



2018 대북지원 국제회의

남북 공동선언의 이행과 한반도 평화를 위한 협력 강화

2018 International Conference on Humanitarian and Development Assistance to the DPRK

Strengthening Solidarity for the Implementation of the Joint Inter-Korean Declarations & Peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula

Date | October 31, 2018

Venue | Convention Hall, Kim Koo Museum

Organizer



Global Inspiration
GyeongGi-Do



우리민족서로돕기운동
Korean Sharing Movement

Sponsor



통일부
Ministry of Unification

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인사 말씀

올 해는 한반도를 둘러싸고 여러 긍정적인 변화들이 있었습니다. 세 번의 남북정상회담을 통해 두 차례 남북공동성명이 발표되었고, 지난 6월 12일에는 역사적인 첫 북미정상회담이 성사됐습니다. 그리고 회담에 참여한 정상 모두는 한반도의 평화 정착과 역내 안정을 위해 함께 일해 나가겠다고 밝혔습니다. 이러한 결의를 실행하는 과정이 순탄치만은 않은 것이 사실이지만, 그럼에도 우리는 한반도가 분명 조금씩 더 평화에 가까워지고 있다고 확신합니다.

이렇듯 중요한 시기에 우리민족서로돕기운동과 경기도, 독일 프리드리히 에버트재단은 공동으로 「2018 대북지원 국제회의」를 개최하게 되었습니다. 지난 2009년부터 매년 진행된 본 회의는 북한 주민들의 인도적 상황을 개선하고, 더 나아가 한반도의 평화를 위해 무엇을 해야 할지 고민하는 자리였으며, 다양한 대북지원 주체들이 서로 소통하면서 연대를 강화하는 계기가 되었습니다. 올해는 특히, 남북 정상간 합의된 공동선언의 실행과 한반도 평화 정착을 위해 국내외 대북지원 주체들이 단기적으로, 중장기적으로 무엇을 준비해야 할지에 집중하여 논의를 진행하고자 합니다.

본 국제회의는 올 해로 10회째를 맞았습니다. 남한과 북한은 공히 ‘10’이라는 숫자에 큰 의미를 부여하는 전통이 있습니다. 우리는 올 해 회의가 단순히 상징적인 의미로 끝나는 것이 아니라, 남북화해와 한반도 평화정착을 위한 실질적인 방안들을 도출하는 자리가 되기를 기대합니다.

이 중요하고 뜻 깊은 자리에 참석해 주신 여러분들께 깊이 감사 드리며, 여러분의 경험과 지혜를 나눠주시기 바랍니다. 감사합니다.

2018년 10월

경기도, 프리드리히에버트재단 한국사무소, 우리민족서로돕기운동

GREETINGS

There have been several positive developments on the Korean peninsula this year. Three inter-Korean summits were held which yielded two joint declarations, in addition to the historic first summit between the leaders of North Korea and the United States on June 12th. All leaders from the summits agreed to work towards the establishment of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. In truth, the process of realizing this has not started without setback, nevertheless we are gradually moving closer to peace on the Korean peninsula.

At this pivotal moment of change, the Korean Sharing Movement, Gyeonggi Province, and Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Korea Office, are co-hosting the “2018 International Conference on Humanitarian and Development Assistance to the DPRK”. This conference has taken place annually since 2009 and until now has provided the opportunity to consider the optimal method for improving the humanitarian situation of citizens of the DPRK. Along with contemplating the steps that need to be considered to help usher in peace on the Korean peninsula, it has also enabled communication to be enhanced and cooperation between the varied organizations which work with North Korea to be strengthened. This year especially, we will concentrate on discussions determining what needs to be initiated in the short, medium and long term to realize the joint inter-Korean declarations and to develop a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of this International Conference on Humanitarian and Development assistance to the DPRK. Both South and North Korea traditionally allot great significance to the number 10. It is not our desire that this meeting finishes merely with symbolic significance, we hope and indeed expect that the conference will become a chamber where practical measures to establish peace and realize South-North reconciliation are found.

We thank you for joining us on this important occasion and look forward to you sharing your knowledge, experience and insights with us. Thank you.

