

The 70th Anniversary Parade in Pyongyang

To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the North Korean regime, a military parade was held in Pyongyang on Sept 9. The event lasted for 90 minutes and Kim Young-nam, the ceremonial head of North Korea, delivered an address as well.¹ There were two notable departures from other similar events in the past. One is that Kim placed greater emphasis on economic development instead of nuclear power. The parade also did not feature ICBM, Rodong, and Scud missiles. The military did, however, showcase some new short-range military hardware including the new anti-tank rockets and 152mm self-propelled artillery.²

The Panmunjom Declaration

On Sept 11, the Ministry of Unification (MOU) submitted the Panmunjom Declaration to the National Assembly for ratification.³ The MOU also requested a supplementary budget of KRW 298.6 billion for various inter-Korean cooperation projects. The opposition, however, demanded that the Blue House provide a 5~10 year budget.⁴ Party officials agreed to discuss the matter after the third inter-Korean summit.

Kaesong Liaison Office

The Kaesong liaison office opened on Sept 14.⁵ Fifty officials from both sides were in attendance at the opening ceremony. The opening comes after more than a month of delay. The first Vice Minister of Unification, Chun Hae-sung, was appointed as the South Korean representative. Ri Son-gwon is his counterpart on the North Korean side.

The Third Inter-Korean Summit

The third inter-Korean summit was held in Pyongyang on Sept 18~20. A sizable contingency of elected parliamentary members and ministerial level officials as well as a representative cross-section of leading figures from major conglomerates and cultural/educational institutions were part of the entourage accompanying the first couple.⁶

The two leaders held a series of meetings over a period of two days which resulted in the signing of the Pyongyang Joint Declaration of September

2018.⁷ The summit also included a side agreement on military cooperation and confidence-building measures.⁸ Kim Jong Un also pledged to visit Seoul in the near future. Most observers were quick to focus on the development on the nuclear issue, where North Korea agreed to permanently dismantle the Tongchang-ri missile engine test site and expressed a willingness to consider taking additional measures on dismantling Yongbyon nuclear complex if the US takes “corresponding measures in the spirit of the Singapore Declaration.”⁹

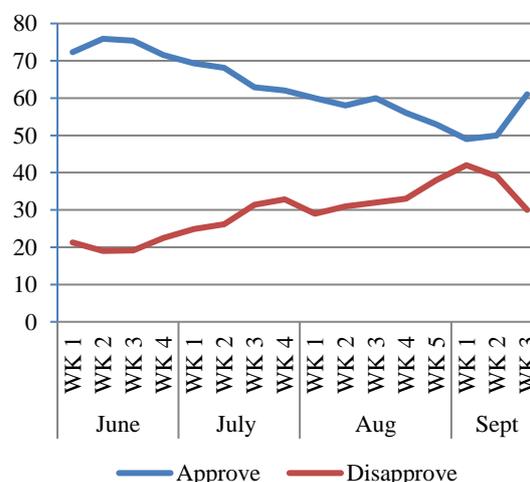
Some highlight moments included a public address by President Moon in the Pyongyang Mass Games and a visit to the summit of Mount Paekdu before returning to Seoul.

Most observers in Seoul believe that President Moon was successful in reaffirming the commitments of the Panmunjom Declaration and restarting the stalled denuclearization talks between Pyongyang and Washington.¹⁰

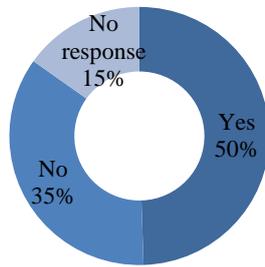
Public Support for President Moon

Public support for President Moon soared to 61%, (+11% compared to last week).¹¹ 40% of those who approved of President Moon cited the latest inter-Korean summit as the reason for their support.¹² 49% of South Koreans believe that North Korea will follow through with their commitment while 35% remain skeptical.¹³

Approval for President Moon



Do you believe North Korea will follow through the agreement?



South Korea-Mercosur FTA

South Korea participated in the first round of free trade (FTA) talks with MERCOSUR (i.e. Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela) during Sept 11~15. MERCOSUR accounts for 70% of the South American population and 76% of its gross domestic product (GDP). The negotiation includes talks about trade in goods and services as well as investment, e-commerce, sanitary quarantine, technological barriers to trade, government procurement, dispute settlement, and general rules.¹⁴

Key Trends in the Labor Market

According to data released by Korea Statistics (KOSTAT) on Sept 12, South Korea's national unemployment rose to 4.0%. Youth (15-29 years old) unemployment rose to 10.0% in the month of August.¹⁵ Many critics attributed these figures to the sharp rise in minimum wage and argued for measures to alleviate the cost burden on SMEs.¹⁶

The GDP elasticity of employment (i.e. the ability to create new jobs) was 0.132 during the second quarter of this year, marking the lowest level in eight years. Economists attribute this trend to a sharp decline in employment in construction, automobile, manufacturing, food services and hospitality.¹⁷

Household Survey

On Sept 18, KOSTAT announced plans to integrate income and expenditure surveys starting in 2020 in order to get a better understanding of household income. The new survey will maintain a sample size of 8,000 households, but the sampling and survey method will be different. Meaningful analysis of trends will only become possible in 2019 and 2020.¹⁸ Experts expressed concerns that the planned revisions would undermine the stability of statistics and question the credibility of KOSTAT.¹⁹

Real Estate

On Sept 13, Finance Minister Kim Dong-yeon announced another set of measures to stabilize the

housing market.²⁰ Owners of high-valued properties and multiple homes will face an increased maximum tax rate of 3.2% (currently 2.0%) and tightened loan regulations. About 218,000 homeowners will be affected by these measures.²¹ As a result of these policies, the Seoul apartment prices dropped by 0.19 percentage points in the last week.²²

