



**Security Council**

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**NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

The attached letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter, together with its enclosure, is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer  
of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed  
to the President of the Security Council


Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the tragic incident in which a commercial passenger airliner, Korean Air Flight 858 of the Republic of Korea with 115 people aboard was destroyed by an explosion in mid-air during its regular flight from Baghdad to Seoul, while over the Andaman Sea off the coast of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at around 14:05 on November 29, 1987.

The Republic of Korea immediately instituted an investigation into the cause of the explosion. A summary of the investigation is attached herewith. The findings of the investigation have revealed that the explosion was caused by time bombs planted by two North Korean agents.

In view of the gravity of this act involving the use of force against a civilian aircraft, which poses a threat to the peace and security of the international community as a whole, I request that you call an urgent meeting of the Security Council, in accordance with Article 35, Paragraph 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, to consider the serious situation arising from this incident.

In this connection, I declare, on behalf of my Government, that the Republic of Korea accepts, as it has always done, the obligation of a peaceful settlement of disputes, as stated in the Charter. I also request that the representative of the Government of the Republic of Korea be invited by the Security Council to participate in the discussion relating to this matter in accordance with Article 32 of the Charter.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter, together with the attached document entitled "Findings of the Investigation Conducted by the Government of the Republic of Korea into the Destruction of Korean Air Flight 858", circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed)   
Keun PARK  
Ambassador  
Permanent Observer

ENCLOSURE

FINDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
CONCERNING THE DESTRUCTION OF  
KOREAN AIR FLIGHT 858

February 2, 1988

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Republic of Korea

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**I. Introduction**

1. On November 29, 1987, Korean Air Flight 858, flying from Abu Dhabi to Bangkok, disappeared soon after its last communication with the ground control station in Rangoon. When the Government of the Republic of Korea came to learn that the airplane was missing, it immediately began to search for the airliner.

At the same time, suspecting the possibility of sabotage, the Government of the Republic of Korea began to carefully examine the identities of the passengers on board the airliner, particularly those who had disembarked from the plane in Abu Dhabi. In the process, our suspicion was focused on two Japanese named Hachiya Shinichi and Hachiya Mayumi.

2. Our suspicion was based on a set of dubious facts about the Japanese couple. Among other things, they had traveled from Belgrade to Bahrain via Baghdad, where they had to wait for three hours, and to Abu Dhabi, where they waited for six hours in transit; however, there was a direct flight available from Belgrade to Bahrain via Amman.

3. On the basis of this suspicion, the Korean Embassy, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on November 30, requested the Japanese Embassy in the UAE to check out the identities of the two Japanese. The Japanese Embassy sent their passport numbers and other data to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry soon found that the passport number for Hachiya Mayumi indicated that the passport was a fake. Therefore, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed its Embassy in Bahrain to request the Bahraini Government to keep the two Japanese from leaving the country. In the meantime, the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Bahrain had been alerted about the case, and instructed to cooperate with the Bahraini Government.

4. On the morning of December 1, 1987, the two Japanese appeared at the Manama Airport in Bahrain and were stopped by the Bahraini Government authorities. While being held at the airport for questioning by the Bahraini authorities, the two Japanese attempted to commit suicide, each by chewing the filter tip of a cigarette, in which a poison ampule was hidden. Hachiya

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Shinichi died in several hours from the poison, while Hachiya Mayumi survived.

5. Mayumi was hospitalized in Bahrain, and soon regained consciousness. The Bahraini authorities questioned her, but she remained silent.

The Government of the Republic of Korea sent its special envoy to Bahrain to negotiate the extradition of the suspects to the Republic of Korea on the following grounds. First, both the State of Bahrain and the Republic of Korea are contracting parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montreal Convention). Second, the Hachiyas were suspected to have been involved in the disappearance of KAL 858, which was registered with the Republic of Korea. Third, it was strongly suspected that the Hachiyas were secret operatives of North Korea.

6. The Korean Government suspected that the Japanese couple were secret agents of North Korea on several grounds. First, the personal data of Hachiya Shinichi's passport were exactly the same as those of the real Hachiya Shinichi, who had reported to the Japanese police in the meantime. The real Hachiya Shinichi said that he had loaned his passport to a certain man named Miyamoto Akira for about a month in October 1983. We inferred that Miyamoto Akira had been involved in making the forged passport for the individual posing as Hachiya Shinichi. Miyamoto Akira was a man

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wanted by the Japanese police for his involvement in a previous North Korean spy scandal in Japan. Second, the two suspects had tried to commit suicide with the same type of poison that was used by other North Korean spies caught in the Republic of Korea in the recent past.

(See photograph 8)

7. The Government of Bahrain studied our Government's request and evidence, and decided to extradite Hachiya Mayumi to the Republic of Korea, along with the body of her deceased partner and both their belongings.  
(See photograph 20)
8. When Hachiya Mayumi first arrived in Korea on December 15, she pretended to be Chinese. On December 18, she asked for some food in Chinese. Then, she said, also in Chinese, that she was from Heilungkiang Province in China, and had migrated illegally to Macao in 1986. There, she had worked at a casino until she was adopted as a daughter of Hachiya Shinichi and went to live in Japan afterwards. She even recited some Chinese poems.
9. Her assumed Chinese identity, however, increased the suspicion of the investigative authorities. First, there was no such address as was claimed by Hachiya Mayumi in the Heilungkiang Province. Our Government authorities also checked the address in Japan where she claimed to have lived with Hachiya Shinichi. They found that another family was living

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at the address. The Chinese that Mayumi spoke did not have a Heilungkiang Province accent. Mayumi was ignorant of many details of Chinese and Japanese customs. From these and other clues, the investigation authorities concluded that the woman, calling herself Mayumi, was assuming a false identity.

10. Finally, on December 23, Mayumi confessed that she was a secret agent from North Korea, by the name of Kim Hyon-hui, and began to respond to questions in Korean. Kim Hyon-hui confessed that she was shaken by the stark difference between the real South Korea she was suddenly exposed to and the grim image of South Korea that had been inculcated all through her life in North Korea. She also said she was shocked by the very humane treatment she received from her captors.

The following is a comprehensive picture of the bombing of KAL 858 based upon Kim Hyon-hui's confession and other independent evidence.

## II. Personal Backgrounds

11. Kim Sung-il, who posed as a Japanese by the name of Hachiya Shinichi, was a 70-year-old special agent of the Intelligence Department of the Central Committee of the North Korean Workers Party. He was an elite agent, who had had long experience overseas, was fluent in four foreign languages -- Japanese, Chinese, English and Russian -- and was an electronics technician. His wife and seven children live in Moranbong District, Pyongyang, North Korea.
  
12. Kim Hyon-hui, 26, who posed as a Japanese woman by the name of Hachiya Mayumi, is the eldest daughter of Kim Won-sok, 58, who formerly worked for the North Korean Foreign Ministry. She graduated from Hashin People's School, then from Chungshin High School, and attended the first-year course of the preparatory class at Kim Il-Sung University, all in Pyongyang. In February 1980, while a sophomore at Pyongyang Foreign Language College majoring in Japanese, she was recruited as an operative for the Intelligence Department of the Central Committee of the North Korean Workers Party, because of her beauty, talent and family background.

