

HON ANDREW LITTLE, MINISTER OF DEFENCE

New Zealand's Contribution to Peace and Stability on the Korean Peninsula

March 2023

This publication provides documents on Cabinet's June 2021 decisions to extend the mandate for the deployment of New Zealand Defence Force personnel to the United Nations Command (UNC) and the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission deployment in the Republic of Korea, and to increase the contribution to the UNC Headquarters.

This pack of documents comprises:

- the June 2021 Cabinet document *New Zealand's Contribution to Peace and Stability on the Korean Peninsula* [ERS-21-SUB-0022] and
- the associated minute *New Zealand's Contribution to Peace and Stability on the Korean Peninsula* [ERS-21-MIN-0022].

This pack has been released on the Ministry of Defence website, available at: www.defence.govt.nz/publications.

It has been necessary to withhold certain information in accordance with the following provisions of the Official Information Act 1982. Where information is withheld, the relevant sections of the Act are indicated in the body of the document.

Information is withheld where making it available would be likely to prejudice:

- the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the Government of New Zealand [section 6(a)]
- the entrusting of information to the Government of New Zealand on the basis of confidence by any international organisation [section 6(b)(ii)]



Cabinet External Relations and Security Committee

Minute of Decision

This document contains information for the New Zealand Cabinet. It must be treated in confidence and handled in accordance with any security classification, or other endorsement. The information can only be released, including under the Official Information Act 1982, by persons with the appropriate authority.

New Zealand's Contribution to Peace and Stability on the Korean Peninsula

Portfolios Foreign Affairs / Defence

On 29 June 2021, the Cabinet External Relations and Security Committee:

- 1 **noted** that the security situation on the Korean Peninsula remains a key risk to regional and global security, and that ongoing contributions to the United Nations security architecture on the Korean Peninsula support the maintenance of peace and stability;
- 2 **noted** that New Zealand currently contributes nine personnel in total (six personnel to the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission, and three to the United Nations Command) in the Republic of Korea, with a mandate to 31 August 2021 [ERS-19-MIN-0033];
- 3 **noted** that, at the request of United Nations Command leadership, New Zealand's existing Mine Action Staff Officer duties now include the role of Deputy to the Command Engineer;
- 4 **agreed** to extend the mandate for the deployment of New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) personnel to the United Nations Command and United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission in the Republic of Korea for two years (from 31 August 2021 to 31 August 2023);
- 5 **agreed** that the NZDF fill three additional roles in the United Nations Command Headquarters, increasing New Zealand's overall contribution from nine to 12 personnel;
- 6 **agreed** to retain the provision for up to s6(a) surge deployments s6(a) in response to short-notice requests from the Command, and at the approval of the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defence [ERS-19-MIN-0018];
- 7 **noted** that the estimated direct cost of extending the mandate, increasing the contribution by three roles, and retaining the provision for limited surge deployments is \$5.318 million;
- 8 **noted** that the above decisions can be funded within the existing unallocated baseline for Vote Defence Force: Operations Contributing to New Zealand's Security, Stability and Interests;
- 9 **noted** that these deployment decisions are estimated to increase the value of the veterans' support entitlements liability by a maximum of \$2.208 million, which can be met from within the existing unallocated baseline for Vote Defence Force: Non-Departmental Other Expenses Appropriation: Service Cost – Veterans' Entitlements;

- 10 **noted** that the legal basis for New Zealand's involvement in the United Nations Command and its Military Armistice Commission is reliant on the *Meyer Agreement* of 1952;
- 11 **noted** that the overall operational threat to NZDF personnel deployed to the Republic of Korea is assessed as [REDACTED] s6(a) and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence will be notified immediately should this assessment change;
- 12 **noted** that the Chief of Defence Force will inform the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Defence in advance whenever a rotation, extraction or command reconnaissance is planned in excess of mandated numbers.

Janine Harvey
Committee Secretary

Present:

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern (Chair)
Hon Grant Robertson
Hon Kelvin Davis
Hon Andrew Little
Hon David Parker
Hon Nanaia Mahuta
Hon Poto Williams
Hon Kris Faafoi
Hon Peeni Henare
Hon Dr David Clark

Officials present from:

Office of the Prime Minister
Officials Committee for ERS

Released by the Minister of Defence

Chair

External Relations and Security Committee

NEW ZEALAND'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE AND STABILITY ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA**Proposal**

1. This paper seeks Cabinet approval to extend the mandate for the deployment of New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) personnel to the United Nations Command (UNC) and the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) deployment in the Republic of Korea (ROK), and to increase the contribution to the UNC Headquarters.

