

Exactly How Provocative are U.S.-ROK Military Exercises?

Reference Tables

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Table 1. Timeline of U.S.-DPRK and ROK-DPRK relations (2005-2014)

The status of U.S.-DPRK relationship prior to exercise was measured by comparing the number of *negative* and *positive* exchanges between the U.S. and DPRK from the start of each year leading up to the beginning of military exercise. For the years relevant to this research (2005-2014), the military exercises usually ran from early March to mid-April with slight variations.

For the status of relationship post-military exercises, we used the same measurement but looked at the time period from the beginning of exercise to 2-3 months after the end of exercise. There were a few exceptions when a significant event at the end of the previous year set the mood for the relationship which persisted onto the following year such as the shelling of Yeonpyeong Island (Nov. 2010), we marked the event and factored that into assessment.

- **Positive exchanges** were defined interactions between the two actors that improve relations. This can range from rhetoric, such as expressing a willingness to negotiate or announcing a moratorium on its nuclear weapons program, to physical actions such as meetings that end with positive results (SPT or breakthrough agreements, such as the February 13 joint statement).
- **Negative exchanges** are interactions that worsen relations. This can also range from hostile rhetoric to actual provocations (cutting off North-South military hotline, short/long range missile launches, etc).

Color coding for types of positive and negative actions

Types of action	Degree	
	Major	Minor
Positive	Major	Minor
Negative	Major	Minor

Glossary of acronyms and abbreviations

ATACMS	Army Tactical Missile System
ASW	Anti-Submarine Warfare
BDA	Banco Delta Asia
BIS	Bureau of Industry and Security (U.S.)
DDoS	Distributed Denial-of-Service
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
DOD	Department of Defense (U.S.)
DOE	Department of Energy (U.S.)
DOS	Department of State (U.S.)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
FE	Foal Eagle
FROG	Free Rocket over Ground
GPS	Global Positioning System
HASC	House Armed Services Committee (U.S.)
HFAC	House Foreign Affairs Committee (U.S.)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
KCNA	Korean Central News Agency
KEDO	Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization
KIC	Kaesong Industry
KOMID	Korea Mining Development Trading Corporation
KPA	Korean People's Army
KR	Key Resolve
MLRS	Multiple Launch Rocket System
MND	Ministry of National Defense (ROK)
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOU	Ministry of Unification (ROK)
NDC	National Defense Commission
NLL	Northern Limit line
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
ROK	Republic of Korea
SOTU	State of the Union
SPT	Six-Party Talks
SRBM	Short-Range Ballistic Missile
THAAD	Terminal High Altitude Area Defense
TWEA	Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USFK	United States Forces Korea
WMD	Weapon of mass destruction

2005 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
DPRK called on the U.S. to drop hostile policy	Jan 1
NYT revealed classified U.S. intelligence that DPRK had exported processed uranium to Libya	Feb 2
DPRK announced it has nuclear weapons and will suspend participation in SPT	Feb 10
DPRK announced an end to its missile-testing moratorium	March 2
Sec State Condoleezza Rice said the U.S. supports the SPT framework and rejects a separate deal with DPRK	March 15
RSOI/Foal Eagle	March 19-25
DPRK wants the SPT to be a regional disarmament talks and calls for U.S. apology for Sec State Rice's "oupost of tyranny" remarks. Both rejected	April 1
DPRK shut down its Yongbyon's reactor in order to remove spent fuel rods for reprocessing	April 17
U.S. said it will refer the DPRK nuclear issue to the UNSC if DPRK refuses to return to the SPT	April 18
President Bush called Kim Jong-il a "tyrant" and a "dangerous person" during a press conference	April 28
DPRK fired a SRBM into the East Sea	May 1

2005 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
FM spokesperson denounce SPT, admit to having nuclear weapon	Jan 25-26
	Jan 31
	Feb 10
	March 19-25
	April 19-23
NK's UN ambassador says "NK will start reprocessing spent-fuel"	April 19
DPRK fired a SRBM	May 1
	May 16-19
	May 23-24
	May 24
	May 27
	June 14-17
	June 17
	June 21-24
	July 20
	July 24
	July 26 - Aug 7
	Aug 12
	Aug 15
NK delayed next SPT meeting for two weeks (due to U.S.-ROK mil exercise)	Aug 28
	Sep 13-16
	Sep 13-19
	Working group meeting to provide electricity to KIC
	Joint Committee for June 15 Declaration (Discussed holding joint-event to commemorate June 15 Joint Declaration)
	RSOI/Foal Eagle
	KEDO meeting in DPRK (reaffirm agreements)
	North-South Deputy Ministerial Talk in Kaesong
	KEDO board meeting in New York
	Joint Committee for June 15 Declaration (working group meeting)
	Joint Committee for June 15 Declaration (working group meeting)
	DPRK delegation visited ROK for June 15 joint-event (295 civilian, 34 party officials)
	Jung Dong-young (Minister of Unification) visited DPRK and met with Kim Jong-Il
	North-South Ministerial Talk in Seoul
	High-level Military Talk (General-level)
	ROK-DPRK SPT chief negotiators met
	Six-Party Talks
	High-level Military Talk (General-level)
	Family Reunion (first video meeting)
	Ministerial Talk
	Six-Party Talks

