

The Peacemaker

Moon Jae-in :

Achievements during
his first year in office

May, 2018



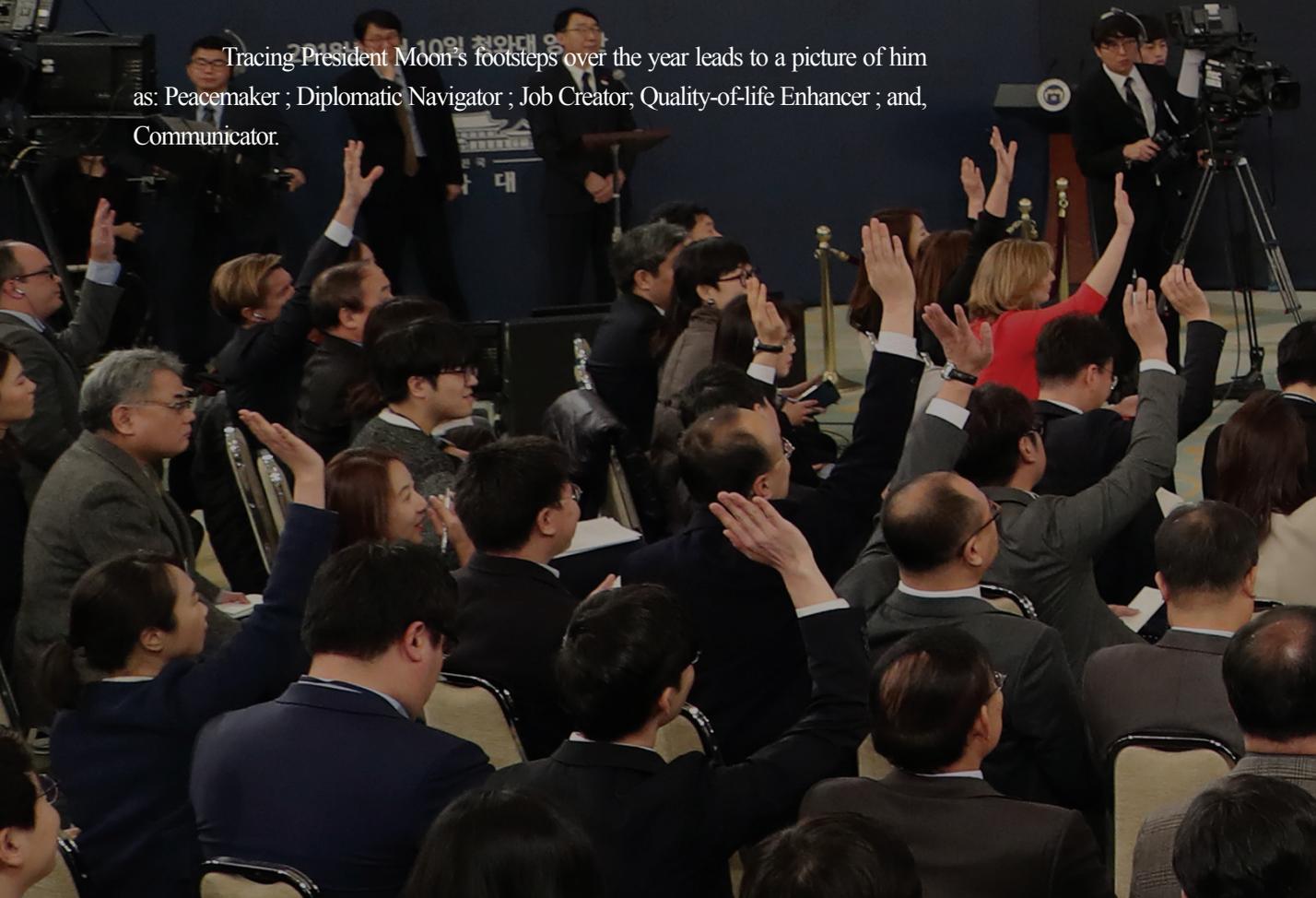


The Moon Jae-in Administration has just celebrated its first anniversary.