13. **Kim Hyon-hui joined the North Korean Workers Party on April 15, 1982. She was awarded a Medal for Meritorious Service to the State on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of national liberation on August 15, 1985. On April 15, 1987, she was also awarded the Order of the National Flag, Class III.**
  
14. **It has been verified that Kim Won-sok, her father, served as a third secretary at the North Korean Embassy in Cuba from 1962 to 1967. He was stationed later at the North Korean Embassy in Moscow. It has been learned that he is currently working as a fisheries representative at the North Korean Trade Representative Office in Angola.**
  
15. **At present, three members of Kim Hyon-hui's family are living in Apartment No. 1 on the seventh floor of the Trade Ministry Apartment Building, Munsu 1-dong, Munsu District, Pyongyang. They are Lim Myong-shik, 54, her mother, who used to teach at Manwol High School in Kaesong before she married; her sister, a teacher at Tonghung High School, Pyongyang; and a brother, graduate in Arabic of Pyongyang Foreign Language College. All of her family are staunch members of the North Korean Workers Party.**

16. Kim Hyon-hui was a child actress in her elementary school days, owing to her pretty face. On November 2, 1972, while she was in the first grade of high school, she presented a flower bouquet to Chang Key-young, senior Republic of Korea delegate to the South-North Coordinating Committee, when Chang visited Pyongyang to attend the second meeting of that Committee. (See photograph 5)

### III. Training in North Korea

17. Beginning in April 1980, she underwent a year's training in political ideology, martial arts, shooting, long-distance marching and other physical training courses at Kumsong Political-Military College, an institute for training undercover agents, located in Yongsong District, Pyongyang.
  
18. For two years from April 1981 to March 1983, she lived with a Japanese woman at a "guest house" (a safe house for training undercover agents) at Tongbuk-ri, Pyongyang, to become familiar with Japanese customs and manners and improve her Japanese, so that she would be able to pass for a Japanese.

19. In March 1983, she was moved to another "guest house" at Tongbuk-ri for further training in espionage, including automobile driving, photography and secret communications, remaining there for about 16 months until July 1984.

#### IV. Training Overseas

20. In July 1984, Kim Hyon-hui was paired with Kim Sung-il to form a father-daughter sabotage team, and underwent thorough training for three years and four months in covert operations, including bombing, foreign languages and familiarization with 'capitalist' culture.
21. For a month beginning August 15, 1984, they traveled to Vienna, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva and Paris to become familiar with foreign countries.
22. After their European tour, Kim Hyon-hui went to Macao alone via Hong Kong and stayed in Room 122 of the Hotel Estoril to wait for further instructions from Pyongyang.  
(See photograph 17)

23. Kim Sung-il, meanwhile, disguised himself as a Japanese named Hachiya Shinichi and came to Seoul on September 21, 1984, where he stayed at the President Hotel in Seoul for six days until September 26. He then went to Macao on September 28, to meet with Kim Hyon-hui, and they returned together to Pyongyang on October 2 via Beijing. (See photograph 15)
24. Kim Hyon-hui, on returning to Pyongyang, underwent further training in Japanese and Chinese for six months from January to June, 1985. Thereafter, she was sent to Canton, China, and to Macao for a year and a half to become familiar with languages and customs there. (See photograph 18)
25. Kim Hyon-hui was thus trained for seven years and eight months in all as a North Korean secret operative posing as a foreigner.

V. Order to Bomb the Airliner

26. The bombing of Korean Air Flight 858 was carried out under the personal instructions of Kim Jong-il, heir apparent of Kim Il-sung, which was delivered to Kim Sung-il and Kim Hyon-hui by the chief of the Intelligence Department of the Central Committee of the North Korean Workers Party, on October 7, 1987. The gist of

**Kim Jong-il's order was as follows:**

- **The Party has decided to bomb a Korean Air airliner with the aim of bringing to an end South Korea's attempts to perpetuate the division of the fatherland and also to host the 1988 Olympics by itself;**
- **This project, to be carried out at this critical juncture, will deal the South Korean puppet regime a fatal blow, by discouraging many countries from participating in the Seoul Olympics;**
- **This project must be accomplished without fail, and must be kept absolutely secret.**

**27. Upon receiving the orders, the two operatives received further training in explosive handling for one month from October 7 to November 10 at a "guest house" at Tongbuk-ri, Pyongyang. They were given specific instructions to:**

- **Travel with Section Chief Choe of the Intelligence Department of the North Korean Workers Party, from Pyongyang to Belgrade via Moscow, Budapest and Vienna;**
- **Receive explosives from Choe in Belgrade;**
- **Board a Korean Air airliner to depart from Baghdad for Seoul, place the time bomb disguised as a radio, and liquid explosives concealed in a liquor bottle, in the aircraft and disembark at the**

Abu Dhabi Airport;

- Then, fly back to Vienna, join Choe there, and return to Pyongyang.

28. In addition, Kim Hyon-hui was separately instructed to:

- Prepare and set the bomb herself in case Kim Sung-il, the team leader, were unable to do so for some unexpected reason;
- Pretend to be a Japanese and the daughter of Kim Sung-il, traveling with him on a foreign sightseeing tour, in order to conceal their real identity, and also take care of the operation funds;
- Chew the filter tip of a cigarette concealing a poison ampule to kill herself, if captured, in order to hide the involvement of Kim Jong-il in the case.

29. On November 10, 1987, two days before their departure from Pyongyang, the chief of the Intelligence Department of the North Korean Workers Party emphasized to the two operatives that their order had been given by the leader Kim Jong-il, himself. The Department chief then read out the final instruction to bomb Korean Air Flight 858 that would leave Baghdad for Seoul at 11:30 p.m. on November 28, 1987.

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**VI. Undertaking the Mission**

30. At 6:00 a.m. on November 12, 1987, two days after they received the final order to bomb Korean Air Flight 858, Kim Hyon-hui read the following oath in front of a picture of Kim Jong-il in the lounge of a "guest house" :

At this juncture, when the whole nation is involved in the grand construction of socialism in the fatherland, the revolution in the South is at a critical stage. The enemies' attempt to perpetuate the division of the fatherland is becoming increasingly vicious. I, having been assigned to a combat mission within the heart of the enemy territory, will keep in mind the Party's trust put in myself, will abide by the Three Revolutionary Codes (for organization, mission and life), and will faithfully carry out my mission in close cooperation with my partner. I will protect, even with my life, the lofty reputation and prestige of the beloved leader.

31. After the oath-taking, Kim Hyon-hui received a North Korean passport in the name of Kim Ok-hwa. She left Sunan Airport in Pyongyang with Kim Sung-il, the team leader, under the guidance of Section Chief Choe and Guidance Officer Choe of the Intelligence Department of the North Korean Workers Party. The party arrived in Budapest, via Moscow, on November 13, 1987. (See photograph 11)

32. On November 18, 1987, after a six-day stay at a secret location in Budapest prepared by the North Korean Embassy, Kim Hyon-hui and Kim Sung-il went to Vienna by an Embassy car. On the way, they changed their North Korean passports for forged Japanese passports. In Vienna, they stayed at the Amparkring Hotel, Room 603, for five days. (See photographs 10 & 19)
  
33. On November 19, Kim Sung-il bought airline tickets at an Austrian Airlines office in Vienna for passage to Vienna, Belgrade, Baghdad, Abu Dhabi and Bahrain.
  
