Gimpo, Goyang, Paju and Yeoncheon and totals 182 kilometers in length. It is located in the transition area.

- **Goral Breeding & Restoration Center**: The Goral Breeding & Restoration Center in Yanggu was created to develop and disperse technologies to systematically protect the goral species. It features pasture, goral-breeding farm, treatment center, plaza, parking lot, and observation post. It is located in the transition area.

- **DMZ Peace and Life Hill**: This tourist facility located in Inje plays a pivotal role in highlighting the value of peace and life by enabling visitors to learn about the ecosystems and historical and cultural background of the DMZ. It is located in the transition area.

- **Bukhan River DMZ Ecological Tour and Otter Center**: Visitors can take a look around ecologically friendly villages, experience trekking along the shores of the Bukhan River, and visit the Otter Center to feed the animals while learning about the otter species designated as a national monument. It is located across the buffer and transition areas.

- **Ecology Exploration of Dutayeon and Mt. Daeam**: Trekking along the two Dutayeon trails and four Mt. Daeam trails enable hikers to enjoy the pristine natural environment at close range while contemplating the importance of preserving peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. It is in the buffer zone.

- **DMZ Punchbowl Trail**: Haean of Yanggu County has a punchbowl-shaped topography that made Haean well known during the Korean War. A total of four ecology exploration trails are scheduled to be completed and opened to the public by the end of 2011, taking advantage of Yanggu's proximity to the DMZ. It is located in the buffer zone.

- **Gwandongbyeolgok 800-ri Road**: The Gwandongbyeolgok 800-ri Road traces the footsteps of Jeong Cheol (Song Gang), Joseon-era politician and author of Gwandongbyeolgok (a collection of travel essays on the region to the east of Daegwannyeong). Running past spectacular views once acclaimed by Jeong Cheol, the road starts at the Goseong Reunification Observatory and ends at Wolsongjeong in Pyeonghae, Uljin, Gyeongbuk, a total of 54.2 kilometers. It is located across the buffer and transition areas.

(c) Attractions of historical importance

- **Jeongok-ri Prehistoric Site and Museum**: Jeongok-ri in Yeoncheon County, Gyeonggi Province is the location of Korea’s representative paleolithic site. Located in the hilly area near the Hantan River, it is in the transition area.

- **Yeoncheon Royal Tomb of King Gyeongsun**: As the 56th and last king of the Silla Dynasty, King Gyeongsun’s royal tomb is classified as Historic Sites 244. It is located in Goryangpo-ri, Yeoncheon County, Gyeonggi Province, within the buffer zone.

- **Yeoncheon Sunguijeon**: This is the site of Sunguijeon, which was built during the Joseon Dynasty to serve as the shrine for the memorial services of the seven deceased kings, including the first king of the Goryeo Dynasty. It is located in Misan-myeon, Yeoncheon County, Gyeonggi Province, within the transition area.

- **Yeoncheon Horogoru**: The site of a strategic fortress from the Three Kingdoms Period, situated in Wondang-Ri. The fortress, originally built by the northern kingdom of Goguryeo, is recorded to have been the site of countless battles between the three
kingdoms as they vied for dominance of the Han and Imjin Rivers. Many prehistoric artifacts have also been found here. - Located within the Buffer Zone.

- **Yeoncheon Dangpo Castle:** A castle built during the Three Kingdoms Period, located in Donga-Ri, designated as Historical Landmark no. 468. - Within the Transition Area.

- **Yeoncheon Eundaeri Castle:** Historical Landmark no. 469. Eundaeri Castle is another castle from the Three Kingdoms Period. Pottery from the kingdoms of Goguryeo and Baekje were found on the site. Part of the Transition Area.

- **Site of the Taebong Kingdom:** Goongyae established Taebong Kingdom in 901 as one of the late tree-kingdom nations and relocated its capital to Cheorwon in 905. Its remaining site is in the middle of the DMZ, Pooncheon-eup, as a part of the core area.

- **Gamsung Literature Park:** ‘Gamsung’ (emotion) Park or Village was established in 2006 in honor of one of most famous Korean novelists, Lee Oisoo. It became a famous tourist attraction, and early-career writers and readers also visit this place. The park comprises his working room, a literature exhibition hall, and an ecological park. It is located in Damok-ri, Sangsoe-myeon, Hwacheon County, Gangwon Province, within the transition area.

- **Haean Prehistory Site:** This site contains various items from the Paleolithic Age and the Iron Age and serves as an important study site of cultural history. It is located in Mandae-ri, Haean-myeon, Yanggu County, within the buffer zone.

- **Baekdamsa Temple:** Baekdamsa Temple is one of traditional Buddhist temples designated by Korean Government and belongs to the Jogye Order. Founded in 647 (Shilla dynasty), it contains Wooden Amita Buddha Sitting Statue with various accessories, which is a national treasure. It is located in Yongdae-ri, Buk-myeon, Inje County, within the transition area.

- **Geonbongsu Temple:** Geonbongsu is one of Korea’s four major Buddhist temples (originally, there were nine branch temples) including Sinheungsa and Baekdamsa temples. Dating back to the reign of King Beopheung of the Silla Dynasty, it is located in the transition area of Geojin-eup, Goseong County, Gangwon Province.

(d) **Villages offering hands-on programs**

- **Tongilchon:** Tongilchon was established in Baegyeon-ri in the 1970s when the CCZ underwent development and was included in Paju City. It is located in the buffer zone and its regional specialties include rice, ginseng and beans.

- **Haemaruchon:** This residential complex was established in the CCZ in the late 1990s as a farming community for the first generation of displaced North Koreans. It is designated by the Ministry of Environment as an ecologically outstanding village and a farm-stay destination. It is located in the buffer zone.

- **Soekkol Maeul:** This village provides an array of programs for tourists all year round, equipped with natural sites for ecology exploration, weekend farms, Korean saunas with red clay floors, and outdoor picnic sites. It is located in the transition area.

- **Okgye Maeul:** This village, located near the CCL in Yeoncheon, is noted for traditionally produced meju (blocks of fermented soybeans), Yeoncheon rice and Yeoncheon beans. Visitors can take part in farming and many other programs. It is located in the transition area.
- **Horangibaekkom Maeul**: This village, which is adjacent to the CCL and surrounded by the Imjin River, is famous for rice, beans, adlay, ginseng, and Korean chili peppers. Seasonal programs including wild-green picking, mudfish-catching, grasshopper catching, and ice sleighing operate all year round. It is located in the transition area.

- **Pungsan Maeul**: This village in Hwacheon County became part of the DPRK when the MDL was drawn on August 15, 1945, but was captured by the ROK in 1950 during the Korean War. It consists of the five districts of Hoeum-dong, Pyeongchon, Jeonyeon-dong, Myeongseung-dong and Haean-dong. Visitors can learn about eco-friendly methods of rice farming using freshwater snails and experience the rustic charm of this rural village, even enjoying a stay at a local farm. It is located in the transition area.

- **Punchbowl Maeul**: Located in Yanggu County, this village of 100 households was established in 1956 after the end of the Korean War as part of the village restoration project for refugee settlement. Continuously developed by farmers since then, it now offers the Punchbowl tour as well as a number of attractions such as the Reunification Museum, War Memorial Museum, Eulji Observatory, and the Fourth Infiltration Tunnel. It is located in the buffer zone.

- **Naetgang Maeul**: Located in Inje County, visitors can enjoy rafting and fishing on the river, learn to make snowshoes according to village tradition, and skate on the frozen lake. The village boasts an array of natural attractions including Daeteo, Sojaegol, Dorichon, Malgeori and Mt. Daeam. It is a noted producer of rice, beans, livestock products, mushroom, corn, millet and hog millet. It is located in the transition area.

- **Baekdamsa Manhae Village**: This village is located near the Baekdamsa Temple in Inje County and was created as a learning ground in honor of ‘Manhae’ Han Yong-un (1879-1944). He was a Buddhist reformer, poet, and patriot who was one of the leading figures during the period of Japanese colonization. Manhae Foundation, a society for the promotion and practice of Manhae’s thoughts, organizes annual Manhae festivals and selects winners of the Manhae Prize. It is located in the transition area.

- **Dongteuneun Jindeung Maeul**: Located in Goseong County, the village’s fertile, red-clay soil produces quality crops in abundance. Famous for its centers for green-tea and wild flower cultivation, the region’s specialties include red clay rice, oyster mushrooms, and Korean wild grapes. Different tour programs are offered, including the sunrise viewing. It is located in the transition area.

- **Jinburyeong Heuli Maeul**: Located in Goseong County, the name Heuli (meaning blurred) comes from the fact that the view from Jinburyeong pass is often obstructed in winter due to thick fog and heavy snowstorms. The village is located at a high altitude and is surrounded by mountains that rise more than 1,000 meters. Produce includes bell peppers, alpine crops, and chicory. It is located in the transition area.

- **Sottongnyeong Maeul**: Located in Goseong County, this village was once called as Jangjeoni (meaning long, narrow fields), whose name was subsequently changed to Jangsin-ri in 1919 due to realignment of administrative districts. Walking trails through the natural forests Sopaengigol and Chikso are under construction. Specialties include pine mushrooms and different types of wild greens. It is located in the transition area.

(e) Festivals and Cultural Events

- **Gaeseong Ginseng Festival in Paju**: This festival is designed to promote and market
products made with the six-year-old ginseng produced in the Paju area. It is held in Imjingak Plaza every October.

- **Jangdan Soybean Festival in Paju:** This festival, held every November, promotes the Jandang soybean, another well-known specialty of Paju.

- **Jeongok-ri Old Stone Age Festival:** Tourists can obtain information on ancient Stone Age and prehistoric times through education, play, and hands-on programs. It takes place every May in the Jeongok Prehistoric Site area in Yeoncheon County.

- **Mt. Simhak Dolgoji Flower Festival:** This festival takes place in Gyoha-eup, Paju City, from May to June and provides a series of family-friendly programs. Visitors can observe the colorful poppies and wildflowers around Mt. Simhak and enjoy trekking or riding in flower-bedecked carriages.

- **Trout Festival in Hwacheon:** The annual trout festival features ice fishing for trout, ice soccer games, and many other winter sports programs. It is held every January in Hwacheon-eup, Hwacheon County.

- **Smelt Festival in Inje:** When the 990-hectare lake freezes and smelt swim to the shore to lay their eggs in winter, there is smelt fishing contest and smelt tasting, as well as leisure activities such as ice bowling, ice soccer, and winter mountain biking. Folk games and traditional entertainment that used to be enjoyed in winter in nearby submerged villages and remote mountain villages have been revived for the pleasure of visitors.

- **Army Memories Festival in Inje:** This festival takes place every early October at one of the army units in Seohwa-myeon and surrounding areas. It brings soldiers and civilians closer together through such programs as the civilian-military-government singing contest, drawing contest for young people, essay writing contest, Army-buddy reunions, citizen-soldier visits, GOP excursions, and army life experience.

- **Belly Button Festival in Yanggu:** Some of the programs designed to highlight the pristine environment of Yanggu include the Expedition of Yanggu, the Center of Korea, the Belly Button Expedition (Dutayeon trekking) and carp fishing at the artificial wetland and Lake Paroho. The belly dance contest is another major attraction.

- **Pollack and Winter Sea Festival in Goseong:** Held every February, this festival takes place in Goseong, which boasts Korea's largest pollack fishing grounds. It features ancestral rituals, a fishing boat parade, harbor singing contest, pollack fishing, and exhibit of pollack drying racks.
<Figure 6> Major tourist facilities in the KDMZBR
14.2.3. Indicate positive and/or negative impacts of tourism at present or foreseen:

Echoing the values of peace and life symbolized by the DMZ, the central and local governments, as well as local residents, are keenly interested in vitalizing local tourism. The proposed area, mostly military area that residents believe have long been isolated and underdeveloped due to regulations, has the potential for tourism to experience the importance of peace and its rich biodiversity. Tourism can bring vitality to the depressed area and help turn the negative image of a dangerous military zone into a positive one. Promotion of tourism can, in a larger framework, also contribute to the creation of jobs in the area.

Recently, many plans have been drawn up by the government to introduce the necessary facilities and programs to develop areas adjacent to the DMZ into a Peace Eco-Tourism Belt. However, to ensure that such plans and initiatives vitalize local development and benefit local residents, a more community-based type of tourism is needed so that unique local resources and values can be enhanced.

Large-scale development and excessive building of tourism complexes can damage the resources of peace and ecology in the area. At the same time, economic benefits could flow out of the region rather than into local communities. Thus, the KDMZBR aims to bring real benefits to local communities. A new type of tourism such as sustainable tourism or fair travels is needed that would promote local businesses, involve local residents, and facilitate production and sales of local specialties.

14.3. Benefits of economic activities to local people

The inland fishing industry in the Imjin and Hantan Rivers brought in 26.45 billion won (22.9 million USD), 24.95 billion won (21.6 million USD), and 15.33 billion won (13.3 million USD) in 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively.

In terms of agriculture, the specialty crops of Paju and Yeoncheon are beans and adlay. The Jangdan bean of Paju was the first soybean variety (Jangdan Baekmok) selected by the government for commercial promotion. When Tongilchon Village was established in the 1970s, bean production clusters were developed and promoted. In 2008, production reached 1,281 metric tons. Bean production in Yeoncheon totalled 602 metric tons in 2008, with large productions coming from Gunnam-myeon and Yeoncheon-eup areas. The County of Yeoncheon is striving to increase the income of local residents and vitalize the local economy through commercialization and marketing of beans and adlay. The county has developed an integrated agricultural brand, has
plans to develop model farms for organic beans and adlay production, and holds an agricultural product festival.

In the proposed areas in Hwacheon County, Gangwon Province, 2,500 or so households in seven villages have an annual income of 25 million to 60 million won, gained mainly through agriculture and tourism services. In Yanggu, Goseong, and Inje, local communities run eco-tours and programs of hands-on experience in rural farmlands. About 250 households participate in these programs, which draw between 4,000 to 34,000 tourists a year. Inje is also creating a cultural tourism business with exhibition galleries and accommodation facilities in the Korea DMZ Peace-Life Valley and Manhae Village of the Baekdamsa Temple. In particular, the land trip to Mt. Geumgang starts at Goseong and goes through the DMZ. From 2003 to 2008, it drew on average 300,000 tourists a year. According to the County Office of Goseong, the county suffered 30 billion won (25.1 million USD) per year in direct and indirect losses because of the discontinuation of the Mt. Geumgang tour in 2008, demonstrating how important it is for the local economy.

Nomination of the proposed areas as a biosphere reserve is expected to boost economic activities and household incomes of the residents by facilitating village-based ecotourism. Local farmers will also benefit from this nomination, as the KDMZBR plans to actively support a certification program of agricultural products and a community-business program. Furthermore, various partnership programs will increase the demand of the KDMZBR products and more jobs can be duly created for local people.

15. LOGISTIC SUPPORT FUNCTION

15.1. Research and monitoring

15.1.1. To what extent has the past and planned research and monitoring programme been designed to address specific management questions in the potential biosphere reserve?:

Research and monitoring programs in the proposed area have been conducted since 1965, starting with preliminary research within the CCZ by the Korea Nature Conservation Research Society. Due to restricted access, most researches were conducted in those areas adjacent to the DMZ rather than inside the DMZ.