In the early days after he took office, President Moon acquired an image as a down-to-earth president. He freely stopped on his way to the office to pose with neighboring residents and tourists so they could take selfies with him, took walks with his senior officials while having coffee, hugged people who were suffering and held a casual meeting with top business leaders over beer. It was his way of creating the free flow of communication that has topped the list of reasons for his positive job performance ratings since last year.

Over the past year since his inauguration, President Moon has put a focus on improving administrative capabilities. In the process, he gained recognition as a reliable president. This has been more firmly established thanks to the achievement of economic growth of three percent last year and the success of the PyeongChang Winter Olympics and the inter-Korean summit early this year.

Tracing President Moon's footsteps over the year leads to a picture of him as: Peacemaker ; Diplomatic Navigator ; Job Creator; Quality-of-life Enhancer ; and, Communicator.



2018 무술년 문재인 대통령 신년기자회견



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01

The Peacemaker

[Rock-solid
Proposals
Toward
North Korea](#)

President Moon Jae-in has consistently appealed for dialogue to defuse tensions surrounding the Korean Peninsula and open a path toward peace. His tenacity and sincerity were well received by North Korea and the United States, prompting a grand shift in the situation on the Korean Peninsula with the PyeongChang Winter Olympics as a catalyst.

Right after taking office, President Moon faced numerous difficulties, including North Korea's repeated missile launches and nuclear tests. Nonetheless, he consistently maintained his determination to create a peaceful and prosperous Korean Peninsula through inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation. In response to his unwavering vision and sincere proposals for dialogue, Chairman of the State Affairs Commission Kim Jong Un announced in his 2018 New Year's address his support for North Korea's participation in the PyeongChang Winter Olympics.

Key proposals by President Moon Jae-in toward North Korea

- Expressing his intent to hold talks if the North suspends its nuclear and missile tests, on the 17th anniversary of the June 15 inter-Korean summit, June 15, 2017
- Proposing for the first time that the North participate in the PyeongChang Winter Olympics at the 2017 World Taekwondo Championships in Muju on June 24, 2017
- Outlining his North Korea policy focusing on peace as the top priority at the Körber Foundation in Germany on July 6, 2017
 - Non-pursuit of North Korea's collapse, unification through absorption or artificial unification
 - Pursuit of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula that guarantees the security of the North Korean regime
 - Pursuit of the conclusion of a peace treaty
 - Initiative for a new economic map for the Korean Peninsula
 - Pursuit of non-political exchanges and cooperation projects
- Suggesting five principles for realizing peace in the region and the rest of the world on Liberation Day, August 15, 2017, and at the National Assembly on November 1, 2017
 - South Korea's primary role in resolving inter-Korean issues
 - Stern response to any North Korean provocation
 - Peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue
 - Complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula
 - Settlement of peace on the Korean Peninsula
- Indicating the possibility of postponing the scheduled ROK-U.S. joint exercise until after the PyeongChang Winter Olympics if the North stops its provocations, during an interview with NBC on December 19, 2017

[Breakthroughs for Inter-Korean Dialogue on the Occasion of the PyeongChang Winter Olympics](#)

During the PyeongChang Winter Olympics, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People’s Assembly Kim Yong Nam, First Vice Department Director of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party Kim Yo Jong and Vice-Chairman of the Workers’ Party Central Committee Kim Yong Chol as well as North Korean athletes, performing troupe and cheerleaders visited South Korea.

At a meeting with the senior-level North Korean delegation on February 10, 2018, President Moon received a personal letter from Chairman Kim Jong Un delivered by special envoy Kim Yo Jong. In response, President Moon sent a special delegation led by Director of National Security Chung Eui-yong to Pyongyang. The South Korean special envoys met with Chairman Kim Jong Un on March 5, announced on March 6 the plan to hold an inter-Korean summit at Panmunjeom toward the end of April, and on March 9, made public that U.S. President Donald Trump would meet Chairman Kim Jong Un.