34. The following day, the two purchased another set of tickets on Alitalia Air Lines for Abu Dhabi-Amman-Rome.
  
35. They left Vienna on Austrian Airlines around 2:25 p.m. on November 23, 1987 (local time) and arrived at Belgrade around 3:30 p.m. the same day and checked into the Metropolitan Hotel. Room 811. On November 26, they bought tickets for Rome-Vienna on Austrian Airlines so that they could join the Choes, their superiors from Pyongyang, after completing their assignment. (See photograph 16).
  
36. Around 7:00 p.m. on November 27, Kim Hyon-hui and Kim Sung-il received a time bomb disguised as a Japanese-made Panasonic radio and a

liquid explosive concealed in a liquor bottle from Section Chief Choe, who had come to Belgrade from Vienna by train.

(See photograph 6)

37. As planned, they left Belgrade on November 28, and arrived at Baghdad at 8:30 p.m. (local time). They waited in the transit lounge of Baghdad Airport for three hours to transfer to Korean Air Flight 858 bound for Abu Dhabi.

At around 11:05 p.m. (local time), about 20 minutes prior to the departure of the ill-fated KAL 858, they set the time bomb to explode in nine hours. They boarded the plane, and put the time bomb and the bottle with a liquid explosive in the overhead luggage compartment above their seats, 7B and 7C.

38. At 2:44 a.m., November 29 (local time), they got off the plane at Abu Dhabi Airport, a stop-over on the flight, after leaving the bomb on the plane.

Nine hours later, the bomb exploded, as the plane was flying over the Andaman Sea off the coast of Burma. All 115 people on board the plane were killed.

**ANNEX I: PHOTOGRAPHS**

1. IDENTITY OF THE AGENTS



a. Kim Sung-il, the real name of Hachiya Shinichi who committed suicide.

Address : Moranbong District,  
Pyongyang, North Korea

Occupation : Special agent,  
Intelligence Department,  
Central Committee,  
North Korean Workers  
Party

Age : 70

He was an expert in the field of electronic technology and proficient in Japanese, Chinese, English and Russian. His wife and seven children live in Moranbong District of Pyongyang.

Details of Kim's Fake Japanese Passport :

Name : Hachiya Shinichi  
Permanent Address : Okayama, Japan  
Date of Birth : November 2, 1918  
Height : 170 Centimeters  
Passport No. : MG 5741632  
Date of Issue : September 2, 1983

b. Kim Hyon-hui, the real name of Hachiya  
Mayumi



Permanent Address : Tongshin-dong,  
Tongdaewon District,  
Pyongyang,  
North Korea

Present Address : Apartment No. 1,  
7th Floor,  
Trade Ministry  
Apartments,  
#65 Munsu 1-dong,  
Pyongyang

Occupation : Special agent,  
Intelligence Department,  
Central Committee,  
North Korean Workers Party

Date of Birth : January 27, 1962

Miss Kim went by the alias of Kim Ok-hwa while being trained as a North Korean agent, Hachiya Mayumi when pretending to be Japanese, and Pai Yu-hui when pretending to be Chinese.

Details of Miss Kim's Fake Japanese Passport :

Name : Hachiya Mayumi  
Permanent Address : Okayama, Japan  
Date of Birth : January 27, 1960  
Height : 162 Centimeters  
Passport No. : MG 5021208  
Date of Issue : March 16, 1983



2. A picture taken of Kim Sung-il, the master agent, in a park near the Metropolitan Hotel in Belgrade where he stayed from November 23 28, 1987.

3. Full Size Photo of Kim Hyon-hui



She bought her dress in Vienna for US\$100 on November 25, 1987. She is 163 centimeters tall and weighs 54 kilograms. Her Blood type is 0.



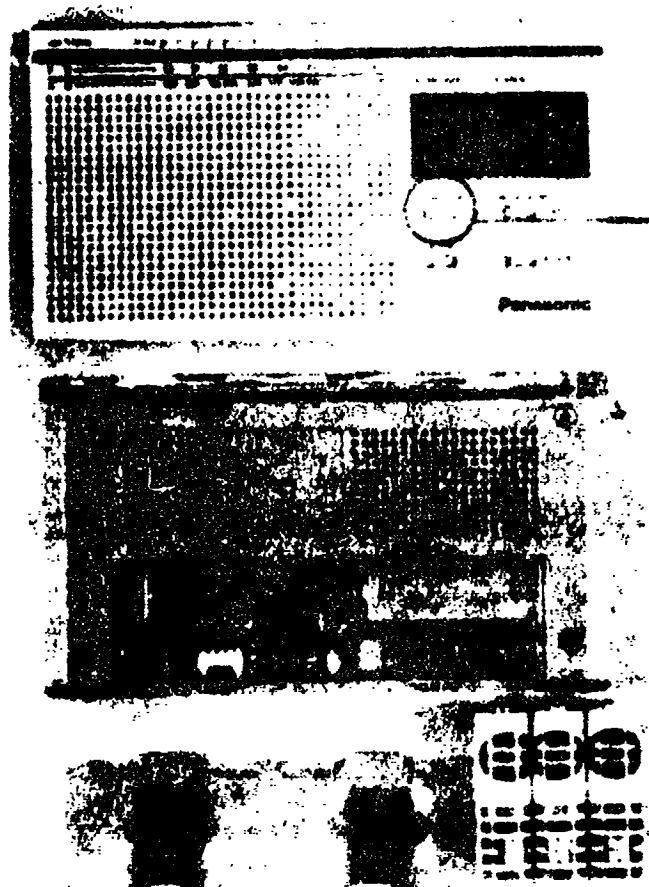
4. A picture taken of Kim Hyon-hui in a Vienna street near the Amparkring Hotel in which she stayed from November 18-23, 1987.





13. On 12/11/67, Mr. Kimball, in what was in the first grade of  
his position, was on the board of the United Kingdom and other Republic  
of the United Kingdom to the South-North Coordinating Committee which  
was established in November, 1967.

6. The Explosives



The same type of Japanese portable radio, which was used as a time bomb to detonate the Avdiukhino school (model RF 082). The inside of the radio was removed to determine its function and the vacant space was filled with the appropriate explosive. One battery was used as a detector, which served as a timing indicator.

## 7. Blast Test of Composition C4, 350 grams

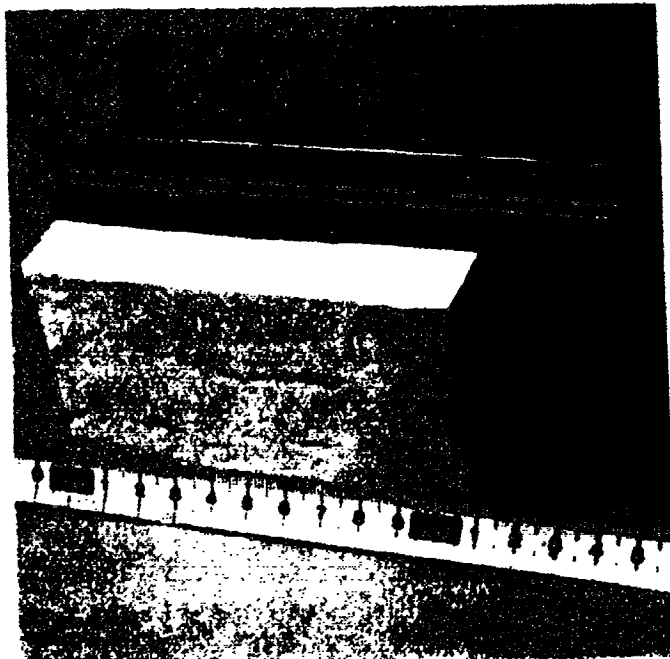
### ° Details of the explosives

- **Composition C4** : The inside of the radio was rearranged to minimize the function of the radio to make enough room for 350 grams of the explosive.
- **P.L.X. (Pictinny Liquid Explosive)** : It was in a whiskey bottle.