Before 1990, the Ministry of Environment, Cultural Heritage Administration, and Kangwon National University conducted local research activities in the areas near the DMZ on a few
occasions. Between 1990 and 2000, more comprehensive research activities on the ecosystem were conducted by the Ministry of Environment, Cultural Heritage Administration, and the Korea Forest Service. Also, the UNEP, IUCN, and the Korean National Commission for UNESCO initiated and conducted research for the creation of an international nature park, designation of ecological reserves, and identification of a sustainable development model for the CCZ. Though the interior of the DMZ has still not been studied due to controlled access, its neighboring areas and their ecological characteristics have been researched with some studies aimed at the use and management of ecology.

Since 2000, Ministry of Environment, Korea Forest Service, Cultural Heritage Administration, and research institutes have conducted various investigations and researches on the natural environment and management policy of the proposed area. Korea Forest Service published “Survey of forest ecosystem in DMZ and its vicinities (2000)”, Ministry of Environment reported “Comprehensive report on DMZ ecology (2003)” and Cultural Heritage Administration brought out “Survey of basic natural heritage resources in the military border area (2005~2007)”. Gyeonggi Province, Gangwon Province, and the Korea Tourist Service have conducted respectively studies on tourism development in the CCZ and its neighboring areas. In 2008~2009, Ministry of Environment conducted ecological surveys in the western area and central area of the DMZ with permission of the UN Command. Although on the limited area, it was the first ecological survey of the DMZ.

Despite controlled access to the DMZ and CCZ, research into the natural environment and resources has been conducted by various expert groups, including the government, academia, research institutes, and private associations. We will establish a specialized center for systematic researches and monitor the biodiversity of the KDMZBR. Before a research center is established, a specialized research team can be set up as part of the National Institute for Environmental Research or the Korea Forest Research Institute to harmonize research and monitoring activities conducted by various research institutes and researchers and improve studies in connection with the nation’s long-term ecology research programs.

In the future, we will conduct more research in the fields of natural science, humanism, and sociology. Some important research topics include monitoring disturbance and restoration processes of the ecosystem in the DMZ area, social and ecological culture in the military areas, the roles of eco-tourism, eco-labeling, and education of local community residents for sustainable development.
15.1.2. Brief description of past research and / or monitoring activities:

(a) Abiotic research and monitoring

Climate is monitored by weather observatories (Munsan, Cheorwon, Inje, Sokcho) to measure average temperature, highest and lowest temperatures, relative humidity, wind velocity, evaporation loss, and rainfall. In the mid 1990s, floodgate and hydrologic research (Ministry of Land, Transport, and Maritime Affairs, 2002) was conducted to identify the causes of flooding and prevent future damage following a major flood in the Imjin River area. As to research of floodgates and soil deposition, a study entitled "Research of riverbed change in the lower courses of the Han River estuary (2005)" was conducted by the Seoul Regional Construction Management Administration. Between 2001 and 2005, the DMZ was included in the national inland wetland survey conducted by the Ministry of Environment, in which hydrologic and geomorphologic research was partially conducted.

(b) Biotic research and monitoring

The Ministry of Environment conducted a natural environment research nationwide three times from 1986 to 2010. The proposed areas were included in the research and comparable data was compiled. A winter bird census has been conducted every year since 1999 and the wetland protection area in the HRE, which is one of the largest wintering grounds for migratory birds, is included in the census. The Ministry of Environment monitored the wetland protection area in the HRE in 2007 and 2009, and the Korea Forest Service monitored the forest ecosystem in the DMZ area from 1995 to 2000. The Cultural Heritage Administration conducted research on the habitat and breeding grounds of birds recognized as natural heritage and on primary natural heritage resources in the military border area. In 2008 and 2009, a study was conducted of the biota in the west and central areas of the DMZ.

(c) Socio-economic research

From 1995 to 1999, the UNDP and Seoul National University conducted research for environmentally sound and sustainable development in the northern Gyeonggi Province area. In 1996, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO studied ways to achieve both preservation of ecosystem and revitalization of local communities in the areas around the CCL. The study sought to find an approach for sustainable development for the area. The government of Gyeonggi Province commissioned the Gyeonggi Research Institute in 2008 for study on the creation of a DMZ Peace Eco-Park and development of an eco-tourism. For this, an initial study was conducted on public awareness and economic activities near the DMZ. In 2009, the Ministry
of Environment commissioned the Korea Environment Institute to draw up a basic plan for the DMZ Eco-Peace Park, which included a social and human science research of the DMZ area.

Furthermore in 2009 and 2010, Gyeonggi and Gangwon Provinces conducted respectively a comprehensive study of local characteristics in order to prepare the KDMZBR. The studies involved socio-economic analyses of local residents, villages, industrial structure, agricultural activities, tourism activities, tenures, and an attitudinal survey.

Research to estimate the economic value of conserving the DMZ resources was also carried out on several occasions. They are studies by Jeon and Yoon (1997, 1998), Lee (2005), and Choi and Park (2010).

15.1.3. Brief description of on-going research and / or monitoring activities:

(a) Abiotic research and monitoring

In 2011, the Ministry of Environment is carrying out the second in-depth monitoring of wetland protection areas. In Haean, Yanggu, a team of Korean and German researchers are engaged in an international research program (2009-2013). A research project entitled ‘Complex Terrain and Ecological Heterogeneity (TERRECO)’ is conducted by Bayreuth University of Germany, Kangwon National University, Korea Forest Research Institute, Seoul National University, Yonsei University, and the Research Institute for Gangwon. The research topics include impacts of mountainous landscapes, and analysis of hydrology and residual gases for management of agricultural crops.

(b) Biotic research and monitoring

The Ministry of Environment conducts a winter bird census every year, and has also been involved in monitoring changes in the ecosystem of ecologically outstanding regions since 2000. Monitored sites include Mt. Daeam Yongneup (birds, insects, plants, mammals, topography, and geology) and Dutayeon Pond in Yanggu.

(c) Socio-economic research

National Statistical Office conducts “Population and Household Sensus” from 1925 and “Industry Sensus” from 1973 on a five-year basis.
15.1.4. Brief description of planned research and / or monitoring activities:

(a) Abiotic research and monitoring
We are planning to conduct researches on mitigation of climate change in the DMZ, the area's potential and mechanism to adapt to climate change, management and monitoring of the water systems of the Imjin and Bukhan Rivers, and topography and soil environment.

(b) Biotic research and monitoring
In the planning stage are researches on the ecology in the eastern part of the DMZ and the census of winter-time birds. We will plan for and conduct more scientific research on how the ecosystem of the DMZ responds to climate change and adapts to cutting down of trees.

(c) Socio-economic research
We will conduct various researches in terms of social and human science on the ecological culture of the military border areas, removal of land mines, sustainable tourism, local traditional culture and economy, and engagement and education of local communities.

15.1.5. Estimated number of national scientists participating in research within the proposed biosphere reserve on:

(a) a permanent basis
- National Institute of Environmental Research: 18 people
- National Institute of Biological Resources: 16 people
- National Wetland Center: 5 people
- Korea Forest Research Institute: 14 people

(b) an occasional basis
Scientists who participated in research related to designation of reserves in the DMZ area (2007-2009) and research of the interior of the DMZ (2008-2009)
TERRECO research program (2009-2013)

15.1.6. Estimated number of foreign scientists participating in research within the
proposed Biosphere Reserve on:

(a) a permanent basis : None
(b) an occasional basis: 10 people

TERRECO research program (2009-2013) - Bayreuth University in Germany

15.1.7. Estimated number of masters and/or doctoral theses carried out on the proposed biosphere reserve each year:

The topics of academic research conducted by universities in relation to the proposed biosphere reserve are varied: security and ecology tourism, research and analysis of the natural environment, industrial site and space characteristics, surveys of awareness on reunification, and establishment of a peace zone. A search of masters and doctoral theses using keywords such as ‘DMZ’, ‘CCZ’, and ‘border area’ showed that the number of people writing about these topics is on the rise, with one article written in the 1970s, four in the 1980s, 14 in the 1990s, and 78 since 2000. Since the search was made using keywords like ‘DMZ’, ‘CCZ’, and ‘border area,’ there may be more masters and doctoral theses dealing with the proposed biosphere reserve.

15.1.8. Research station(s) within the proposed Biosphere Reserve:

Research stations within the proposed biosphere reserve are the Korean European otter Research Center in Hwacheon and the the Goral Breeding & Research Center in Yanggu. The Korean Otter Research Center is the only institute dedicated to the research of otters in Korea. Located in Hwacheon, Gangwon Province, it includes a research center and otter protection facilities. In the future, an eco-friendly research center is scheduled to be built for a combination of otter protection, breeding, research, and viewing by the public. The Goral Breeding & Restoration Center in Yanggu was established to protect and increase the population of long-tailed goral, which has been deemed a natural monument and an endangered species. The center is dedicated to the development of technology to restore long-tailed goral populations, while working to protect the Long-tailed goral’s genetic resources, secure breeding technology, create a wild animal growth model and develop long-tailed goral feed.

The National Native Botanical Garden is to be established at Haean, Yanggu, on a total surface area of 18 hectares as a branch of the Korea National Arboretum. Slated for completion in the end of 2013, the garden will house an international research center, living quarters, exhibition garden, and preservation garden. It will collect and preserve northern forest plant resources,
monitor and research changes in the forest ecosystem from climate change, and preserve rare and endemic plants that are vulnerable to climate change. The garden is also expected to contribute to local community development as it will be used for ecology education and hands-on programs on forest life species in the DMZ area as well as cultural tourism.

15.1.9. Permanent research station(s) outside the proposed Biosphere Reserve:

- National Institute for Environment Research: established by the Ministry of Environment to address national environmental issues and support the implementation of environmental policies based on scientific knowledge. Research is aimed at preserving the natural ecosystem of the DMZ area and establishing a restoration system. (184 Nanji-ro, Seo-gu, Incheon)

- The Korea Forest Research Institute: established by the Korea Forest Service and is dedicated to research on alleviating climate change and preservation of biodiversity. The Korea Forest Conservation Association conducts research and monitoring of the habitats of the flora and fauna in the DMZ area. (57 Hoegi-ro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul)

- The National Institute of Biological Resources: established by the Ministry of Environment to systematically identifies, secures, collects and researches biological resources in the DMZ area to build an infrastructure of Korea’s biological resources. (2-1 Gyeongseo-dong, Seo-gu, Incheon)

- The Gyeonggi Research Institute: established by Gyeonggi Province and conducts various policy research related to the ecology, economy, and tourism in the DMZ area. (1150 Gyeongsudaero, Jangan-gu, Suwon, Gyeonggi Province)

- The Research Institute for Gangwon: established by Gangwon Province and is dedicated to researches in the DMZ area, South-North cooperation, and military industry, as well as policy development. It also studies ways to develop tourism resources using the ecology of the DMZ area and to establish a military industrial base. (5 Jungangno, Chuncheon, Gangwon Province)

- Climate Change Research Institute of Korea: established by Gangwon Province and carries out research on long-term strategies and policy alternatives addressing climate change issues. (7 Joongang-ro Chuncheon, Gangwon Province)

- The National Wetland Center: established by the Ministry of Environment in order to classify national wetlands and conducts in-depth research on inland wetlands nationwide. It also monitors and researches the wetland in the estuary of the Han River, which is a core area of the proposed biosphere reserve. (1-12 Byeoryang-dong, Yeongdeok Gaebal Bldg. F5, Gwacheon,
15.1.10. Permanent monitoring plots:

Yongneup is located in Mt. Daeam in Seoheung-ri, Seohwa-myeon, Inje in Gangwon Province. A highland swamp formed 4,000 years ago, Yongneup is a treasure house of natural ecosystems inhabited by pure swamp plants and is designated a Ramsar site. The Ministry of Environment installed floodgates and climate monitoring equipment for automatic measurement of temperature, humidity, wind direction, wind velocity, solar and surface radiation, rainfall, and flux (measured since March 2000).

15.1.11. Research facilities of research station(s):

The National Wetland Center of the Ministry of Environment is scheduled to establish the National Wetland Research Center (provisional name) in 2012 with experimental sites, laboratories, and monitoring stations. There are several monitoring wells and testing sites for the TERRECO research program in Haeanmyeon, Yanggu in Gangwon Province.

15.1.12. Other facilities:

15.1.13. Does the proposed biosphere reserve have an Internet connection?:

Yes

15.2. Environmental education and public awareness

15.2.1. Describe environmental education and public awareness activities, indicating the target group(s):

Though many environmental education and public awareness programs are operated through the support of the government or environmental associations (NGOs), KDMZBR plans to improve such programs more systematically and professionally.

In Gyeonggi Province, the Gyeonggi Tourism Organization runs 'PEEP your DMZ' ecology hands-on program for youths, offering education about the DMZ's history, culture, and ecological environment. The organization also operates the 'Traveling DMZ ecology and culture class' in partnership with local elementary schools, as well as programs to train residents of Paju and
Yeoncheon to become DMZ ecology guides.

The Korea DMZ Peace-Life Valley in Inje County educates people about the ecological, historical, and cultural values of the DMZ and the personal experiences in the border areas so that they can communicate what they have learned to trainees from outside the area. The training program is designed to increase the participation of local residents. With a higher level of education and richer content, the program trains DMZ Peace & Life activists who can practice preservation with a better understanding of the values of the DMZ. Promotional materials for the general public are available in Korean, English, and Japanese, and a website is posted in Korean and English as well. In addition, proposed areas in Gangwon Province provide various education opportunities and eco-tourism programs for the public. For example, ‘Yongneup Eco School’ in Seohung-ri, Yanggu County, was established by remodeling a dissented primary school site. Visitors to this School can observe the formation process of the Mt. Daeam and characteristics of Yongneup, a Ramsar wetland. Also, observatory sites and related tour programs present useful educational resources and opportunities for participants to learn about the importance of ‘peace’ and ‘environmental conservation.’ Major eco-tourism programs include migratory bird-watching in Cheorwon, the ‘DMZ ecological tour with otters along the Bukhan River’ in Hwacheon, and the ‘Dutayeon ecological exploration’ and ‘Mt. Daeam ecological exploration’ in Yanggu, as well as an ecological exploration of the Mt. Daeam Yongneup and Hyangno Peak in Inje.

Several environmental education and public awareness programs are also offered by NGOs. Green Korea, the Eco-Horizon Institute, and the Korea Federation for Environmental Movements operate DMZ ecological exploration programs for youths and adults on an irregular basis. In Paju, the DMZ Ecology Research Institute, a NGO, operates a weekend DMZ ecology school for youths with visits to the CCZ in Paju. In the Yeoncheon area, the Yeoncheon Agenda 21 runs a youth ecology school for thematic studies of the migratory birds, wetlands, and wild flowers around the Taepoong Observatory, Imjin and Hantan Rivers.

15.2.2. Indicate facilities for environmental education and public awareness activities:

In the Gyeonggi Province, the Gyeonggi Peace Center in Imjingak, Paju serves as a visitor center. The Gyeonggi Tourism Organization runs the educational programs of ‘PEEP your DMZ’, ‘Traveling DMZ ecology and culture class’, and ‘DMZ guide training program’. The Peace Nuri Trail is a walking trail created along the Han and Imjin Rivers to explore major historical, cultural, and ecological resources. A detailed guide of the four trails in Paju and the three trails in
Yeoncheon is available on the Internet website.