October 2018

Gyeonggi Province, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Korea Office, Korean Sharing Movement

프로그램

2018. 10. 31. (수)

@백범김구기념관, 컨벤션홀

13:20~13:50 / 개회식

- 개 회 사 : 최완규 (우리민족서로돕기운동 상임공동대표)
- 환 영 사 : 이재명 (경기도지사), Sven SCHWERSENSKY 소장(프리드리히에버트재단 한국사무소장)
- 기조연설 : 남북한 공동선언의 이행과 한반도 평화를 위한 협력 강화
조명균 (통일부 장관)

13:50~16:00 | 전체회의 1: 인도적 상황의 개선 및 한반도의 발전과 번영을 위한 협력 모색

- 사회 : Jakob HALLGREN (주한 스웨덴 대사)
- 발표
 1. 북한 식량안보 현황과 향후 대북지원에의 함의
 - 권태진 (GS&J인스티튜트 북한동북아연구원장)
 2. 북한 주민의 영양 상태와 향후 협력 방안
 - 윤지현 (서울대학교 교수)
 3. 북한 취약계층의 삶의 질 향상을 위한 북측 기관과의 협력 - EUPS 5의 활동을 중심으로
 - Coralie BOULOISEAU (EUPS 5 북한사무소장)
 4. 한반도 평화구축을 통한 북한 인도적 문제의 해결 방안
 - 필영달 (중국 산둥대학교 교수)
- 지정 토론
 - Kevin GRAY (영국 서섹스대학교 교수), Heidi Linton (미국 조선의그리스도인벧들 사무총장)
 - 홍제환 (통일연구원 부연구위원)

16:00~16:15 / 휴식

16:15~18:00 | 전체회의 2: 대북제재가 대북지원사업에 미치는 영향

- 사회 : Katharina ZELLWEGER (前 SDC 평양사무소장)
- 발표
 1. UN 및 미국의 대북제재와 대북제재 면제 절차, 그리고 향후 과제
 - DJ WOLFF (Crowell & Moring LLP 변호사)
 2. UN 경제제재의 인도주의적 영향 고찰
 - Daniel JASPER (American Friends Service Committee 옹호사업담당관)
- 지정 토론
 - 최혜경 (대북협력민간단체협의회 운영위원장), Laurent De Ruyt (EUPS 1 북한사무소장)
 - Keith LUSE (미국북한위원회 사무총장)

PROGRAM

October 31, 2018 (Wed.)

*** Convention Hall, KIM KOO MUSEUM**

13:20~13:50 | Opening Ceremony

- **Opening Remarks:** Wankyu CHOI (Co-Standing President, Korean Sharing Movement)
- **Welcoming Remarks:** Jaemyung LEE (Governor, Gyeonggi Provincial Government)
Sven SCHWERSENSKY (Representative, Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

<Keynote Speech: Strengthening Solidarity for the Implementation of the Joint Inter-Korean Declarations & Peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula>

- Myoung-Gyon CHO (Minister of Unification)

13:50~16:00 | Plenary 1: Cooperation to Improve the Humanitarian Situation and Promote Development and Prosperity on the Korean Peninsula

- **Chair:** Jakob HALLGREN (Ambassador, Embassy of Sweden in Seoul)
- **Presentation**
 1. Current Food Security Situation in North Korea and Implications for the Future Assistance
 - Taejin KWON (Director of Center for North Korean and Northeast Asian Studies, GS&J Institute)
 2. Nutritional Status of North Korea and Cooperative Steps to Improve it
 - Jihyun YOON (Professor, Seoul National University)
 3. Cooperation with Local Organizations in DPRK to Improve the living Conditions of the Most Vulnerable - Focus on EUPS 5 Activities
 - Coralie BOULOISEAU (Director, EUPS 5 DPRK)
 4. Resolution of Humanitarian Issues through Peace Building on the Korean Peninsula
 - Yingda BI (Professor, Shandong University, China)
- **Panel Discussion**
 - Kevin GRAY (Professor, University of SUSSEX)
 - Heidi LINTON (Executive Director, Christian Friends of Korea)
 - Jeahwan HONG (Research Fellow, Korea Institute for National Unification)

16:00~16:15 | Break

16:15~18:00 | Plenary 2: Sanctions on North Korea and Their Impact on Assistance Projects