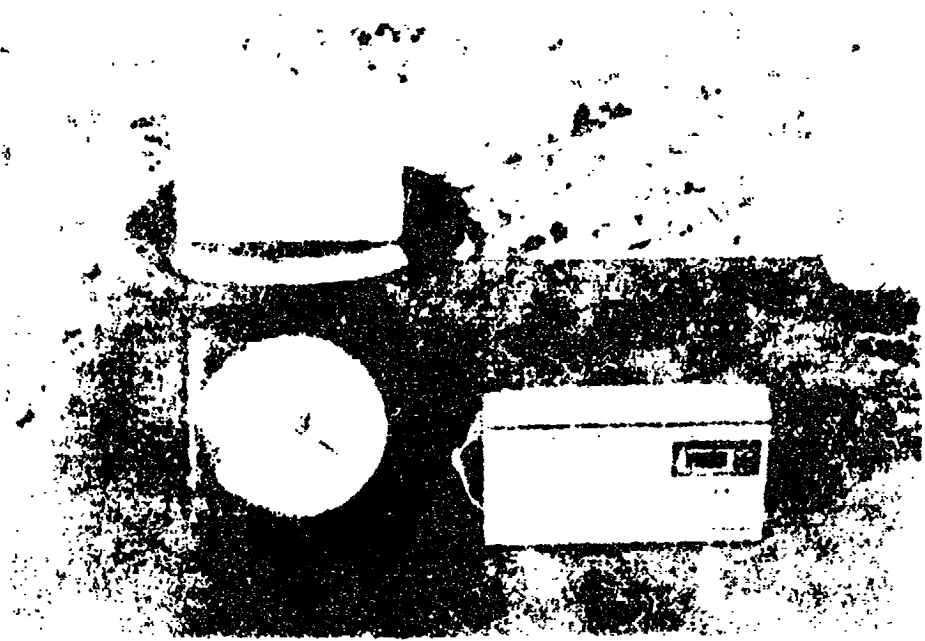
### ° Characteristics of the explosives

- **Composition C4 of the radio time bomb**
  - 1.34 times more powerful than TNT.
  - Can be easily molded into any shape.
  - Has no smell and cannot be detected by dogs.
  - Is non-metallic and thus cannot be detected by X-ray.
- **P.L.X. (assumed)**

Highly safe and easy to handle.  
Easy to disguise as liquor because of its lemon yellow color.  
Is usually used for terrorist purposes.



a. Comparison of the size of  
the radio with that of explosive





d. Blast scene

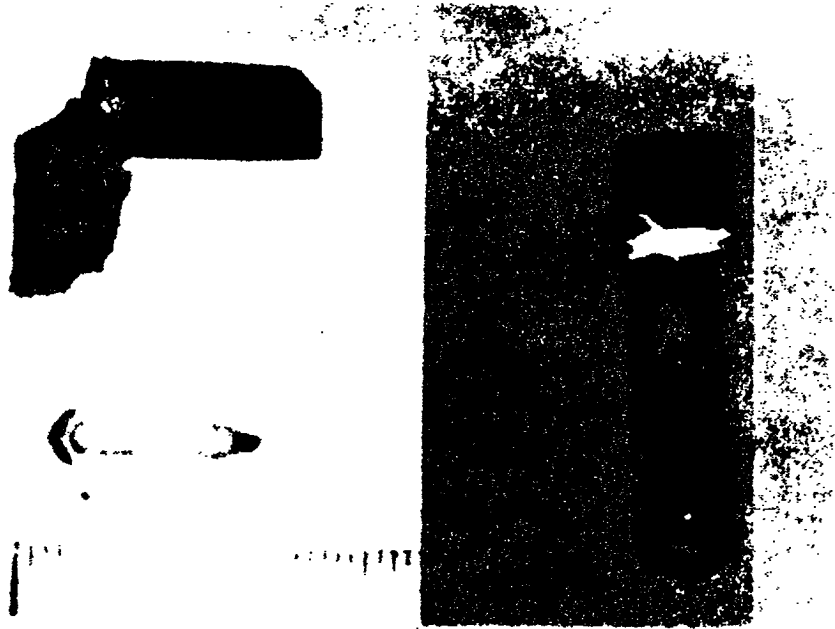


e. 1/2 in steel plate



f. 1/2 in steel plate

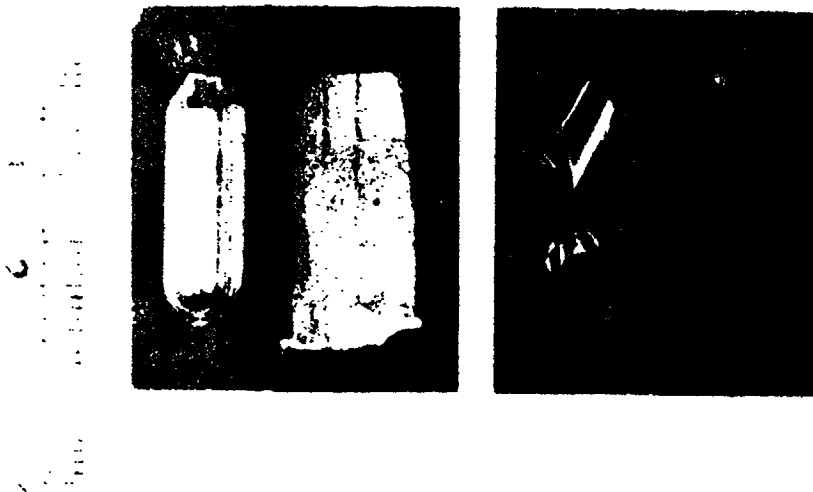
## 8. Comparison of the Poisons



One of the ampules of poison (left) the two agents took. They were hidden in cigarette filters.

The ampule of poison (right) which a North Korean spy named Chong Hae-kwon was found carrying when he was captured in April 1983. He was hiding it under his belt.

## 9. Two Poison Ampules



The ampule of poison  
Miss Kim took (left).  
Only its end was broken.