Relation to Government priorities

2. This proposal supports the government intention to lay the foundations for a better future.¹ It demonstrates that New Zealand is a tangible contributor to the international rules-based system on which we rely, helps contribute to the security and stability of the Indo-Pacific region, and helps keep New Zealanders safe from the risk of a major conflict on the Korean Peninsula.

Executive Summary

3. This paper recommends extending the mandate for the NZDF deployment to the UNC and UNCMAC and increasing our contribution to the UNC, as requested by the UNC Commander. It presents three options for Cabinet's consideration:

Option	UNC and UNCMAC mandate	Numbers of personnel	Surge Provision
1.Increase (recommended)	Extend by two years (from 31 August 2021 until 31 August 2023)	Increase NZDF contribution by three personnel (from nine to 12)	Yes
2.Maintain	Extend by two years (from 31 August 2021 until 31 August 2023)	Maintain current numbers (nine)	Yes
3.Withdraw (not recommended)	Extend by four months (from 31 August 2021 until 31 December 2021) to notify partners and identify replacements before withdrawing	Withdraw all personnel (nil)	No

¹ New Zealand Government policy priorities are outlined at CAB-20-MIN-0525

4. We recommend that Cabinet agree to extend the mandate for our deployment to the UNC and UNMAC and increase our contribution to the UNC Headquarters (option 1). This deployment to a UN-mandated mission helps keep New Zealanders safe from the risk of major conflict on the Korean Peninsula where North Korea still poses a significant global security threat. It also helps to bolster the security conditions that support our ability to trade and prosper in a peaceful Indo-Pacific region, and it provides opportunities for our Defence Force to develop skills and experience in a multinational mission environment. Withdrawing would diminish our support for the international rules-based system, including at a time when the system is under increasing pressure in the Indo-Pacific region. s6(a)
5. While the global COVID-19 pandemic is a consideration for all deployments, NZDF personnel will be vaccinated before their deployment and will comply with South Korean COVID-19 management protocols while deployed. Increasing New Zealand's contribution to this deployment would not impact the NZDF's ability to support COVID-19 related operations at home or in the Pacific.

Context

The security situation on the Korean Peninsula carries risk for New Zealand

6. The situation on the Korean Peninsula remains a key regional and global security concern. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) continues to pursue increasingly sophisticated nuclear capability, missiles and delivery systems. Its conventional weapons capability continues to pose a risk to its immediate neighbours, the ROK and Japan, and further afield.
7. Cabinet last reconfirmed the NZDF's deployment to the UNC and UNCMAC in 2019 [ERS-19-MIN-0033]. Since that time, the DPRK has turned further inwards following the breakdown of leader-level negotiations with the United States (US) in 2019. While it has not tested an inter-continental ballistic missile since November 2017, it conducted multiple short-range ballistic missile tests over 2019. There have been limited provocations with further short-range ballistic missile tests in March 2020 and again in March 2021. All of these tests were in violation of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolutions.
8. New Zealand's national security and economic prosperity rely on protecting peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region: our economy and prosperity are reliant on our ability to trade in a peaceful Indo-Pacific, particularly with the large powerhouse economies of Northeast Asia. A renewal of conflict on the Korean Peninsula (even if currently a remote possibility) would have global ramifications, likely involving major powers, and carries risk for New Zealanders on the Korean Peninsula and in North Asia.

UN security architecture continues to deliver peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula

9. The UNC and UNCMAC, operating under UN mandate², support the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula by providing a unified multinational command tasked with maintaining the armistice and facilitating diplomacy between North and South Korea. New Zealand's deployments support this effort, and also the authority of the UN as an arbiter of interstate conflicts and a proponent of post-

² UN Security Council Resolutions 82, 83, and 84.

conflict resolution and peace-building. The table below outlines the respective roles of the UNC and UNCMAC.

	Mission	Activities
UNC (1950-)	Defend the ROK	Communicate strategic messaging to the DPRK; conduct multinational exercises to enhance Command readiness to defend ROK from DPRK attack.
UNCMAC (1953-)	Administer terms of the Armistice Agreement ³	Conduct regular inspections of North and South Korean militaries inside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ); investigate breaches of the Armistice Agreement; conduct educational activities for military personnel.