- **Chair:** Katharina ZELLWEGER (Former DPRK Country Director, SDC)
 - **Presentation**
 1. UN & US Sanctions on North Korea and the Humanitarian Exemptions Process
 - DJ WOLFF (Counsel, Crowell & Moring LLP)
 2. Sanctions Impact on Assistance to North Korea and Future Tasks
 - Daniel JASPER (Advocacy Coordinator, American Friends Service Committee)
 - **Panel Discussion**
 - Hae-kyung CHOI (Chair of Operating Committee, KNCKK), Laurent DE RUYT (Director, EUPS 1)
 - Keith LUSE (Executive Director, NCNK)
-


전체 회의 1

북한 식량안보 현황과 향후 대북지원에의 함의

대북지원 국제회의, 2018. 10. 31

권태진(GS&J 북한동북아연구원장)

목 차

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1. 서론
 2. 북한의 농업과 식량 상황
 3. 농정 변화 동향
 4. 시사점과 농업협력 방향

1. 서론

❖ 4.27 판문점선언(2018. 4. 27)

- 남북관계의 전면적·획기적 개선과 발전
 - 다방면의 협력과 교류 왕래 접촉 활성화
 - 10.4선언에서 합의된 사업의 적극 추진
- 군사적 긴장상태 완화
- 한반도의 항구적인 평화체제 구축
 - 종전선언과 평화협정 체결
 - 완전한 비핵화



❖ 9월 평양공동선언(2018. 9.19)

- 군사적 적대관계 종식
- 교류협력 증대
 - 환경협력, 산림협력
 - 방역 및 보건·의료분야 협력
- 인도적 협력 강화
- 남북 화해와 단합을 위한 교류협력
- 한반도의 비핵화 협력



1. 서론

❖ 2013년 3월 제시된 경제건설과 핵무력건설 병진노선의 승리를 선포하고, 사회주의 경제건설에 총력을 집중하자는 새로운 전략노선을 제시(2018.4.20)

- 2018년 4월 21일부터 핵실험과 탄도미사일 시험발사 중지
- 북부 핵시험장 폐기
- 핵무기와 핵기술 이전 불가
- 당면 목표: 국가경제발전 5개년전략 수행 기간에 모든 공장, 기업소의 생산 정상화
- 자력갱생 정신과 과학기술은 강력한 추동력

❖ 과학으로 비약하고 교육으로 미래를 담보하자!

- 과학기술의 위력으로 경제강국 건설의 통로 개척
- 지식경제시대의 요구에 부응하여 교육강국, 인재강국 건설

“우리가 남들이 수십년 동안에 이룩한 발전단계를 뛰어넘어 앞서 나갈 수 있게 하는 추동력이 바로 과학기술입니다.”

- 주체농법 강조
- 과학자와 기술자 육성의 중요성
 - ✓ 종자 기술자 훈련 (WV)
- 과학연구소의 역할 강조
 - ✓ 중국 농업과학원 방문
- 과학교육의 중요성

2. 북한의 농업과 식량 상황

2016년 기준	남한(A)	북한(B)	B/A
농경지 면적(천ha)	1,644	1,910	1.16
식량작물 재배면적(천ha)	962	1,862	1.94
농가호수(천호)	1,068	1,993	1.87
호당 경지면적(ha)	1.54	0.96(2008년)	0.62
농가인구(천명)	2,496	8,573(2008년)	3.43
농가인구비중(%)	4.9	36.8(2008년)	7.51
농림어업비중(%)	2.2	21.7	9.86
식량작물 생산량(천톤)	4,707	4,823	1.02
식량작물 생산성(톤/ha)	4.89	2.57	0.53

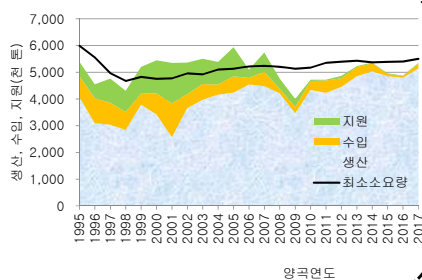
GSJ 한국농수산식품유통공사

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2. 북한의 농업과 식량 상황

- 식량안보를 구성하는 요소는 가용성, 접근성, 이용성, 안정성 등 네 가지 요소
 - ✓ 가용성이란 생산, 수입, 지원을 통해 확보된 식량의 합
 - ✓ 접근성이란 수요자가 물리적, 경제적으로 필요한 식량을 획득할 수 있는 정도
 - ✓ 이용성이란 신체적 요구에 맞게 영양가 있는 안전한 식품을 섭취할 수 있는 정도
 - ✓ 안정성이란 안정적으로 식량을 공급할 수 있는 정도