2006 US-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
DPRK declared that "we cannot sit down and discuss abandonment of our nuclear deterrent, designed to protect our system, with a counterpart that seeks to isolate and stifle us to death."	
State Department announced that it has "substantial evidence" of DPRK counterfeiting of U.S. currency.	
Ri Gun, DRPK deputy head of SPT met with U.S. officials in NYC to talk about BDA financial sanctions, but no progress.	
DPRK fired 2 SRBMs	
RSOI/Foal Eagle began	RSOI/Foal Eagle began
The U.S. froze the assets of a Swiss firm that have business dealings with a DPRK entity named as a WMD proliferator by the U.S.	
RSOI/Foal Eagle ended	RSOI/Foal Eagle ended
Christopher Hill refused DPRK's offer of separate bilateral talks on the sidelines of the NEACD in Tokyo.	
New OFAC regulations made it illegal for US citizens to own/lease/operate/insure any vessel flagged by DPRK.	
DPRK invited Hill for a bilateral meeting in Pyongyang, invitation rejected by the White House.	
DPRK fired seven missiles into the East Sea, including a Taepodong 2, which failed 40 seconds into flight. The other six were short and medium range Nodong and Scuds.	
UNSCR 1695 passed unanimously	
DPRK conducted 1 st nuclear test	

2006 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
KEDO ROK workers leave DPRK	
Jan 8	1 st Meeting of the Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation in Kaesong
Jan 19-20	Kim Dae-jung expressed wish to visit the DPRK in April
Feb 1	High-level Military Talk (General-level)
Feb 2	Agreement to make joint-entrance for Torino Winter Olympics
Feb 7	Red Cross meeting at Mt. Kumgang
Feb 21-23	Family Reunion (video meeting)
Feb 27	High-level Military Talk (General-level)
March 2-3	
DPRK test-fired 2 SRBMs	
DPRK announced the delay of the 18 th North-South Ministerial meeting due to the upcoming U.S.-ROK military exercise	
March 8	Family reunion took place at Mt. Kumgang
March 20-25	RSOI/Foal Eagle
March 21-24	18 th North-South Ministerial Talk
April 21-24	Jung Dong Young (Chairman of Uri Party) visit KIC
April 28	Minister of Unification Lee Jong Suk and 40 officials visited KIC
May 9	ROK provided 200,000 tons of fertilizer
May 15	High-level Military Talk (General-level)
May 16-18	Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation Meeting
May 18-19	Joint Commemorative event for June 15 Joint Declaration in Gwangju province
May 24	Family reunion at Mt. Kumgang
June 15	
June 19-20	
June 21	
Kim Dae Jung's visit indefinitely delayed	
DPRK fired Taepodong-2 and 6 SRBMs	
July 5	
July 11-13	19 th North-South Ministerial Talk
DPRK conducted 1 st nuclear test	

2007 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
	Christopher Hill met with Kim Gye-gwan in Berlin to talk about financial sanctions and the SPT
The U.S. BIS released a list of luxury items prohibited for export and re-export to the DPRK	Jan 26
	5 th round of the Six-Party Talks
	Feb 8-13
	Feb. 13 Joint Agreement - DPRK agreed to shut down its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon and U.S. agreed to remove DPRK as a state-sponsor of terrorism and from TWEEA
	Feb 13
	March 5-6
	Christopher Hill met with Kim Gye-gwan again to talk about normalization of relations and removing DPRK as a state-sponsor of terrorism
	March 19-22
	6 th round of the Six-Party Talks – Reached an understanding to transfer back the US\$25 million in funds frozen in BDA
	March 25-31
RSOI/Foal Eagle	RSOI/Foal Eagle
DPRK fired a SRBM off the east coast. Potentially a KN-01	May 25
DPRK fired 2 SRBMs off the west coast. Potentially KN-01s	June 7
	June 17
	June 19
	July 21-22
	June 26-29
	June 27
DPRK fired 3 SRBMs off the east coast and into the East Sea. The missiles were KN-02s	

2007 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
	Dec 5-8
	Minister of Unification Lee Jong Suk visited Mt. Kumgang and KIC
	Feb 8-13
	5 th round of the Six-Party Talks. February 13 Joint Agreement
	Feb 27 - March 2
	20 th North-South Ministerial Talk
	March 14-15
	Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation Meeting
	March 19-22
	6 th round of the Six-Party Talks
	March 21
	Resumed construction of Family Reunion Center at Mt. Kumgang
	March 25
RSOI/Foal Eagle began	RSOI/Foal Eagle began
	March 27
	ROK provided 300,000 tons of fertilizers
	March 27-29
	Family reunion (video meeting)
	March 31
RSOI/Foal Eagle ended	RSOI/Foal Eagle ended
	April 10-13
	8 th Red Cross meeting
	April 18
	Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation Meeting
	May 8
	High-level Military Talk (General-level)
	May 17
	Test run for Trans Korea Railway
	May 25
	21 st North-South Ministerial Talk in Seoul
	May 29- June 1
	29 th Military Working-level Talk -Panmunjom
	June 7
	June 8
	29 th Military Working-level Talk -Panmunjom
	June 27
	June 10
	30 th Military Working-level Talk -Panmunjom
	July 12
	ROK delivered 50,000 ton of heavy fuel oil
	July 16
	31 st Military Working-level Talk -Panmunjom
	July 24-26
	High-level Military Talk (General-level)
	Aug 8
	Agreement reached for Roh Moo-hyun's visit to Pyongyang
	August 13-14
	Family Reunion (video meeting)
	Oct 2-4
	North-South Summit