New Zealand's current defence contributions to the UNC and UNCMAC

10. The NZDF has nine personnel deployed to the UNC and UNCMAC (refer position descriptions in Annex A), as well as the Defence Attaché in Seoul, who, while not deployed under this mandate, acts as the Senior National Officer for this deployment:
 - 10.1. Six personnel are deployed to UNCMAC conducting Armistice monitoring, education and operations functions.
 - 10.2. Three are in UNC Headquarters (a Future Operations Officer, the Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations Coordination Cell Chief, and a Mine Action Staff Officer).
11. At the request of UNC leadership, the responsibilities of the Mine Action Staff Officer (refer Annex A) now includes the role of Deputy to the UNC Command Engineer, supporting the planning and coordination of general engineering duties for UNC and UNCMAC.
12. In 2019, Cabinet agreed in principle to a provision for limited surge deployments, which would allow the NZDF to respond to short-notice requests from the UNC to assist with supervision of demilitarisation activities underway in the Korean Peninsula's DMZ [ERS-19-MIN-0018]⁴. While this provision has not yet been employed, the continued ability to respond to short-notice requests reinforces our role as a reliable partner.

13.

s6(a), s6(b)(ii)

³ The Armistice Agreement was signed in 1953 by the US (on behalf of the Command), China and North Korea. The Agreement supports a cessation of hostilities but is not assured in perpetuity. It depends on parties continuing to act in accordance with its conditions, so that each side retains faith in the system.

⁴ In 2019, Cabinet agreed in principle to [redacted] s6(a) [redacted] to support the UNC's supervision of demilitarisation activities, where authorised by the specified group of Ministers [ERS-19-MIN-0018].

14. The UNC is mandated by the UNSC and conducted under the UN flag, however due to the legal status of the US as executive agent of the UNC, this mission is not considered a UN peacekeeping mission so does not contribute to New Zealand's numbers of personnel participating in UN peacekeeping missions.

The case for extending and increasing New Zealand's contribution

15. The NZDF's contribution and continued presence on the Korean Peninsula advances New Zealand's foreign policy interests in the region. For the reasons outlined below, this paper proposes an extension to the mandate and an expansion of our contribution to the mission:

- 15.1. Supports the safety of New Zealanders through a UN mandated mission that maintains peace and stability in a key regional and global security concern.
- 15.2. Helps strengthen the underlying security conditions that support our ability to trade, engage and prosper in a peaceful and stable Indo-Pacific.
- 15.3. Bolsters our most substantial and visible deployment to the Indo-Pacific, in line with the intention stated in the Strategic Defence Policy Statement (2018) to focus more on our immediate region.
- 15.4. Delivers on our commitment to upholding the international rules-based system and makes a meaningful contribution to a UN-supported effort.
- 15.5. Demonstrates our commitment and reliability to likeminded regional partners including the ROK, Japan, Australia and the United States.
- 15.6. Provides opportunities for the NZDF to expand its profile and influence within multinational institutions, and to develop skills, knowledge and experience in a multinational mission environment.

Proposed Options

16. Cabinet is therefore asked to consider three options relating to the future of New Zealand's deployment to the UNC and UNCMAC.

Option 1: Increase New Zealand's contribution (recommended)

17. Option 1 proposes that New Zealand extend the deployment mandate for two years from 31 August 2021 until 31 August 2023, and increase New Zealand's contribution by three roles, all of which are located within the UNC (refer table below for details).
18. This paper seeks Cabinet approval to fill three new roles outlined in the table below:

Additional Role	Description
Future Operations Plans Officer	Leads multi-functional teams to assist development of future plans, fusing high level guidance to produce orders and concepts of operations for activities on the Korean Peninsula. The role provides the planning to direct tasks across the mission, and will provide insight into the purpose and shaping of the future mission.
Future Operations	Assists Future Operations Staff Officers to develop plans, orders, and concepts of operations for activities on the Korean Peninsula.

Warrant Officer	Performs duties of a current operations watch keeper when required.
Future Operations Non-Commissioned Officer	Assists the Future Operations Warrant Officer, contributing to development of plans, orders, and concepts of operations for activities on the Korean Peninsula. Manages the Future Operations Division's facilities, and performs duties of a current operations watch keeper when required.