In Gangwon Province, the Korea DMZ Peace-Life Valley in Inje is mainly engaged in environmental education and public awareness activities. Some cultural tour guides and guided forest tours are available at local tourist information centers run by local governments. Major ecological exploration programs include those at Dutayeon Pond, Mt. Daeam, and the four DMZ trails at Haean, and the Hwacheon-Bukhan River DMZ ecological exploration.

a. Environmental education program “Peep your DMZ” activities in Gyeonggi Province

b. The Korea DMZ Peace-Life Valley and its educational program activities

<Figure 7> Environmental education activities in the Gyeonggi and Gangwon Provinces

15.3. Specialist training

Almost every year, local policy-makers, Korean and non-Korean scientists, and NGOs participate in symposiums and workshops on the preservation of the DMZ’s natural environment and its sustainable use and management. The provinces of Gyeonggi and Gangwon each organize
a regular forum for various discussions on the management and future use of the DMZ.

< Table 1 > Workshops/symposiums held for DMZ specialist training

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symposium / Workshop</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>Place</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rational preservation and management of DMZ</td>
<td>Sep. 2000</td>
<td>Northeast Asian Forest Forum, National Assembly Environment Forum</td>
<td>Korea Forest Service, Forest Research Center</td>
<td>Assemblymen Building, F1, small meeting room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finding a way for a sustainable preservation of the DMZ area</td>
<td>Dec. 2005</td>
<td>Gangwon Province, Hankyoreh Daily, KFEM</td>
<td>Clean Yanggu, Chuncheon Environmental Federation, Korea Federation for Environmental Movements, GBN</td>
<td>National Assembly Library, Auditorium, Gangwon Province Yanggu Eulji Observatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International symposium on the preservation and management of the natural resources of the DMZ</td>
<td>Feb. 2006</td>
<td>Goseong County</td>
<td>Korea Forest Society</td>
<td>Gyeongdong University Sinuiwigwan Hall, International Conference room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMZ Ecology &amp; Peace (Nature, man, and culture)</td>
<td>May 2006</td>
<td>Dongguk University Centennial Celebration Center</td>
<td>Dongguk University Research Center for North Korean Studies</td>
<td>Tower Hotel, Rex room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMZ Ecology &amp; Peace (From division to ecology and peace in Northeast Asia)</td>
<td>May 2006</td>
<td>Dongguk University Centennial Celebration Center</td>
<td>Dongguk University Research Center for North Korean Studies</td>
<td>Tower Hotel, Rex room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea DMZ Peace Forum (International conference presentation material kit)</td>
<td>June 2007</td>
<td>Gangwon Province</td>
<td>Research Institute for Gangwon, DMZ-North Gangwon Research Center</td>
<td>Seoul Plaza Hotel, Annex, Grand Ballroom A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic plan and directions for DMZ Peace &amp; Ecology Park</td>
<td>Aug. 2007</td>
<td>Gyeonggi Province - Gyeonggi Research Institute</td>
<td>Korea Tourism Development Institute</td>
<td>COEX Asem Hall 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ways to turn PLZ into tourism resources</td>
<td>Dec. 2007</td>
<td>Korea Tourism Organization</td>
<td>Korea Tourism Development Institute</td>
<td>KTO TIC Theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop on creation of Peace &amp; Ecology Park in DMZ area and establishment of international cooperation system</td>
<td>Feb. 2008</td>
<td>Gyeonggi Province - Gyeonggi Research Institute</td>
<td></td>
<td>KORCHAM conference room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea DMZ Peace Forum (Building peace in Northeast Asia and DMZ)</td>
<td>Sep. 2008</td>
<td>Gangwon Province</td>
<td>Research Institute for Gangwon, DMZ-North Gangwon Research Center</td>
<td>COEX, F3, Jangbogo Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea DMZ, last green Galapagos</td>
<td>Sep. 2009</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Gangwon Province</td>
<td>Korea DMZ Peace Forum</td>
<td>Lotte Hotel, F2, Crystal Ballroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop on sustainable preservation, management, and use of DMZ</td>
<td>Dec. 2009</td>
<td>Gyeonggi Province, Daejin University</td>
<td>Daejin University DMZ Research Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace and ecological vision of the DMZ and unification of the Korean Peninsula</td>
<td>Nov. 2010</td>
<td>Korea DMZ Council</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crystal Ballroom, War Memorial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
15.4. Potential to contribute to the World Network of Biosphere Reserves

15.4.1. Collaboration with existing biosphere reserves at the national level
(indicate on-going or planned activities):

Reserves in Korea include the Mt. Seorak Biosphere Reserve, Jeju Island Biosphere Reserve, Sinan Dadohae Biosphere Reserve, and Gwangneung Forest Biosphere Reserve. The Gwangneung Forest Biosphere Reserve and the Mt. Seorak Biosphere Reserve each belong to Gyeonggi Province and Gangwon Province where the KDMZBR is located, so close collaboration is needed both in terms of geography and policy. Gyeonggi Province strategically planned for the management and designation of the Gwangneung Forest as a biosphere reserve in 2010. The experience helped the province better understand and efficiently manage the process of designating the DMZ area as a biosphere reserve. Also, during the course of applying for the KDMZBR, local residents visited the Sinan Dadohae Biosphere Reserve where they gathered informally with local residents and gained a better understanding of the need for a KDMZBR designation.

The plan is to establish a management network with the other four biosphere reserves in Korea, hold regular meetings to share information on successful cases and cooperate with one another.

15.4.2. Collaboration with existing biosphere reserves at the regional or subregional levels, including promoting transfrontier sites and twinning arrangements:

The plan is to expand the biosphere reserve or develop a transboundary biosphere reserve (TBR) including the northern half of the DMZ and adjoining areas, depending on changes in inter-Korean relations. In addition, we will reinforce the program to connect the Gwangreung Forest Biosphere Reserve, which is associated geographically with the KDMZBR.

15.4.3. Collaboration with existing biosphere reserves in thematic networks at the regional or international levels:

Considering the establishment as a TBR in the future, we will facilitate communications and collaborations with other TBR areas over the world. We will make an effort to build thematic networks in relation to “Peace in TBRs”, by inviting and training the coordinators and managers of TBR in Africa.
15.4.4. Collaboration with existing biosphere reserves at the international level (indicate ongoing and planned activities):

The plan is to participate in the East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network (EABRN), benchmark successful models of biosphere reserves abroad, and build a KDMZBR website to promote information sharing and international cooperation.

We plan to affiliate with existing biosphere reserves including the Rhon Biosphere Reserve in Germany to benchmark successful programs. The Rhon Biosphere Reserve shares similar characteristics with the KDMZBR, as it is located in border area between former East and West Germany and includes several state administrative bodies to collaborate.

16. USES AND ACTIVITIES

16.1. Core Area(s)

16.1.1. Describe the uses and activities occurring within the core area(s):

The DMZ is strictly barred from civilian access and use, and is occupied mainly for military purposes. However, in the past 60 years such severe control and restriction has ironically served to enhance both the biodiversity and landscape diversity of the DMZ. Taking this into account, we intend to carefully consider methods to preserve and manage the DMZ ecosystem.

For the first time since the signing of the armistice agreement, in 2008 and 2009, the Ministry of Environment conducted an ecological survey in the southern portion of the DMZ under the UN Commander’s jurisdiction, and in the future further ecological surveys will be conducted with permission from the UN Commander, in line with the Armistice agreement.

The Wetland Center under the Ministry of Environment performs regular monitoring of the ecosystem of the wetland protection area in the estuary of the Han River. Research and studies are also conducted on forest genetic resources, reserves for protection of cultural sites, and the Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area. Local residents are allowed to pick certain forest products. Further research and studies will be conducted on these reserves, and this will provide the basis for formulating protection procedures. Though the core area is strictly protected by law, the plan is to minimize damage to the ecosystem in case of future damage, following the experience and example of construction of Gyeongeui and Donghae rail roads and express ways passing through DMZ in 2007.
16.1.2. Possible adverse effects on the core area(s) of uses or activities occurring within or outside the core area(s):

Management of the DMZ for military purposes will disturb the area's succession into mature forest land. However, it is unclear whether such activities cause adverse effects on the ecosystem of the core area; hence, research and monitoring is needed in this regard.

16.2. Buffer zone(s)

16.2.1. Describe the main land uses and economic activities in the buffer zone(s):

The buffer zone comprises mainly forests and farmlands, as well as some residential areas and military facilities. However, certain areas and facilities vital to military security and drills are to be excluded. The plains and river valleys to the west are covered with large areas of rice fields and farming areas, while the mountainous eastern region is host to a number of crop fields nestled in between mountains. This region, along with nearby streams and mountain forests, enhances the landscape diversity as it maintains traditional agricultural landscape including irrigated fields, natural link canals, ponds, and field banks. Such agricultural landscape factors function as eco-corridors and biotopes, thereby raising the biodiversity of this area. In the buffer zone, major crops like rice, beans, adlay, and ginseng are cultivated, and in some mountainous areas of Gangwon province, sap is collected from painted maples (Acer pictum) and wild vegetables are gathered.

In addition to such land uses and economic activities in the buffer zone, there are plans to create special biosphere reserve villages and build education centers and trails for ecology exploration. The economic activity and use of land will be initiated after receiving authorization from military officials responsible for this area, in accordance with the “Military Base and Facility Protection Act”. Traditional environment-friendly agriculture will be encouraged, while biotope will be developed and habitats of flora and fauna preserved.

16.2.2. Possible adverse effects on the buffer zone(s) of uses or activities occurring within or outside the buffer zone(s) in the near and longer terms:

Overall, a frequent trend can be noticed in which forests and wetlands are turned into farmlands, ginseng fields built over ponds and agricultural wetlands, and the replacement of natural link canals with concrete aqueducts.
16.3. Transition area

16.3.1. Describe the main land uses and major economic activities in the transition area(s):

The transition area is the area south of the CCL, which is adjacent to the DMZ and under its influence. Being close to the DMZ, the area remains underdeveloped and retains the image of a military area. Nevertheless, it has been targeted for tourism development, given its symbolic importance and the richness of its ecological, historical, and cultural resources.

Major initiatives are designed to transform the negative image of the DMZ into a positive one, from a military bastion to an ecologically pristine site. Economic activities will be promoted using the area's environmentally-friendly image and resources, residents engaged as proud stakeholders, and the necessary institutional support secured for various biosphere reserve programs. Business initiatives include development of specialty biosphere-reserve produce, promotion of sustainable tourism, creation of a special biosphere reserve village and business development in the village, and establishment of KDMZBR partnerships.

16.3.2. Possible adverse effects of uses or activities on the transition area(s):

None

17. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

17.1. State, Province, Region or Other Administrative Units

Republic of KOREA
- Gyeonggi Province
  Paju City, Yeoncheon County
- Gangwon Province
  Cheorwon, Hwacheon, Yanggu, Inje, Goseong County

17.2. Units of the Proposed Biosphere Reserve
- Core Areas: Paju City, Yeoncheon County, Cheorwon County, Hwacheon County, Yanggu
17.2.1. Are these units contiguous or are they separate?:

The seven municipalities and counties that include the DMZ from the west to the east of the Korean Peninsula are contiguous.

17.3. Protection Regime of the core area(s) and, if appropriate of the buffer zone(s)

17.3.1. Core area(s):

The core area includes the DMZ, which was established under the Armistice Agreement, the wetland protection areas, cultural heritage protection zones, conservation zones for forest gene resources, and the Baekdu-Daegan Protected Area. The DMZ was established under the Armistice Agreement signed on July 27, 1953 as a buffer zone to prevent military confrontation. At present, there is no legal regime to protect the natural environment of the DMZ. However, since access is restricted and the land is left unused, it is as if the area were under protection. The legal status related to the conservation of the natural environment of the DMZ and its usage for two years after reunification is provided by the Natural Environment Conservation Act. This act provides for limited activities and cease-and-desist orders proportionate to an ecology and landscape conservation area, and requires that the Ministry of Environment’s conservation and usage plans be drawn up in consultation with the central government, mayors and governors.

Legal bases of the protected areas are provided by several statutory laws. They are the Wetlands Conservation Act for wetland protection areas (Han River Estuary and Yongneup Swamp), the Forest Reserve Act for conservation zones for forest gene resources (Mt. Gaewoong, Mt. Chunbul, Mt. Jukgun, Mt. Baegam, Juparyong, Bisoogumi, Mt. Baeksuk, Mt. Daeu, Punchbowl, Yongneup Swamp, Donggul Peak, etc.), the Protection of Cultural Properties Act for cultural heritage protection zones (Mt. Deam-Daeu and Hyangno Peak, Mt. Gunbong, and habitat for migratory birds in Han River Estuary), and the Act on the Protection of the Baekdu-Daegan Mountain System for a Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area (Hyangno Peak).
17.3.2. Buffer zone(s):

The buffer zone is regulated as a restricted zone under the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act. Regulations restrict all development activities, access and entry by civilians, and although the regulations are not intended to protect the natural environment, they serve as a very strong protection regime. Meanwhile, the Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area and the cultural heritage protection zones are legally protected by the Act on the Protection of the Baekdu-Daegan Mountain System and the Protection of Cultural Properties Act, respectively.

17.4. Land use regulations or agreements applicable to the transition area

Most of the transition area is subject to land use regulations under the Protection of Military Bases and Installations Act. The whole Gyeonggi Province is regulated as a capital metropolitan region zone under the Seoul Metropolitan Area Readjustment Planning Act. The Bakdu-Daegan Protected Area, cultural heritage protection zones, and conservation zones for forest gene resources are also included under these regulations.

Certain other areas are regulated as a wild animal and plant reserve under the Protection of the Wild Flora and Fauna Act. The natural heritage reserves are designated under the Protection of Cultural Properties Act and include the habitat of white-naped cranes on the lower reaches of the Han River, the water spider breeding site in Eundae-ri, and the ash tree grove in Mugeon-ri, Paju. Lands that need to be clustered for the promotion of agriculture are designated under the Farmland Act.

17.5. Land tenure of each zone

17.5.1. Core area(s):

Total area 86,115ha – National 53%, Common 2%, Private 11%, Unidentified 34%

17.5.2. Buffer zone(s):

Total area 69,265ha – National 51%, Common 2%, Private 33%, Unidentified 14%

17.5.3. Transition area(s):

Total area 142,533ha – National 51%, Common 5%, Private 42%, Unidentified 2%
17.5.4. Foreseen changes in land tenure:

None

17.6. Management plan or policy and mechanisms for implementation

The provincial governments of Gyeonggi and Gangwon have each established a vision and management policy direction for the proposed biosphere reserve under their jurisdiction. Rather than being a management directive, however, the plans are designed to review the appropriateness of the biosphere reserve designation and the policy roadmap, and explain it to local communities to encourage their cooperation and involvement. After nomination, action plans and programs will be developed and implemented.

17.6.1. Indicate how and to what extent the local communities living within and next to the proposed biosphere reserve have been associated with the nomination process:

The DMZ under the UN Commander’s jurisdiction spans the two provinces of Gyeonggi and Gangwon including seven municipalities. Considering the connectivity and symbolic meaning of the DMZ's ecosystem, it was recognized that, rather than designating only one part of it as a biosphere reserve, it is important to establish a model of cooperation among administrative units and local communities by designating the entire area as a biosphere reserve. Thus, in order to manage and coordinate the entire area, the nomination process has been led by the Ministry of Environment and the provincial governments of Gyeonggi and Gangwon.

The provincial governments of Gyeonggi and Gangwon have each set up a committee comprising the deputy heads of the relevant municipalities and counties, elected members, representatives of local residents, and specialists. The Ministry of Environment is designated as the authority in charge of coordinating the views of relevant ministries of the central government and leading the nomination process.

