

Northeast Asian End Picture Coming About from 2018 US-DPRK and ROK-DPRK Summits Agreements

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Implementation Process of Three Summits Agreements

- Panmunjom Declaration, between Moon Jae-in and Kim Jong-un, April 27, 2018
- September Pyongyang Declaration, between Moon Jae-in and Kim Jong-un, September 19, 2018
(appended with a Military Domain Agreement)
- The US-DPRK joint statement, was agreed at the first-ever US-DPRK summit, which was held between Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un, June 12, 2018.



Core Premise of Deal

“The DPRK would have no reason to keep nuclear weapons if the military threat was eliminated and its security guaranteed.” (Chung Eui-yong, March 6, 2018)

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Legal System to Simultaneously Address Denuclearization and Security Guarantees Obligations among Regional States

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a NWFZ — UNGA Resolution 3472(XXX), 1975

- **Non-nuclear States, establishing**
 - (a) the statute of total absence of nuclear weapons, including the procedure for the delineation of the zone
 - (b) an international system of verification and control
- **Nuclear weapon States, undertaking**
 - (a) to respect the statute of total absence of nuclear weapons defined in the treaty
 - (b) to refrain from contributing to the performance of acts which involve a violation of the treaty
 - (c) to refrain from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against the States

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A Korean Peninsula NWFZ to be realized straight through three Summits Agreements

DPRK's English Translation of Panmunjom Declaration Para 3-④

"The north and the south confirmed the joint target on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone through the complete denuclearization."

5 States NWFZ Treaty?

Eventual Non-nuclear States: ROK and DPRK

ROK's extended nuclear deterrence has been against not only DPRK threat but also threats from Russia and China.

Nuclear Weapon States : US, Russia & China

US: Security Assurance to DPRK

Russia & China: Security Assurance to ROK

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Significance of Japan's Participation

- DPRK's principled demand for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula: verified removal or dismantlement of the US nuclear weapons and their capabilities from the ROK and its vicinities → US Forces Japan could make a loophole
- Japan's possible nuclear armament: Japan may perceive the weakening of the US extended nuclear deterrence posture to Northeast Asia, which will strengthen voices of nuclear armament advocates.
- Japan can join the denuclearization efforts on the Korean Peninsula by making its three non-nuclear principles an international commitment and expediting the process for a NEA-NWFZ.

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Two Critical Issues to Sustain the Implementation Process of Summit Agreements

- phased lifting of economic sanctions imposed upon the DPRK by the UNSC resolutions
- risk-managing military drills of both sides, including the recent short range missile tests by the DPRK

UNSC Sanctions and Summit Agreements Have Different Perspectives and Frameworks

- UNSC Resolutions: DPRK shall abandon all existing WMD and ballistic missile program in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and shall not conduct any further nuclear tests and launches that use ballistic missile technology"
- Summit Agreements: not contradictory to UNSC resolutions, but provide obligations on both sides of the concerned states to realize the agreed objectives

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- US-DPRK summit statement does not mention DPRK's WMD program but focuses on the nuclear weapons program. WMD issues should be discussed at the later stage.
- Inter-Korean declarations has attained remarkable agreements to ease tension, including the agreements "to completely cease all hostile acts against each other."

It is time to Re-examine and Modify More-than-a-decade-old UNSC Sanction Resolutions so as to Smooth the Implementation Process of the Summit Agreements

"Security Council shall keep the DPRK's actions under continuous review and is prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in light of the DPRK's compliance." (S/RES/23997 (2017))