가용성



접근성

- 접근성은 계층과 지역에 따라 큰 차이
- 배급제도가 존재하나 정상적으로 작동되지 않아 일부 특권층에게만 혜택
- 배급제도를 대체할 수 있는 시장이 존재하므로 경제적 능력을 갖춘 계층은 과거보다 접근성이 높아짐
- 일반 주민의 식량안보는 가용성보다 접근성이 더욱 중요

GSJ 한국농수산식품유통공사

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2. 북한의 농업과 식량 상황

이용성

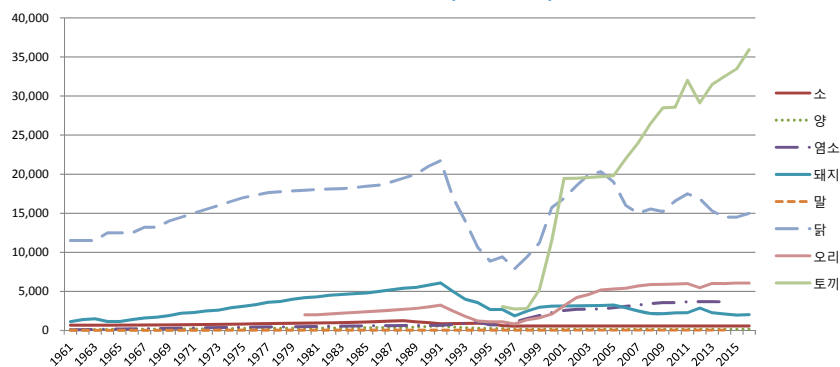
- 영양소를 고려한 식품의 질적인 측면에서 영양균형을 이루지 못함
 - ✓ 3대 영양소 중 특히 단백질과 지방의 섭취량이 낮음
- 주민 소득이 증가하면서 식품 소비패턴이 변화하고 다양한 식품 수요에 대응한 농산물 공급이 활성화
- 시장을 통한 식품구입이 배급제도를 대체하면서 취약계층이나 시장 변화에 익숙하지 못한 계층은 식품 이용권에 커다란 제약이 있음

안정성

- 북한은 연간 550만 톤의 곡물을 확보해야 하나 자체 생산 능력이 부족
- 거의 매년 발생하는 자연재해로 인해 곡물 생산량의 변동성이 큼
 - ✓ 지난 20년간 북한은 연평균 2회 정도의 자연재해가 발생
 - ✓ 최근 가뭄 및 폭염 피해 빈번
- 식량 수입이나 지원 등 외부에서 조달하는 식량의 변동성도 큼
 - ✓ 외환 부족에 따른 수입능력 한계
 - ✓ 국제사회의 대북 식량지원 감소

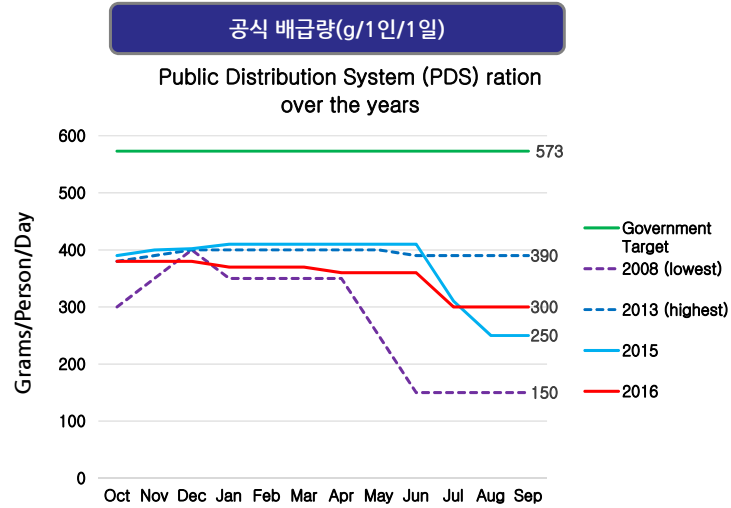
2. 북한의 농업과 식량 상황

북한의 가축 사육두수 추이(천 두/수)