2008 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
	<p>Date</p> <p>Jan 26</p> <p>February 26</p> <p>March 2-7</p> <p>March 13-14</p> <p>March 28</p> <p>April 7</p> <p>April 8</p> <p>April 9</p> <p>April 22</p> <p>April 22 - 23</p> <p>April 24</p> <p>May 1</p> <p>May 10</p> <p>May 30</p> <p>June 26</p> <p>June 26</p> <p>June 27</p>
	<p>President Bush announced that the DPRK will be removed as a state sponsor of terror and from the TWEA list</p> <p>The New York Philharmonic Orchestra performed in Pyongyang</p> <p>Key Resolve/Foal Eagle</p> <p>Christopher Hill and Kim Gye-gwan held talks in Geneva about DPRK nuclear program</p> <p>DPRK fired 3 SRBMs off the west coast and into the West Sea</p> <p><i>Rodong Simun</i> criticized the U.S. for transferring nuclear technology to other countries, including the ROK</p> <p>Christopher Hill and Kim Gye-gwan held talks in Singapore. Progress made</p> <p>Nuclear envoys of the DPRK, US, ROK, China and Japan met separately in Beijing</p> <p>U.S. Department of State Sung Kim met Kim Gye-gwan in Pyongyang to discuss denuclearization</p> <p>U.S. intelligence officials showed U.S. lawmakers evidence of a DPRK-Syria nuclear technology transfer</p> <p>DPRK agreed that documents on nuclear activity at Yongbyon will be given to the U.S.</p> <p>HFAC passed legislation to allow the DOE to fund the DPRK denuclearization process, with \$50 million in FY2009 and up to \$360 million in FY 2009.</p> <p>Sung Kim brought back Yongbyon documents</p> <p>DPRK fired 3 SRBMs into the West Sea</p> <p>DPRK submitted it nuclear declaration to the SPT. In exchange the U.S. agreed to lift TWEA sanctions and remove DPRK from its state sponsor of terror list.</p> <p>President Bush signed a National Emergency Declaration which reinstated many of the TWEA sanctions because of the continuing proliferation threat from DPRK</p> <p>DPRK demolished Yongbyon cooling tower</p>

2008 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
	<p>Date</p> <p>Dec 5</p> <p>Dec 7</p> <p>Dec 12-14</p> <p>Jan 25</p> <p>Feb 5</p> <p>Feb 25</p> <p>March 2-7</p> <p>March 27</p> <p>March 28</p> <p>March 29</p> <p>April 1</p> <p>April 19</p> <p>May 30</p> <p>June 6</p> <p>June 27</p> <p>July 11</p> <p>July 12</p> <p>July 12-13</p> <p>August 3</p>
	<p>President Lee Myung-bak inauguration</p> <p>Key Resolve/Foal Eagle</p> <p>DPRK evicted ROK officials from KIC Cooperation Office</p> <p>DPRK fired 3 SRBMs off the west coast and into the West Sea</p> <p>DPRK rejected further inter-Korean talks</p> <p>DPRK criticized President Lee, and mentioned his full name for the 1st time</p> <p>DPRK criticized Minister of Unification</p> <p>DPRK fired 3 SRBMs into the West Sea</p> <p>President Lee's Memorial Day address where he mentioned the need to revisit ongoing or planned projects with DPRK</p> <p>DPRK soldiers shot 2 ROK tourists at Mt. Kumgang</p> <p>ROK government announced suspension of Mt. Kumgang tours</p> <p>DPRK issued statement criticizing President Lee's Memorial Day address and rejected further investigation of the shooting incident</p> <p>DPRK evicted ROK employees from Mt. Kumgang and threatened strong retaliation for any provocations</p> <p>DPRK demolished Yongbyon cooling tower</p>

Key Resolve/Foal Eagle

Key Resolve/Foal Eagle

Key Resolve/Foal Eagle

Key Resolve/Foal Eagle

2009 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
DPRK MOFA announced that it will remain a nuclear weapons state as long as it perceives a threat from the U.S.	
Jan 17	
President Obama authorized sanctions on three DPRK entities (KOMID, Sino-Ki and Moksong Trading Company)	
Jan 21	
DPRK announced its intentions to launch an experimental communications satellite	
Feb 24	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began
March 9	
U.S. journalists Laura Ling and Euna Lee detained by DPRK	
March 17	
DPRK ejected U.S. food donor teams that were there as part of an agreement to provide 500,000 tons of food	
March 17	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended
March 20	
DPRK MOFA warned that if the U.S. pushed for UN sanctions in response to a missile test, it will quit the SPT and restart its nuclear weapons program	
March 24	
DPRK accused the U.S. RC-135 surveillance aircraft of spying on its satellite launch site and threatened to shoot it down	
April 1	
DPRK launched Kwangmyongsong-2 (Taepodong 2). The missile travelled for about 1,900 miles and flew over Japan.	
April 5	
UN Security Council adjusted sanctions under UNSCR 1718	
April 13	
DPRK kicked a U.S. nuclear monitoring team and an IAEA team out of the country	
April 15	
DPRK threatened to conduct another nuclear test/ballistic missile test unless the UN apologized for its resolution	
April 29	
DPRK rejected bilateral talks with the U.S. and vowed to continue strengthening its nuclear deterrence	
May 8	
DPRK conducted its 2nd nuclear test.	
May 25	
DPRK fired 3 SRBMs from Musudan-ri missile base	
May 25	
DPRK announced that Laura Ling and Euna Lee will be sentenced to 12 years of "reform through labor"	
June 8	
UNSC passed UNSCR 1874	
June 12	
DPRK fired 4 SRBMs from the east coast	
July 2	
DPRK fired 7 ballistic missiles – 2 <i>Nodongs</i> , and 5 <i>Scuds</i>	
July 4	