[Panmunjeom Declaration Following the 2018 Inter-Korean Summit](#)

On April 27, 2018, the inter-Korean summit was held at Panmunjeom, a symbol of national division. The top North Korean leader stepped into South Korean territory for the first time since the division of Korea, grabbing global attention. President Moon and Chairman Kim jointly announced the Panmunjeom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity and Unification of the Korean Peninsula which stipulates complete denuclearization, creating a platform for epoch-making progress in inter-Korean relations and the settlement of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The inter-Korean summit this time was the realization of President Moon’s determination that South Korea should be in the driver’s seat on Korean Peninsula issues. The event was an opportunity to reaffirm the standing and role of the country as a direct stakeholder in the issue of inter-Korean relations. By holding the inter-Korean summit within one year of his inauguration, the Moon Jae-in Administration has ensured it has the time to actually implement agreements and keep the momentum going. The summit is expected to serve as a viable guide for the North Korea-United States summit that will ensue.

[May 26 Inter-Korean Summit](#)



On May 26, the second inter-Korean summit was held without any formalities or prearrangements. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the Panmunjeom Declaration and the success of a summit between North Korea and the U.S.

Key agreements in the Panmunjeom Declaration

- Realizing, through complete denuclearization, a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula
- Declaring an end to the Korean War during 2018 and pursuing trilateral or quadrilateral meetings to establish a permanent peace regime
- Visiting Pyongyang by President Moon Jae-in in the fall and holding regular meetings between the two leaders
- Establishing a joint liaison office with resident representatives of both sides in the Gaeseong region
- Ceasing all hostile acts and transforming the demilitarized zone into a peace zone
- Proceeding with reunion programs for members of separated families and encouraging more exchanges at all levels
- Connecting the railways and roads on the eastern transportation corridor as well as between Seoul and Sinuiju
- **Additional agreements** : Disclosing North Korea's shutdown of its nuclear test facility and adoption of Seoul Standard Time

The Moon Jae-in Administration plans to share the results of the inter-Korean summit with countries concerned and help facilitate and support the consultation process between North Korea and the United States. At the same time, it will work out follow-up measures promptly to act on the Panmunjeom Declaration.

Procedures

- The Inter-Korean Summit Preparation Committee will be reorganized into a committee to implement agreements in the Panmunjeom Declaration, and follow-up measures across government agencies will be pursued.
- Short-term plans will be put into action immediately, and mid- to long-term projects will be reflected in the Master Plan on Development of Inter-Korean Relations.

Implementation of agreements through follow-up consultations

- Inter-Korean military general-level talks, inter-Korean Red Cross talks and high-level talks will be held to discuss how to carry out agreements.
- Exchanges and cooperation among civilian organizations and local authorities will be promoted.

Enlistment of support from countries concerned and the international community

- Telephone conversations will be held between President Moon and the leaders of key nations.
- Support from the United Nations and countries around the world will be secured.



02

The Diplomatic Navigator



All-out Diplomacy
Aimed at Achieving
Peace and Prosperity

The Moon Jae-in Administration was launched at the height of tensions stemming from nuclear and missile threats posed by North Korea. Over the past year, it engaged in fast-paced diplomacy to craft a foundation for peace on the Korean Peninsula. President Moon helped build robust national security based on the ironclad ROK-U.S. alliance and carried out a diplomatic strategy of resolving the North Korean nuclear crisis and opening an opportunity for economic prosperity through multi-faceted diplomacy with the international community.

From the start of his inauguration, President Moon pushed for summits with the United States, China, Japan and Russia, which made it possible for him to establish close communication channels with the leaders of neighboring countries in a short span of time.