The provincial governments of Gyeonggi and Gangwon have held meetings with local residents to explain the KDMZBR nomination plan and the future policy roadmap. Representatives of local residents made a field trip to the Sinan Dadohae Biosphere Reserve, which was designated as a biosphere reserve in 2009, to enhance their understanding of the concept of a biosphere reserve and sustainable development. Though the initiative is led by the government, the residents' awareness was raised through presentations, on-site visits, and
promotional materials and there was consensus that local residents would decide on their own whether to include their areas in the biosphere reserve area.

a. Training workshop for the local public officials (April, 2009)

b. A fact-finding tour of local residents to the Korean Dadohae Tidal Flat and Coast BR (May~June, 2011)

c. Conferences for local residents (June~July, 2011)

<Figure 8> Local community activities for reviewing and understanding the appropriateness of the BR designation

17.6.2. Main features of management plan or land use policy:

Once only a site of military confrontation, the DMZ has now become an area of rich biodiversity. We will transform it into a symbolic location for international cooperation for peace and biodiversity. The vision for the proposed KDMZBR is to create an interactive mechanism through which the values of peace and life can be preserved and harnessed for regional development.

Local communities expect certain benefits from the proposed biosphere reserve, including transformation of the local image to a positive one, vitalization of local industries and institutional
support and cooperation. If there is protection of ecological resources, continued research and monitoring, and residents' involvement in environment-friendly regional economic activities and public awareness campaigns, the DMZ can certainly gain a positive image as a pristine area of biodiversity. Based on this positive image, policies are designed to promote area-specific industries such as sustainable tourism, KDMZBR brand certification and labeling on local products, and community businesses. There will also be policies to promote institutional support and cooperation, including enactment of biosphere reserve management ordinance and financial support, and creation of biosphere reserve management committee and management center. All management plans are to reflect the opinions of the local community, supervised by the local government and advised by the national government, with the national government providing institutional and financial support, in what should be a bottom-up protocol.

The main feature of the management plan is to make use of the resources of the proposed biosphere reserve, thus increasing the income of local residents. This, in turn, would enhance regional economic vitality, create the basis for improving the local image, and provide continued oversight with a management organization and institutional support.

The specialty products from the transition area and buffer zone can be made more competitive using a differentiated certification procedure to give them the 'clean area' image recognized by UNESCO Biosphere Reserve. By promoting sustainable tourism using a world-recognized 'brand,' residents will enjoy a higher income from tourism activities. Also, a multilateral approach will be taken to use differentiated labeling for local produce and turn the rich biodiversity and local cultures into successful businesses based on rising demand for tourism.

The KDMZBR is stretched over two provincial administrative bodies and 7 municipal bodies. Therefore, connection and cooperation between communities is vital for efficient planning and policy execution. The Ministry of Environment is to play the role of mediator among the central (national) government and regional governments, while Gyeonggi and Gangwon Provinces provide specific plans for inter-communal cooperation.

17.6.3. The designated authority or coordination mechanisms to implement this plan or policy:

Given that the proposed biosphere reserve is in the decision-making process, there is currently no designated authority to implement the plan or policy. However, a governance structure is in place to gather the views by stages, namely the Biosphere Reserve Promotion & Management Council comprising the 11 relevant ministries, UN Command, Gyeonggi and Gangwon Provinces,
the promotion and management councils at the provincial level, and local resident councils at the city and county level. Once the nomination is completed, these councils will be restructured in terms of composition and function to form a management committee for planning and policy implementation.

The 11 relevant agencies – Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Environment, Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs, Cultural Heritage Administration, Korea Forest Service, Ministry of Unification, Ministry of Public Administration and Security, and Ministry of Cultures, Sports and Tourism –, UN Command, and Gyeonggi and Gangwon province will participate in the discussions. They will also cooperate to establish a management plan within the larger framework of protecting the core area and developing and supporting the buffer zone/transition area. The provincial governments of Gyeonggi and Gangwon will gather and coordinate the views of municipalities and counties, and then lend support. Councils at the city and county level will act directly to gather the demands and views of local residents and implement the initiative.

After nomination, the central and provincial governments will establish a Biosphere Reserve Management Committee to decide on and coordinate general matters related to the management and support of the biosphere. The municipalities and counties will establish a Biosphere Reserve Management Center to implement specific initiatives such as support of specialty produce, environmental education and enhancement of public awareness, community businesses, and partnerships.

The plan is also to organize local resident associations and partnerships that participate in the KDMZBR pilot programs. Local people will contribute to ecosystem conservation by participating in biodiversity management contract, maintenance of traditional agricultural landscape, organic farming, etc. They will be paid for these activities or get indirect incentive like certification and labeling the KDMZBR quality for their products. The KDMZBR Residents Class will be open and the KDMZBR newsletter and homepage will introduce successful cases and models for public awareness so that local residents become main voluntary participants leading the KDMZBR programs.

17.6.4. The means of application of the management plan or policy:

The Natural Environment Conservation Act is under revision to specify the type of support needed for the biosphere reserves, laying the legal foundation for financing biosphere reserves
through national funding. The legal basis for funding will also be specified in the KDMZBR management ordinance, so that operations of the authority in charge can be financed using national, provincial, municipal and county funds, as well as money from other sources.

In some areas of the proposed biosphere reserve, according to the Natural Environment Conservation Act, biodiversity management contracts have been signed between residents and local governments whereby residents will leave fallen grain in the fields for winter migratory birds to feed on, and any profits lost will be repaid by the government. Such biodiversity management contracts will be expanded by increasing government funding.

17.6.5. Indicate how and to what extent the local communities participate in the formulation and the implementation of the management plan or policy:

The KDMZBR management ordinance will provide for matters related to the participation of local communities, whereby the heads of public administration agencies are to draw up plans for the voluntary participation of residents and involve the residents in the formulation of the management plan through resident council. Local communities will organize resident councils to collect their views through on-site debate, regional forums and village meetings, and to reflect their views in the formulation and implementation of the management plan.

The heads of the resident councils will participate in the formulation and implementation of the management plan by making decisions in the management committee, working on a business plan - for a biosphere reserve specialized village, specialty produce marketing and use of logos - and submitting it to the Biosphere Reserve Management Center.

Given the large scope of the KDMZBR, which includes several administrative units, the voluntary participation and cooperation of local communities are expected to be limited in the initial stage as their understanding of the biosphere reserve is low. Thus in the beginning, pilot programs will be initiated by the public sector and specialists, while local communities will be educated to take part in the initiatives. As experiences build up and there are more successful cases, the local communities will be induced to take the lead.

17.6.6. The year of start of implementation of the management plan or policy:

Discussions on the KDMZBR was initiated and led by the Central Government from 2001. The early discussions focused on the issues of feasibility and methodology of nomination, while participation of local counterparts and management plans were not well considered.
The provincial governments of Gyeonggi and Gangwon have reviewed the appropriateness of this nomination since 2008, and prepared a basic management plan and a nomination roadmap through consultative processes involving local municipalities and residents. As a result of such efforts, they have made and submitted this application. After the nomination is made in 2012, detailed management plans and projects will be made more concrete and the necessary funds secured to implement pilot programs.

17.7. Financial source(s) and yearly budget

In 2011, a budget of 1.7 billion won (1.5 million USD; 50% national, 50% regional and local) is allocated for research and management of the DMZ's ecosystem, education on and promotion of its ecosystem preservation, and elimination of foreign plant species that disturb the ecosystem. Meanwhile, the 'General Plan for the Greater Metropolitan Development in the Border Areas' established by the Ministry of Public Administration and Security in 2011 proposes 165 initiatives in which a total of 18.8 trillion won (16.3 billion USD) will be invested over 19 years from 2012 to 2030. Of these, 8 trillion won (6.9 billion USD) is to be allocated to address interrelated environment, land use, and socio-economic development problems, while research and management of the DMZ's ecosystem, education on and promotion of its ecosystem preservation, and elimination of foreign plant species that disturb the ecosystem are related to the management of the biosphere reserve. Considering all these initiatives, the estimated yearly budget will be 30 billion won (26 million USD; 50% national, 50% regional and local) for the management of the biosphere reserve. In addition, various funding sources will be reviewed to support programs for local community business and restoration of degraded ecosystem in the KDMZBR.
17.8. Authority(ies) in charge

17.8.1. The proposed biosphere reserve as a whole:

Name(s): Ministry of Environment,
Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea,
Korea Forest Service,
Gyeonggi Provincial Government (Paju City, Yeoncheon County),
Gangwon Provincial Government (Cheorwon County, Hwacheon County, Yanggu County, Inje County, Goseong County)

17.8.2. The core area(s):

Name(s): Ministry of Environment,
Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea,
Korea Forest Service,
United Nations Command

Legal powers: Armistice Agreement,
Wetlands Conservation Act,
Cultural Heritage Protection Act,
Forest Protection Act,
Act on the Protection of the Baekdu-Daegan Mountain System

17.8.3. The buffer zone(s):

Name(s): Ministry of Environment,
Ministry of National Defense,
Korea Forest Service,
Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea,
Gyeonggi Provincial Government (Paju City, Yeoncheon County),
Gangwon Provincial Government (Cheorwon County, Hwacheon County, Yanggu County, Inje County, Goseong County)

Legal powers: Protection of Military Bases and Installation Act,
Cultural Heritage Protection Act,
Act on the Protection of the Baekdu-Daegan Mountain System
18. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

( NO ) UNESCO World Heritage Site
( YES ) RAMSAR Wetland Convention Site
( NO ) Other international/regional conservation conventions/directives
( YES ) Long term monitoring site
(   ) Other

19. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (to be submitted with nomination form)

(○) General location map
(○) Biosphere Reserve zonation map
(○) Vegetation map or land cover map
(○) List of legal documents (if possible with English or French translation)
(○) List of land use and management plans
(○) Species list (to be annexed)
(○) List of main bibliographic references (to be annexed)
20. ADDRESSES

20.1. Contact address of the proposed biosphere reserve

Name: Ministry of Environment / Nature Policy Division
Street or P.O. Box: 88 Gwanmoon-ro
City with postal code: Gwacheon City, Gyeonggi Province 302-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-2-2110-6739
Telefax (or telex): 82-2-504-9207
E-mail: kiyw@korea.kr
Web site: www.me.go.kr

Name: Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea / Natural Heritage Division
Street or P.O. Box: 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu
City with postal code: Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-42-481-4986
Telefax (or telex): 82-42-481-4999
E-mail: jwy914@opc.go.kr
Web site: www.cha.go.kr

Name: Korea Forest Service Government / Forest Environment Conservation Division
Street or P.O. Box: 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu
City with postal code: Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-42-481-4241
Telefax (or telex): 82-42-471-1445
E-mail: mayjune@korea.kr
Web site: www.forest.go.kr

Name: Gyeonggi Provincial Government / Environment Division
Street or P.O. Box: 2 Cheongsa1-ro
City with postal code: Uijeongbu City, Gyeonggi Province 480-764
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-31-850-2822
Telefax (or telex): 82-31-850-2859
E-mail: clean21@gg.go.kr
Web site: north.gg.go.kr
Name: **Gangwon Provincial Government / Department of Environmental Policy**  
Street or P.O. Box: 1 Jungangro  
City with postal code: Chuncheon City, Gangwon Province 200-700  
Country: Republic of Korea  
Telephone: 82-33-249-3552  
Telefax (or telex): 82-33-249-3552  
E-mail: withjaya@korea.kr  
Web site: www.provin.gangwon.kr

20.2. Administering entity of the core area

Name: **Ministry of Environment / Nature Policy Division**  
Street or P.O. Box: 88 Gwanmoon-ro  
City with postal code: Gwacheon City, Gyeonggi Province 302-701  
Country: Republic of Korea  
Telephone: 82-2-2110-6739  
Telefax (or telex): 82-2-504-9207  
E-mail: kiyw@korea.kr  
Web site: www.me.go.kr

Name: **Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea / Natural Heritage Division**  
Street or P.O. Box: 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu  
City with postal code: Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701  
Country: Republic of Korea  
Telephone: 82-42-481-4986  
Telefax (or telex): 82-42-481-4999  
E-mail: jwy914@opc.go.kr  
Web site: www.cha.go.kr

Name: **Korea Forest Service Government / Forest Environment Conservation Division**  
Street or P.O. Box: 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu  
City with postal code: Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701  
Country: Republic of Korea  
Telephone: 82-42-481-4241  
Telefax (or telex): 82-42-471-1445  
E-mail: mayjune@korea.kr  
Web site: www.forest.go.kr
20.3. Administering entity of the buffer zone

Name: **Ministry of National Defense**
Street or P.O. Box: 22 Itaewon-ro, Yongsangu
City with postal code: Seoul Metropolitan City 140-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-2-748-5864
Telefax (or telex): 82-2-748-5819
E-mail: march0325@mnd.go.kr
Web site: www.mnd.go.kr

Name: **Ministry of Environment / Nature Policy Division**
Street or P.O. Box: 88 Gwanmoon-ro
City with postal code: Gwacheon City, Gyeonggi Province 302-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-2-2110-6739
Telefax (or telex): 82-2-504-9207
E-mail: kiyw@korea.kr
Web site: www.me.go.kr

Name: **Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea / Natural Heritage Division**
Street or P.O. Box: 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu
City with postal code: Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-42-481-4986
Telefax (or telex): 82-42-481-4999
E-mail: jwy914@opc.go.kr
Web site: www.cha.go.kr
Name: Korea Forest Service Government / Forest Environment Conservation Division
Street or P.O. Box: 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu
City with postal code: Daejeon Metropolitan City 302-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-42-481-4241
Telefax (or telex): 82-42-471-1445
E-mail: mayjune@korea.kr
Web site: www.forest.go.kr

Name: Gyeonggi Provincial Government / Environment Division
Street or P.O. Box: 2 Cheongsa1-ro
City with postal code: Uijeongbu City, Gyeonggi Province 480-764
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-31-850-2822
Telefax (or telex): 82-31-850-2859
E-mail: clean21@gg.go.kr
Web site: north.gg.go.kr

Name: Gangwon Provincial Government / Department of Environmental Policy
Street or P.O. Box: 1 Jungangro
City with postal code: Chuncheon City, Gangwon Province 200-700
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-33-249-3552
Telefax (or telex): 82-33-249-3552
E-mail: withjaya@korea.kr
Web site: www.provin.gangwon.kr

Name: Paju City
Street or P.O. Box: 50 Shicheong-ro
City with postal code: Paju City, Gyeonggi Province 413-719
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-31-940-4451
Telefax (or telex): 82-31-940-4459
E-mail: choi2net@korea.kr
Web site: www.paju.go.kr

Name: Yeoncheon County
Street or P.O. Box: 220 Yeoncheon-ro, Yeoncheon-eup
City with postal code: Yeoncheon County, Gyeonggi Province 486-701
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-31-839-2247
Telefax (or telex): 82-31-839-2488
E-mail: leekyowoo@korea.kr
Web site: www.iyc21.net

Name: Cheorwon County
Street or P.O. Box: 51 Sambuyeon-ro, Galmal-eup
City with postal code: Cheorwon County, Gangwon Province 269-800
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-33-450-4378
Telefax (or telex): 82-33-450-5593
E-mail: junee92@korea.kr
Web site: www.cwg.go.kr

Name: Hwacheon County
Street or P.O. Box: 239 A-ri, Hwacheon-eup
City with postal code: Hwacheon County, Gangwon Province 209-804
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-33-440-2333
Telefax (or telex): 82-33-440-2595
E-mail: mabaly@korea.kr
Web site: www.ihc.go.kr

Name: Yanggu County
Street or P.O. Box: 34-5 Ha-ri Yanggu-eup
City with postal code: Yanggu County, Gangwon Province 255-801
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-33-480-2336
Telefax (or telex): 82-33-480-2256
E-mail: 1113yang@korea.kr
Web site: www.yanggu.go.kr

