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# A Study on Succession of the German-Poland Border Treaty

Kim, Taewon

When the Korean Peninsula is unified, critical issues are the matters concerning the state succession. Particularly, the matter of state succession that deals with both national border and territory treaties, needs to more complicated solutions, which consider each party's unique historic backgrounds and interests. Following the international law concerning the succession of treaty, the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (1978) claims its decent codification of existing practices of states. However, it is not consistent with the practices, and it does not logically address the realities anymore. The principle of continuity of national border treaty is not likely to be settled yet since the unified Germany did not follow the principle, regardless of the fact that a considerable number of scholars have maintained that the succession of national border treaty is presumably regarded as an international custom or at least state practice. The principle of continuity should not be applied automatically to the border treaty. According to this line of reasoning, if unification is made in the form that North Korea loses its state authority, the unified Korea will be able to declare that the treaties North Korea entered into with China and Russia lose effect thereon. These treaties will be disputed by the unified Korea regarding state succession in the future.

**Keywords:** German Unification, State Succession of Border Treaty, Oder-Neisse Line, Unified Korea

# Middle Power Diplomacy of Global Swing States in Internet Governance: Cases from Brazil, India and South Korea

In Tae Yoo

Under what conditions would middle power diplomacy be more likely to succeed? According to the extant literature, three conditions are particularly important: the international structure, diplomatic capabilities and domestic consensus. However, most existing studies pay little attention to how the domestic factor is shaped and why it is crucial in middle power diplomacy. This research argues that, using the concept of the global swing state in global internet governance, democratic countries with authoritarian legacy may have an open national value, which originates from its experience of both multilateralism and multistakeholderism, and thus, be able to fill the structural hole on the networks of states even when tension between great powers is mounting. Case studies include Brazil's Netmundial, India of BRICS, and South Korea's GCCS. All the cases demonstrate how each country successfully demonstrated its state power at international conferences to achieve its own diplomatic agenda at the height of great power struggles. However, the degree to which domestic consensus was achieved differed among the three and affected subsequent similar efforts.

**Keywords:** Internet Governance, Middle Power Diplomacy, Global Swing State, Brazil, India, Korea

# Korea-U.S. Nuclear Cooperation: Issues for Nuclear Energy Use and Developments

Sang Hyun Lee

As environment-friendly, low-carbon energy, electricity production using nuclear power has temporarily decreased since the Fukushima accident in 2011, but it has been on the rise again. Growth of nuclear energy use, especially in Asia and emerging economies, is continuing. In terms of suppliers, Russia and China account for about two-thirds of new nuclear plants under construction. The Trump administration generally supports nuclear power generation, as it needs a nuclear renaissance to make America great again. The core of the energy policy pursued by the Trump administration is energy independence and the U.S. interests first. In contrast, the Moon Jae-in administration of South Korea is pushing energy conversion policy, also known as “nuclear phase-out” policy. The Moon Jae-in government confirmed the 3rd Basic Energy Plan, which aims to expand the use of renewable energy to 30-35 percent and reduce coal and nuclear power substantially by 2040. Although the Moon Jae-in government has set policy direction toward “nuclear phase-out” but is trying to expand nuclear export significantly. Seoul and Washington successfully revised the existing nuclear cooperation agreement in 2015 and laid a new foundation for nuclear energy cooperation. Future areas that require cooperation between South Korea and the U.S. include safety of nuclear power plants, decommissioning of stopped nuclear power plants, management of spent nuclear fuel, development of next-generation advanced nuclear power plants and cooperation in nuclear exports. South Korea pursues national energy conversion policy and nuclear exports simultaneously. The U.S. is concerned about the loss of its global nuclear leadership due to its shrinking capacity to supply nuclear power plants and declining competitiveness. Meanwhile, the global nuclear energy market is rapidly dominated by Russia and China. Therefore, Korea and the U.S. have no choice but to become natural partners. Seoul and Washington should map out a cooperative strategy through high-level consultations, and Seoul should reconsider its “nuclear phase-out” policy and redefine it as an energy advancement policy.

**Keywords:** ROK-U.S. Nuclear Cooperation, Nuclear Energy Use, Nuclear Energy Development, Nuclear Phase-out Policy, Nuclear Export

# An Analysis of the Changes in Perception and Policy about Japan-DPRK Abduction Issue of the Abe Administration:

## Focusing on Prime Minister Abe's Statements and Speeches

Eunmi Choi

Seeking normalization of relations between North Korea and Japan and resolving the North Korea nuclear issue have been difficult tasks for any administration of Japan. However, it must be even more difficult for Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who has been tough on North Korea and at the same time has to resolve the abduction issue. In other words examination of relations between North Korea and Japan during the Abe administration, which has a political task of abduction issue, becomes even more important. Therefore, this study examines and analyzes perception and policy toward North Korea of the Abe Administration, focusing on the abduction issue by reviewing his statements and speeches including those from his first term.

As a result, the study clarifies that firstly, the North Korean nuclear issue and the abduction issue are the major issues in relations between North Korea and Japan, and the importance and weight of the two issues were equated. Secondly, Japan is adamant about the North Korean nuclear issue, but it shows that the goal of resolving the abduction issue has been lowered considerably. Lastly, the Abe administration's foreign policy toward North Korea has changed by adding a reactive nature as a response to the international and surrounding situation.

**Keywords:** DPRK-Japan Relations, The Abe Administration, Abduction Issues, Policy Statements, Policy Speech