- 북한 주민의 주된 단백질 섭취원?
 - ✓ 1990년대 돼지고기 → 2000년대 이후 토끼고기
- 협동축산과 부업축산의 병행 발전 정책
- 최근 각 도마다 육용소 목장, 세포지구 비육우(조선소) 목장 개설

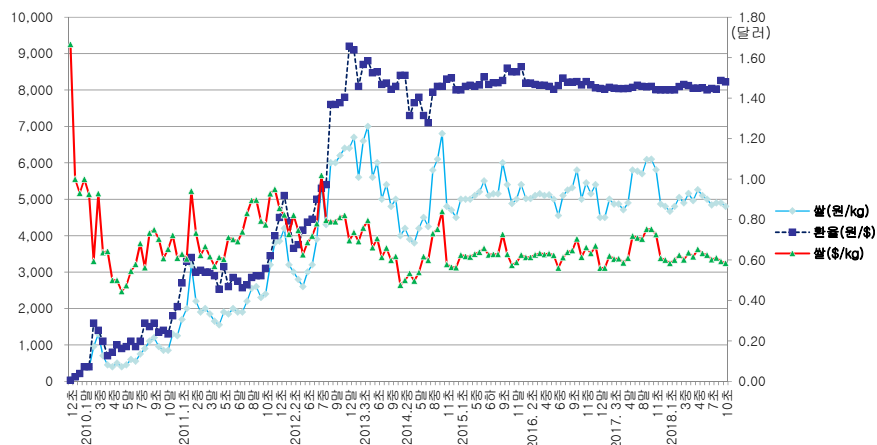
2. 북한의 농업과 식량 상황



Source: Praveen Agrawal, "Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture in DPRK", 2018 Roundtable on DPRK Agriculture, The Office of Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy Seoul, Sep. 13, 2018.

2. 북한의 농업과 식량 상황

북한 시장의 쌀 가격 및 환율(US\$) 동향



3. 농정 변화 동향

❖ 경제발전 5개년전략 (2016~2020)

- ✓ 2016년 제7차 당대회에서 선포
- ✓ 2020년까지 생산 정상화 목표(2018. 4. 11, 당중앙위원회 제13기 제6차 회의)
- ✓ 4대 선행부문(전력, 석탄공업, 금속공업, 철도운수)에 중점
 - 2017~18년 국가예산 편성에서 경제부문에 대한 예산은 감소
 - 과학기술 및 산림분야에 대한 예산은 증가
 - 비료 및 농기계 생산 강조
- ✓ 식량 등 자급자족
 - 우량 종자 확보, 다수확 농법
 - 과수의 과학화·집약화, 가축사육수 및 사료포 증가
 - 온실 남새 및 버섯재배 확대
- ✓ 수산물 생산목표 달성
 - 자력갱생에 의한 어선, 어로장비 확보
 - 양식어업 강조
- ✓ 경공업 발전
 - 원료와 자재의 국산화
 - 경공업 제품의 다종화, 다양화

3. 농정 변화 동향

❖ 우리식 경제관리방법(2012~2016): 경제운용체계 개편

- 계획과 시장의 조화를 통해 경제발전 추구
 - ✓ 생산단위의 자율성 및 인센티브를 확대하는 것이 기본 취지
 - ✓ 과학기술과 생산경영관리를 결합하여 시장을 적극적으로 활용
 - ✓ 노동평가와 분배 원칙 확립: 일한만큼, 번만큼 보수 지급
- 농업은 집단영농체제 유지: 현행 분조제 유지
 - ✓ 비공식적으로는 가족영농체에 근접한 형태로 운영
- 포전담당책임제의 도입
 - ✓ 분조제의 틀을 유지한 채 포전담당책임제 활용
 - ✓ 분배제도의 획기적 변화보다는 점진적 변화
- 농업부문 분배 원칙
 - ✓ 국가의 농자재 공급 실적에 따라 국가:협동농장 분배몫 조정
 - ✓ 농민 몫에 대한 농민의 자율처분권 부여