2009 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
ROK officials in the North-South Economic Cooperation office at KIC evacuated	
Nov 28	
DPRK closed border and reduced KIC and Mt. Kumgang personnel	
Dec 1	
DPRK KPA statement called for entering into full-scale war state	
Jan 17	
DPRK statement nullified all agreements related to suspending war-state on the Korean Peninsula	
Jan 30	
DPRK announced its intentions to launch an experimental communications satellite	
Feb 24	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began
March 9	
DPRK closed entrance to KIC and cut off military phone and fax lines	
March 9	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended
March 20	
DPRK announced reopening of spent fuel rods	
March 21	
DPRK announced detention of South Korean Hyundai workers at KIC	
March 30	
DPRK launched Kwangmyongsong-2 (Taepodong 2). The missile travelled for about 1,900 miles and flew over Japan	
April 5	
DPRK announced investigation of South Korean Hyundai workers	
May 1	
DPRK statement nullified all existing contracts on KIC	
May 15	
DPRK conducted 2nd nuclear test	
May 25	
DPRK fired 3 SRBMs from Musudan-ri missile base	
May 25	
ROK announced participation in PSI	
May 26	
DPRK fired 4 SRBMs from the east coast	
July 2	
DPRK fired 7 ballistic missiles – 2 <i>Nodongs</i> , and 5 <i>Scuds</i>	
July 4	
ROK vessel detained by DPRK near NLL	
July 30	

2011 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
U.S. SecDef Robert Gates called on DPRK to impose a moratorium on its missile and nuclear weapons program in order to restart the SPT	
Chairman of the JCS Admiral Mike Mullen called the DPRK nuclear and missile technology a serious threat	
USFK Commander Gen. Walter Sharp warned of DPRK's long-range missiles	
President Obama called on DPRK to abandon nuclear weapons in his SOTU	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began
DPRK jammed GPS signals during U.S.-ROK military exercises	
DPRK conducted DDOS attacks against ROK government websites and USFK network	
DPRK announced that it will indict U.S. citizen Eddie Yong Su Jun for "unauthorized religious activities"	
U.S. reinforced trade sanctions on DPRK	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended
U.S. and ROK air forces launched the joint military exercise Max Thunder	
U.S. Navy stopped a DPRK ship suspected of carrying weapons to Myanmar, but was denied permission to board. The ship returned to the DPRK on May 29	
DPRK fired a KN-06 SRBM from the west coast	

2011 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
Shelling of Yeonpyeong Island by DPRK	
DPRK suspended Red Cross Meetings indefinitely	
ROK naval exercise near Yeonpyeong Island	
MOU spokesperson rejected DPRK's offer of dialogue	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began
31 North Koreans crossing the NLL, detained by ROK coast guard, 4 wished to defect, and 27 wished to return (sent back on the 27 th)	
DPRK conducted DDOS attacks against ROK government websites and USFK network	
DPRK demanded to meet the 4 defectors in person	
DPRK conducted DDOS attacks against South Korean Nonghyup Agricultural Bank and caused three weeks of service outages by taking town 273 servers	
DPRK warned against cross-border leaflets and threatened retaliations	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended
MOU spokesperson condemned DPRK for hacking Nonghyup Bank	
9 North Koreans crossing the NLL, detained by ROK coast guard. They wished to defect	
14 South Koreans in Mt. Kumgang area evacuated	
	President Lee offered to invite Kim Jong-il to 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul if a denuclearization agreement is reached
	North-South Denuclearization Talk in Beijing
	Hyundai officials visited Mt. Kumgang to discuss property rights
	Rason - Mt. Kumgang tour began

2012 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
	<p>Date</p> <p>Jan 11</p> <p>DPRK remained open to suspending its uranium enrichment activities for U.S. food aid</p>
<p>U.S. and ROK navies held joint anti-submarine exercises</p>	<p>Feb</p> <p>20-24</p> <p>3rd round of U.S.-DPRK exploratory dialogue between Glyn Davies and Kim Gye-gwan</p>
	<p>Feb 23-24</p> <p>Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began</p>
	<p>Feb 27</p> <p>Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began</p>
	<p>Feb 29</p> <p>Leap Day agreement – a moratorium on nuclear tests, long-range missile launches, and uranium enrichment activity at Yongbyon, and allow IAEA inspectors to return to Yongbyon The DPRK will receive 240,000 metric tons of nutritional assistance in return</p>
	<p>March 6</p> <p>DOS Robert King and USAID Jon Brause in Beijing to finalize arrangement for U.S. government food shipment to the DPRK</p>
<p>DPRK announced plans to launch an earth observation satellite called the Kwangmyongsong-3, a three-stage liquid-fueled rocket designated Unha-3</p>	<p>March 16</p> <p>DPRK invited IAEA inspectors to return</p>
	<p>March 28</p> <p>The acting assistant secretary of defense for Asian and Pacific Affairs Peter Lavoy told the HASC that the U.S. has suspended food aid to the DPRK</p>
	<p>March 29</p> <p>DPRK fired two KN-01 SRBMs on the west coast</p>
	<p>April 7</p> <p>Press reports of a U.S. government officials' trip to the DPRK in order to prevent the satellite launch and to maintain the Leap Day agreement</p>
<p>DPRK launched the Kwangmyongsong-3. It failed 81 seconds into launch.</p>	<p>April 13</p>
<p>DPRK revealed six new road-mobile missiles, KN-08 during a military parade for the 100th anniversary of Kim Il-sung's birth. Kim Jong-un elected chairman of the NDC at 5th session of the SPA</p>	<p>April 15</p>
<p>DPRK withdrew its offer for IAEA inspections at Yongbyon</p>	<p>April 16</p>
	<p>April 30</p> <p>Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended</p>
<p>President Obama said the U.S. will not accept DPRK's strategy of provocations for concessions</p>	<p>May 1</p>
<p>DPRK revised its constitution to state that it is a "nuclear-armed state."</p>	<p>May 30</p>
<p>U.S. deployed ATACMS and MLRS to USFK</p>	<p>June 16</p>
<p>Obama administration extended another year of DPRK sanctions</p>	<p>June 19</p>

