

NORTH KOREA- THE NUCLEAR-LIKE ISSUE FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Introduction

The North Korean official media mouthpiece confirmed that the North Korean General Kim Jong-II died on 18th December 2011, and this sudden news rocked the world politics. Except China, the members of *the Six-Party Talk* and Japan had nothing about his death, and the intelligence chiefs were under the criticisms from their own parliaments and the press. Due to no early-warning intelligence, more and more people criticised the worse effectiveness of the intelligence services. Unlike abovementioned countries, the EU member states suffers less complaints and critics, but it cannot be interpreted that the EU people underestimate the Korean Peninsula Situation, but the EU manages this nuclear-like issue very carefully.

The North Korean Foreign Policy more likely favours and embraces the EU member states, because the North Korea realises that the EU member countries never stops the process of unification of two Koreas. According to *the Statement by EU High Representative Catherine Ashton following the death of Democratic People's Republic of Korea leader Kim Jong Il (A525/11)*, the EU hopes that the new leadership will work to improve the situation of the country, in particular by taking early steps to reduce tensions, pursue dialogue, fulfil previous commitments and improve the economic situation; furthermore, the EU is ready to continue working with its international partners and with the DPRK in pursuit of these goals."

Since the EU issued *the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)* in 1992, the member states have boardened the international critical issues, and put more emphasis on *the Hot Points* of the international security; obviously, Mr. Javier Solana and Madam Catherine Ashton highlighten the direction a lot, and the principle and guideline of *the EU Peace-Keeping and Police Mission* base on their theory. Compare and Contrast with *the EU Peace-Keeping and Police Mission for the Southeastern Europe*, the EU prefers to encourage the North Korea in returning back negotiation, and the EU provides the food aid and economic reform assistance for the North Korea, instead of military muscle.

The Denuclearisation— the Six-Party Talk soon or later?

Since Young General Kim Jong-Un became the successor, the EU has expected him to normalise and modernise the North Korea, and has voiced him to adopt the political pluralism to liberate the North Korean politics, and to restore *the Six-Party Talk*. The EU observes that Kim Jong-Un is busy protecting his leadership, and predicts that Kim Jong Un will cooperate with the international community to denuclearise and dismantle the atomic facilities. Jonas Parello-Plesner, senior fellow from The European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR), analyses that Kim Jong Un's mother has Japanese background, and that will be not vitality for his regime.

In particular, the conservative school from *the Workers' Party of Korea* distrusts Kim Jong-Un, and therefore the EU assumes that Kim Jong-Un prefers to participate *the Six-Party Talk* in order to obtain his leadership protection. Like China, Japan and America, the EU concerns when the North Korea engages *the Six-Party Talk*? No surprise, they are optimistic about Reopen of *the Six-Party Talk*.

Nonetheless, Mr. Jong (Alias) from the Ministry of Unification, Korea addressed that Kim Jong-Un cannot enjoy his leadership, even though he is entitled with many key positions in the North Korea, and it exposes Kim Jong-Un's leadership is fragile. Having said that, Kim Jong-Un is symbolised to consolidate the North Korea, and the new regime is under the collective administration that *the National Defence Commission of North Korea* leads. Mr. Jong explains that the North Korea prefers to postpone *the Six-Party Talk*.

The EU and members of *the Six-Party Talk* are more active in restoration of negotiation; especially, the EU desires of reaching the common protocol and views of nuclear weapon and facilities inspection via *the Six-Party Talk*. In addition, the EU expects *the Six-Party Talk* to stop nuclear weapon proliferation and smuggling to prevent Europe from nuclear attack threat came from the terrorist, separatist and extremist. Besides, the EU scrutinises the North Korea's face closely to monitor their agents or business partners any activities related to nuclear weapon development. The CFSP is based on the geopolitical theories, and it does not confront against the core interest of the North Korea, but however, the national security turns globalisation, and the EU still bears the North Korea issue on mind.

Economic Reform— Who is starving? Pyongyang No!?

The enterprises from the EU are still influenced by the imperialism and colonialism, and they believe to invest and run business anywhere; subsequently, the North Korea

is a nice destination for their capitals. *The Sunshine Policy* paves the new way for two Koreas as well as for the EU and the members of *the Six-Party Talk*. However *the Army-first Policy* discounts the *The Sunshine Policy*, and only people in Pyongyang have no fear of food security. Kyungyun Moon, anthropologist from the Seoul National University, explains that outsiders misunderstood Pyongyangers suffer famine, but they do not agree; despite of that, they believe the North Korea is real democratic country, best supporter of anti-fascism and imperialism, the ideal model of communist country. By reason of them, the North Koreans conclude that it is impossible to have famine in this territory, because the North Korea is paradise.

In accordance with the EU reports, the North Korea has suffered food shortage since 1990s. The EU is active to provide the humanitarian aid and to encourage the economic reform, and the EU starts to promote *the North Korea-Food Security Programme, Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development* in order to offer agricultural equipments and products to prevent the North Koreans from famine. Among the EU member and associated states, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, and Ireland provide great number of donations, and the other former communist EU member states still continue helping the North Korea to revolutionise economy and food security. For example, the Charles University sent economists to carry out economic reform project for the North Korea.