With United States (4 summits and 15 telephone conversations with President Donald Trump)

- President Moon's visit to Washington D.C. on June 30, 2017
- President Moon's visit to New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly on September 22, 2017
- President Trump's state visit to Korea on November 7, 2017

With China (3 summits and 3 telephone conversations with President Xi Jinping: an agreement on opening a hotline reached)

- President Moon's meetings with President Xi on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Germany on July 6, 2017, and the APEC Summit in Vietnam on November 11, 2017
- President Moon's state visit to China on December 14, 2017

With Japan (4 summits and 12 telephone conversations with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe)

- President Moon's meetings with Prime Minister Abe on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Germany on July 7, 2017, the Eastern Economic Forum in Russia on September 7, 2017, and the Opening Ceremony of the PyeongChang Winter Olympics on February 9, 2018

With Russia (2 summits and 3 telephone conversations with President Vladimir Putin)

- President Moon's meeting with President Putin on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in Germany on July 7, 2017
- President Moon's visit to Vladivostok to attend the Eastern Economic Forum on September 6, 2017 (the earliest visit to Russia by a Korean President after taking office)

Persistent Persuasive
Diplomacy with the
United States

On the day of President Moon's inauguration, U.S. President Donald Trump made a congratulatory call to him, the first foreign head of state to do so. Since then, the two Presidents have held 13 telephone conversations. They have also held three summits over the past year. Their first summit took place in June last year, just 51 days after President Moon's inauguration, earlier than any other preceding administration in Korea.

- In his congratulatory telephone call to President Moon on his inauguration on May 10, 2017, President Trump said Korea and the United States are in an even greater alliance.
- At the press conference following their first summit on June 30, 2017, Presidents Moon and Trump announced a joint statement, which stipulated that President Trump supported the ROK's leading role in fostering an environment for peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula. Following are the key points in the statement:
 - Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner
 - Resolution of the nuclear issue as the top priority
 - The door to dialogue with North Korea remaining open under the right circumstances
 - Not maintaining a hostile policy toward North Korea

President Moon has maintained close cooperation with the United States to strongly respond to North Korean nuclear and missile provocations through the overwhelming dominance of force based on the solid ROK-U.S. alliance. At the same time, he made efforts to bring North Korea to the negotiating table by means of sanction and pressure. On numerous occasions, President Trump has reconfirmed this principle and gave full endorsement to President Moon's policies and endeavors; He agreed to postpone ROK-U.S. joint military drills until the close of the PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games as a gesture of unstinting support and cooperation, and he also expressed his openness to dialogue with North Korea.



Persistent Persuasive
Diplomacy with the
United States

- At the state dinner on November 7, 2017 during his visit to Korea, the first state visit by a U.S. President to Korea in 25 years, President Trump said that the alliance between the two countries had grown stronger and deeper than ever before.
- At the end of November 2017, President Trump expressed his full support for the PyeongChang Winter Olympics despite the North's launch of a long-range missile, and he decided to send a delegation of high-ranking officials to the Games.
- During the conversation over the phone with President Moon on January 4, 2018, President Trump agreed to postpone the joint military drill until the end of the Olympics.

In addition to cooperation with President Trump, President Moon met with the U.S. delegation of high-ranking officials and created a new turning point that could help inter-Korean talks pave the way for the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue and settlement of permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

- U.S. Vice President Mike Pence attended the Opening Ceremony of the PyeongChang Winter Olympics on February 9, 2018.
- Ivanka Trump, a senior White House adviser, attended the Closing Ceremony of the PyeongChang Winter Olympics on February 25, 2018.
- Following the meeting with President Trump, the delegation of South Korean special envoys to North Korea announced on March 9, 2018, that President Trump had intentions to hold a summit with the North.



PyeongChang 2018
Olympic Winter Games

Normalization of
Relations with China
Accelerated

Since his inauguration, President Moon has held summit meetings with President Xi of China on three occasions. President Moon worked hard to deepen the sense of fraternity and trust between the two on the occasion of summits held on the sidelines of the G20 Summit in July last year, the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting last November and a state visit to China in December last year.