2012 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
<p>DPRK criticized President Lee for not sending condolences for Kim Jong-il's death</p>	<p>Date</p> <p>Dec 30</p>
	<p>Feb 27</p> <p>Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began</p>
	<p>Feb 29</p> <p>U.S.-DPRK Leap Day agreement</p>
<p>DPRK announced plans to launch an earth observation satellite called the Kwangmyongsong-3, a three-stage liquid-fueled rocket designated Unha-3.</p>	<p>March 16</p>
<p>DPRK launched the Kwangmyongsong-3. It failed 81 seconds into launch.</p>	<p>April 13</p>
	<p>Apr 30</p> <p>Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended</p>
<p>ROK Unification Jar project began</p>	<p>May</p>
<p>DPRK KPA statement threatened ROK media and to expose all ROK officials' activities during their visit to Pyongyang</p>	<p>June 4</p>
	<p>Aug 8</p> <p>ROK offered North-South Red Cross talk to discuss family reunions</p>
<p>DPRK rejected ROK's offer</p>	<p>Aug 9</p>
	<p>Sep 3</p> <p>ROK announced plan to deliver humanitarian aid to DPRK for floor damage</p>
<p>DPRK rejected ROK's offer of aid</p>	<p>Sep 12</p>
<p>ROK Navy fired warning shots at DPRK fishing boats crossing the NLL</p>	<p>Sep 21</p>
<p>President Lee visited Yeonpyeong Island and emphasized hooding firm ground on NLL</p>	<p>Oct 18</p>

2013 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
DPRK launched the Kwangmyongson-3 Unit 2 (Unha-3) successfully.	Dec 12
U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution condemning the DPRK 2012 missile launch	Jan 2
UNSC passed UNSCR 2087	Jan 22
U.S. and ROK conducted a joint naval exercise in the East Sea	Feb 4-7
DPRK conducted 3rd nuclear test	Feb 12
President Obama criticized the nuclear test and vowed a firm response in SOTU	Feb 12
U.S. and ROK conducted a joint naval exercise in the east coast	Feb 14-16
U.S. Senate adopted a bill condemning DPRK nuclear test	Feb 25
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	March 1
UNSC passed UNSCR 2094	March 7
DPRK fired 2 SRBMs, KN-02	March 16
DPRK staged a military exercise near Wonsan	March 25
U.S. sent B-2 stealth bombers to participate in FE	March 28
KCNA reported that Kim Jong-un had ordered strategic rockets to be on standby to strike the U.S. and the ROK	March 29
DPRK announced its intention to restart reactor at Yongbyon	April 2
The DOD announced the deployment of THAAD system to Guam to respond to the DPRK threat	April 3
DPRK moved its Musadan missiles to the East Coast.	April 4
DPRK warned foreign diplomatic missions in Pyongyang to move out for their safety	April 5
SecState John Kerry warned DPRK against testing its Musudan missiles.	April 12
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	April 30
DPRK fired 5 SRBMs into East Sea	May 18-20

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
DPRK launched the Kwangmyongson-3 Unit 2 (Unha-3) successfully.	Dec 12
ROK presidential election, Park Geun-hye elected as ROK president	Dec 19
UNSC passed UNSCR 2087	Jan 22
DPRK renounced all denuclearization agreements	Jan 25
DPRK conducted 3rd nuclear test	Feb 12
President Park Geun-hye's inauguration, called for denuclearization of Korean Peninsula	Feb 25
DPRK statement announced that denuclearization will not be on agenda	Feb 27
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	Mar 1
DPRK KPA spokesperson announced "grave measures" in response to U.S.-ROK military exercise.	March 5
UNSC passed UNSCR 2094	March 7
DPRK issued "air strike alert" to all citizens and military	March 21
DPRK cut off military hotline	March 27
KCNA reported that Kim Jong-un had ordered strategic rockets to be on standby to strike the U.S. and the ROK	March 29
DPRK declared a "state of war" on the Korean Peninsula	March 30
DPRK closed entrance to KIC	April 3
DPRK warned foreign diplomatic missions in Pyongyang to move out for their safety	April 5
DPRK warned foreign nationals in ROK to evacuate	April 9
ROK government announced decision to evacuate all ROK personnel from KIC	April 26
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	Apr 30
DPRK fired 5 SRBMs into East Sea	May 18-20
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	

2013 ROK-DPRK Relations

2014 U.S.-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
DRPK fired 4 FROGs	
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended
DRPK fired 4 Scud SRBMs from east coast	Feb 24
DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from east coast	Feb 27
DRPK fired 7 FROGs	March 3
DRPK refused to regularize family reunion	March 4
DRPK fired 25 FROGs eastward	March 7
	March 16
DRPK fired 30 FROGs eastward	March 22
	March 23
DRPK fired 16 FROGs eastward	March 30
DRPK threatened to carry out a "new form" of nuclear test	March 31
DRPK fired 500 shells, 100 of which landed in the NLL. The ROK fired 300 shells back in response	April 11
DRPK drones found in ROK by MND	April 18
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended
DRPK conducted live-fire naval drill near NLL and fired 50 shells from 2 coastal base	April 29
ROK MND called DPRK a regime that "should disappear from the earth"	May 12
DRPK fired an artillery shell toward a ROK patrol boat near Yeonpyeong Island	May 22
DRPK claimed to have developed "tactical guided missiles" after it fired 3 SRBMs from Wonsan	June 26
DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from Wonsan into the East Sea	June 29
DRPK fired 2 projectiles from Wonsan into the East Sea	July 2
DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from Hwanghae province into the East Sea	July 9
DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from Kaesong into the East Sea	July 13
DRPK fired 100 shells from Goseong to north of NLL in the East Sea	July 14
DRPK fired a Scud SRBM into the East Sea	July 26