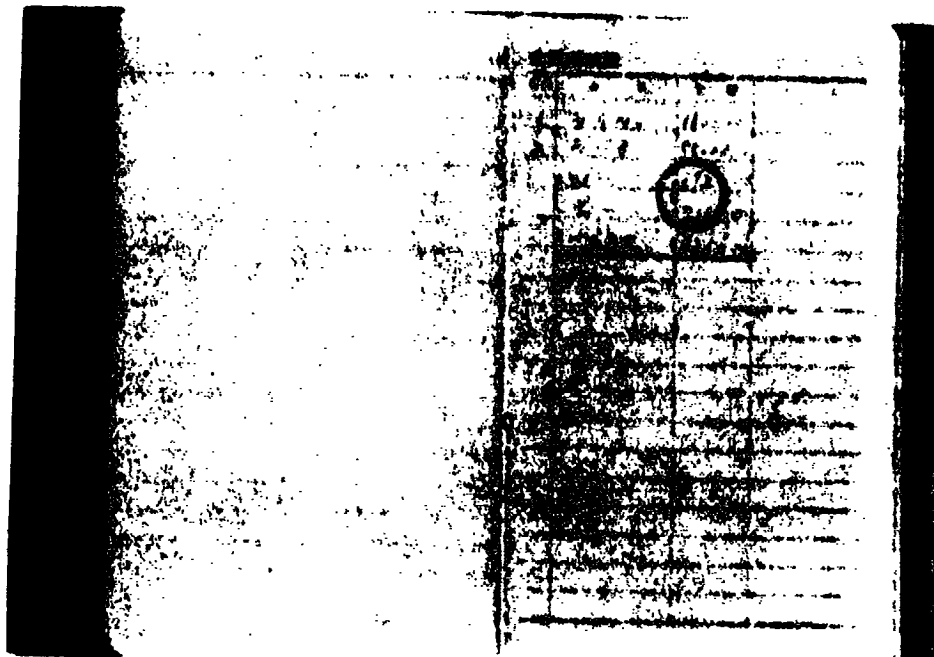
Pieces of the ampule of  
poison and a cigarette  
filter removed from the  
bronchus of Kim Sung-il  
(right).

The way Kim Sung-il and Kim Hyon-hui attempted to commit suicide is common among other North Korean spies.

### Examples:

- 1) North Korean spy Chong Hae-kwon attempted to kill himself by taking an ampule of poison when he was captured in Taegu in April 1983.
- 2) Another North Korean Shin Kwang-su who was captured in February 1985 while operating as a spy disguised as a Japanese, was found to be hiding an ampule of poison in his sleeve.

## 10. Communication Codes



### a. Numerical and Figure Code

On page 115 of Kim Hyon-hui's notebook is what looks like records of her spendings. But they are a numerical code showing the telephone numbers of the North Korean Embassy in Vienna (892311) and a North Korean spy base in Belgrade (625646).

- "W" stands for North Korean Embassy in Wien. "土" means addition of two figures. Combination of the first three numbers of the two figures makes a perfect telephone number 892311.
- ブ (B) of ブラウス (Blouse) stands for Belgrade. 625646 is a telephone number.



BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR AUSWÄRTIGE ANGELEGENHEITEN

VERZEICHNIS  
DES  
DIPLOMATISCHEN KORPS  
UND  
ANDERER VERTRETUNGEN  
IN ÖSTERREICH

- b. A copy of the cover of the directory of foreign diplomats in Austria (published by the Austrian Foreign Ministry in October 1986).

**KOREANISCHE DEMOKRATISCHE VOLKSREPUBLIK**

(Botschaft der Koreanischen Demokratischen Volksrepublik)

**Botschaftsbesetzung:** Beckmangasse 10-12, 1140 Wien

**Telefon:** 89 23 11, 89 23 13; **Telex:** 13 17 50

**Handelsabteilung:** Telefon: 89 23 12

**S. E. Herr Tschö Gi Tschol, ac. und bev. Botschafter (5. 6. 84)**

**Frau Tschö**  
Beckmangasse 10-12, 1140 Wien

**Herr Li Jong Piel, Botschaftsrat (6. 1. 86)**

**Frau Kim Son Chan**

**Herr Pak Jong Gol, Botschaftsrat (3. 6. 85)**

**Frau Pak**  
Beckmangasse 7, 1140 Wien

**Herr Yun Jong Gyu, Botschaftsrat (Information) (12. 1. 84)**

**Frau Ko Mare**

- c. A copy of a list of names of officials of the North Korean Embassy in Austria (Page 90). The telephone number of the Embassy is 892311.

Herr Kim Jong Il, Sekretär (Konsul und Presse) (21. 9. 84)

## 11. Point Code

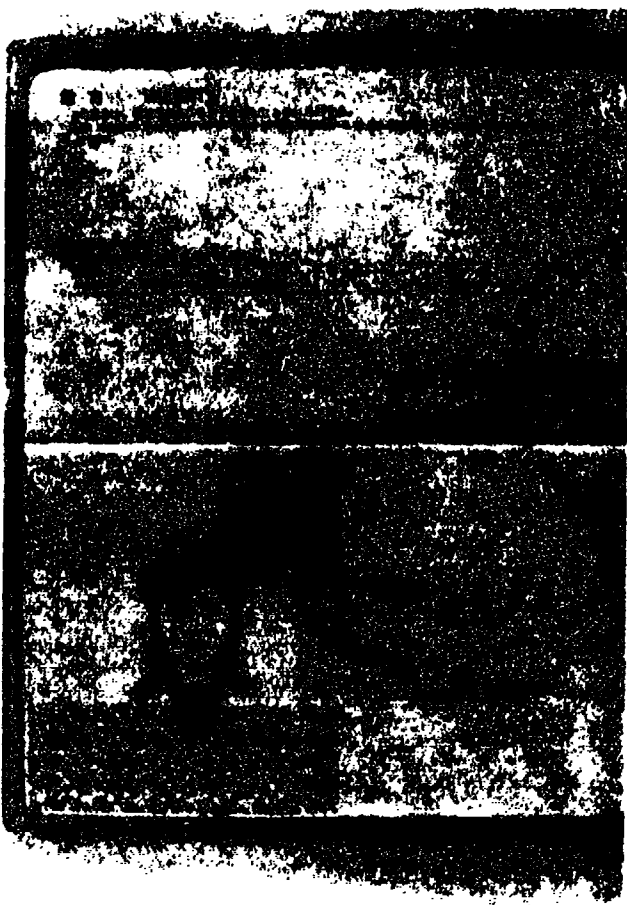


Chinese characters with points around them appear on page 3 of Miss Kim's notebook. The point above a Chinese character represents the number 5 but other points stand for the number 1. The six Chinese letters can be translated into "164635", the telephone number of a North Korean agent stationed in Budapest, Hungary.