Name: Inje County
Street or P.O. Box: 349-6 Sangdong-ri, Inje-eup
City with postal code: Inje County, Gangwon Province 252-710
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-33-460-2061
Telefax (or telex): 82-33-460-2069
E-mail: ijbaday@korea.kr
Web site: www.inje.go.kr

Name: Goseong County
Street or P.O. Box: 12 Sang-ri, Gansung-eup
City with postal code: Goseong County, Gangwon Province 219-801
Country: Republic of Korea
Telephone: 82-33-680-3331
Telefax (or telex): 82-33-680-3175
E-mail: sb2650@korea.kr
Web site: www.goseong.org
APPENDIX

1. General Locality Map
2. Provinces and municipalities Map
3. Biosphere Reserve Zonation Map
4. Protection Areas Map

※ MDL, Military Demarcation Line; SBL, Southern Boundary Line; CCL, Civilian Control Line; BDPA, Baekdu-Daegan Protectin Area; CFGR, Conservation zone for forest gene reources; WPA, Wetland protection area; NRA, Natural reservation area; CHPA, Cultural heritage protection zone
5. Land Cover Map
6. Altitude Analysis Map
### 7. List of Land Use and Management Plans

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<tr>
<th>Province</th>
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<th>List of Land Use and Management Plans</th>
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### 8. List of Important Species\(^1,2\)

#### 8.1 List of Plants

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2. The nomenclature of the listed species was made by referring to National Institute of Biological resources (2011a, 2011b, 2011c), Korean Plant Names Index (http://www.nature.go.kr/kpni), and Wikipedia website (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_mammals_of_Korea).
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### 8.2. List of Mammals

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### 8.3. List of Aves

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KEN: Endangered species designated by the Ministry of Environment of the ROK
KNM: Natural monument species designated by the Cultural Heritage Administration of the ROK
KRS: Rare species listed by the Korea Forest Service
KED: Korean endemic species
KSM: Species under special monitoring by the Natural Environment Survey of the Ministry of Environment, ROK
### 8.4. List of Fish

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<td>Short ninespine stickleback</td>
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<td>Roughskin sculpin</td>
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<td>Sciaenidae</td>
<td>Kandari</td>
<td><em>Collichthys lucidus</em></td>
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KEN: Endangered species designated by the Ministry of Environment of the ROK
KNM: Natural monument species designated by the Cultural Heritage Administration of the ROK
KRS: Rare species listed by the Korea Forest Service
KED: Korean endemic species
KSM: Species under special monitoring by the Natural Environment Survey of the Ministry of Environment, ROK
### 8.5 List of Amphibians & Reptiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Note</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hynobiidae</td>
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<td>Bufo gargarizans</td>
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<td>Water toad</td>
<td>Bufo stefnecki</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hylidae</td>
<td>Tree frog</td>
<td>Hyla japonica</td>
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<td>Microhylidae</td>
<td>Narrow-mouthed toad</td>
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<td>Ranidae</td>
<td>Wrinkled frog</td>
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<td>Black-spotted pond frog</td>
<td>Pelophylax nigromaculatus</td>
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<td>Korean redfrog</td>
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<td>American bullfrog</td>
<td>Rana catesbeiana</td>
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<td>Korean brown frog</td>
<td>Rana coreana</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dybowski's brown frog</td>
<td>Rana dybowski</td>
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<td>Emydidae</td>
<td>Pond slider</td>
<td>Trachemys scripta elegans</td>
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<td>Reeve's pond turtle</td>
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<td>Viper snake</td>
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<td>Short-tailed viper snake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viperidae</td>
<td>Red-tongue viper snake</td>
<td>Gloydus ussuriensis</td>
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</table>

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9. List of Legal Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Government Department</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Protection of Military Bases and Installation Act</td>
<td>Ministry of National Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armistice Agreement</td>
<td>United Nations Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wetlands Conservation Act</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment</td>
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<td>Forest Protection Act</td>
<td>Korea Forest Service Government</td>
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<td>Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora Act</td>
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<td>Cultural Heritage Protection Act</td>
<td>Cultural Heritage Administration of Korea</td>
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<td>Act on the Protection of the Baekdu-Daegan Mountain System</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Korea Forest Service Government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Act on Border Area Support</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Administration and Security</td>
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9.1 Armistice Agreement

PREAMBLE

The undersigned, the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the one hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers, on the other hand, in the interest of stopping the Korean conflict, with its great toll of suffering and bloodshed on both sides, and with the objective of establishing an armistice which will insure a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved, do individually, collectively, and mutually agree to accept and to be bound and governed by the conditions and terms of armistice set forth in the following Articles and Paragraphs, which said conditions and terms are intended to be purely military in character and to pertain solely to the belligerents in Korea.

ARTICLE I. MILITARY DEMARCATION LINE AND DEMILITARIZED ZONE

1. A Military Demarcation Line shall be fixed and both sides shall withdraw two (2) kilometers from this line so as to establish a Demilitarized Zone between the opposing forces. A Demilitarized Zone shall be established as a buffer zone to prevent the occurrence of incidents which might lead to a resumption of hostilities.

2. The Military Demarcation Line is located as indicated on the attached map.
3. The Demilitarized Zone is defined by a northern and a southern boundary as indicated on the attached map.

4. The Military Demarcation Line shall be plainly marked as directed by the Military Armistice Commission hereinafter established. The Commanders of the opposing sides shall have suitable markers erected along the boundary between the Demilitarized Zone and their respective areas. The Military Armistice Commission shall supervise the erection of all markers placed along the Military Demarcation Line and along the boundaries of the Demilitarized Zone.

5. The waters of the Han River Estuary shall be open to civil shipping of both sides wherever one bank is controlled by one side and the other bank is controlled by the other side. The Military Armistice Commission shall prescribe rules for the shipping in that part of the Han River Estuary indicated on the attached map. Civil shipping of each side shall have unrestricted access to the land under the military control of that side.

6. Neither side shall execute any hostile act within, from, or against the Demilitarized Zone.

7. No person, military or civilian, shall be permitted to cross the Military Demarcation Line unless specifically authorized to do so by the Military Armistice Commission.

8. No person, military or civilian, in the Demilitarized Zone shall be permitted to enter the territory under the military control of either side unless specifically authorized to do so by the Commander into whose territory entry is sought.

9. No person, military or civilian, shall be permitted to enter the Demilitarized Zone except persons concerned with the conduct of civil administration and relief and persons specifically authorized to enter by the Military Armistice Commission.

10. Civil administration and relief in that part of the Demilitarized Zone which is south of the Military Demarcation Line shall be the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command; and civil administration and relief in that part of the Demilitarized Zone which is north of the Military Demarcation Line shall be the joint responsibility of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers. The number of persons, military or civilian, from each side who are permitted to enter the Demilitarized Zone for the conduct of civil administration and relief shall be as determined by the respective Commanders, but in no case shall the total number authorized by either side exceed one thousand (1,000) persons at any one time. The number of civil police and the arms to be carried by them shall be as prescribed by the Military Armistice Commission. Other personnel shall not carry arms unless specifically authorized to do so by the Military Armistice Commission.

11. Nothing contained in this Article shall be construed to prevent the complete freedom of movement to, from, and within the Demilitarized Zone by the Military Armistice Commission, its assistants, its Joint Observer Teams with their assistants, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission hereinafter established, its assistants, its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams with their assistants, and of any other persons, materials, ad equipment specifically authorized to enter the Demilitarized Zone by the Military Armistice Commission. Convenience of movement shall be permitted through the territory under the military control of either side over any route necessary to move between points within the Demilitarized Zone where such points are not connected by roads lying completely within the Demilitarized Zone.
CONCRETE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CEASE-FIRE AND ARMISTICE

ARTICLE II.

A. GENERAL

12. The Commanders of the opposing sides shall order and enforce a complete cessation of all hostilities in Korea by all armed forces under their control, including all units and personnel of the ground, naval, and air forces, effective twelve (12) hours after this Armistice Agreement is signed.

13. In order to insure the stability of the Military Armistice so as to facilitate the attainment of a peaceful settlement through the holding by both sides of a political conference of a higher level, the Commander of the opposing sides shall:

a. Within seventy-two (72) hours after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, withdraw all of their military forces, supplies, and equipment from the Demilitarized Zone except as otherwise provided herein. All demolitions, minefields, wire entanglements, and other hazards to the safe movement of personnel of the Military Armistice Commission or its Joint Observer Teams, known to exist within the Demilitarized Zone after the withdrawal of military forces there from, together with lanes known to be free of all such hazards, shall be reported to the Military Armistice Commission by the Commander of the side whose forces emplaced such hazards. Subsequently, additional safe lanes shall be cleared; and eventually, within forty-five (45) days after the termination of the seventy-two (72) hour period, all such hazards shall be removed from the Demilitarized Zone as directed by and under the supervision of the Military Armistice Commission. At the termination of the seventy-two (72) hour period, except for unarmed troops authorized a forty-five (45) day period to complete salvage operations under Military Armistice Commission supervision, such units of a police nature as may be specifically requested by the Military Armistice Commission and agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides, and personnel authorized under Paragraphs 10 and 11 hereof, no personnel of either side shall be permitted to enter the Demilitarized Zone.

b. Within ten (10) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, withdraw all of their military forces, supplies, and equipment from the rear and the coastal islands and waters of Korea of the other side. If such military forces are not withdrawn within the stated time limit, and there is no mutually agreed and valid reason for the delay, the other side shall have the right to take any action which it deems necessary for the maintenance of security and order. The term “coastal islands”, as used above, refers to those islands which, though occupied by one side at the time when this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, were controlled by the other side on 24 June 1950; provided, however, that all the islands lying to the north and west of the provincial boundary line between HWANGJAE-DO and KYONGGI-DO shall be under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean people’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers, except the island groups of PAENGYONG-DO (37°58’N, 124°40’E), TAECHONG-DO (37°50’N, 124°42’E), SOCHONG-DO (37°46’N, 124°46’E), YONPYONG-DO (37°38’N, 125°40’E), and U-DO (37°36’N, 125°38’E), which shall remain under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command. All the islands on the west coast of Korea lying south of the above-mentioned boundary line shall remain under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command.

c. Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing military personnel; provided, however, that the rotation of units and personnel, the arrival in Korea of personnel on a temporary Duty basis, and the return to Korea of personnel after short period of leave or temporary duty outside of Korea shall be permitted within the
scope prescribed below. “Rotation is defined as the replacement of units or personnel by other units or personnel who are commencing a tour of duty in Korea. Rotation personnel shall be introduced into and evacuated from Korea only through the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof. Rotation shall be conducted on a man-for-man basis; provided, however, that no more than thirty-five thousand (35,000) persons in the military service shall be admitted into Korea by either side in any calendar month under the rotation policy. No military personnel of either side shall be introduced into Korea if the introduction of such personnel will cause the aggregate of the military personnel of that side admitted into Korea since the effective date of this Armistice Agreement to exceed the cumulative total of the military personnel of that side who have departed from Korea since that date. Reports concerning arrivals in and departures from Korea of military personnel shall be made daily to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; such reports shall include places of arrival and departure and the number of persons arriving at or departing from each such place. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, through its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, shall conduct supervision and inspection of the rotation of units and personnel authorized above, at the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof.

d. Cease the introduction into Korea of reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition; provided, however, that combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out, or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type. Such combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition shall be introduced into Korea only through the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof. In order to justify the requirement for combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition to be introduced into Korea for replacement purposes, reports concerning every incoming shipment of these items shall be made to the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; such reports shall include statements regarding the disposition of the items being replaced. Items to be replaced which are removed from Korea shall be removed only through the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, through its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, shall conduct supervision and inspection of the replacement of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons and ammunition authorized above, at the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof.

e. Insure that personnel of their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement are adequately punished.

f. In those cases where places of burial are a matter of record and graves are actually found to exist, permit graves registration personnel of the other side to enter, within a definite time limit after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, the territory of Korea under their military control, for the purpose of proceeding to such graves to recover and evacuate the bodies of the deceased military personnel of that side, including deceased prisoners of war. The specific procedures and the time limit for the performance of the above task shall be determined by the Military Armistice Commission. The Commanders of the opposing sides shall furnish to the other side all available information pertaining to the places of burial of the deceased military personnel of the other side.

g. Afford full protection and all possible assistance and cooperation to the Military Armistice Commission, its Joint Observer Teams, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, in the carrying out of their functions and responsibilities hereinafter assigned; and accord to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and to its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, full convenience of movement between the headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the ports of
entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof over main lines of communication agreed upon by both sides, and
between the headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and the places where violations
of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred. In order to prevent unnecessary delays,
the use of alternate routes and means of transportation will be permitted whenever the main lines of
communication are closed or impassable.

h. Provide such logistic support, including communications and transportation facilities, as may be
required by the Military Armistice Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and
their Teams.

i. Each construct, operate, and maintain a suitable airfield in their respective parts of the Demilitarized
Zone in the vicinity of the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission, for such used as the
Commission may determine.

j. Insure that all members and other personnel of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and of the
Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission hereinafter establishes shall enjoy the freedom and facilities
necessary for the proper exercise of their functions, including privileges, treatment, and immunities
equivalent to those ordinarily enjoyed by accredited diplomatic personnel under international usage.

14. This Armistice Agreement shall apply to all opposing ground forces under the military control of
either side, which ground forces shall respect the Demilitarized Zone and the area of Korea under the
military control of the opposing side.

15. This Armistice Agreement shall apply to all opposing naval forces, which naval forces shall
respect the waters contiguous to the Demilitarized Zone and to the land area of Korea under the military
control of the opposing side, and shall not engage in blockade of any kind of Korea.

16. This Armistice Agreement shall apply to all opposing air forces, which air forces shall respect the
air space over the Demilitarized Zone and over the area of Korea under the military control of the
opposing side, and over the waters contiguous to both.

17. Responsibility for compliance with and enforcement of the terms and provisions of this
Armistice Agreement is that of the signatories hereto and their successors in command. The
Commanders of the opposing sides shall establish within their respective commands all measures and
procedures necessary to insure complete compliance with all of the provisions hereof by all elements of
their commands. They shall actively cooperate with one another and with the Military Armistice
Commission and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in requiring observance of both the letter
and the spirit of all of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement.

18. The costs of the operations of the Military Armistice Commission and of the Neutral Nations
Supervisory Commission and of their Teams shall be shared equally by the two opposing sides.

B. MILITARY ARMISTICE COMMISSION

1. COMPOSITION

19. A Military Armistice Commission is hereby established.

20. The Military Armistice Commission shall be composed of ten (10) senior officers, five (5) of
whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and five (5) of whom
shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers. Of the ten members, three (3) from each side shall be of general or flag rank. The two (2) remaining members on each side may be major generals, brigadier generals, colonels, or their equivalents.

21. Members of the Military Armistice Commission shall be permitted to use staff assistants as required.

22. The Military Armistice Commission shall be provided with the necessary administrative personnel to establish a Secretariat charged with assisting the Commission by performing record-keeping, secretariat, interpreting, and such other functions as the Commission may assign to it. Each side shall appoint to the Secretariat a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary and such clerical and specialized personnel as required by the Secretariat. Records shall be kept in English, Korean, and Chinese, all of which shall be equally authentic.

23. a. The Military Armistice Commission shall be initially provided with and assisted by ten (10) Joint Observer Teams, which number may be reduced by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Military Armistice Commission.

b. Each Joint Observer Teams shall be composed of not less than four (4) nor more than six (6) officers of field grade, half of whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and half of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers. Additional personnel such as drivers, clerks, and interpreters shall be furnished by each side as required for the functioning of the Joint Observer Teams.

2. FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY

24. The general mission of the Military Armistice Commission shall be to supervise the implementation of this Armistice Agreement and to settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement.

25. The Military Armistice Commission shall:

a. Locate its headquarters in the vicinity of PANMUNJOM (37°57’29”N, 126°40’00”E). The Military Armistice Commission may re-locate its headquarters at another point within the Demilitarized Zone by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Commission.

b. Operate as a joint organization without a chairman.

c. Adopt such rules of procedure as it may, from time to time, deem necessary.

d. Supervise the carrying out of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement pertaining to the Demilitarized Zone and to the Han River Estuary.

e. Direct the operations of the Joint Observer Teams.

f. Settle through negotiations any violations of this Armistice Agreement.
g. Transmit immediately to the Commanders of the opposing sides all reports of investigations of violations of this Armistice Agreement and all other reports and records of proceedings received from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

h. Give general supervision and direction to the activities of the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War and the Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians, hereinafter established.

i. Act as an intermediary in transmitting communications between the Commanders of the opposing sides; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not be construed to preclude the Commanders of both sides from communicating with each other by any other means which they may desire to employ.

j. Provide credentials and distinctive insignia for its staff and its Joint Observer Teams, and a distinctive marking for all vehicles, aircraft, and vessels, used in the performance of its mission.

26. The mission of the Joint Observer Teams shall be to assist the Military Armistice Commission in supervising the carrying out of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement pertaining to the Demilitarized Zone and to the Han River Estuary.

27. The Military Armistice Commission, or the senior member of either side thereof, is authorized to dispatch Joint Observer Teams to investigate violations of this Armistice Agreement reported to have occurred in the Demilitarized Zone or in the Han River Estuary; provided, however, that not more than one half of the Joint Observer Teams which have not been dispatched by the Military Armistice Commission may be dispatched at any one time by the senior member of either side on the Commission.

28. The Military Armistice Commission, or the senior member of either side thereof, is authorized to request the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to conduct special observations and inspections at places outside the Demilitarized Zone where violations of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred.

29. When the Military Armistice Commission determines that a violation of this Armistice Agreement has occurred, it shall immediately report such violation to the Commanders of the opposing sides.

30. When the Military Armistice Commission determines that a violation of this Armistice Agreement has been corrected to its satisfaction, it shall so report to the Commanders of the opposing sides.

3. GENERAL

31. The Military Armistice Commission shall meet daily. Recesses of not to exceed seven (7) days may be agreed upon by the senior members of both sides; provided, that such recesses may be terminated on twenty-four (24) hour notice by the senior member of either side.

32. Copies of the record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Military Armistice Commission shall be forwarded to the Commanders of the opposing sides as soon as possible after each meeting.

33. The Joint Observer Teams shall make periodic reports to the Military Armistice Commission as required by the Commission and, in addition, shall make such special reports as may be deemed necessary by them, or as may be required by the Commission.

34. The Military Armistice Commission shall maintain duplicate files of the reports and records of proceedings required by this Armistice Agreement. The Commission is authorized to maintain duplicate
files of such other reports, records, etc., as may be necessary in the Conduct of its business. Upon eventual dissolution of the Commission, one set of the above files shall be turned over to each side.

35. The Military Armistice Commission may make recommendations to the Commanders of the opposing sides with respect to amendments or additions to this Armistice Agreement. Such recommended changes should generally be those designed to insure a more effective armistice.

C. NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISORY COMMISSION

1. COMPOSITION

36. A Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is hereby established.

37. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be composed of four (4) senior officers, two (2) of whom shall be appointed by neutral nations nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, namely, SWEDEN and SWITZERLAND, and two (2) of whom shall be appointed by neutral nations nominated jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers, namely, POLAND and CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The term “neutral nations” as herein used is defined as those nations whose combatant forces have not participated in the hostilities in Korea. Members appointed to the Commission may be from the armed forces of the appointing nations. Each member shall designate an alternate member to attend those meetings which for any reason the principal member is unable to attend. Such alternate members shall be of the same nationality as their principals. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may take action whenever the number of members present from the neutral nations nominated by one side is equal to the number of members present from the neutral nations nominated by the other side.

38. Members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be permitted to use staff assistants furnished by the neutral nations as required. These staff assistants may be appointed as alternate members of the Commission.

39. The neutral nations shall be requested to furnish the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with the necessary administrative personnel to establish a Secretariat charged with assisting the Commission by performing necessary record-keeping, secretarial, interpreting, and such other functions as the Commission may assign to it.

40. a. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be initially provided with, and assisted by, twenty (20) Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, which number may be reduced by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Military Armistice Commission. The Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be responsible to, shall report to, and shall be subject to the direction of, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission only.

b. Each Neutral Nations Inspection Team shall be composed of not less than four (4) officers, preferably of field grade, half of whom shall be from the neutral nations nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and half of whom shall be from the neutral nations nominated jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers. Members appointed to the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams may be from the armed forces of the appointing nations. In order to facilitate the functioning of the Teams, sub-teams composed of not less than
two (2) members, one of whom shall be from a neutral nation nominated by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and one of whom shall be from a neutral nation nominated jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers, may be formed as circumstances require. Additional personnel such as drivers, clerks, interpreters, and communications personnel, and such equipment as may be required by the Teams to perform their mission, shall be furnished by the Commander of each side, as required, in the Demilitarized Zone and in the territory under his military control. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may provide itself and the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams with such of the above personnel and equipment of its own as it may desire; provided, however, that such personnel shall be personnel of the same neutral nations of which the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission is composed.

2. FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY

41. The mission of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be to carry out the functions of supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation, as stipulated in Sub-paragraphs 13c and 13d and Paragraph 28 hereof, and to report the results of such supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation to the Military Armistice Commission.

42. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall:

   a. Locate its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission.

   b. Adopt such rules of procedure as it may, from time to time, deem necessary.

   c. Conduct, through its members and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, the supervision and inspection provided for in Sub-paragraphs 13c and 13d of this Armistice Agreement at the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof, and the special observations and inspections provided for in Paragraph 28 hereof at those places where violations of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred. The inspection of combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be such as to enable them to properly insure that reinforcing combat aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition are not being introduced into Korea; but this shall not be construed as authorizing inspections or examinations of any secret designs or characteristics of any combat aircraft, armored vehicle, weapon, or ammunition.

   d. Direct and supervise the operations of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams.

   e. Station five (5) Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof located in the territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command; and five (5) Neutral Nations Inspection Teams at the ports of entry enumerated in Paragraph 43 hereof located in the territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers; and establish initially ten (10) mobile Neutral Nations Inspection Teams in reserve, stationed in the general vicinity of the headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which number may be reduced by agreement of the senior members of both sides on the Military Armistice Commission. Not more than half of the mobile Neutral
Nations Inspection Teams shall be dispatched at any one time in accordance with requests of the senior member of either side on the Military Armistice Commission.

f. Subject to the provisions of the preceding Sub-paragraph, conduct without delay investigations of reported violations of this Armistice Agreement, including such investigations of reported violations of this Armistice Agreement as may be requested by the Military Armistice Commission or by the senior member of either side on the Commission.

g. Provide credentials and distinctive insignia for its staff and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, and a distinctive marking for all vehicles, aircraft, and vessels, used in the performance of its mission.

43. Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be stationed at the following ports of entry: Territory under the military control of the Korean People’s Army of the United Nations Command and the Chinese People’s Volunteers INCHON (37°28’N, 126°38’E) SINUIJU (40°06’N, 124°24’E) TAEGU (35°52’N, 128°36’E) CHONGHIN (41°46’N, 129°49’E) PUSAN (35°06’N, 129°02’E) HUNGNAM (39°50’N, 127°37’E) KANGNUNG (37°45’N, 128°54’E) MANPO (41°09’N, 126°18’E) KUNSAN (35°59’N, 126°43’E) SINANJU (39°36’N, 125°36’E) These Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be accorded full convenience of movement within the areas and over the routes of communication set forth on the attached map (Map 5).

3. GENERAL

44. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall meet daily. Recesses of not to exceed seven (7) days may be agreed upon by the members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; provided, that such recesses may be terminated on twenty-four (24) hour notice by any member.

45. Copies of the record of the proceedings of all meetings of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall be forwarded to the Military Armistice Commission as soon as possible after each meeting. Records shall be kept in English, Korean, and Chinese.

46. The Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall make periodic reports concerning the results of their supervision, observations, inspections, and investigations to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission as required by the Commission and, in addition, shall make such special reports as may be deemed necessary by them, or as may be required by the Commission. Reports shall be submitted by a team as a whole, but may also be submitted by one or more individual members thereof; provided, that the reports submitted by one or more individual members thereof shall be considered as informational only.

47. Copies of the reports made by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams shall be forwarded to the Military Armistice Commission by the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission without delay and in the language in which received. They shall not be delayed by the process of translation or evaluation. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall evaluate such reports at the earliest practicable time and shall forward their findings to the Military Armistice Commission as a matter of priority. The Military Armistice Commission shall not take final action with regard to any such report until the evaluation thereof has been received from the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and of its Teams shall be subject to appearance before the Military Armistice Commission, at the request of the senior member of either side on the Military
Armistice Commission, for clarification of any report submitted.

48. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission shall maintain duplicate files of the reports and records of proceedings required by this Armistice Agreement. The Commission is authorized to maintain duplicate files of such other reports, records, etc., as may be necessary in the conduct of its business. Upon eventual dissolution of the Commission, one set of the above files shall be turned over to each side.

49. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission may make recommendations to the Military Armistice Commission with respect to amendments or additions to this Armistice Agreement. Such recommended changes should generally be those designed to insure a more effective armistice.

50. The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, or any member thereof, shall be authorized to communicate with any member of the Military Armistice Commission.

**ARTICLE III. ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO PRISONERS OF WAR**

51. The release and repatriation of all prisoners of war held in the custody of each side at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective shall be effected in conformity with the following provisions agreed upon by both sides prior to the signing of this Armistice Agreement.

a. Within sixty (60) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, each side shall, without offering any hindrance, directly repatriate and hand over in groups all those prisoners of war in its custody who insist on repatriation to the side to which they belonged at the time of capture. Repatriation shall be accomplished in accordance with the related provisions of this Article. In order to expedite the repatriation process of such personnel, each side shall, prior to the signing of the Armistice Agreement, exchange the total numbers, by nationalities, of personnel to be directly repatriated. Each group of prisoners of war delivered to the other side shall be accompanied by rosters, prepared by nationality, to include name, rank (if any) and internment or military serial number.

b. Each side shall release all those remaining prisoners of war, who are not directly repatriated, from its military control and from its custody and hand them over to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission for disposition in accordance with the provisions in the Annex hereto: “Term of Reference for Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.”

c. So that there may be no misunderstanding owing to the equal use of three languages, the act of delivery of a prisoner of war by one side to the other side shall, for the purposes of this Armistice Agreement, be called “repatriation” in English, “송환” (SONG HWAN) in Korean, and “送還” (CHIEN FAN) in Chinese, notwithstanding the nationality or place of residence of such prisoner of war.

52. Each side insures that it will not employ in acts of war in the Korean conflict any prisoner of war released and repatriated incident to the coming into effect of this Armistice Agreement.

53. All the sick and injured prisoners of war who insist upon repatriation shall be repatriated with priority. Insofar as possible, there shall be captured medical personnel repatriated concurrently with the sick and injured prisoners of war, so as to provide medical care and attendance en route.

54. The repatriation of all of the prisoners of war required by Sub-paragraph 51a hereof shall be completed within a time limit of sixty (60) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective.
Within this time limit each side undertakes to complete the repatriation of the above-mentioned prisoners of war in its custody at the earliest practicable time.

55. PANMUNJOM is designated as the place where prisoners of war will be delivered and received by both sides. Additional place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war in the Demilitarized Zone may be designated, if necessary, by the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

56.

a. A Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War is hereby established. It shall be composed of six (6) officers of field grade, three (3) of whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and three (3) of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers. This Committee shall, under the general supervision and direction of the Military Armistice Commission, be responsible for coordinating the specific plans of both sides for the repatriation of prisoners of war and for supervising the execution by both sides of all of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement relating to the repatriation of prisoners of war. It shall be the duty of this Committee to coordinate the timing of the arrival of prisoners of war at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war from the prisoner of war camps of both sides; to make, when necessary, such special arrangements as may be required with regard to the transportation and welfare of sick and injured prisoners of war; to coordinate the work of the joint Red Cross teams, established in Paragraph 57 hereof, in assisting in the repatriation of prisoners of war; to supervise the implementation of the arrangements for the actual repatriation of prisoners of war stipulated in Paragraph 53 and 54 hereof; to select, when necessary, additional place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war; to arrange for security at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war; and to carry out such other related functions as are required for the repatriation of prisoners of war.

b. When unable to reach agreement on any matter relating to its responsibilities, the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War shall immediately refer such matter to the Military Armistice Commission for decision. The Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War shall maintain its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission.

c. The Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War shall be dissolved by the Military Armistice Commission upon completion of the program of repatriation of prisoners of war.

57.

a. Immediately after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, joint Red Cross teams composed of representatives of the national Red Cross Societies of the countries contributing forces to the United Nations Command on the one hand, and representatives of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and representatives of the Red Cross Society of the People’s Republic of China on the other hand, shall be established. The joint Red Cross teams shall assist in the execution by both sides of those provisions of this Armistice Agreement relating to the repatriation of all the prisoners of war specified in Sub-paragraph 51a hereof, who insist upon repatriation, by the performance of such humanitarian services as are necessary and desirable for the welfare of the prisoners of war. To accomplish this task, the joint Red Cross teams shall provide assistance in the delivering and receiving of prisoners of war by both sides at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war, and shall visit the prisoner of war camps of both sides to comfort the prisoners of war and to bring in and distribute gift articles for the comfort and welfare of the prisoners of war. The joint Red Cross teams may provide services to prisoners
of war while en route from prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war.

b. The joint Red Cross teams shall be organized as set forth below:
   (1) One team shall be composed of twenty (20) members, namely, ten (10) representatives from the national Red Cross Societies of each side, to assist in the delivering and receiving of prisoners of war by both sides at the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. The chairmanship of this team shall alternate daily between representatives from the Red Cross Societies of the two sides. The work and services of this team shall be coordinated by the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War. (2) One team shall be composed of sixty (60) members, namely, thirty (30) representatives from the national Red Cross Societies of each side, to visit the prisoner of war camps under the administration of the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese People’s Volunteers. This team may provide services to prisoners of war while en route from the prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. A representative of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea or of the Red Cross Society of the People’s Republic of China shall serve as chairman of this team. (3) One team shall be composed of sixty (60) members, namely, thirty (30) representatives from the national Red Cross Societies of each side, to visit the prisoner of war camps under the administration of the United Nations Command. This team may provide services to prisoners of war while en route from the prisoner of war camps to the place(s) of delivery and reception of prisoners of war. A representative of a Red Cross Society of a nation contributing forces to the United Nations Command shall serve as chairman of this team. (4) In order to facilitate the functioning of each joint Red Cross team, sub-teams composed of not less than two (2) members from the teams, with an equal number of representatives from each side, may be formed as circumstances require. (5) Additional personnel such as drivers, clerks, and interpreters, and such equipment as may be required by the joint Red Cross teams to perform their missions, shall be furnished by the Commander of each side to the team operating in the territory under his military control. (6) Whenever jointly agreed upon by the representatives of both sides on any joint Red Cross team, the size of such team may be increased or decreased, subject to confirmation by the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War.

c. The Commander of each side shall cooperate fully with the joint Red Cross teams in the performance of their functions, and undertakes to insure the security of the personnel of the joint Red Cross team in the area under his military control. The Commander of each side shall provide such logistic, administrative, and communications facilities as may be required by the team operating in the territory under his military control.

d. The joint Red Cross teams shall be dissolved upon completion of the program of repatriation of all the prisoners of war specified in Sub-paragraph 51a hereof, who insist upon repatriation.