2014 ROK-DPRK Relations

Type of Action	
Negative	Positive
DRPK demanded "3 major requests" of improving inter-Korean relations, ceasing all military provocations, and preventing nuclear accidents	Jan 16
	Jan 24
	Feb 5
	Feb 12
	Feb 20-25
DRPK fired 4 FROGs	Feb 21
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle began	Feb 24
DRPK fired 4 Scud SRBMs from east coast	Feb 27
DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from east coast	March 3
DRPK fired 7 FROGs	March 4
DRPK refused to regularize family reunion	March 7
DRPK fired 25 FROGs eastward	March 16
DRPK fired 30 FROGs eastward	March 22
	March 23
DRPK fired 16 FROGs eastward	March 30
DRPK threatened to carry out a "new form" of nuclear test	March 31
DRPK fired 500 shells, 100 of which landed in the NLL. The ROK fired 300 shells back in response	April 11
DRPK drones found in ROK by MND	April 18
Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle ended
DRPK conducted live-fire naval drill near NLL and fired 50 shells from 2 coastal base	April 29
ROK MND called DPRK a regime that "should disappear from the earth"	May 12
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DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from Wonsan into the East Sea	June 29
DRPK fired 2 projectiles from Wonsan into the East Sea	July 2
DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from Hwanghae province into the East Sea	July 9
DRPK fired 2 Scud SRBMs from Kaesong into the East Sea	July 13
DRPK fired 100 shells from Goseong to north of NLL in the East Sea	July 14
DRPK fired a Scud SRBM into the East Sea	July 26

Table 2. DPRK Verbal Response to U.S.-ROK Military Exercise

Sources

- Official Statements
 - DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesperson's Statement
 - Korean People's Army (KPA) Commander in Chief Spokesperson's Statement
 - Korea People's Army Panmunjom Mission Spokesperson's Statement
 - Korean Peace Advocacy National Committee (KPAC) Spokesperson's Statement
 - Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Fatherland (CPRF) Spokesperson's Statement
- News Media
 - Rodong Sinmun
 - KCNA Press Release
 - KCNA Commentary
 - Minju Joson

Categorization

In order to parse the statements, contents were divided in two broad categories of normal and abnormal. 'Normal' category consists of two parts; legitimization and benign threat. Legitimization includes statements claiming that the joint military exercise is a manifestation of U.S. hostile policy against DPRK which legitimizes the regime's military first policy. Benign threat consists of rhetorical warnings against the U.S. and ROK including propaganda messages touting the capability of Korean People's Army. When the verbal responses only include statements that are routine in nature, response level is assessed as 'mild' (or routine). 'Abnormal' category usually includes malignant threat that promises specific threats. When the verbal responses are combined with 'normal' and 'abnormal' contents, response level is assessed as 'strong'.

Year	2005
Number of Statements	11
Response Level	Mild

Statements

Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 9th, Rodong Sinmun - March 14th, KPAC Spokesperson - March 15th, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 15th, CPRF Spokesperson - March 18th, KCNA Commentary - March 22nd, KCNA Press Release - March 28th, Rodong Sinmun - March 26th, CPRF Spokesperson - April 6th, Rodong Sinmun • Legitimizes self-strengthening efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - April 6th, Rodong Sinmun
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 10th, Rodong Sinmun - March 15th, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 15th, CPRF Spokesperson - March 18th, KCNA Commentary - March 26th, CPRF Spokesperson

Year	2006
Number of Statements	9
Response Level	Mild

Statements

Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 12th, Minju Joson - March 13th, KPAC Spokesperson - March 14th, KPA Panmunjom Mission Spokesperson - March 15th, Rodong Sinmun - March 23rd, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 27th, Rodong Sinmun - March 29th, Rodong Sinmun - April 4th, Rodong Sinmun
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 12th, Minju Joson - March 14th, KPA Panmunjom Spokesperson - March 15th, Rodong Sinmun - March 27th, Rodong Sinmun - April 4th, Rodong Sinmun
Abnormal	Malignant Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to cancel 18th North-South Ministerial Talk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 13th, KPAC Spokesperson - March 15th, Rodong Sinmun - March 23th, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesperson

Year		2007
Number of Statements		15
Response Level		Mild
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 14th, Minju Joson - March 15th, Rodong Sinmun - March 18th, Rodong Sinmun - March 17th, KCNA Commentary - March 22nd, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 23rd, Rodong Sinmun - March 25th, KPAC Spokesperson - March 25th, Minju Joson - March 26th, Rodong Sinmun - March 28th, Rodong Sinmun - April 2nd, Rodong Sinmun
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 22nd, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 23rd, Rodong Sinmun - March 25th, KPAC Spokesperson - March 25th, Minju Joson - March 26th, Rodong Sinmun - April 4th, Rodong Sinmun
Year		2008
Number of Statements		14
Response Level		Mild
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 1, Minju Joson - March 3rd, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 5th, Rodong Sinmun - March 8th, Minju Joson - March 11th, Minju Joson - March 14th Rodong Sinmun - March 13rd Rodong Sinmun - March 6th, Rodong Sinmun • Legitimizes self-strengthening efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2nd, KPA Panmunjom Mission Spokesperson - March 8th, Minju Joson - March 11th, Minju Joson
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2nd, KPA Panmunjom Mission Spokesperson - March 3rd, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 8rd, Minju Joson - March 11th, Minju Joson