The ruling party blamed the previous two conservative governments as the main cause for the high real estate price. They stated that the numerous deregulation measures and allegedly forced cuts on the interest rate led to most of the KRW 600 trillion to flow into real estate speculation.²³

Housing Supply

On Sept 21, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MOLIT) announced plans to increase housing supply. The government will complete property purchases in Seoul, Incheon, and Gyeonggi Province by the first half of 2019 and provide 300,000 public homes during 2021~25.²⁴

MOLIT wants to lift greenbelt restrictions in and around Seoul but has thus far faced strong opposition from Seoul Mayor Park Won-soon. Instead, the city proposed to supply 62,000 new homes by utilizing abandoned urban centers, upgrading residential areas in commercial districts and improving quasi-residential districts.²⁵

Direct Investment

On Sept 17, South Korean EXIM Bank released data showing South Korea's foreign direct investment in Vietnam (\$1.9 billion) exceeding that of China (\$1.6 billion, excluding Hong Kong) for the first half of this year. South Korean investments in China recovered from last year's low, but South Korean capital appears to have found a better haven in Vietnam. Many observers have noted that the 'China Exodus' is largely due to the rising cost of Chinese labor.²⁶

- 1 “[사설]열병식 수위 낮추고 4번째 친서 보내 美에 손짓한 김정은”, *동아일보*, 2018년 9월 10일.
- 2 “北 열병식, '美 눈치'에 ICBM 숨기고 '韓공격' 신 무기 공개”, *중앙일보*, 2018년 9월 10일.
- 3 “판문점선언 비준동의안 국회 제출...내년 2천986억원 추가 소요(종합)”, *연합뉴스*, 2018년 9월 11일.
- 4 “판문점 선언' 수십조 비용 덮어둔 정부”, *조선일보*, 2018년 9월 12일.
- 5 “‘또 하나의 역사 시작’...‘통일 향한 큰 보폭’”, *경향신문*, 2018년 9월 14일.
- 6 “남북 경협' 인사 대거 동행...‘한반도 신경제’ 힘 싣는다”, *한겨레*, 2018년 9월 16일; “이재용·박용만

- 등 재계 ‘특별수행원’, 나란히 방북교육 참여”, *동아일보*, 2018년 9월 17일.
- 7 “남북정상, 9월 평양공동선언 합의문 서명하고 교환”, *한겨레*, 2018년 9월 19일.
- 8 “[전문] 판문점선언 이행을 위한 군사분야 합의서”, *중앙일보*, 2018년 9월 19일.
- 9 The Blue House official website, [Available at: <https://www1.president.go.kr/articles/4323>]
- 10 “[사설] 다시 궤도 오른 북·미 핵협상의 진정한 전진을 기대한다”, *중앙일보*, 2018년 9월 21일.
- 11 Gallup Korea, Date: Sept 18-20; sample size: 1,001; margin of error: ± 3.1 at the 95% confidence level.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 Following the first inter-Korean summit, 58% believed that North Korea will carry out the agreement while only 20% expressed doubt.
- 14 “한·메르코수르 무역협정 협상 개시... ‘남미시장 접근성 개선,’” *한국경제*, 2018년 9월 10일.
- 15 “최저... 최악... 일자리 정부 ‘일자리 大亂,’” *문화일보*, 2018년 9월 12일.
- 16 “쇼크 또 쇼크...고용재난,” *헤럴드경제*, 2018년 9월 12일.
- 17 “경제 성장 못따라가는 고용...일자리 창출능력 8년來 최저,” *매일경제*, 2018년 9월 16일.
- 18 “‘신뢰도 논란’ 가계동향조사 개편...2020년 시계열 끊길 듯,” *한겨레*, 2018년 9월 18일.
- 19 “표본 바꾸고... 2년전 통계 방식으로 U턴,” *조선비즈*, 2018년 9월 19일.
- 20 This is the eighth round of measures implemented by the Moon administration.
- 21 “[9·13 부동산 대책] 증부세, 3.2% 역대 최고 세율... ‘투기성 돈줄’도 옥죄다,” *경향비즈*, 2018년 9월 13일.
- 22 “집값과열 진정...9·13대책 후 상승폭 절반 ‘뚝,’” *매일경제*, 2018년 9월 20일.
- 23 “‘집값 급등 원인은 이명박·박근혜 탓,’” *조선비즈*, 2018년 9월 14일.
- 24 “그린벨트 해제 없다...서울·광명·의왕 등에 총 30만 가구 공급(1보),” *한국경제*, 2018년 9월 21일.
- 25 “주택공급대책 D-1...‘그린벨트 해제’ 압박에 ‘빈 땅에 6만2000호 짓겠다’는 서울시,” *중앙일보*, 2018년 9월 20일.
- 26 “한국 기업들 ‘인건비 싼 베트남으로’... 對중국 투자액 제쳤다,” *동아일보*, 2018년 9월 18일.

The Asan Institute for Policy Studies is an independent, non-partisan think tank with the mandate to undertake policy-relevant research to foster domestic, regional, and international environments conducive to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, as well as Korean reunification

Published by The Asan Institute for Policy Studies
Address 11, Gyeonghuigung 1ga-gil, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-062, Republic of Korea
Website <http://www.asaninst.org>
Email info@asaninst.org
President/Chairman: Hahm Chaibong
Copyright © 2018

Contributing Staff (in alphabetical order by last name):
 Eileen Block
 Kim Seonkyung

Editor:
 J. James Kim