19. [Redacted] s6(a)

20. Cabinet approval is also sought to retain the capacity for a short-notice limited surge deployment provision [Redacted] s6(a) with the approval of the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defence.

Option 2: Maintain New Zealand's contribution

21. Option 2 proposes that the deployment mandate be extended for two years from 31 August 2021 until 31 August 2023, maintaining New Zealand's contribution to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula at its current level (nine personnel).

22. It is proposed that this option would also retain the provision for short-notice limited surge deployments [Redacted] s6(a) with the approval of the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defence.

23. This option would demonstrate our continued support to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, underline our support for the international rules based system, and our commitment to UN supported missions. [Redacted] s6(a)

Option 3: Withdraw (not recommended)

24. Option 3 proposes extending the mandate by four months from 31 August 2021 until 31 December 2021, in order to notify partners⁵ and identify replacements before withdrawing from the deployment.

25. This option is not recommended as it would diminish New Zealand's support for upholding the international rules-based system, and would undermine our reputation as a reliable partner in the Indo-Pacific region.

Communications

⁵ In line with UN practice to provide six months' notice of any withdrawal.

26. Ministers for Defence and Foreign Affairs will issue a joint press release in support of the agreed option. If Cabinet agrees to Option 1 (increase) then this statement would be released after the additional roles have been confirmed. Partners will be notified of Cabinet's decision through usual diplomatic and military channels in advance of any public statement.

Implications for New Zealand's ability to deploy to other activities

27. None of the options proposed would impact on New Zealand's ability to deploy to our immediate region in the event of an emergency. For a summary of New Zealand's current deployment commitments refer to Defence Deployments at Annex C.

Legal Considerations

28. The Meyer Agreement of May 1952 provides the legal basis for UNC and UNCMAC personnel to operate in the ROK. New Zealand does not have bilateral Status of Forces Agreements with the ROK, however the ROK welcomes New Zealand's contributions to the UN security architecture on the Korean Peninsula.

Process for reporting of civilian casualties

29. In January 2021 Cabinet was advised [CBC-21-MIN-0006] of a standardised NZDF response process for reports of civilian casualties arising from military activities in situations of armed conflict, (Defence Force Order [DFO] 35). DFO 35 applies to all members of the NZDF. However, it is assessed that it is unlikely that the obligations contained in DFO 35 will be engaged during this deployment.
30. Should reports of civilian harm as a result of NZDF activity in the ROK or the DMZ be received during the deployment, the processes set out in DFO 35 could be utilised for reporting and investigating any such reports. The UNC has prescribed processes for reporting incidents through to the UNCMAC and New Zealanders deployed on this mission would be expected to comply with relevant UNC regulations.

Human rights

31. New Zealand is obligated under international law to not aid or assist (or be complicit in) an internationally wrongful act by another State, such as breaches of human rights. The legal standard for complicity is high. The NZDF has undertaken a Human Rights Risk Assessment (HRRRA) to assess the risk of becoming complicit in an internationally wrongful act through its contribution to this mission. The HRRRA was informed by the nature of the operations undertaken by the UNC and UNCMAC, its historical human rights record, and the specifics of the roles undertaken by NZDF personnel. The HRRRA determined that there is a negligible likelihood of the NZDF knowingly contributing to an internationally wrongful act.⁶

Threat Assessment

32. The overall operational threat to NZDF personnel deployed to the ROK remains s6(a) [REDACTED]. Beyond the military aspects of the DPRK threat, the ROK has a largely benign internal security environment, with minimal risk of crime and no known terrorist activity.

⁶ A *negligible likelihood* means there is no general possibility that NZDF personnel can knowingly make a significant contribution to an internationally wrongful act.

33. The NZDF continually monitors these operational threat levels, with adjustments made according to developments in the security environment. The Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs will be notified immediately should operational threat levels change.
34. In the unlikely event of a war on the Korean Peninsula, the functions of the UNCMAC would cease. The principal function of the UNC would be to command international forces in cooperation with the US and ROK Combined Forces Command.
35. New Zealand does not have a treaty commitment to deploy troops or assets to support the UNC in the event of hostilities. New Zealand's participation in any future conflict would depend entirely on Cabinet direction at the time. Depending on Cabinet direction, NZDF personnel deployed in the ROK could either be evacuated, provide contingency support to the New Zealand Embassy's consular assistance to New Zealanders, be reassigned to the UNC in a crisis role, or continue their current role.
36. The global COVID-19 pandemic remains a consideration for all overseas deployments. NZDF personnel will be fully vaccinated before deployment to the ROK, and will fully comply with ROK COVID-19 management protocols while deployed.

