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Agendum of Summit Talk Must Be Denuclearization

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Summary

The mode of “Sanction and Pressure through International Cooperation” is being transferred to “Negotiation and Cooperation through Racial Cooperation” by 2018 new year address of Kim Jong-un. Kim’s “Talk with Nuclear Weapon” makes nuclear abolition of North Korea more difficult, and that is the point. The meanings of “Denuclearization” which was mentioned by special envoy of President Moon Jaein and of “Fathers Dying Wish” which was told by Kim Jong-un are making confusion and mistrust due to different understanding about “Denuclearization of Korean Peninsula.” Denuclearization of Korea and of the U.S. means nuclear abolition of North Korea while North Korea means Nuclear Free Zone for self defence, which argues that problem of strategic assets of nuclear

weapon has to be solved first or at least in the frame of international denuclearization. The difference of this concept has prohibited the denuclearization of Korean peninsula for last 25 years, and resulted in helping violent rush to develop nuclear weapons in North Korea. It is a vocabulary tactic that denuclearization is the dying wish of fathers. Considering the history of nuclear development of North Korea, we have to clearly understand that “Perfection of Nuclear Power of the Country” is father’s real dying wish. We have had continuous agreement for 5 times for nuclear abolition of North Korea after they withdrew from NPT (Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty), but failed to have the result because a tag was attached. North Korea misused gradual step-up agreement to gain time for nuclear development, and complete investigation for fact-finding was not fully implemented. Therefore, the agenda must be focused on “Abolition of North Nuclear Weapon” and the problem should be settled by a package deal at the Summit Talk of South and North. In other words, abolition of nuclear weapon first, and then normalization of South-North relation. Otherwise it may result in our helping North Korea’s evolution of nuclear weapon and paving the way of reunification to communist state with their nuclear weapon. We have to clearly understand this point.

1. To Begin With

By his new year address Kim Jong-un succeeded in making a turning point through Pyeongchang Winter Olympic. Athletes from North Korea participated at the game, South Korea and North organized a single team, Kim Yeojung attended at the opening ceremony as a special envoy, and principal offender of Cheonanham bomb attack attended at the closing ceremony in a furious opposition of national emotion. During the Olympic period many of the events were organized to transfer “Sanction and Pressure through International Cooperation” to the mode of “Dialogue and Cooperation through Racial Cooperation.” This mode transfer led to the visit of special envoy of President Moon Jaein to the North in March (Mar. 5-6) and produced an agreement for South-North Summit Talk on Apr. 27. After the visit to the U.S. (Mar. 11-12) the special envoy got confirmation from President Trump of the U.S about the U.S.-North Korea Summit Talk in May. In preparation for Summit Talks of South-North and the U.S.-North Korea, Kim Jong-un visited China unofficially in haste (Mar. 25-28),

and tried to secure possible space for dialogue and cooperation between China and North Korea. In Korean peninsula from early new year of 2018 new frame is being organized about the way “how to abolish North Korea’s nuclear weapon and to secure permanent base of peace in North East Asian region.”

The special envoy of President Moon visited North Korea to maintain a spirit of racial cooperation between South and North. Returning from the North on Mar. 6, the special envoy announced press release of 6-points. The message of the release includes “holding of South-North Summit Talk in April”, “determination of North Korea for denuclearization” and “dialogue for the normalization of the U.S.-North Korea relationship.” As South-North Summit Talk and normalization of the U.S.-North Korea relationship aims abolition of nuclear weapons of North Korea, the essence of press release is on article 3 concerning denuclearization. The article said “the North clarified their determination of denuclearization and clearly declared that there is no need to keep nuclear weapons when military threats against its regime is dissolved and regime itself is secured safely.” The special envoy added that “denuclearization of the Korean peninsula is the dying wish of fathers” and emphasized North Korea’s determination to denuclearize Korean peninsula. After the visit to China Kim Jong-un was quoted by New China News Agency as saying, “Problem of denuclearization of Korean peninsula can be solved in case Korea and the U.S. create atmosphere of peace and stability and take actions for peace fulfillment step by step.” There is a common point of “attached tag of denuclearization” in the press release of special envoy and Chinese press report.

