



## Speech by NGO Representative

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Greetings of Peace to everyone! First of all, I would like to thank everyone, especially to Mr. Masao Tomonaga, who gave me this valuable opportunity to visit Nagasaki and to present at the Nagasaki Global Citizens' Assembly for Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. And I am very pleased to be with Nagasaki people to make a nuclear free world.

I would like to focus on Korean Peninsula issue as one of the most crucial issues for nuclear free Northeast Asia and the world.

Early in 2013, the Korean Peninsula was one of the brink of another violent crisis. The tensions under the instable armistice on the Korean peninsula have dramatically mounted with arms race, military tensions and distrust among countries. It is fortunate that during the second half the year, highlighted tensions on the Peninsula have been eased through resuming inter-Korean dialogue and the re-open of the Gaeseong Industrial Complex. However, the Korean Peninsula is still in a vicious cycle of conflicts and crises.

In recent years, the U.S. and South Korea has concentrated on imposing sanctions against North Korea instead of holding a dialogue. However, the so-called "strategic patience" has not been effective in encouraging North Korea to change their attitudes. Instead, North Korea used this situation to further developing their nuclear weapons and missile launching capabilities. In response, it provided the U.S. with good opportunities to justify its building of missile defense systems in Asia and "pivot to Asia" strategy. This vicious cycle is trampling any sprouts of peace in the Korean Peninsula.

It is now time to review policies by the South Korean and the U.S. governments. It is crucial to review whether these polices have been based on unrealistic expectations, prejudices and stereotypes toward North Korea, and move on to realistic expectations and balanced perspectives to break out of a vicious circle of conflicts and crises on the Korean Peninsula.

Around twenty years of nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula shows us that current situation is a result of the interactions among South Korea, North Korea and the U.S. and other neighbor country, rather than North Korea's responsibility only.

For example in 1994, although the Clinton administration promised negative security assurance through the Geneva Agreed Framework, the declassified U.S. documents reveal that the U.S. secretly simulated military exercises using its nuclear weapons against North Korea. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. had no intention of fulfilling the Geneva Agreed Framework at first, due to its expectation that

the North Korea would collapse soon. The Bush administration also believed that North Korea would immediately collapse; therefore, the Bush administration ignored the U.S.-DPRK Joint Communiqué, and regarded North Korea as an "Axis of Evil" and a main target for preemptive attacks. To the Bush administration, unification through absorption by South Korea was the basic strategy toward North Korea.

At the later part of Lee Myung-bak administration, South Korea formalized the unification by absorption as his official policy toward North Korea.

Therefore, to find fundamental solutions for problems of the Korean Peninsula including North Korean nuclear issues, it is necessary for both South Korean and the U.S. governments to shift their existing paradigm of North Korean policies in order to make effective policies.

The lesson from the past 20 years of history in regards to the North Korean nuclear issues is that dialogue and negotiation is more effective than sanctions and coercion in inducing North Korea to prevent worsening situation.

We should note that "strategic patience" by the Obama administration and continued sanctions against North Korea during Lee Myung-bak administration only resulted in developing nuclear capability by North Korea rather than abandoning it. We need to realize that, at least, North Korea did not test missiles and nuclear weapons when dialogue and negotiations are ongoing. This shows that through serious efforts and 'reasonable changes in current conditions' to abandon North Korea nuclear weapon, it is possible to solve North Korean nuclear issues in a peaceful manner.

The best prior, because the allied in Seoul and Washington never has doubt about old paradigm of North Korean issues. It is time to put an effort into changing the old paradigm of the issues into new paradigm for permanently disarm in all nuclear weapons programs of peninsula.

In this context, let me assist several point you of new opportunity to achieve both denuclearization and peace regime in Korean Peninsula.

First, the South Korean and the U.S. governments should consider the September 19th Joint Statement as a basic idea and develop the ideas of the statement into a fundamental, comprehensive, and balanced principle in dealing with the North Korea nuclear issues. The denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula stipulated in the statement should be developed and formalized into the establishment of NWFZ on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. And the new policy should regard establishment of permanent peace system and NWFZ on the Korean Peninsula as a goal that we should simultaneously achieve. Even though the statement approached the nuclear issues by separating denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula from the establishment of permanent peace system.

Second, South Korea and the U.S. should start Four Party Talks between South Korea, North Korea, the U.S. and China to discuss a peace treaty for establishing a permanent peace system on the Korean Peninsula while resuming the Six-Party Talks to resolve the nuclear issues.

Third, the U.S. Government and also Japanese Government should resume bilateral and direct conversations with North Korea about improving the comprehensive relationship between the U.S. and North Korea and Japan at the same time that it resumes the Six-Party Talks.

Fourth, stable improvement of the inter-Korean relationship is an indispensable condition for achieving the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and establishing a peace system. A favorable and stable inter-Korean relationship is essential for facilitating process of solving the North Korean nuclear issues and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Thank you very much for listening.