58.

a. The Commander of each side shall furnish to the Commander of the other side as soon as practicable, but not later than ten (10) days after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, the following information concerning prisoners of war: (1) Complete data pertaining to the prisoners of war who escaped since the effective date of the data last exchanged (2) Insofar as practicable, information regarding name, nationality, rank, and other identification data, date and cause of death, and place of burial, of those prisoners of war who died while in his custody.
b. If any prisoners of war escape or die after the effective date of the supplementary information specified above, the detaining side shall furnish to the other side, through the Committee for Repatriation of Prisoners of War, the data pertaining thereto in accordance with the provisions of Sub-paragraph 58a hereof. Such data shall be furnished at ten-day intervals until the completion of the program of delivery and reception of prisoners of war.

c. Any escaped prisoner of war who returns to the custody of the detaining side after the completion of the program of delivery and reception of prisoners of war shall be delivered to the Military Armistice Commission for disposition.

59.

a. All civilians who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and who, on 24 June 1950, resided north of the Military Demarcation Line established in this Armistice Agreement shall, if they desire to return home, be permitted and assisted by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, to return to the area north of the Military Demarcation Line; and all civilians who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers, and who, on 24 June 1950, resided south of the Military Demarcation Line established in this Armistice Agreement shall, if they desire to return home, be permitted and assisted by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers to return to the area south of the Military Demarcation Line. The Commander of each side shall be responsible for publicizing widely throughout territory under his military control the contents of the provisions of this Sub-paragraph, and for calling upon the appropriate civil authorities to give necessary guidance and assistance to all such civilians who desire to return home.

b. All civilians of foreign nationality who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers shall, if they desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, be permitted and assisted to do so; all civilians of foreign nationality who, at the time this Armistice Agreement becomes effective, are in territory under the military control of the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, shall, if they desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers, be permitted and assisted to do so. The Commander of each side shall be responsible for publicizing widely throughout the territory under his military control the contents of the provisions of this Sub-paragraph, and for calling upon the appropriate civil authorities to give necessary guidance and assistance to all such civilians of foreign nationality who desire to proceed to territory under the military control of the Commander of the other side.

c. Measures to assist in the return of civilians provided for in Sub-paragraph 59a hereof and the movement of civilians provided for in Sub-paragraph 59b hereof shall be commenced by both sides as soon as possible after this Armistice Agreement becomes effective.

d. (1) A Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians is hereby established. It shall be
composed of four (4) officers of field grade, two (2) of whom shall be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, and two (2) of whom shall be appointed jointly by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People’s Army and the Commander of the Chinese People’s Volunteers. This Committee shall, under the general supervision and direction of the Military Armistice Commission, be responsible for coordinating the specific plans of both sides for assistance to the return of the above-mentioned civilians, and for supervising the execution by both sides of all of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement relating to the return of the above-mentioned civilians. It shall be the duty of this Committee to make necessary arrangements, including those of transportation, for expediting and coordinating the movement of the above-mentioned civilians; to select the crossing point(s) through which the above-mentioned civilians will cross the Military Demarcation Line; to arrange for security at the crossing point(s); and to carry out such other functions as are required to accomplish the return of the above-mentioned civilians. (2) When unable to reach agreement on any matter relating to its responsibilities, the Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall immediately refer such matter to the Military Armistice Commission for decision. The Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall maintain its headquarters in proximity to the headquarters of the Military Armistice Commission. (3) The Committee for Assisting the Return of Displaced Civilians shall be dissolved by the Military Armistice Commission upon fulfillment of its mission.

ARTICLE IV. RECOMMENDATION TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED ON BOTH SIDES

60. In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military Commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc.

ARTICLE V. MISCELLANEOUS

61. Amendments and additions to this Armistice Agreement must be mutually agreed to by the Commanders of the opposing sides.

62. The Articles and Paragraphs of this Armistice Agreement shall remain in effect until expressly superseded either by mutually acceptable amendments and additions or by provision in an appropriate agreement for a peaceful settlement at a political level between both sides.

63. All of the provisions of this Armistice Agreement, other than Paragraph 12, shall become effective at 2200 hours on 27 July 1953.

Done at Panmunjom, Korea, at 1000 hours on the 27th day of July, 1953, in English, Korean, and Chinese, all text being equally authentic.
KIM IL SUNG  
Marshal, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea  
Supreme Commander, Korean People’s Army

PENG TEH-HUAI  
Commander, Chinese People’s Volunteers

MARK W. CLARK  
General, United States Army  
Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command

PRESENT

NAM IL  
General, Korean People’s Army  
Senior Delegate, Delegation of the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese People’s Volunteers

WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.  
Lieutenant General, United States Army  
Senior Delegate, United Nations Command Delegation

ANNEX

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR NEUTRAL NATIONS REPATRIATION COMMISSION

I. GENERAL

1. In order to ensure that all prisoners of war have the opportunity to exercise their right to be repatriated following an armistice, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia and India shall each be requested by both sides to appoint a member to a Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission which shall be established to take custody in Korea of those prisoners of war who, while in the custody of the detaining powers, have not exercised their right to be repatriated. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall establish its headquarters within the Demilitarized Zone in the vicinity of Panmunjom, and shall station subordinate bodies of the same composition as the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission at those locations at which the Repatriation Commission assumes custody of prisoners of war. Representatives of both sides shall be permitted to observe the operations of the Repatriation Commission and its subordinate bodies to include explanations and interviews.

2. Sufficient armed forces and any other operating personnel required to assist the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in carrying out its functions and responsibilities shall be provided exclusively by India, whose representative shall be the umpire in accordance with the provisions of Article 132 of the Geneva Convention, and shall also be chairman and executive agent of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. Representatives from each of the other four powers shall be allowed staff assistants in equal number not to exceed fifty (50) each. When any of the representatives of the neutral nations is absent for some reason, that representative shall designate an alternate representative of his own nationality to exercise his functions and authority. The arms of all personnel provided for in this Paragraph shall be limited to military police type small arms.

3. No force or threat of force shall be used against the prisoners of war specified in Paragraph 1
above to prevent or effect their repatriation, and no violence to their persons or affront to their dignity or self-respect shall be permitted in any manner for any purpose whatsoever (but see Paragraph 7 below). This duty is enjoined on and entrusted to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. This Commission shall ensure that prisoners of war shall at all times be treated humanely in accordance with the specific provisions of the Geneva Convention, and with the general spirit of that Convention.

II. CUSTODY OF PRISONERS OF WAR

4. All prisoners of war who have not exercised their right of repatriation following the effective date of the Armistice Agreement shall be released from the military control and from the custody of the detaining side as soon as practicable, and, in all cases, within sixty (60) days subsequent to the effective date of the Armistice Agreement to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission at locations in Korea to be designated by the detaining side.

5. At the time the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission assumes control of the prisoner of war installations, the military forces of the detaining side shall be withdrawn there from, so that the locations specified in the proceeding Paragraph shall be taken over completely by the armed forces of India.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 5 above, the detaining side shall have the responsibility for maintaining and ensuring security and order in the areas around the locations where the prisoners of war are in custody and for preventing and restraining any armed forces (including irregular armed forces) in the area under its control from any acts of disturbance and intrusion against the locations where the prisoners of war are in custody.

7. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph 3 above, nothing in this agreement shall be construed as derogating from the authority of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission to exercise its legitimate functions and responsibilities for the control of the prisoners of war under its temporary jurisdiction.

III. EXPLANATION

8. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, after having received and taken into custody all those prisoners of war who have not exercised their right to be repatriated, shall immediately make arrangements so that within ninety (90) days after the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission takes over the custody, the nations to which the prisoners of war belong shall have freedom and facilities to send representatives to the locations where such prisoners of war are in custody to explain to all the prisoners of war depending upon these nations their rights and to inform them of any matters relating to their return to their homelands, particularly of their full freedom to return home to lead a peaceful life, under the following provisions:

   a. The number of such explaining representatives shall not exceed seven (7) per thousand prisoners of war held in custody by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission; and the minimum authorized shall not be less than a total of five (5);

   b. The hours during which the explaining representatives shall have access to the prisoners shall be as determined by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, and generally in accord with Article 53 of
the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War;

c. All explanations and interviews shall be conducted in the presence of a representative of each member nation of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and a representative from the detaining side;

d. Additional provisions governing the explanation work shall be prescribed by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, and will be designed to employ the principles enumerated in Paragraph 3 above and in this Paragraph;

e. The explaining representatives, while engaging in their work, shall be allowed to bring with them necessary facilities and personnel for wireless communications. The number of communications personnel shall be limited to one team per location at which explaining representatives are in residence, except in the event all prisoners of war are concentrated in one location, in which case, two (2) teams shall be permitted. Each team shall consist of not more than six (6) communications personnel.

9. Prisoners of war in its custody shall have freedom and facilities to make representations and communications to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and to representatives and subordinate bodies of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and to inform them of their desires on any matter concerning the prisoners of war themselves, in accordance with arrangements made for the purpose by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

IV. DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

10. Any prisoner of war who, while in the custody of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, decides to exercise the right of repatriation, shall make an application requesting repatriation to a body consisting of a representative of each member nation of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. Once such an application is made, it shall be considered immediately by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission or one of its subordinate bodies so as to determine immediately by majority vote the validity of such application. Once such an application is made to and validated by the Commission or one of its subordinate bodies, the prisoner of war concerned shall immediately be transferred to and accommodated in the tents set up for those who are ready to be repatriated. Thereafter, he shall, while still in the custody of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, be delivered forthwith to the prisoner of war exchange point at Panmunjom for repatriation under the procedure prescribed in the Armistice Agreement.

11. At the expiration of ninety (90) days after the transfer of custody of the prisoners of war to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, access of representatives to captured personnel as provided for in Paragraph 8 above, shall terminate, and the question of disposition of the prisoners of war who have not exercised their right to be repatriated shall be submitted to the Political Conference recommended to be convened in Paragraph 60, Draft Armistice Agreement, which shall endeavor to settle this question within thirty (30) days, during which period the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall continue to retain custody of those prisoners of war. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall declare the relief from the prisoner of war status to civilian status of any prisoners of war who have not exercised their right to be repatriated and for whom no other disposition has been agreed to by the Political Conference within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission has assumed their custody. Thereafter, according to
the application of each individual, those who choose to go to neutral nations shall be assisted by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and the Red Cross Society of India. This operation shall be completed within thirty (30) days, and upon its completion, the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall immediately cease its functions and declare its dissolution. After the dissolution of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, whenever and wherever any of those above-mentioned civilians who have been relieved from the prisoner of war status desire to return to their fatherlands, the authorities of the localities where they are shall be responsible for assisting them in returning to their fatherlands.

V. RED CROSS VISITATION

12. Essential Red Cross service for prisoners of war in custody of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall be provided by India in accordance with regulations issued by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

VI. PRESS COVERAGE

13. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall insure freedom of the press and other news media in observing the entire operation as enumerated herein, in accordance with procedures to be established by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

VII. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR

14. Each side shall provide logistical support for the prisoners of war in the area under its military control, delivering required support to the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission at an agreed delivery point in the vicinity of each prisoner of war installation.

15. The cost of repatriating prisoners of war to the exchange point at Panmunjom shall be borne by the detaining side and the cost from the exchange point by the side on which said prisoners depend, in accordance with Article 118 of the Geneva Convention.

16. The Red Cross Society of India shall be responsible for providing such general service personnel in the prisoner of war installations as required by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission.

17. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall provide medical support for the prisoners of war as may be practicable. The detaining side shall provide medical support as practicable upon the request of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and specifically for those cases requiring extensive treatment or hospitalization. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall maintain custody of prisoners of war during such hospitalization. The detaining side shall facilitate such custody. Upon completion of treatment, prisoners of war shall be returned to a prisoner of war installation as specified in Paragraph 4 above.

18. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission is entitled to obtain from both sides such legitimate assistance as it may require in carrying out its duties and asks, but both sides shall not under any name and in any form interfere or exert influence.
VIII. LOGISTICAL SUPPORT FOR THE NEUTRAL NATIONS REPATRIATION COMMISSION

19. Each side shall be responsible for providing logistical support for the personnel of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission stationed in the area under its military control, and both sides shall contribute on an equal basis to such support within the Demilitarized Zone. The precise arrangements shall be subject to determination between the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and the detaining side in each case.

20. Each of the detaining sides shall be responsible for protecting the explaining representatives from the other side while in transit over lines of communication within its area, as set forth in Paragraph 23 for the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, to a place of residence and while in residence in the vicinity of but not within each of the locations where the prisoners of war are in custody. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall be responsible for the security of such representatives within the actual limits of the locations where the prisoners of war are in custody.

21. Each of the detaining sides shall provide transportation, housing, communication, and other agreed logistical support to the explaining representatives of the other side while they are in the area under its military control. Such services shall be provided on a reimbursable basis.

IX. PUBLICATION

22. After the Armistice Agreement becomes effective, the terms of this agreement shall be made known to all prisoners of war who, while in the custody of the detaining side, have not exercised their right to be repatriated.

X. MOVEMENT

23. The movement of the personnel of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and repatriated prisoners of war shall be over lines of communication as determined by the command(s) of the opposing side and the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. A map showing these lines of communication shall be furnished the command of the opposing side and the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. Movement of such personnel, except within locations as designated in Paragraph 4 above, shall be under the control of, and escorted by, personnel of the side in whose area the travel is being undertaken; however, such movement shall not be subject to any obstruction and coercion.

XI. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

24. The interpretation of this agreement shall rest with the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, and/or any subordinate bodies to which functions are delegated or assigned by the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission, shall operate on the basis of majority vote.

25. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall submit a weekly report to the opposing Commanders on the status of prisoners of war in its custody, indicating the numbers repatriated and remaining at the end of each week.
26. When this agreement has been acceded to by both sides and by the five powers named herein, it shall become effective upon the date the Armistice becomes effective.

Done at Panmunjom, Korea, at 1400 hours on the 8th day of June 1953, in English, Korean, and Chinese, all texts being equally authentic.

NAM IL
General, Korean People’s Army
Senior Delegate,
Delegation of the Korean People’s Army and the Chinese People’s Volunteers

WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.
Lieutenant General, United States Army
Senior Delegate,
United Nations Command Delegation
9.2 Protection of Military Bases and Installation Act

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)
Article 2 (Definitions)

CHAPTER 2. DESIGNATION OF PROTECTION ZONES, ETC.

Article 3 (Principle of Designation of Protection Zones, etc.)
Article 4 (Person Authorized to Designate Protection Zones, etc.)
Article 5 (Areas to be Designated as Protection Zones and Civilian Control Lines, etc.)
Article 6 (Areas to be Designated as Flight Safety Zones, etc.)
Article 7 (Areas to be Designated as Anti-Aircraft Defense Coordination Zones, etc.)
Article 8 (Public Notice and Sign of Protection Zones, etc.)