2. ‘Two Dreams in a Bed’ for Denuclearization of Korean Peninsula

Countries of conflicting interests have another dreams for “Denuclearization,” because Korea and the U.S. (international community) define the meaning quite differently from that of North Korea and China. The concept of “denuclearization” defined by Korea and international community means “Complete, Verifiable and Irreversible Dismantlement” (CVID) of nuclear materials, nuclear related facilities and development program of nuclear weapon of North Korea with the clear premises that Korea is non-nuclear state. In other words it means nuclear materials (nuclear warhead and

missile), facilities and program, in the past, at present and in the future, are abolished completely, through which original target of denuclearization in Korean peninsula is completed.

But “denuclearization” of North Korea and China is a rhetoric only, and it means “Nuclear Free Zone.” The concept of “Nuclear Free Zone” was invented with the justification that non-nuclear small countries should defend themselves from nuclear threat and nuclear war of nuclear powers. At Supreme Peoples Council in December 1986, Kim Il-sung said, “I will do my best to secure peace and stability in Korean peninsula and to make Korean peninsula nuclear free area and peace belt by pushing out nuclear weapons from South Korea.” This was a piece of vocabulary tactic to push America’s tactical nuclear arms out of Korea. Surely North Korea never gave up nuclear development. By quoting the concept of “Nuclear Free Zone”, Kim Il-sung argued “Nuclear weapons of North Korea is for self defence. Therefore, before dismantling of nuclear weapons of North Korea which is for self-defence, problem of tactical assets of nuclear weapon which threatens North Korean regime should be solved. If not, the nuclear problem should be settled by negotiation under the frame of international nuclear reduction.” North Korea has had dialogues and negotiations under this frame of concept, and the problem of denuclearization of Korean peninsula has kept the same track as a squirrel goes round and round.

Vocabulary tactic of Kim Il-sung made a good success in 1992 for deteriorating Korea’s resolution to develop nuclear weapon and retreating tactical nuclear weapon from South Korea by joint communique of denuclearization of Korean peninsula. More important point in this context is that North Korea regards the concept of “Nuclear Free Zone of Korean peninsula” very important in practical way, even though they clearly say “Denuclearization of Korean peninsula.” Along with this concept North Korea has traced the country path of nuclear power and continued the evolution of nuclear power instead of denuclearization. Repeating “If the U.S. does not have exercises of aggression war...”, “We are ready to negotiate nuclear reduction...”, “In case peace agreement is settled between the U.S. and North Korea...”, they have rushed incessantly toward state nuclear power. The tag attached to denuclearization of North Korea means they do not intend to abolish nuclear weapons and we have to endure enormous amount of money and pain to take the tag out.

3. Perfection of State Nuclear Power is Will of Fathers

Kim Il-sung regretted bitterly that “we could win the war if we had nuclear weapon” after the Korean war, and began to develop nuclear weapons and missiles. Tenacious clinging to nuclear power of Kim Il-sung inherited to Kim Jong-il and Kim Jong-un for three generations, and violent rush for development of nuclear weapon and missile has continued. Especially for 6 years of Kim Jong-un in power they had 4 times of nuclear test and 86 times of missile test. Comparing with 2 times of nuclear test and 31 times of missile test during the era of Kim Il-sung and Kim Jong-il in power, these tests can be explained as a violent rush without brake system. The result of this violent rush is the announcement of “State Nuclear Power Perfection” on November 29 last year.

Meanwhile, by Geneva agreement in 1994 North Korea stitched together the crises which arose with their withdrawal out of NPT (Nuclear non-Proliferation Treaty) in 1993. Afterwards Kim Jong-il reasoned self-defence theory of “America’s aggressive policy against North Korea pushed us to make nuclear weapon”, and continuously lied that “denuclearization of Korean peninsula is dying wish of father.” At the negotiation tables in later stages, dying wish of father was put as permanent menu and played an important role to collect sizable gifts (compensation). As the story tells, the development history of nuclear power and missile in North Korea continues generation after generation. Therefore, “denuclearization” as will of fathers is a piece of vocabulary tactic of North Korea to cheat counterparts. More correct expression should be that perfection of state nuclear power is will of fathers.