- During a Korea-China summit held on the sidelines of the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting on November 11, 2017, President Moon cited a Korean saying, "The ground hardens after a rain," adding that there was a similar Chinese saying that goes, "The fragrance of plum blossoms comes from the bitter cold."
- During an interview by CCTV of China on December 8, 2018, President Moon said that President Xi was a trustworthy leader, who speaks and acts with integrity, adding that he wanted to become a long-time friend with President Xi on their third meeting.

During his state visit to China, President Moon resolved the THAAD controversy and formed a consensus on the need to normalize exchanges and cooperation between the two nations and enhance substantive bilateral cooperation.

- The outcome of consultations between the two nations on the improvement of bilateral relations was announced on October 31, 2017, and there was an agreement to put their exchanges and cooperation on the right track.
- During the Korea-China summit on December 14 on the occasion of President Moon's state visit to China December 13-16, 2017, the two Presidents concurred on the resumption and restoration of bilateral exchanges and cooperation; four principles to secure peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula; and, the installation of a hotline between the two.

Normalization of
Relations with China
Accelerated

• **Four principles to secure peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula**

- First, war on the Korean Peninsula can never be tolerated;
- Second, the principle of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula will be firmly maintained;
- Third, all issues, including the denuclearization of North Korea, will be peacefully resolved through dialogue and negotiations;
- Fourth, an improvement in inter-Korean relations will ultimately be helpful in resolving issues involving the Korean Peninsula.

- Special Chinese Envoy Yang Jiechi visited Korea and during his meeting with President Moon, he agreed on making efforts to address three pending issues* and set up a joint Korea-China environmental center at the earliest date possible.

• **Three pending issues**

- Normalization of China's organized tours to Korea
- Facilitation of the sale of Lotte Mart's China business and resumption of the Shenyang Lotte World project
- Redressing of the exclusion of electric vehicles equipped with batteries made by Korean companies from receiving Chinese government subsidies



Expanding the
Horizon of Diplomacy

Taking a step further from the restoration of summit diplomacy with neighboring countries, President Moon has pushed for diversification. In August last year, the Presidential Committee on Northern Economic Cooperation was launched, and President Moon unveiled the New Northern Policy and the 9-Bridge Strategy at the Eastern Economic Forum in Russia in September. The Strategy is expected to serve as a stepping stone to enhance economic cooperation with Eurasian countries, with Russia playing a key role.

- The Presidential Committee on Northern Economic Cooperation launched on August 21, 2018
- The 9-Bridge Strategy unveiled on September 7, 2018 on the occasion of the Eastern Economic Forum in Russia
- The 9-Bridge Strategy is aimed at pursuing close cooperation in the nine sectors of shipbuilding, ports, developing Arctic routes, gas, railways, electricity, jobs, agriculture and fisheries.



In November last year, President Moon announced the New Southern Policy, and he further broadened his diplomatic horizon to cover ASEAN, Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean region, as shown by his visits to Vietnam and the UAE.

- The New Southern Policy announced during the Korea-Indonesia Business Forum on November 9, 2017 on the occasion of his visit to ASEAN member countries
- His intentions made clear to implement the New Southern Policy in earnest through his visits to Vietnam and the UAE, March 22-28, 2018

The Diplomatic Style of President Moon Jae-in

① Interacting sincerely with other heads of state

President Moon treats other heads of state in a very sincere manner irrespective of the differences in national power and opinions on certain issues. His genuine engagement moves them and goes a long way toward strengthening friendship and mutual trust between them.

② Fully relating to other heads of state

Based on his clear understanding of governance philosophy and the policy directions of his counterparts as well as historical and cultural characteristics of other countries and interests at stake, President Moon highlights factors that can be shared. In this way, President Moon enhances affinity and consensus with his counterparts.