Rotations

37. In 2012, Cabinet agreed to the inclusion in all NZDF deployment papers of a provision that allows the NZDF to temporarily exceed Cabinet-mandated personnel numbers for the purposes of command reconnaissance, rotation, and extraction of forces in and out of theatre [CAB Min (12) 10/2]. In July 2018, Cabinet noted the 2012 decision and agreed that this convention will continue [CAB 18-MIN-0346]. As with standard practice for the NZDF deployment in the ROK, and recently approved by ERS [ERS-19-MIN-0018], the CDF will inform the Minister of Defence, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister in advance whenever a rotation, extraction or command reconnaissance is planned in excess of mandated numbers.

Financial Implications

38. The estimated cost of Option 1 is \$4.494 million for the 24 month extension and increase in contribution by an additional three personnel, and \$824k for limited surge deployments, for a total cost of \$5.318 million. The estimated cost of Option 2 is \$3.434 million for the 24 month extension and \$824k for limited surge deployments, for a total cost of \$4.258 million. The estimated cost of Option 3 is \$0.605 million. The total estimated costs for all options can be funded from within the existing unallocated baseline for Vote Defence Force: Operations Contributing to New Zealand's Security, Stability and Interests.

Estimated direct costs	NZ \$million			
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Total
Option 1 - Extension of the deployment for two years including surge capability and increase contribution by three additional roles to 12 personnel	2.338	2.617	0.363	5.318
Option 2 - Extension of the	1.889	2.097	0.272	4.258

deployment for two years including surge capability and maintain current contribution				
Option 3 - Withdraw – extend 4 months to facilitate withdrawal	0.605	-	-	0.605

39. This deployment decision is estimated to increase the veterans' support entitlement obligation by a maximum of \$1.766 million over the term of the deployment (\$2.208 if surge capability is included). The expense is able to be funded within the existing Vote Defence Force appropriation *Service Cost – Veterans' Entitlements* and no additional funding is required.

Consultation

40. The Ministry of Defence, the New Zealand Defence Force, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade have prepared this paper. The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (NSG and PAG) and the Treasury have been consulted.

Proactive Release

41. A redacted version of this Cabinet paper will be prepared for proactive release.

Recommendations

42. The Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs recommend that the Committee:

- 1 **note** that the security situation on the Korean Peninsula remains a key risk to regional and global security, and that ongoing contributions to the United Nations security architecture on the Korean Peninsula support the maintenance of peace and stability;
- 2 **note** that New Zealand currently contributes nine personnel in total: six personnel to the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission and three to the United Nations Command in the Republic of Korea with a mandate to 31 August 2021;
 - 2.1 **note** that, at the request of United Nations Command leadership, New Zealand's existing Mine Action Staff Officer duties now includes the role of Deputy to the Command Engineer.

3 **agree** to:

Option 1: Increase (recommended)

- 3.1 **agree** to extend the mandate for the deployment of New Zealand Defence Force personnel to the United Nations Command and United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission in the Republic of Korea for two years (from 31 August 2021 to 31 August 2023).
- 3.2 **agree** that the New Zealand Defence Force fill three additional roles in the United Nations Command Headquarters, increasing New Zealand's overall contribution from nine to 12 personnel.

3.3 **agree** to retain the provision for up to s6(a) surge deployment s6(a) in response to short-notice requests from the Command, and at the approval of the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defence.

3.4 **note** that the estimated direct cost of extending the mandate, increasing the contribution by three roles, and retaining the provision for limited surge deployments is \$5.318 million.

OR

Option 2: Maintain

3.5 **agree** to extend the mandate for the deployment of New Zealand Defence Force personnel to United Nations Command and United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission in the Republic of Korea for two years (from 31 August 2021 to 31 August 2023) to maintain New Zealand's existing contribution.

3.6 **agree** to retain the provision for up to s6(a) limited surge deployments s6(a) in response to short-notice requests from the Command, and at the approval of the Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Defence.

3.7 **note** that the estimated direct cost of extending the mandate, maintaining the current contribution of nine roles, and retaining the provision for limited surge deployments is \$4.258 million.