3. 농정 변화 동향

- **협동농장의 책임경영제 강화**
 - ✓ 곡물 등 전략품목 이외의 농산물에 대한 협동농장의 계획권 확대
 - ✓ 협동농장의 경영권, 생산물 처분권 확대
 - 국가수매물량 이외의 농산물(곡물, 채소 등)은 협동농장이 임의 처분
- **곡물 생산 위주에서 다양한 농산물 생산을 추구**
 - ✓ 축산물, 채소, 버섯에 이르기까지 다양한 농산물 생산을 강조
- **소비자의 요구와 시장 수요에 대응한 농산물 생산**
 - ✓ 소비자의 수요 감소에 따라 감자 재배면적 축소, 콩 재배면적 확대
- **식품가공에 대한 관심 증대**
 - ✓ 소비자 요구 증대와 수출 전략 품목으로의 육성
- **시장화에 따른 종자 및 우량 가축 수요 증가**
 - ✓ 곡물 및 채소 종자 수입 증가
 - ✓ 우량 가축 수요 증가

4. 시사점과 농업협력 방향

❖ 북한의 식량사정 및 정책변화의 시사점

- **관점의 전환: 식량문제에서 식품문제로**
 - ✓ 주민의 식생활 패턴 변화에 주목: 축산물, 채소, 과일 수요 증가
 - ✓ 칼로리 충족 뿐만 아니라 영양균형을 통한 건강한 삶
- **초점의 전환: 가용성보다는 접근성에 주목**
 - ✓ 배급제도의 붕괴에 따라 대부분 주민은 시장을 통해 식량구입
 - ✓ 식품을 구입할 수 능력을 갖추도록 주민 소득을 증대
- **경제운용시스템의 변화: 계획보다는 시장의 역할 강조**
 - ✓ 협동농장의 책임경영제가 강화되어 시장을 통한 수익 창출이 과제
 - ✓ 농자재의 시장 유통 활성화가 중요
- **북한의 비전 변화: 국가경제의 자주적이고 지속가능한 발전**
 - ✓ 북한이 조기에 비핵화를 완성할 수 있도록 지원
 - ✓ 북한과 국제사회가 효과적이고 지속가능한 협력을 지향

4. 시사점과 농업협력 방향

❖ 남북한 농업분야 합의 및 추진 상황

- ① 협동농장 단위 협력
 - 육묘시설, 비료·농약·농기계 등 농기자재, 배합사료 및 영농기술 등
 - 통일농수산물사업단에서 금강산 지역과 개성지역에 협동농장 단위 공동영농시범사업 실시(남북협력기금)
 - 금강산 지역('05~'08, 61억원 지원), 개성지역('07~'09, 38.9억원)
- ② 동식물 검역체계 확립 ⇒ **진행사항 없음**
 - 중요 검역소의 검사·소독장비 현대화
- ③ 양돈장 건립
 - 현장조사 실시('07.11.26~12.1, 6일간, 강남군), 자재·장비 제공 합의('07.12.18) 후 중단
- ④ 축산분야 협력 ⇒ ③ 양돈장 건립 합의사항 이외 **진행사항 없음**
- ⑤ 동식물 방역 관련 기술·정보 교류 ⇒ **진행사항 없음**
 - 가축 질병의 예방·진단·치료약품 협력

4. 시사점과 농업협력 방향

- ⑥ 과수분야 협력 ⇒ **진행사항 없음**
- ⑦ 채소분야 협력 ⇒ **진행사항 없음**
- ⑧ 특용작물 협력 ⇒ **진행사항 없음**
- ⑨ 종자생산 및 가공시설 건립
 - 우량종자 생산 및 관리기술 교류
 - 현지조사('07.12.21~25, 황해도) 후 중단
- ⑩ 잠업분야 협력 ⇒ **진행사항 없음**
- ⑪ 유전자원저장고 건립
 - 유전자원 교환, 유전자원 수집·보존·이용 등 공동연구
 - 유전자원저장고 건립 현지조사('07.12.21~25, 평양) 후 중단
- ⑫ 농업과학기술분야 협력 ⇒ **진행사항 없음**
 - 생물농약 개발과 생산기술, 농작물 생육예보 및 종합적 병해충 관리체계(IPM) 등