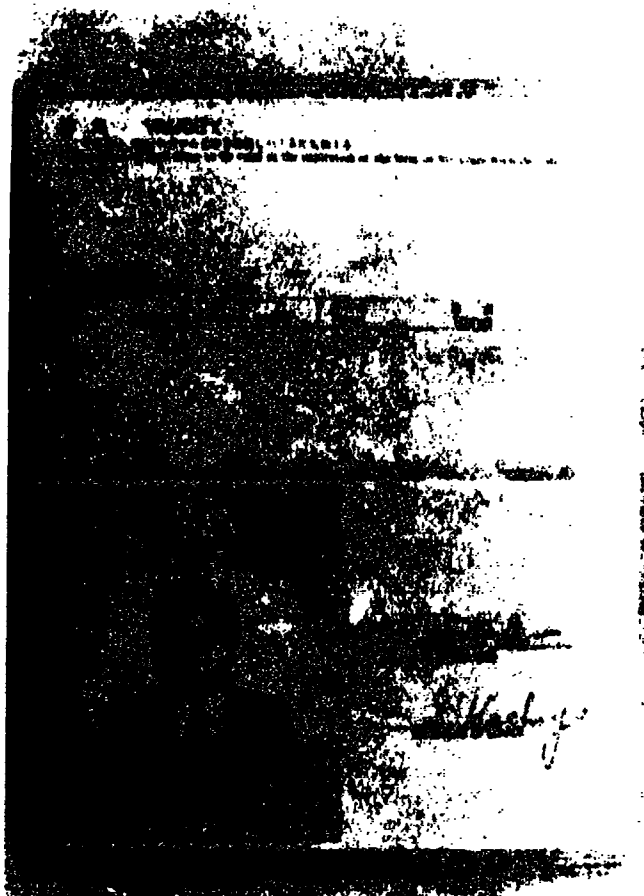
The same point code was also used by a North Korean spy named Shin Kwang-su who was captured in February 1985.

Combining the two figures 6687 and 250.39 makes 668739, which is the telephone number of the North Korean Embassy in Belgrade. To distinguish the two figures from others, they have no dollar mark.

12. Fake Passport of Kim Hyon-hui



13. Fake Passport of Kim Sung-il

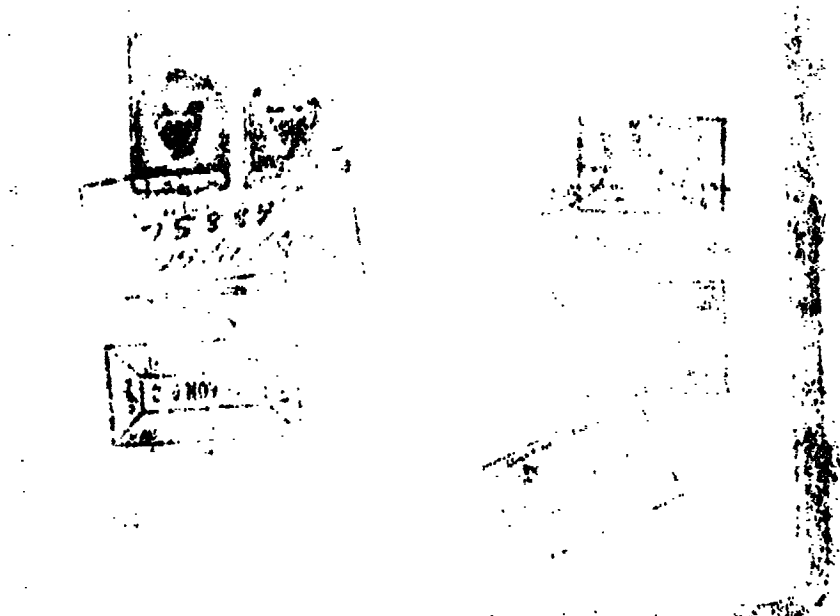


14. Japanese Exit Stamp in Kim Sung-il's Fake Passport



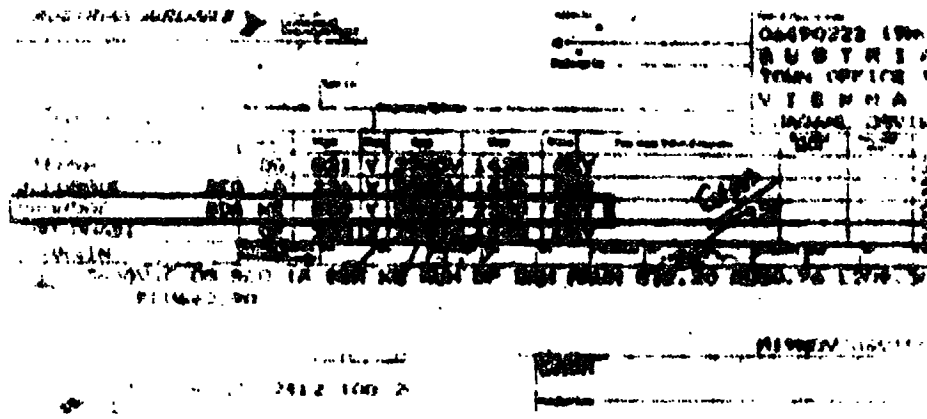
The Narita Airport exit stamp in Kim Sung-il's fake passport is dated November 14, 1987, which is the date he was reported to have departed that time.

15. Exit and Entry Stamp in Kim Sung-il's Fake Passport from Incheon International Airport



He entered Seoul, South Korea, on November 15, 1987, on a flight on September 26, the same year.

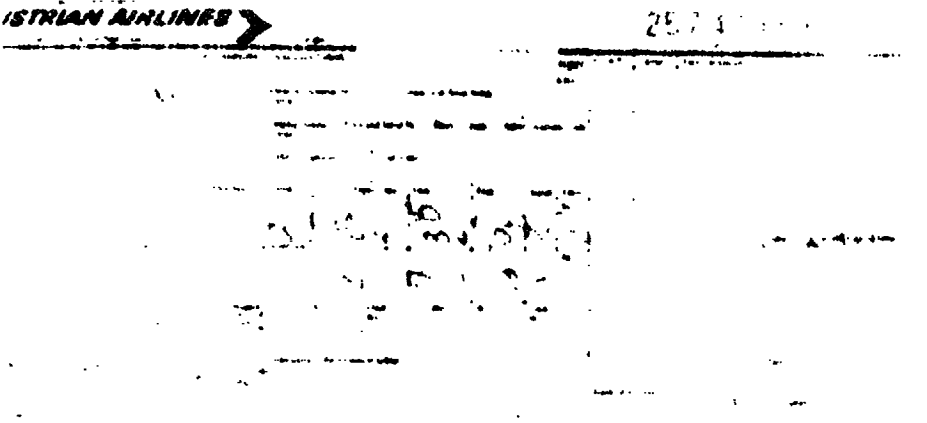
16. Air Tickets



a. An air ticket bought by Kim Hyon-hui in the name of Hachiya Mayumi from the Austrian Airlines office in Vienna on November 19, 1987, for a flight from Vienna to Bahrain via Belgrade, Baghdad, and Abu Dhabi. The trip from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi was booked on Korean Air (KE) Flight 858.



b. The air ticket from Abu Dhabi to Rome via Auman bought by Kim Hyon hui from the Alitalia office in Vienna on November 20, 1987 in order to flee to a safe place after planting bombs on Korean Air Flight 858.



c. The Rome to Vienna air ticket bought from the Austrian Airlines office in Belgrade to use on the way to North Korea after planting bombs on Korean Air Flight 858.

17. Hotel Estoril in Macao

A black and white photograph of a handwritten hotel register for Hotel Estoril. The register is a table with columns for room number, name, and dates. The name "Miss Kim" is written in the register, along with the Japanese name "Hachiya Mayumi". The dates "September 20-26, 1984" are also visible. The register is titled "HOTEL ESTORIL" and "REGISTRO DE HOSPEDES".