③ Promoting practical interests

Identifying and implementing relevant bi-national cooperation projects whose benefits can be actually felt by the people and measures to safeguard and further enhance the rights and interests of overseas Koreans from a practical point of view

④ Pursuing long-term national interests in a trustworthy manner

Pursuing national interests from a strategic, long-term point of view in a reliable manner instead of seeking short-term gains

⑤ Mingling with ordinary citizens

Expanding the foundation for the progress of friendly, cooperative ties with other countries by approaching ordinary citizens and enhancing affinity and creating a favorable impression





03

The Job Creator

Creating a Turning
Point in Job Creation

In accordance with his promise to completely address problems standing in the way of job creation, President Moon is now introducing a range of new policies. He also launched a Presidential Committee on Job Creation, and unveiled a five-year roadmap on job creation.

- Presidential Committee on Job Creation launched, the first instruction issued by the President after his inauguration on May 10, 2017
- A board showing overall employment situation installed in the President's office in the secretariat building of Yeomin-gwan on the Cheong Wa Dae compound on May 24, 2017
- A five-year roadmap on job creation announced on October 18, 2017 during the 3rd meeting of the Presidential Committee on Job Creation

Immediately after the launch of the new Administration, President Moon drew up a supplementary budget for the creation of jobs as a preemptive measure to address the employment crisis. The President also encouraged the private sector to create new job opportunities and visited some exemplary businesses in job creation to compliment them.

- Supplementary budget for job creation worth 11 trillion won passed in July 2017 and supplementary budget for job creation for young people worth 3.9 trillion won proposed in April 2018
- Meeting with business leaders who work hard to create jobs and promote mutually beneficial cooperation July 27-28, 2017
- Attendance at the Korea-ASEAN Younger Generation Job Agreement Signing Ceremony in Vietnam on March 23, 2018

Improving the Quality of Jobs

The first event on his schedule outside Cheong Wa Dae was to have an on-site meeting with irregular workers. Two days after his inauguration, President Moon met with irregular employees of the Incheon International Airport Corp. and expressed his determination to turn irregular workers in the public sector into regular workers. Accordingly, a measure was carried out to grant irregular workers regular worker status, beginning with employees in the public sector. At the end of March 2018, the number of irregular workers scheduled to obtain regular worker status exceeded 100,000 reaching the halfway mark of the 2020 target.

- A meeting on May 12, 2017, between President Moon Jae-in and irregular workers of the Incheon International Airport Corp. and the announcement of a measure to turn irregular workers in the public sector into regular workers
- The Administration announced on October 25, 2017, a plan to grant 205,000 irregular workers regular worker status by 2020
- A total of 51,000 out of 101,000 irregular workers targeted were given regular worker status as of March 31, 2018

The minimum wage increase this year was 16.4 percent, the highest in 17 years, laying a foundation for eventually raising the minimum hourly wage to 10,000 won. A 3-trillion-won job stability fund was created to support the management stability of less-established small and medium-sized enterprises and microbusiness owners in the aftermath of the minimum wage hike. As of the end of April 2018, a total of 1.84 million people, or 78 percent of those who were qualified, applied for the fund.

- Minimum wage: 6,470 won in 2017→7,530 won in 2018, a 16.4 percent increase
- Job stability fund: At the end of April 2018, 1.84 million people working for some 540,000 businesses, or 78 percent of those qualified, applied for the fund.

A law was revised to reduce Korea's working hours, the longest in the world, to improve quality of life and help achieve work-life balance.

- An amendment to the Labor Standards Act, which put a ceiling on weekly working hours at 52, was passed at the National Assembly on February 28, 2018.



04

The Quality-of-life Enhancer

Pursuing Policies,
Which Benefit People
and They Can Feel

President Moon Jae-in implemented economic and welfare policies focusing on improving the quality of life and making changes that the people can directly feel. He met with and listened to the public and announced policies that have a large bearing on the lives of ordinary people.