Li-Fong, secretary general of the Asia-Pacific Research Centre, outlines that China expects the North Korea to have economic revolution as well as the EU does. Due to socialist country common background, China is forced to be responsible for the North Korea, but many Chinese dislike this burden. Since Kim Jong-II insisted to test nuclear bomb, China has cooled down relationships with the North Korea. Even though the North Korea opens the mining, transportation, light and heavy industry market for Chinese businessmen, China still pushes the North Korea to modernise economy. Li-fong adds that many Chinese cannot stand for the North Korea no longer, and therefore China stand side by side with the EU to vow the North Korea to adopt economic reform.

Transitions of Diplomacy—All bad but me

Lee Chun Hee, the famous broadcaster of the North Korean News is impressive for many EU leaders, and her tones reflects the fundamental principle of the North Korean diplomacy— all bad but me. Until 1990s, the principle is redefined as *All owe Me*. The North Korean diplomacy favours the EU more than Japan and America, because the North Koreans accuses Japan and America of sovereignty damaging. According to my data collection, the North Korea almost has 50 embassies around Europe, and the main missions focus on technology educational project, and send the North Korean students or officials to study in Europe, and break diplomatic isolation.

Many people misunderstand that the North Korea and Taiwan are the only two countries that suffer diplomatic isolation, but the fact is not at all for the North Korea. The North Korea enjoys more diplomacy in the international community, particularly in Europe. The North Korean Ambassador to Austria Kim Sop Kwang and his wife Kim Kyong Jin are active in the inter-city diplomacy, and the North Korean Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina Jo Sung Ju still maintain good communication with ministry of foreign affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina, even though he resides in Bulgaria; as well, he works hard in Bulgaria. The North Korean Ambassador to Czech Pyong Gap Ri communicates not only Czech officials but also think tank leaders. At last but not least, the North Korean Ambassador to France and UNESCO Permanent Delegate Son Mu Sin is good at public diplomacy, and whose diplomatic engagement is very creative, and it is hard to link his diplomacy with the old-fashion ideology.

By reason of American media influence, the East Asian countries are easy to misunderstand the North Korea, and forget to know this county with different perspectives. Because of the North Korean diplomats' contribution, the North Korea deserves the Diplomacy Sunshine, and breaks down the diplomatic isolation. Nonetheless, the EU grants the North Korea diplomatic privilege, but still obeys the UN resolution to sanction the North Korea. Besides, the EU persuades the North Korea to participate *the Six-Party Talk* again, and insists the North Korea to denuclearise. More importantly, the EU requests the North Korea to have economic revolution, and it can continue the legitimacy of Kim Jong-Un regime.

Political Reform—World is Hell or DPRK is Heaven!?

Mr. Yeh, Hong-Lin, deputy CEO of Taiwan Strategic Research Association, analyses that the North Koreans believe they live in the paradise, and the rest of the world envies them; additionally, the overseas North Koreans echos the government policy to return to Pyongyang. In short, the North Koreans conclude that the DPRK is heaven. Notwithstanding, the EU High Representative and Vice-President of the EU Commission Catherine Ashton expects the North Korea to launch political reform and to adopt real democracy.

The EU is worried that more and more North Korean refugees expose threat to law enforcement, and the human-trafficking becomes worse. Jonas Parello-Plesner analyses that the organised crime has targeted the North Korean refugees for years, and they pay a lot for freedom; apparently, the refugees transfer from China and the Southeast Asian countries, and the South Korea is their common terminal. Kyungyun Moon points out that Lee Min Pei, the South Korean President, welcomes the North Korean refugees very much, and provides them plenty of aids, but President Lee's hospitality makes the North Korea angry.

In fact, *the Pyongyang Spring* is impossible to come true when the *Jue-de* Ideology is in practice, because this ideology is designed to protect Kim Dynasty rather than to practice democracy. Apparently, *the Army First Policy* and *Jue-de* plays the key roles in Kim Dynasty Protection, and these two policies can help Kim Jung-Un administer the North Korea but cannot provide him dictatorship anymore. The EU concludes that the North Korea will act in the collective leadership but not in dictatorship, and this young successor prefers to make successful economic reform like China.

Conclusion

Mark Fitzpatrick, director of non-proliferation and disarmament programme from the International Institute for Strategic Studies, IISS, doubts the North Korea will obey conclusion made by *the Six-Party Talk*, and does not believe Kim Jung-Un will promote denuclearisation, and continue *the All owe Me* Diplomacy to blackmail the world to request more humanitarian aids. However, Mr. Fitzpatrick concludes that the North Korea desires of market opening and connecting with international trade as well as energy cooperation; he adds that Russia plans to build the gas pipeline inside the North Korea, and tries to persuade the two Koreas for the pipeline-building cooperation. No doubt, the Kim Jung-Un expects economic reform but he is difficult to overcome the climate of the socialism, communism as well as *Jue-de* ideology. Although the North Korea is inactive in denuclearisation, the EU believes the North Korea is more acceptable to listen her suggestion.

Recently, the IT companies from the EU start to cooperate with the North Korean IT ones. By reason of cost effectiveness, these European IT companies prefer the North Korea rather than China, India, Taiwan, Philippines and Vietnam. Kim Chaek University of Technology coordinates the Korea Computer Center and some IT companies to innovate IT software and hardware, and design cloud computing and searching engine for the European IT enterprises. With regard to the EU-North Korea business cooperation, the EU voices the new successor to emphasise economic development, but not restarts nuclear test or development programme. The EU has less political confrontation and security dilemma against the North Korea, and both of them have the common view of business cooperation, but the EU cannot underestimate the North Korea with the lust of economic incentives.