



# North Korean Nuclear Issues

In the Context of the NPT

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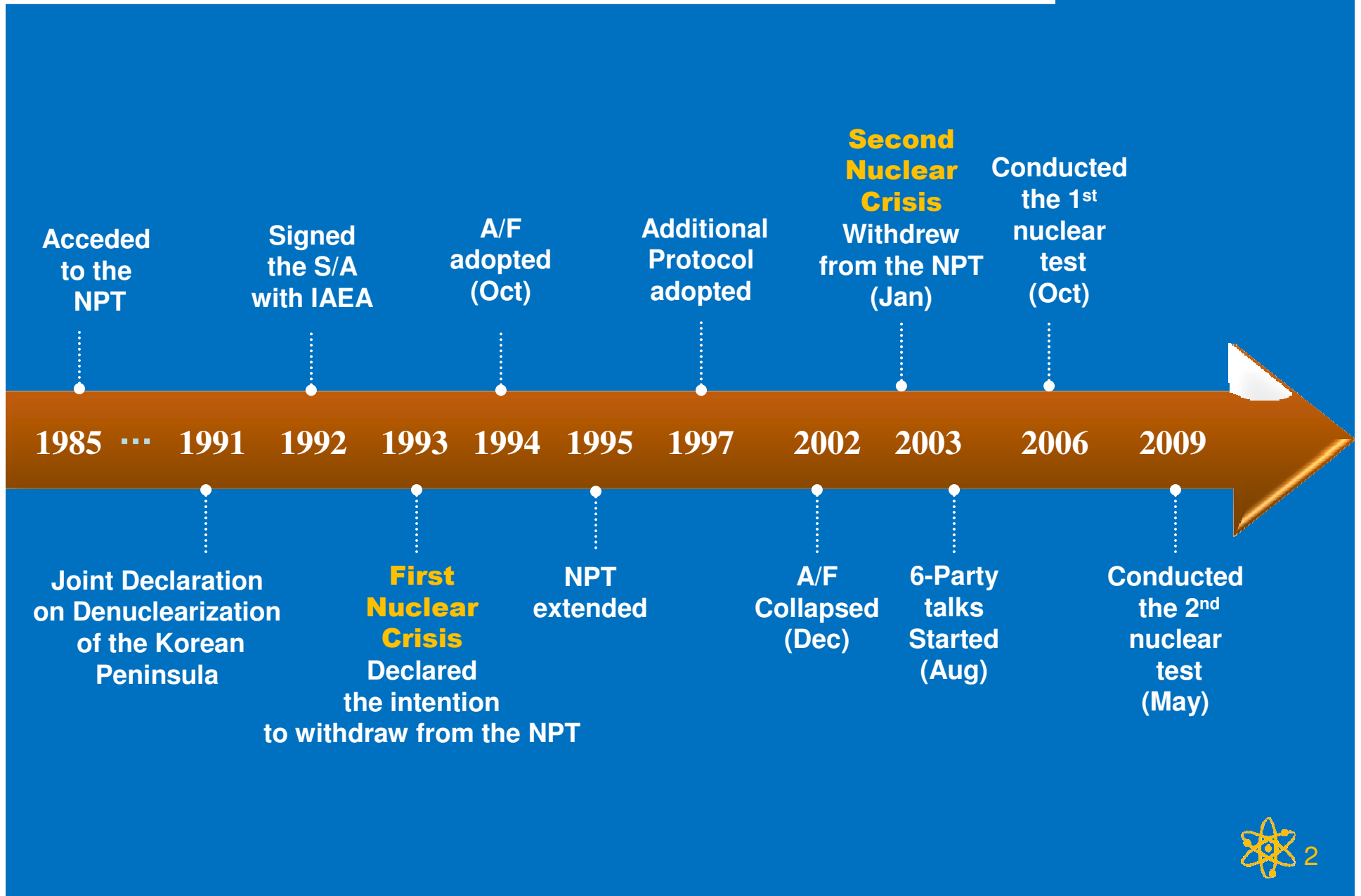
27 April 2010

# What to Discuss

- NK's Non-Compliance with the NPT
- First Nuclear Crisis by NK (1993-1997)
- '94 A/F & Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy
- Second Nuclear Crisis by NK (2002-Present)
- Six-Party Talks and Prospects for Settlement



# NK's Nuclear Weapons Program : Chronology



# NK's Non-Compliance with the NPT

- NK's Nuclear program expanded (1980-1993)
  - Yongbyon nuclear complex : almost complete by 1980s
- NK acceded to the NPT in 1985
- Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of KP agreed in 1991
- NK signed the S/A with IAEA in January 1992
  - 6 ad-hoc inspections confirmed 'discrepancies' of NK's declaration
- 'Special Inspection' called upon in February 1993
  - NK rejected 'Special Inspection'
  - NK declared its intention to withdraw from the NPT in March 1993



# First Nuclear Crisis by NK (1993-1997)

- NK's withdrawal threat : Wake-up call to the int'l community
  - First challenge to the NPT regime
- International response in two ways
  - IAEA referred it to SC that adopted a Resolution 825 (May 1993)
  - The US entered into negotiation with NK
- Agreed Framework was adopted in October 1994
  - NK was led to remain in the NPT
- Crisis was well managed, NPT was extended in 1995
  - IAEA adopted 'Additional Protocol' in 1997

# '94 A/F & Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

- Agreed Framework : 'Denuclearization for Energy'
  - NK initially argued for the right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy to cover up weapons program
  - NK pledged to give up reprocessing and enrichment
  - KEDO project (2 LWRs) was promised to NK
  - Good reference relating to Article IV
- Exercise of the right : Subject to the full compliance with non-proliferation obligation
  - In conformity with Article I and II

# Second Nuclear Crisis by NK (2002-Present)

- Agreed Framework collapsed in 2002
  - NK admitted its uranium enrichment (2nd path for nuclear bomb) in October 2002 : Violation of the A/F
- NK withdrew from the NPT in January 2003
  - NK gave notice of its withdrawal to all Parties and UNSC
  - NK withdrew after it was found non-compliant
  - Being the first case, it raised questions on Article X
    - The US terminated A/F and sought multilateral approach
    - China as a stake-holder was invited to this approach

# 6-Party Talks and Prospects for Settlement

- NK's nuclear weapons program : Multi-pronged problem
  - Typical non-compliance case, Security threat of the region
  - Changing dynamics of relations between regional countries
- 6-Party Talks started in August 2003
  - Regional solution in tandem with actions by IAEA and UNSC
  - China should play leading role, not as a free-rider
- After some progress, the Talks has been at deadlock since 2008
- Meanwhile, NK conducted nuclear tests in 2006 and 2009
  - NK was put under UN sanctions





# 6-Party Talks and Prospects for Settlement

- Efforts are being made to resume the Talks
  - NK demands two preconditions
    - Lifting UNSC sanctions, Direct negotiations with the US
  - Five parties do not accept NK's demands
    - Sanctions must remain until substantial progress in denuclearization
    - Peace agreement will be negotiated at separate forum
- Prospects for the settlement
  - NK may stall the process, but under pressure
  - Key is Chinese role : leverage as NK's lifeline





Thank you