Room No.	Name	Check In	Check Out
111	Miss Kim	20/9/84	26/9/84
122	Hachiya Mayumi	21/9/84	22/9/84
123			
124			
125			
126			
127			
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a. Miss Kim stayed at the Hotel Estoril in Macao from September 20-26, 1984 while being trained as a North Korean overseas espionage agent.

b. A copy of the register of the Hotel Estoril showing Miss Kim registered with the Japanese name of Hachiya Mayumi on September 21, 1984 and that she stayed in Room 122.

18. The Ming Chu Tai Apartment in Macao



Miss Kim stayed here between September 1986 and January 1987 to become acclimated to a capitalist society. She stayed in Room 1 on the third floor.

19. The Amparkring Hotel in Vienna



The agents stayed in Room 603 from November 18-23, 1987.

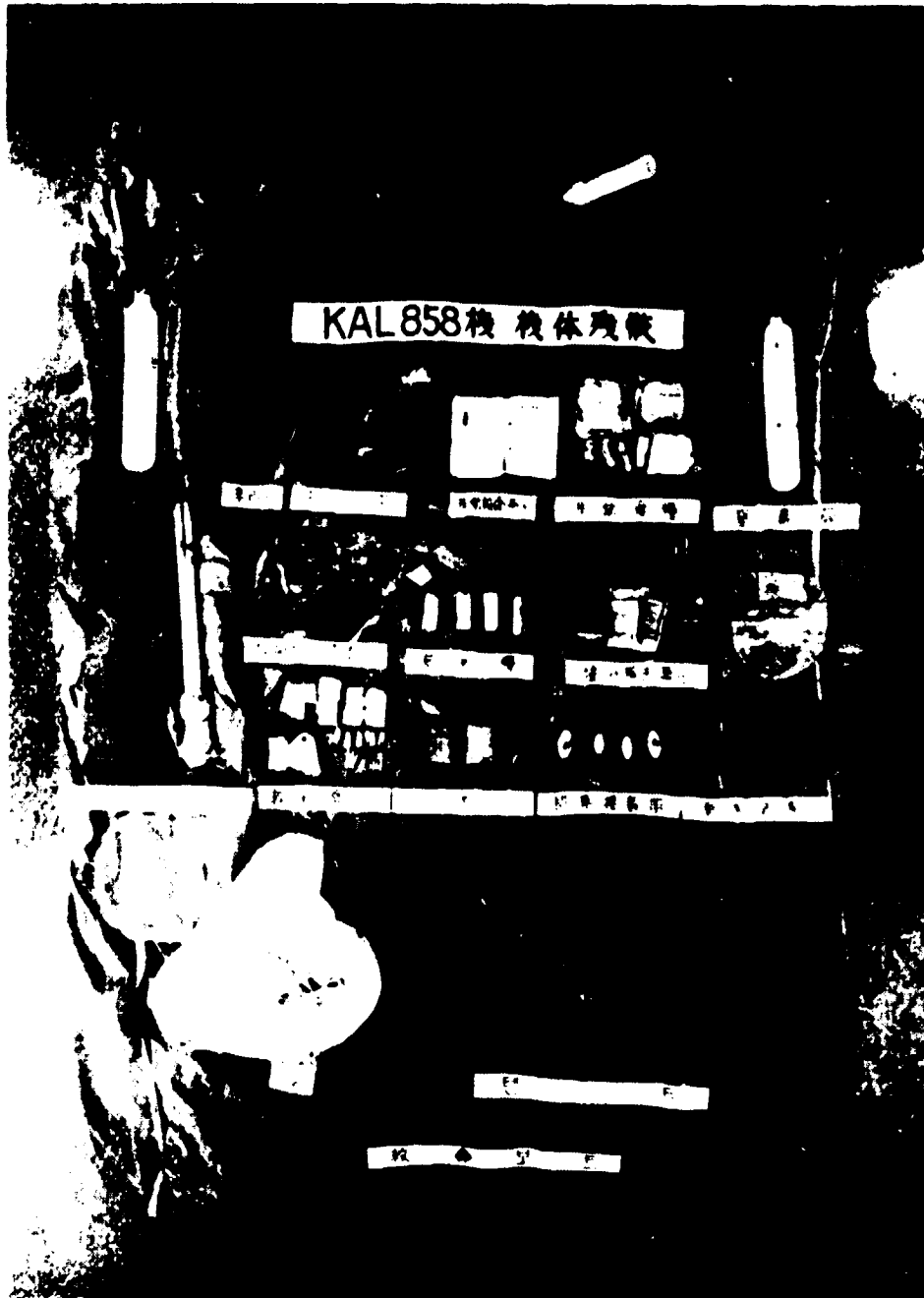


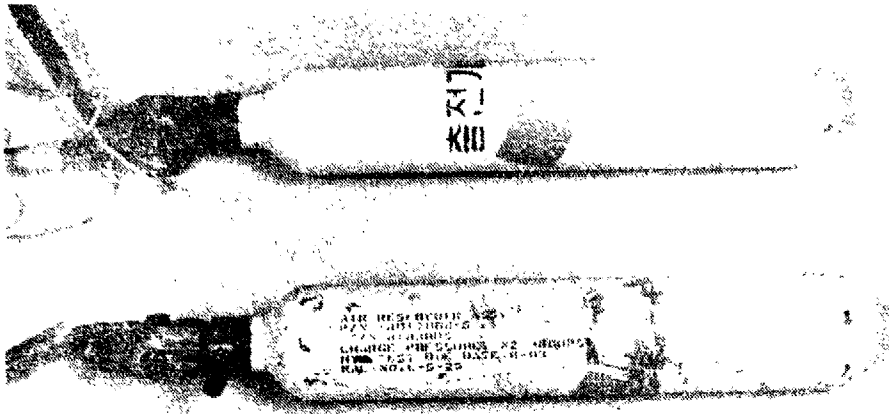
20. Clothing and Other Possessions of the Agents



21. Wreckage of Korean Air Flight 858

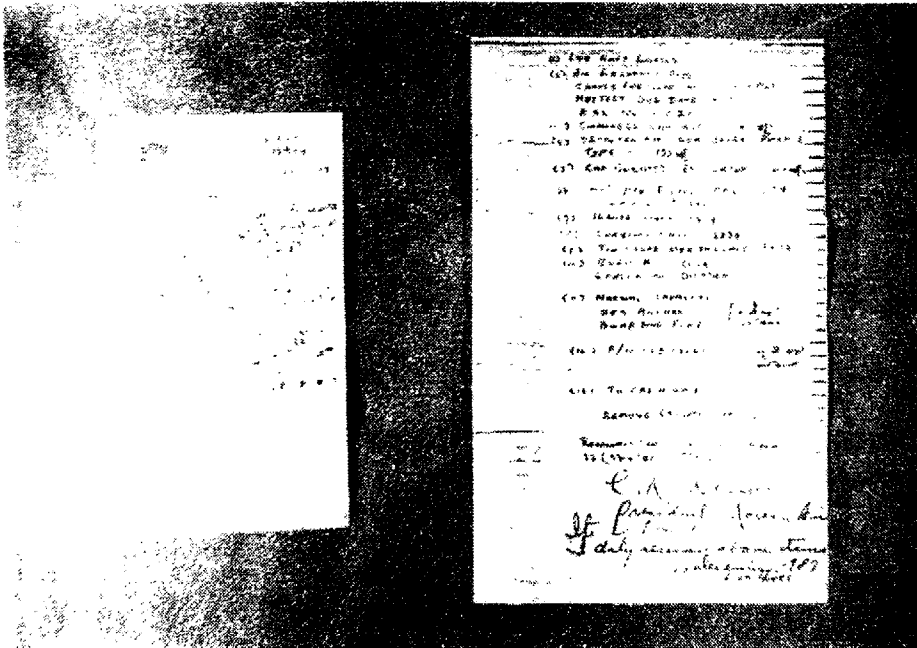
a. Gathering of wreckage





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b. Nitrogen containers attached to the lifeboats of Flight 858



c. Document regarding the handing over of the wreckage written by the Burmese Vice Minister of Religion and Internal Affairs.

