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# Analysis of the 9/19 South-North Korea Military Agreements from the Perspective of Arms Control Concepts

Yong-Sup Han

For the first time in the inter-Korean military history, the September 19th of 2018 South-North Korea Military Agreement on operational arms control was reached to reduce military tension and build confidence between the two Koreas. The Agreement includes the establishment of a peace zone on land, at sea and in the air, and some of its conditions have already been implemented as the two states committed to do so, characterizing it different from the past inter-Korean military agreements. Nevertheless, a nationwide and fierce debate is going on in the South Korean society as to whether the Agreement is beneficial or harmful to the peace and security of South Korea. Therefore, this paper intends to analyze the true effects, shortcomings, and policy implications of the Agreement in light of universal arms control concepts and European conventional arms control practices, and to seek supplementary and developmental measures in order to continuously achieve mutual confidence building as well as tension reduction in the conventional military relationship between the two Koreas.

**Keywords:** CBM(Confidence Building Measures), Military Constraints, Arms Reduction, The 9/19 South-North Military Agreement, Operational Arms Control

# The Evaluation of the Value of the Yongbyon Nuclear Facility as a Target of Denuclearization and the Direction of Discussion at the Inter-Korean Summit

Sangmin Lee

Since the 2nd US-NK summit in Hanoi has ended without success, the importance of the inter-Korean summit for the resumption of the denuclearization talks is increasing. It will be helpful for the future of the Korean peninsula to inform North Korea of US criteria for the denuclearization of North Korea accurately. It is also worth evaluating the target of North Korean denuclearization based on CVID, which is the criteria of the United States, because what North Korea wants to hear from us is the true heart of the United States. For the success of the next inter-Korean summit, 'the status of North Korea's nuclear facilities and the value of the dismantling of Yongbyon' are meaningful at this point and must be preceded by the process of negotiating the denuclearization of North Korea. We assessed the value of the Yongbyon nuclear facility by analyzing the evaluation criteria for completeness, verifiability and irreversibility of nuclear weapons, nuclear materials, nuclear development facilities, and nuclear related technologies and manpower. Also, as a part of efforts to promote the denuclearization of North Korea at the inter-Korean summit, the need for peaceful use of nuclear power and the provision of mobile smart nuclear power plants were suggested.

**Keywords:** Denuclearization, US-NK Summit, Inter-Korean Summit, CVID, Yongbyon

# Evaluation of North Korea's Proposal for Dismantling of the Yongbyon Nuclear Facilities in Terms of Reduction in its Nuclear Weapon Inventory

Joo Hyun Moon

This paper evaluates the proposal by North Korea to dismantle nuclear facilities at Yongbyun Scientific Research Center, suggested at the 2019 United States-North Korea Hanoi Summit. For evaluation, this paper classifies the nuclear facilities, which have existed or have been presumed to exist at there, into the four groups: plutonium weapon-related facilities; uranium weapon-related facilities; hydrogen weapon-related facilities; and other/common facilities since North Korea has not yet specified exactly which facilities in Yongbyon would be dismantled. This paper evaluates the dismantling of the core nuclear facilities in each facility group in terms of the expected reduction in the future North Korea's nuclear weapon inventory and strategic meaning. Facilities with difficulty in quantitative assessment are qualitatively evaluated for their strategic significance in North Korea's denuclearization. The evaluation results show that dismantling of the core nuclear facilities, which include 5MWe research reactor, radiochemistry laboratory, uranium enrichment facility, UF<sub>6</sub> production facility, IRT-2000 research reactor, Li-6 enrichment facility, tritium extraction facility, and UF<sub>4</sub> production facility could cease North Korea's future production of 3~4 nuclear weapons with yield of 20kt TNT. In addition, from the mid- and long-term viewpoints, it could depreciate the strategic values of the North Korea's existing nuclear weapons due to disabling their refurbishment.

**Keywords:** U.S.-North Korea Summit, Proposal to Dismantle Yongbyun Nuclear Facilities, Plutonium, High Enriched Uranium, Tritium

# Japan's Response to Cyber Threats: Cyber Diplomacy and Cyber Defence

Sang-hyun Lee

Confrontations among states are increasingly on the rise in diplomatic and military superiority in the field of space and cyberspace. Japan, which is an advanced IT country, is making every effort to respond to such issues by establishing basic laws and preparing strategies to adapt to the rapidly changing global cyber security environment. This paper examines the process in which the cyber security strategy of neighboring Japan is embodied in the field of diplomacy and defense, and aims to draw implications for the cyber security strategy of Korea.

In promoting cyber diplomacy, Japan is focusing on spreading the norms of the Western countries, promoting confidence building, and supporting capacity building of the developing countries. In particular, Japan, with its identity as a member of advanced countries in the West, is leading the discussion on cyberspace using the G7, a group of Western developed countries, and has been carrying out various programs to strengthen capacity building around ASEAN countries. The new National Defense Program Guidelines announced in 2018 put the defense capability of advanced military areas such as space and cyber in front. In addition, in April 2019, the Foreign and Defense Ministers of the two countries showed that the US-Japan alliance is being expanded into the advanced military area by clarifying that the US-Japan Security Treaty Article 5 can be applied to cyber attacks against Japan.

Japan's leading response to the cyber threat has much implication for Korea. In the future, Korea should positively examine use of MIKTA, the strengthening of capacity for ASEAN, establishment of a department dedicated to cyber diplomacy, resumption of the Korea-Japan Cyber dialogue, and strengthening of the ROK-US alliance in cyberspace.

**Keywords:** Cyber Diplomacy, Cyber Defence, Normative Diplomacy, Confidence Building, Capacity Building, US-Japan Alliance, G7

# Enemy Image and Regime Security:

## A Case Study of GDR and Implications for North Korea

Tae Hyun Kim

The purpose of this study is to explain the dynamics of German Democratic Republic(GDR)'s survival throughout the Cold War, which continuously demonstrated the ability to control its people with the system of "border-dictatorship," and the reasons of its collapse in the early 1990s. This article attempts to provide answers to these problems based on the conceptual framework of "enemy images and regime security," which, in the end, also provide significant implications for current situations of North Korea.

**Keywords:** Enemy Image, Regime Security, German Democratic Republic(GDR), North Korea

# Russian Expansion Policy and Causes of Crisis in Ukraine: Focusing on Geopolitical Theory

Jung-II Kang

This thesis examines Russia's expansion policies and the causes of the Ukrainian crisis based on a geopolitical perspective. Prior to discussing the Crimean Peninsula merger, this paper analyzes the significance, usefulness of geopolitics, and existing studies on continental countries, and examines the geopolitical characteristics and the causes of the Russian expansion. In conclusion, this paper analyzes Russia's expansion in the historical context by comparing the geopolitical value of the Crimean peninsula through the case of the Crimean War (1853-1856) and the current situation in Ukraine. The geological perception of Russia has been persistent throughout its history, and this perception is still used as the basic framework for its policies toward Eastern Europe including Ukraine. This paper will provide valuable reflections on the current Russian foreign policies as it focuses on the reason for Russian Expansion on Eastern Europe from a geopolitical perspective.

**Keywords:** Russian Expansion Policy, Crimea Peninsula, Ukraine Crisis, Geopolitical Theory