CHAPTER 3. RESTRICTED ACTS

Article 9 (Prohibitions and Restrictions in Protection Zones)
Article 10 (Prohibitions and Restrictions in Flight Safety Zone)
Article 11 (Measures, etc. against Obstacles, etc.)
Article 12 (Restrictions on Anchorage and Display of Names of Ships at Time of Entry into Ports)
Article 13 (Consultation on Dispositions by Administrative Organ, etc.)
Article 14 (Entrustment, etc. of Duty of Consultation in Protection Zones, etc.)

CHAPTER 4. DELIBERATION COMMITTEE, BASIC PLAN FOR MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Article 15 (Deliberation Committee on Protection of Military Bases and Installations)
Article 16 (Establishment, etc. of Basic Plan for Management of Protection Zones, etc.)

CHAPTER 5. REQUESTS FOR PURCHASE OF LAND, CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION OF LOSSES, ETC.

Article 17 (Requests for Purchase of Land, etc.)
Article 18 (Claiming of Expenses)
Article 19 (Purchase of Land, etc. through Consultation)
Article 20 (Compensation of Losses)
CHAPTER 6. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 21 (Raising Objections)
Article 22 (Cooperation in Management of Military Bases and Installations)
Article 23 (Application to Military Bases and Installations of Foreign Military Forces)

CHAPTER 7. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 24 (Penal Provisions)
Article 25 (Confiscation)

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)
Article 2 (Repeal of Other Acts)
Article 3 (Applicability to Basic Plans for Management of Protection Zones, etc.)
Article 4 (Applicability to Period for Claim for Compensation of Losses)
Article 5 (General Transitional Measures)
Article 6 (Transitional Measures for Protection Zones, etc.)
Article 7 (Transitional Measures for Requests for Purchase of Land)
Article 8 (Transitional Measures for Compensation of Losses)
Article 9 (Transitional Measures for Penal Provisions)
Article 10 Omitted.
Article 11 (Relations to Other Acts)
9.3 Wetlands Conservation Act

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)
Article 2 (Definitions)
Article 3 (Obligation to Conserve Wetlands)
Article 4 (Investigation into Wetlands)
Article 5 (Establishment of Master Plan for Conservation of Wetlands)
Article 5-2 (Establishment, etc. of National Wetlands Deliberative Committee)
Article 6 (Wetlands Investigators)
Article 7 (Access to Another Person’s Land, etc.)

CHAPTER 2. CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WETLANDS

Article 8 (Designation, etc. of Wetlands Areas)
Article 9 (Implementation of Convention)
Article 10 (Cancellation or Modification of Designation of Wetlands Protection Area, etc.)
Article 11 (Establishment and Implementation of Conservation Plans)
Article 11-2 (Compliance with Wetlands Conservation Plan, etc.)
Article 12 (Facilities for Conservation and Use of Wetlands)
Article 13 (Restriction on Activities)
Article 14 (Order of Suspension, etc.)
Article 15 (Entry and exit restrictions)
Article 16 (Relationship with other Acts)
Article 17 (Management of Damaged Wetlands)
Article 18 (Encouragement of Creation and Management of Artificial Wetlands)
Article 18-2 (Charges)

CHAPTER 3. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 19 (Rewards)
Article 20 (Compensation for Loss)
Article 20-2 (Purchase of Land, etc.)
Article 21 (Delegation and Entrustment of Authority)
Article 22 (Report, Investigation, etc.)

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Article 22-2 (State Subsidies)
Article 22-3 (Honorary Wetlands Ecosystem Guide)

CHAPTER 4. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 23 (Penal Provisions)
Article 24 (Penal Provisions)
Article 25 Deleted. <by Act No. 8958, Mar. 21, 2008>
Article 26 (Joint Penal Provisions)
Article 27 (Fines for Negligence)

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)
Article 2 (Transitional Measures concerning Wetlands in Ecosystem Conservation Area)
Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Area Licensed, etc. to Fill up)
Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Existing Licensed Fisheries, etc.)
9.4 Forest Protection Act

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)
Article 2 (Definitions)
Article 3 (Basic Principles for Forest Conservation)
Article 4 (Scope of Application)
Article 5 (Relationships with Other Acts)
Article 6 (Classification of Forests and Administrative Agencies Having Jurisdiction over Forest)

CHAPTER 2. FOREST CONSERVATION ZONES, ETC.

Article 7 (Designation of Forest Conservation Zones)
Article 8 (Public Notice of Designation of Forest Conservation Zones, etc.)
Article 9 (Restrictions on Activities within Forest Conservation Zones)
Article 10 (Management of Forest Conservation Zones, etc.)
Article 11 (Cancellation of Designation of Forest Conservation Zone)
Article 12 (Purchase and Exchange of Land within Forest Conservation Zone)
Article 13 (Designation and Management of Protected Trees)
Article 14 (Designation of Forest Cleanup Zone, etc.)
Article 15 (Designation of Restricted Zones, etc.)
Article 16 (Prohibited Activities for Prevention of Forest Pollution, etc.) No one shall commit any of the following acts in a forest:
Article 17 (Employment of Forest Guards)
Article 18 (Designation of Ecological Woods, etc.)
Article 19 (Levels of Health and Vitality of Forest)

CHAPTER 3. PREVENTIVE OBSERVATIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES AGAINST FOREST DISEASES AND PESTS

Article 20 (Establishment of Long-Term Plan for Preventive Observations and Preventive Measures against Forest Diseases and Pests)
Article 21 (Annual Plans for Preventive Observations and Control Measures against Forest Diseases and Pests)
Article 22 (Headquarters for Preventive Observations and Control Measures against Forest Diseases and Pests)
Article 23 (Preventive Observations)
Article 24 (Order to Take Control Measures, etc.)
Article 25 (Control Measures against Forest Diseases and Pests)
Article 26 (Planning and Supervision of Pest Control Projects)
Article 27 (Designation of Special Pest Control Zone against Forest Diseases and Pests, Cancellation of such Designation, etc.)

CHAPTER 4. PREVENTION OF, AND RESTORATION FROM, FOREST FIRES

SECTION 1 Establishment of Measures for Prevention of Forest Fires, etc.
Article 28 (Establishment of Long-Term Measures for Prevention of Forest Fires)
Article 29 (Establishment of Annual Measures for Prevention of Forest Fires)
Article 30 (Establishment of Headquarters for Measures for Prevention of Forest Fires, etc.)
Article 31 (Designation of Forest Fire Alert Period, etc.)
Article 32 (Forest Fire Warnings and Countermeasures)

SECTION 2 Prevention of and Fighting Forest Fires
Article 33 (Prevention of Forest Fires, etc.)
Article 34 (Restriction on Activities for Prevention of Forest Fires)
Article 35 (Education on Prevention of Forest Fires)
Article 36 (Information and Reporting on Forest Fires)
Article 37 (Consolidated Command of Forest Fire-fighting)
Article 38 (Establishment and Operation of Consolidated Command Headquarters at Forest Fire Site)
Article 39 (Cooperation)
Article 40 (Demand for Censure in Connection with Prevention of Forest Fires)
Article 41 (Installation of Forest Fire-Fighting Forces, etc.)

SECTION 3 Recovery of Areas Destroyed by Forest Fire, etc.
Article 42 (Investigation of Forest Fire)
Article 43 (Recovery of Areas Destroyed by Forest Fire, etc.)
Article 44 (Compensation for Casualties)
Article 45 (Evaluation and Analysis on Actions against Forest Fire)
CHAPTER 5. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 46 (Commissioning of Voluntary Forest Instructor, etc.)
Article 47 (Purchase of Forest Disaster Insurance, etc.)
Article 48 (Rewards)
Article 49 (Access to Another's Land, etc.)
Article 50 (Operation of Forest Aircraft)
Article 51 (Succession to Rights and Obligations)
Article 52 (Delegation and Entrustment of Authority)

CHAPTER 6. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 53 (Penal Provisions)
Article 54 (Penal Provisions)
Article 55 (Confiscation and Additional Collection)
Article 56 (Joint Penal Provisions)
Article 57 (Fines for Negligence)

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Decree)
Article 2 (Applicability concerning Planning and Supervision of Pest Control Projects)
Article 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Dispositions, etc. under the Creation and Management of Forest Resources Act)
Article 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Designation of Reserved Forest, etc.)
Article 5 (Transitional Measure concerning Ecological Woods)
Article 6 (Transitional Measure concerning Penal Provisions and Fines for Negligence)
Article 7 Omitted.
Article 8 (Relationships with Other Acts)
9.5 Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora Act

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 (Purpose)
Article 2 (Definitions)
Article 3 (Basic Principles of Protection and Use of Wild Fauna and Flora)
Article 4 (Duty of State, etc.)

CHAPTER 2. PROTECTION OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

SECTION 1 General Provisions

Article 5 (Establishment, etc. of Master Plan for Protection of Wild Fauna and Flora)
Article 6 (Investigation into Actual Condition of Habitation of Wild Fauna and Flora)
Article 7 (Designation, etc. of Ex-Habitat Conservation Agency)
Article 8 (Prevention of Cruelty to Wild Animals)
Article 9 (Prohibition of Acquisition, etc. of Illegally Captured Wild Animals)
Article 10 (Prohibition, etc. of Making Snares, Traps and Nooses)
Article 11 (Rescue and Medical Treatment of Wild Animals)
Article 12 (Prevention of Damage from Wild Animals and Compensation therefor)

SECTION 2 Protection of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora

Article 13 (Establishment, etc. of Measures for Protection of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora)
Article 14 (Prohibition of Capture, Collection, etc. of Endangered Fauna and Flora)
Article 15 (Cancellation of Permission for Capture, Collection, etc. of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora)
Article 16 (Restriction on International Transaction, etc. of Globally Endangered Species)
Article 17 (Cancellation, etc. of Permission for Export and Import of Globally Endangered Species)
Article 18 (Restriction on Advertisement of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora, etc.)

SECTION 3 Protection, etc. of Wild Fauna and Flora other than Endangered Fauna and Flora

Article 19 (Prohibition, etc. of Capture of Wild Fauna and Flora)
Article 20 (Cancellation of Permission for Capturing Wild Animals)
Article 21 (Export, Import, etc. of Wild Animals)
Article 22 (Cancellation of Permission for Export, Import, etc. of Wild Animals)
Article 23 (Permission, etc. for Capturing Harmful Wild Animals)
Article 24 (Management of Animals Reverted to Wild State)
Article 25 (Management of Wild Fauna and Flora Disturbing Ecosystem, etc.)
Article 26 (Designation of City/Do Protected Wild Fauna and Flora)

SECTION 4 Designation and Management of Special Protection Areas for Wild Fauna and Flora

Article 27 (Designation of Special Protection Districts for Wild Fauna and Flora)
Article 28 (Restriction on Acts in Special Protection District)
Article 29 (Restrictions on Access)
Article 30 (Orders of Suspension, etc.)
Article 31 (Purchase of Land, etc. in Special Protection Districts)
Article 32 (Conclusion of Endangered Species Management Contract, etc.)
Article 33 (Designation, etc. of Wild Fauna and Flora Protection District)
Article 34 (Consultation on Development Activities, etc. in Protection Districts)

CHAPTER 3. CONSERVATION OF BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Article 35 (Registration of Facility for Conservation of Biological Resources)
Article 36 (Revocation of Registration)
Article 37 (Assistance to Facility for Conservation of Biological Resources)
Article 38 (Information Exchange System between Facilities for Conservation of Biological Resources)
Article 39 (Establishment, Operation, etc. of Biological Resource Centers)
Article 40 (Registration, etc. of Taxidermist)
Article 41 (Taking Biological Resources out of Korea)

CHAPTER 4. MANAGEMENT OF HUNTING

Article 42 (Establishment of Hunting Ground, etc.)
Article 43 (Designation of Game Animals, etc.)
Article 44 (Hunting Licenses)
Article 45 (Hunting License Examination, etc.)
Article 46 (Grounds for Disqualification)
Article 47 (Training Courses for Hunting)
Article 48 (Delivery, etc of Hunting License.)
Article 49 (Cancellation and Suspension of Hunting License)
Article 50 (Approval for Hunting, etc.)
Article 51 (Hunting Insurance)
Article 52 (Duty of Carrying Certificate of Hunting License)
Article 53 (Entrustment of Management of Hunting Grounds)
Article 54 (Area Restricted to Establish Hunting Ground)
Article 55 (Restrictions on Hunting)

CHAPTER 5. SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

Article 56 (Reporting, Examination, etc.)
Article 57 (Reward)
Article 58 (Financial Assistance)
Article 58-2 (Korea Wild Animal and Plant Service Association)
Article 59 (Wild Fauna and Flora Warden)
Article 60 (Disqualification of Wild Fauna and Flora Wardens)
Article 61 (Honorary Wild Fauna and Flora Wardens)
Article 62 (Dismissal and Release of Wild Fauna and Flora Warden, etc.)
Article 63 (Standards for Administrative Disposition)
Article 64 (Hearings)
Article 65 (Agency in Charge of Marine Natural Environment, etc.)
Article 66 (Delegation and Entrustment)

CHAPTER 6. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 67 (Penal Provisions)
Article 68 (Penal Provisions)
Article 69 (Penal Provisions)
Article 70 (Penal Provisions)
Article 71 (Confiscation)
Article 72 (Joint Penal Provisions)
Article 73 (Fines for Negligence)

ADDENDA

Article 1 (Enforcement Date)
Articles 2 (Repeal of Another Act)
Articles 3 (Transitional Measures concerning Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora)
Articles 4 (Transitional Measures concerning Protected Wild Fauna and Flora)
Articles 5 (Transitional Measures concerning Globally Endangered Species)
Articles 6 (Transitional Measures concerning Exotic Fauna and Flora Disturbing Ecosystem)
Articles 7 (Transitional Measures concerning Harmful Birds and Animals)
Articles 8 (Transitional Measures concerning Ex-Habitat Conservation Agency)
Articles 9 (Transitional Measures concerning Permission for Capture, Collection, etc. of Endangered Wild Fauna and Flora)
Articles 10 (Transitional Measures concerning Permission, etc. for Globally Endangered Species)
Articles 11 (Transitional Measures concerning Permission to Capture Birds and Animals)
Articles 12 (Transitional Measures concerning Permission for Export, etc. of Birds and Animals)
Articles 13 (Transitional Measures concerning Permission to Capture Harmful Birds and Animals)
Articles 14 (Transitional Measures concerning Approval on Import or Bringing in of Exotic Fauna and Flora Disturbing Ecosystem)
Articles 15 (Transitional Measures concerning City/Do Managed Wild Fauna and Flora)
Articles 16 (Transitional Measures concerning Bird and Animal Protection District)
Articles 17 (Transitional Measures concerning Registration of Taxidermy Business)
Articles 18 (Transitional Measures concerning Biological Resources)
Articles 19 (Transitional Measures concerning Approval on Taking Biological Resources out of Korea)
Articles 20 (Transitional Measures concerning Game Birds and Animals)
Articles 21 (Transitional Measures concerning Hunting License)
Articles 22 (Transitional Measures concerning Hunting License Examination)
Articles 23 (Transitional Measures concerning Training Course for Hunting)
Articles 24 (Transitional Measures concerning Approval on Hunting)
Articles 25 (Transitional Measures concerning Bird and Animal Protection Wardens)
Articles 26 (Transitional Measures concerning Honorary Bird and Animal Protection Warden)
Articles 27 (Transitional Measures concerning Acts under Progress)
Articles 28 (Transitional Measures concerning Penal Provisions and Fines for Negligence)
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