Year	2009	
Number of Statements	18	
Response Level	Strong	
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 3rd, Minju Joson - March 4th, Rodong Sinmun - March 9th, Minju Joson - March 10, Rodong Sinmun - March 11, Rodong Sinmun - March 21st, Minju Joson
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 4th, Rodong Sinmun - March 5th, Minju Joson - March 9th, Minju Joson - March 10th, Rodong Sinmun - March 12th, KPA Commander in Chief Spokesperson - March 13th, Rodong Sinmun
Abnormal	Malignant Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn threat against President Lee Myung-bak (Mention his name 73 times) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 5th, Minju Joson - March 9th, Minju Joson - March 11th, Rodong Sinmun • Lengthened exercise period signals higher level of threat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 4th, Rodong Sinmun - March 5th, Minju Joson - March 9th, Minju Joson - March 19th, Rodong Sinmun

Year	2010	
Number of Statements	16	
Response Level	Strong	
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 1st, Rodong Sinmun - March 2nd, Minju Joson - March 2nd, KCNA Commentary - March 9th, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 9th, Rodong Sinmun - March 10th, Rodong Sinmun - March 15th, Rodong Sinmun - March 19th, Rodong Sinmun • Legitimizes self-strengthening efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 1st, Rodong Sinmun - March 2nd, KCNA Commentary - Measure of New admin's North Korea policy - March 9th, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 15th, Rodong Sinmun
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 1st, Rodong Sinmun - March 2nd, Minju Joson - March 5th, Minju Joson - March 10th, Rodong Sinmun - March 14th, Minju Joson
Abnormal	Malignant Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize the threat transition from 'preemptive attack' to 'preemptive nuclear attack' (mention 'nuclear' 138 times, 'preemptive nuclear attack' 20 times /twice more than previous years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2nd, Minju Joson - March 2nd, KCNA Commentary - March 5th, Minju Joson - March 7th, KPA Panmunjom Mission Spokesperson - March 22nd, Rodong Sinmun - March 23, Minju Joson

Year		2011
Number of Statements		31
Response Level		Mild (Positive)
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directed at the U.S. (Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 27th, KCNA Press Release - March 1st, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 2nd, KCNA KPAC Spokesperson - March 2nd, Rodong Sinmun - March 3rd, Rodong Sinmun - March 7th, Rodong Sinmun - March 8th, Rodong Sinmun - March 9th, Rodong Sinmun - March 10th, Minju Joson - March 12th, Rodong Sinmun - March 17th, Rodong Sinmun - March 24th, Minju Joson - April 5th, Minju Joson • Directed towards ROK (ROK intention to sabotage inter-Korean relations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 22nd, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 25th, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 28th, KCNA Commentary - Feb 28th, Rodong Sinmun - March 7th, Rodong Sinmun - March 10th, Minju Joson - March 12th, Rodong Sinmun - March 13th, Rodong Sinmun - March 16th, Minju Joson - March 18th, Rodong Sinmun - March 21st, Rodong Sinmun
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 25th, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 27th, KPA Panmunjom Mission Spokesperson - Feb 28th, Rodong Sinmun - March 15th, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 1st, Rodong Sinmun - March 2nd, KPAC Spokesperson - March 7th, Rodong Sinmun - March 8th, Rodong Sinmun - March 10th, Minju Joson - March 12th, Rodong Sinmun - March 15th, Rodong Sinmun - March 17th, Rodong Sinmun - March 22nd, KCNA Commentary - April 5th, Minju Joson
Abnormal	Positive Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express continued willingness to improve inter-Korean relations (mention 'dialogue' 144 times) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 27th, KPA Panmunjom Mission Spokesperson - Feb 28th, North-South Peace Labor Union Statement - Feb 28th, Rodong Sinmun - March 1st, Rodong Sinmun - March 7th, Rodong Sinmun - March 16th, Rodong Sinmun - March 18th, Minju Joson

Year		2012
Number of Statements		27
Response Level		Mild
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 7th, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 10th, Minju Joson - Feb 25th, National Defense Commission Spokesperson - Feb 27th, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - Feb 27th, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 27th, KCNA Commentary - Feb 29th, Korea Peace Committee Spokesperson - March 3rd, KCNA Commentary - April 6th, Rodong Sinmun
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 11th, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 19th, KPA Western Front Command Spokesperson - March 1st, KCNA Commentary - March 3rd, KCNA Commentary - Feb 19th, KPA Western Front Command Spokesperson
Abnormal	Malignant Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Announce the plan to launch Kwangmyongson-3 (satellite) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 16th, KCNA - March 18th, KCNA Commentary - March 27th, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson
Year		2013
Number of Statements		53
Response Level		Strong
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 21st, KCNA Press Release - Feb 27th, KCNA Commentary - March 1st, Rodong Sinmun - March 2nd, Rodong Sinmun - March 7th, Rodong Sinmun - March 10th, Rodong Sinmun - March 14th, Pan-Korean Alliance for Reunification Spokesperson - March 20th, CPRF Spokesperson - April 6th, Rodong Sinmun • Legitimizes self-strengthening efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 25th, Rodong Sinmun - March 20th, CPRF Spokesperson
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 27th, KCNA Commentary - March 2nd, Rodong Sinmun - March 6th, Rodong Sinmun - March 7th, Rodong Sinmun - March 10th, Rodong Sinmun - March 21st, Rodong Sinmun - March 23rd, CPRF Spokesperson
Abnormal	Malignant Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nullify Armistice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 9th, KPA Commander in Chief Statement - March 21st, Rodong Sinmun • Heightened response to B-2, B-52 participation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 2nd, KCNA Commentary - March 21st, Rodong Sinmun - March 22nd, KCNA Press Release - March 28th, CPRF Spokesperson - March 28th, Rodong Sinmun - March 29th, KCNA Press Release - March 30th, KCNA Press Release - March 31st, KPAC Spokesperson - March 31st, KCNA Commentary • Reiterate North Korea's nuclear state status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feb 25th, Rodong Sinmun - March 5th, Minju Joson