Receipt written by Korean Air President Cho Choong kon.

22. Korean Air Boeing 707



The same type of plane as Flight 858 which exploded in the air.

23. Kim Hyon-hui in the hospital in Bahrain



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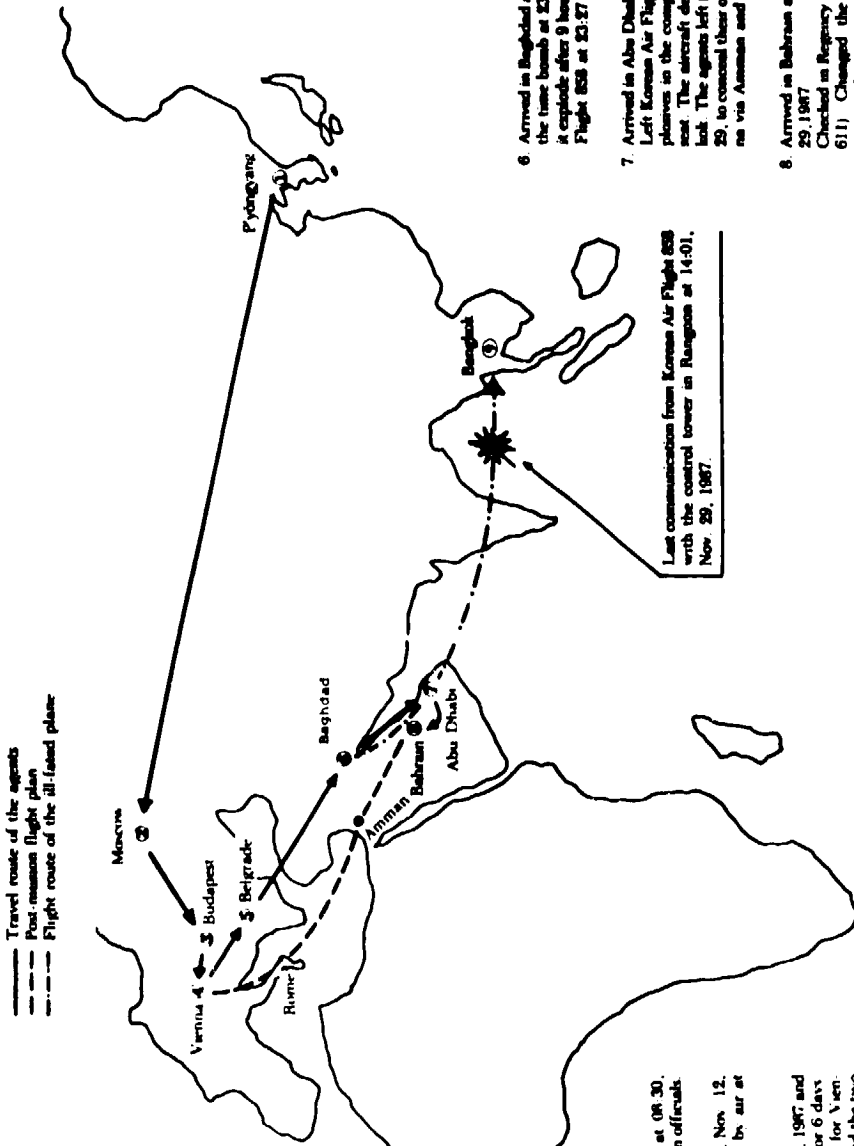


24. Document regarding the handing over of Kim Hyon-hui (Hachiya Mayumi), the body of Kim Sung-il (Hachiya Shinichi) and their belongings, signed by the Representatives of the State of Bahrain and the Republic of Korea on December 14, 1987.



25. Kim Hyon-hui at her press conference on January 15, 1988

ANNEX II: ITINERARY OF THE AGENTS



— Travel route of the agents  
- - - First mainstay flight plan  
... Flight route of the ill-fated plane

- 1 Left Suwon Airport in Pyongyang at 08:30, Nov. 12, 1987 with two North Korean officials.
- 2 Arrived at Moscow Airport at 18:00, Nov. 12, 1987 and left Moscow for Budapest by air at midnight, the same day.
- 3 Arrived in Budapest at 04:00, Nov. 13, 1987 and stayed at a North Korean spy base for 6 days. Kim Seung-il and Kim Hyon-hui left for Vienna by car at 08:00, Nov. 18, 1987, and the two officials by train.
- 4 Arrived in Vienna at 13:00, Nov. 18, 1987, shortly after receiving the fake Japanese passports. Checked in Amparking Hotel (R 603). Ticketed at Austrian Airlines office for Korean Air Flight 858 from Baghdad to Abu Dhabi and return flight from Abu Dhabi to Rome. Left for Belgrade by air at 14:25, Nov. 23, 1987, while the two officials left by train.

5 Arrived in Belgrade at 15:30, Nov. 23, 1987. Checked in Metropolitan Hotel (R 811). Ticketed at Austrian Airlines office for a flight from Rome to Vienna. Received explosives at the hotel from a North Korean agent named Ch or al (19:00) Nov. 27. Left for Baghdad via Iraqi Airlines plane at 14:30, Nov. 28, 1987.

Last communication from Korean Air Flight 858 with the control tower in Pyongyang at 14:01, Nov. 29, 1987.

- 6 Arrived in Baghdad at 20:30, Nov. 28, 1987. Set the time bomb at 23:05 at the airport to make it explode after 9 hours. Boarded on Korean Air Flight 858 at 23:27 for Abu Dhabi.
- 7 Arrived in Abu Dhabi at 02:44, Nov. 29, 1987. Left Korean Air Flight 858 after hiding the explosives in the compartment above the No. 7 seat. The aircraft departed at 03:40 for Bangkok. The agents left for Bahrain at 09:00, Nov. 29, to conceal their original plan to fly to Vienna via Amman and Rome.
- 8 Arrived in Bahrain at 09:05 (local time), Nov. 29, 1987. Checked in Regency International Hotel (R 611). Changed the tickets for Abu Dhabi-Amman-Rome to the Dec. 1, Bahrain-Amman-Rome tickets at Alia office at 11:30. Became aware of being chased as supports of the KAL jetliner crash. Checked out of the hotel at 07:00, Dec. 1, 1987. Arrived and took position during an airport interrogation at 07:45 before boarding Vienna-bound plane.
- 9 Korean Air Flight 858 scheduled to arrive at Bangkok Airport at 14:44, Nov. 29, 1987.