- Announcing the implementation of an initiative for the country to take responsibility for dementia patients while visiting a long-term care hospital for dementia patients in Seoul on June 2, 2017
- Announcing a plan to improve the coverage of national health insurance at Seoul St. Mary's Hospital on August 9, 2017
- Responding to #Me Too Movement on February 27, 2018, and announcing the establishment of a special report center and a comprehensive measure to prevent sexual harassment and assault on March 8, 2018

Various support measures were newly employed to ease five major burdens of the cost of living—housing, medical, educational, telecommunication and transportation expenses.

- Raising the basic pension for the elderly and confirming the payment of child allowances beginning in September 2018
- Abolishing admission fees for national universities in 2018 and for private universities and two-year colleges gradually within three to five years, and increasing the number of national scholarship recipients to 80,000 in order to halve their tuition burden
- Reducing households' telecommunication expenses and easing transportation costs, including a decrease in highway toll fees
- Announcing a housing welfare roadmap on November 29, 2017 to provide public housing, supplying one million homes for low-income households and newlyweds and preparing support plans tailored to different life stages

Strengthening Safety and Environmental Security

President Moon Jae-in visited the sites of catastrophes such as earthquakes and fires and has endeavored to improve emergency responses. He concentrated his efforts on coming up with measures to fundamentally solve problems related to the physical environment that impact upon people's daily lives, safety and livelihood.

- Establishing and announcing comprehensive measures on fine dust on September 26, 2017
- Visiting sites damaged by an earthquake in Pohang on November 24, 2017, designating Pohang as a special disaster zone and postponing the scholastic aptitude test
- Visiting the scene of a fire at a sports center in Jecheon on December 22, 2017 and Sejong Hospital in Miryang on January 27, 2018
- Announcing a special measure for fire safety on April 19, 2018

A plan to recruit 174,000 on-site public servants by 2022 was formulated in order to ease the shortage of personnel involved in protecting the life and safety of the people such as the police and firefighters. As of the end of March 2018, 35,000 new public servants have been hired.

- As of the end of March 2018, 3,500 police officers, 5,400 firefighters, 6,000 teachers, 3,600 noncommissioned officers, 3,200 social workers, and 13,300 workers, including those who are related to saving lives, were hired.



05

The Communicator

Running State
Affairs Together
with the Public

President Moon Jae-in stresses the spirit of the candlelight revolution and has made every effort to communicate with the public. Openness, publicness and pragmatism are the essential elements that explain President Moon's communication philosophy.

The Moon Jae-in Administration utilizes various channels to facilitate communication with the people, in order to breathe the spirit of the candlelight revolution into people's lives and institutionalize it. Policy proposals from the public have been collected, adopted and reflected in policy tasks. The decision on whether to shut down nuclear power plants was made by the Public Deliberation Committee. The establishment of this Committee was the introduction of a new way of reflecting public demand and opinions. As a result, the construction of Shin Kori 5 and 6 nuclear reactors was resumed, and the decision to reduce reliance on nuclear energy was made.

President Moon visited 33 regions in the country over the past year, traveling 25,843 kilometers, and continuing his pursuit of personally meeting and communicating with people where they live and work. He visited PyeongChang most—a total of eight times. This showed President Moon's concerted efforts to make the PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games a success. In addition, he made a total of 49 visits to a variety of ceremonies and events.

Digital communication with the public also created a sensation. The Cheong Wa Dae homepage was reborn as a communication platform with the people in sync with the "mobile first" era. The online petition site on the homepage has become a popular window for public discussion. Cheong Wa Dae responded to 21 out of the 31 petitions in which at least 200,000 people took part. For petitions that have garnered high public interest, Cheong Wa Dae and the Administration provided answers through live internet broadcasts entitled "11:50 am at Cheong Wa Dae," making efforts to conduct responsible communication on state affairs.