OR

Option 3: Withdraw (not recommended)

3.8 **agree** to extend the mandate for the deployment of New Zealand Defence Force personnel to the United Nations Command and United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission for four months (from 31 August 2021 to 31 December 2021), to notify partners and identify replacements before withdrawing from the deployment.

3.9 **note** that the estimated direct cost of withdrawing is \$0.605 million.

4 **note** that all proposed options can be funded within the existing unallocated baseline for Vote Defence Force: Operations Contributing to New Zealand's Security, Stability and Interests.

5 **note** that these deployment options are estimated to increase the value of the veterans' support entitlements liability by a maximum of \$2.208 million (Option 1), \$1.877 million (Option 2), or \$0.497 million (Option 3), which can be met from within the existing unallocated baseline for Vote Defence Force Non-Departmental Other Expenses appropriation: Service Cost – Veterans' Entitlements.

- 6 **note** that the legal basis for New Zealand's involvement in the United Nations Command and its Military Armistice Commission is reliant on the *Meyer Agreement* of 1952.
- 7 **note** that the overall operational threat to New Zealand Defence Force personnel deployed to the Republic of Korea is assessed as [REDACTED] s6(a) [REDACTED] and the Ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs will be notified immediately should this change.
- 8 **note** that the Chief of Defence Force will inform the Minister of Defence, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister in advance whenever a rotation, extraction or command reconnaissance is planned in excess of mandated numbers.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Nanaia Mahuta
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon Peeni Henare
Minister of Defence

Released by the Minister of Defence

ANNEX A

UNC AND UNCMAC ABBREVIATED POSITION DESCRIPTIONS

Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations Coordination Cell Chief, UNC

This position assists with the development of plans and systems to enable sending states to maintain awareness and develop plans for evacuation of nations from the Korean Peninsula in the event of conflict.

Future Operations Officer, UNC

The Future Operations Officer assists in the development of near-term future plans based on the strategic intent of the mission: to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. The role is important in providing the planning to direct upcoming tasks across the mission, and will provide excellent insight to the purpose and shaping of the future mission.

Mine Action Staff Officer (MASO), UNC

The MASO assists the UNC and ROK to establish a national ROK mine action authority and mine action coordination centre. This role works to the humanitarian goals of the removal of landmines and remnants of war from the Korean Peninsula, and facilitating the joint (DPRK and ROK) search for the remains of soldiers killed during the 1950-53 Korean War. This role is not directly conducting demining operations, but will assist in developing the architecture and systems to allow the ROK to enhance its own efforts. Additionally, the MASO acts as deputy to the UNC Command Engineer, assisting with the planning and coordination of general engineering duties such as infrastructure development for UNC and UNCMAC facilities.

Armistice Education Officer, UNCMAC

This officer's primary purpose is to educate the Republic of Korea military and UNCMAC staff on the history of the Armistice, and rights and responsibilities under the Agreement. Maintains an up-to-date knowledge of all violations and subsequent actions.

Operations Officer, UNCMAC

The Operations Officer manages key activities within the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ). This includes coordination and participation of Special Investigation Team activities, support to meetings between DPRK and UNC, involvement in inspection activities, and involvement in VIP visits to the area.

Assistant DMZ Operations Officer (OPSO), UNCMAC

The Assistant DMZ OPSO assists with the coordination, monitoring and approval of all armistice related activities in accordance with the provisions of the Armistice Agreement and the subsequent regulations as a member of the UNCMAC operations cell.

DMZ Operations SNCO (DMZ-OPS SNCO), UNCMAC

The DMZ Operations Senior Non-Commissioned Officer assists the Operations Officer (as above) with the conduct of their duties.

Assistant Corridor Control Officer (ACCO), UNCMAC

The *Corridor* refers to the transport links between North and South Korea. This position monitors the compliance of regulations associated with the corridor. They also assist with the management of the corridor, including activities such as the maintenance of logs, liaison between all agencies required to support corridor operations and monitoring and inspection of activities.

Assistant Joint Duty Officer (AJDO), UNCMAC

The AJDO works within the Joint Security Area (JSA) and assists the Joint Duty Officer in carrying out his role of monitoring and reporting Armistice violations. It also assists in responding to emergency situations within the area; communicating with Korean People's Army, support to North-South working level talks; and facilitation of special events.

Released by the Minister of Defence

Released by the Minister of Defence