Year		2014
Number of Statements		17
Response Level		Strong
Statements		
Normal	Legitimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directed towards the U.S. (Manifestation of U.S. hostile policy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jan 10th, KCNA Press Release - Jan 11th, KCNA Press Release - Jan 15th, CPRF Spokesperson - Jan 16th, KCNA Commentary - Jan 19th, Rodong Sinmun - Jan 25th, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 22nd, Rodong Sinmun - March 11th, KCNA Press Release - March 23rd, Rodong Sinmun - April 22nd, Minju Joson - April 27th, Rodong Sinmun • Directed towards ROK (ROK intention to sabotage inter-Korean relations) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jan 15th, CPRF Spokesperson - Jan 25th, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 21st, KCNA Commentary - Feb 22nd, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 25th, Rodong Sinmun - Jan 15th, CPRF Spokesperson - March 16th, Minju Joson - March 17th, Rodong Sinmun - April 19th, Rodong Sinmun - April 22nd, Minju Joson
	Benign Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warn severe retaliation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jan 16th, KCNA Commentary - Jan 19th, Rodong Sinmun - Jan 23rd, Rodong Sinmun - Feb 15th, Rodong Sinmun - March 3th, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson - March 31st, Rodong Sinmun - April 27th, Rodong Sinmun
Abnormal	Malignant Threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeopardize future inter-Korean relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jan 15th, CPRF Spokesperson - Jan 23rd, KCNA Press Release - March 11th, Rodong Sinmun - March 17th, Rodong Sinmun - April 19th, Rodong Sinmun - April 22nd, Minju Joson • Counter with DPRK's own military exercise (drills for short and long-range target and another nuclear test possible) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - March 30th, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson

Table 3. Results of Military Exercises on U.S.-DPRK Relations (2005-2014)

U.S.-DPRK		
Year	Pre-exercise Mood	Post-exercise Mood (Number/type of provocations during and after exercise)
2005	Negative	Negative (1 minor provocation)
2006	Negative	Negative (1 major provocation)
2007	Positive	Positive (3 minor provocations)
2008	Positive	Positive (0)
2009	Negative	Negative (1 major, 2 minor provocations)
2010	Negative	Negative (1 major provocation)
2011	Negative	Negative (0)
2012	Positive	Negative (1 major provocation)
2013	Negative	Negative (1 minor provocation)
2014	Negative	Negative (4 minor provocations)

* In order to differentiate the level of severity of the provocations and its impact on the status of relations, we classified DPRK actions into two categories; major and minor provocations. Major provocations include actions that invoke international response such as nuclear tests, long-range ballistic missile tests. Minor provocations invite regional repercussions such as launch of SRMBs, cutting of military hotlines, and exchange of gunfire across of the border.

Table 4. Length of U.S.-ROK Military Exercises (2005-2014)

U.S.-ROK Military Exercises		
Year	Name of Exercises	Length
2005	RSOI/Foal Eagle	7 days
2006	RSOI/Foal Eagle	8 days
2007	RSOI/Foal Eagle	7 days
2008	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle	6 days
2009	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle	12 days
2010	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle	53 days
2011	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle	62 days
2012	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle	61 days
2013	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle	54 days
2014	Key Resolve/Foal Eagle	53 days

Table 5. DPRK Provocations During and Post-Military Exercises (2005-2014)

Year	During-exercise activities	Post-exercise activities
2005	-	1 short-range missile (May 1)
2006	-	1 long-range missile/Taepodong-2 (July 5) 6 middle and short-range missiles (July 5)
2007	-	1 short-range missile (May 25) 2 short-range missiles (June 7) 3 short-range missiles (June 27-28)
2008	-	Short-range missile (March 38) 3 short range missiles (May 31)
2009	Closed KIC entrance Cut off North-South military hotline Laura Ling/Euna Lee detained (U.S. citizens) Evicted U.S. food donors	3-stage rocket/Taepodong-2 (April 5) Second nuclear test (May 25) 2 short-range missiles (May 25) 4 short-range missiles (July 2) 2 Nodongs and 7 Scuds (July 4)
2010	Sinking of corvette Choenan Closed 'family reunion center' at Mt. Kumgang (evicted ROK personnel) Aijalon Mahli detained (U.S. citizen)	
2011	Yong Su Jun detained (U.S. citizen)	
2012	Launched Kwangmyongsung-3	
2013	Nullified Armistice Cut off North-South military hotline Announced 'state of war' Closed KIC entrance	5 short-range missiles (May 18-20)
2014	Fired 4 short-range missiles Fired more than 100 projectiles into the West Sea (near NLL)	2 short-range missiles (June 29)

Table 6. Level of DPRK's Verbal Response to U.S.-ROK Military Exercise

Year	Level of Verbal Response*
2005	Mild (routine)
2006	Mild (routine)
2007	Mild (routine)
2008	Mild (routine)
2009	Strong
2010	Strong
2011	Mild (positive) **
2012	Mild (routine)
2013	Strong
2014	Strong

*Mild response signifies verbal responses that are routine in contents. Pyongyang's routine response includes legitimization phrases and benign threats which are mainly military propaganda. Strong response is when Pyongyang's verbal response deviates from routine or issues a specific threat. See section II for more detail.

**In 2011, responses towards exercises were mild but North Korea strongly expressed willingness to improve inter-Korean relations despite exercises. (Could explain lack of post-exercise provocations that year)