On the occasion of the inter-Korean summit, an online platform (koreasummit.kr) was set up so that people around the world could find out what was going on during the summit through mobile phones and on computers, realizing "a summit within a hand's reach." Over 700,000 people accessed the website.

Departure from
Authoritarianism:
Practical Communication

President Moon set up an office at Yeomin-gwan, the secretariat building at Cheong Wa Dae instead of at the main building, which is located far apart from where his staff works. This enabled close communication between the President and his staff and improved efficiency in carrying out their work.

President Moon's informal way of communication with the media also attracted attention. At the beginning of his term in office, he visited the Cheong Wa Dae Press Center and announced the list of nominees for the Cabinet. In press conferences marking the first 100 days in office and the New Year, he personally picked journalists for questions during the Q&A session in a departure from past practices in which reporters were preselected. The office of the President was also opened to journalists. These were among the unprecedented scenes shown by the presidential office of this Administration.

The protocol for the President was changed in a way that encourages popular participation. Children from both Korea and the country of the relevant state guest have been taking part in official welcoming ceremonies for foreign leaders, and family members have been invited to attend appointment ceremonies. According to the protocol in the past, only the President and a visiting foreign head of state could stand against the backdrop of Taegeukgi, the national flag, and the flag of the mythical bird Bonghwanggi, but now everyone visiting Cheong Wa Dae can freely take pictures against the backdrop of the flags.



- Children from both Korea and the country of a state guest, who symbolize the future of the two nations, taking part in a welcoming ceremony
- Family members attending an appointment ceremony, receiving congratulations
- Visitors standing against the backdrop of Taegeukgi and Bonghwanggi, which was once allowed only for the President and a visiting head of state

Modest Presidential
Security,
a More Accessible
Cheong Wa Dae

Presidential security departed from the authoritarian way of doing things and was transformed to play the role of being a safe bridge between the people and the President. The target of protection was expanded to include citizens within the boundary of security in addition to the President, and the public is being guarded as if they were VIPs.

- An amendment to the Presidential Security Act stipulating a duty and responsibility to protect citizens within the boundary of security was proposed.
 - During the May 18 Democratization Movement ceremony, the presidential security service let an ambulance carrying an emergency patient drive ahead of the presidential vehicle; During a luncheon at Cheong Wa Dae for decorated independence activists and their bereaved families, an emergency patient was sent to a medical service room in Cheong Wa Dae, and a citizen who collapsed on a hiking track in Bukhansan Mountain received CPR.
- Drones and video surveillance equipment were utilized for security purposes, minimizing the use of traffic control and easing inconvenience experienced by citizens.
- Legal rallies and protests around Cheong Wa Dae were allowed, and friendly conditions for demonstrations were formed. One picketer was even offered a drink.
- Police lines and fences were utilized to increase the chances of safe contact between the President and citizens.

Cheong Wa Dae, which was once considered an authoritarian space and thus off-limits to the people, has become more accessible. A road in front of Cheong Wa Dae, which was restricted for security purposes, has been completely opened around the clock for the first time in half a century. During the past year, a variety of people ranging from a small child to envoys from North Korea have visited Cheong Wa Dae.

Major schedules of the President continue to be made public on the Cheong Wa Dae website. Previous Administrations seldom opened the presidential schedule, including even public events. President Moon said he would make his schedule public as a pledge of his presidential campaign, and this has been carried out ever since his inauguration. Since October 23, 2017, even the schedule for non-public events has been now disclosed, with weekly schedules posted the following week due to security reasons.



<http://www.president.go.kr>



<http://twitter.com/TheBlueHouseKR>



<http://facebook.com/TheBlueHouseKR>



<http://youtube.com/TheBlueHouseKR>



Korean Culture and
Information Service



KOREA.net
Gateway to Korea

The Peacemaker Moon Jae-in :
Achievements during his first year
in office

<http://www.president.go.kr>

<http://www.korea.net>



해외문화홍보원

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