4. Package Deal vs Step-up Agreement

After the first North Korea nuclear crisis which arose as North Korea withdrew from NPT in March 1993, international community made agreements to dismantle nuclear facilities in North Korea for 5 times, but all efforts failed. The agreements are; Geneva agreement where North Korea promised to abandon nuclear development (1994), November 19(9·19) joint communique for verifiable denuclearization of Korean peninsula (2005), February 13(2·13) agreement to close and seal up Yungbyun nuclear facility

to abandon nuclear power permanently (2007), October 3(10·3) agreement to incapacitate all of the existing facilities of nuclear development (2007), February 29(2·29) agreement to suspend uranium enrichment and incapacitation of related facilities in Yungbyun (2012). Common point in 5 agreements is a step-up but simultaneous approach, and verification did not function at all. Considering the behavior of North Korea, therefore, the history of negotiation demonstrates an evidence of impossibility for a step-up agreement to function. That's why critic argues that denuclearization with a tag is "putting old wine in new bottle" only. Actually there are many pitfalls in the process of a step-up agreement. In all the process of "suspension of provocation, verification of nuclear facilities, abolition of nuclear facilities, abolition of nuclear materials (nuclear warhead)", North Korea can secure time to intensify their nuclear power by intentionally delaying the verification process and to camouflage nuclear materials (nuclear warhead) and manufacturing facilities. We should understand this point clearly.

In spite of strenuous efforts of international community for last 25 years to denuclearize North Korea, North Korea reached the stage of small size, light weight and diversified nuclear warhead. They are estimated to have 20-40 nuclear warheads. They already completed launching system to aim South Korea, Japan and Guam, and succeeded in the test for Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) to reach American continent. We should not ignore the fact that nuclear power of North Korea against South was already completed and can be used as a tool to seize South Korea "to reunify Korean peninsula as a communist country." In this regard we have to take precaution that step-up approach may strengthen nuclear power of North Korea and expedite the clock of "reunification to communist country." We have to make it clear that package deal is the unique way to abolish nuclear weapons of North Korea.

After Kim Jong-un's visit to China (Mar. 26-29) our government tries to move from package deal to step-up agreement as a method to abolish North Korea nuclear weapon. They used to declare cutting "Gordian Knot" by one stroke of knife to abolish nuclear weapon and guarantee communist regime, but began to show signs of favoring step-up approach after Kim's visit to China. This turn-around is really wrong. If Korea sides with step-up approach favored by North Korea and China when the U.S. favors

package deal of Libyan model, our efforts to abolish nuclear weapons of North Korea will result in no fruits. This is a wrong turn-around in a sense to open a door to North Korea for communist reunification by leaving the nuclear threat of North Korea unsettled.

5. To Finalize

At the South-North conference of high ranking government officials it was decided to hold the third South-North Summit Talk on April 27 at Panmunjeom. Strangely, the agenda for Summit Talk, which are very important, were not decided at high ranking conference. Considering that Summit Talk is held after North Korea launched long-range ballistic missile(Mars No.-15) and announced perfection of state nuclear power on November 29 last year, no agenda for Summit Talk is a real problem. Quite naturally the agendum of this Summit Talk must be abolition of nuclear weapons of North Korea. No other agenda besides nuclear abolition can be the agenda in the sense of national survival. In this regard the problems of economic assistance and cooperation are required to be suspended to next Summit Talk. Actually the fact that Kim Jong-un proposed summit talks of south-north and U.S.-north and visited China hastily shows that he is heavily pressured. This witnesses that sanction of international community against North Korea is a useful tool to abolish its nuclear weapon. Meanwhile North Korea is by all means trying to exploit any weak points in the structure of the sanction system against them. Visit to China is also understood as one of these trials. Therefore, if we respond to the step-up action of North Korea favorably or give a sign of favorable response, China may assist North Korea tacitly by using the opportunity aggressively, because China does not want to damage their friendly cooperative relationship with North Korea. If so, the efforts to abolish nuclear weapon of North Korea will fail, and Korean people shall live under the destiny with nuclear weapons on head. In conclusion, agendum of Summit Talks of south-north and America-north should be abolition of nuclear weapon in package deal. In other words abolition of nuclear weapon before normalization of relationship can make the summit talk successful.