4. 시사점과 농업협력 방향

❖ 대북 농업협력의 과제

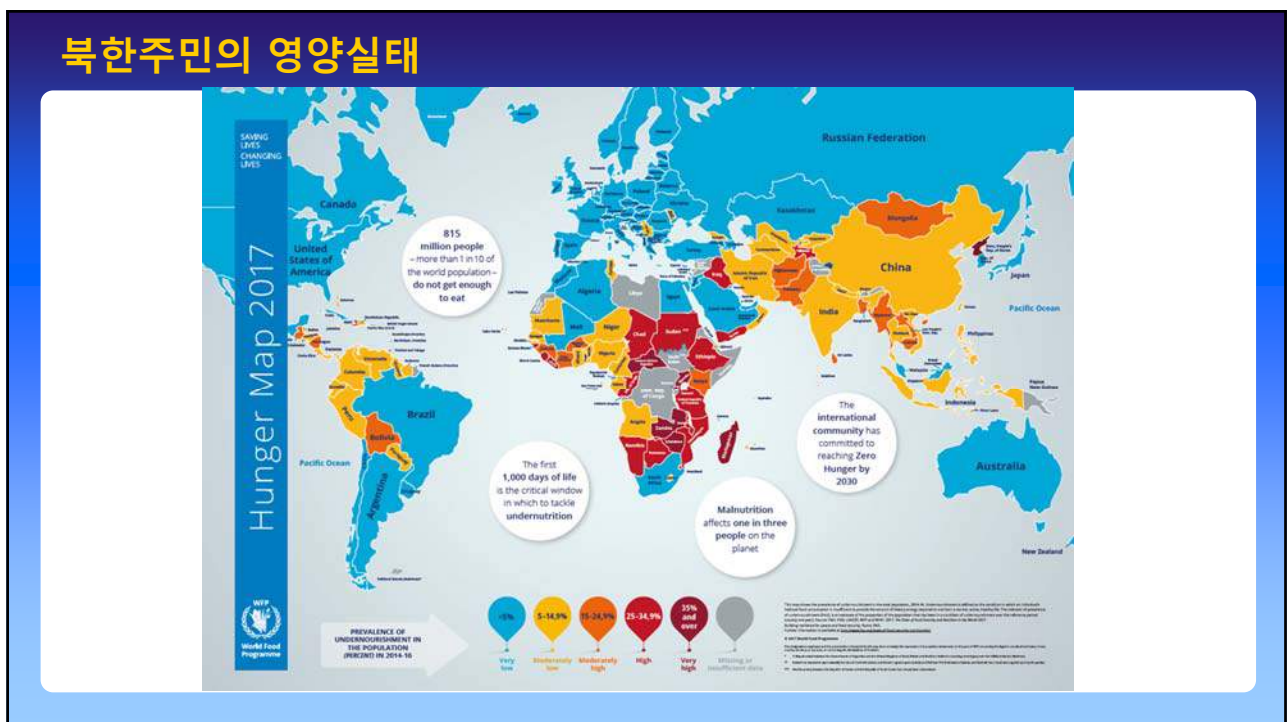
- 국민적 합의를 통해 지속가능한 방식의 협력 추진
 - ✓ 정치와 경제의 분리
- 협력의 목표를 분명하게 설정
 - ✓ 협력의 목표: 북한 주민의 인도적 상황 개선과 지속가능한 생산체계 구축
- 국제사회의 일반적인 협력 방식과 원칙을 도입
 - ✓ 지원의 대상을 명확하게 지정하고 성과 중심의 사업 추진
 - ✓ 국제사회의 새로운 개발 목표인 SDGs(지속가능한 개발 목표) 강화
 - ✓ 원조기구간 연계성(harmonization) 강화
 - ✓ 농업정책과 지원이 조화를 이루도록 일치성(alignment) 강화
 - ✓ 주인 의식(ownership) 강화와 능력배양 프로그램 도입
 - ✓ 투명성 강화와 평가절차 도입

4. 시사점과 농업협력 방향

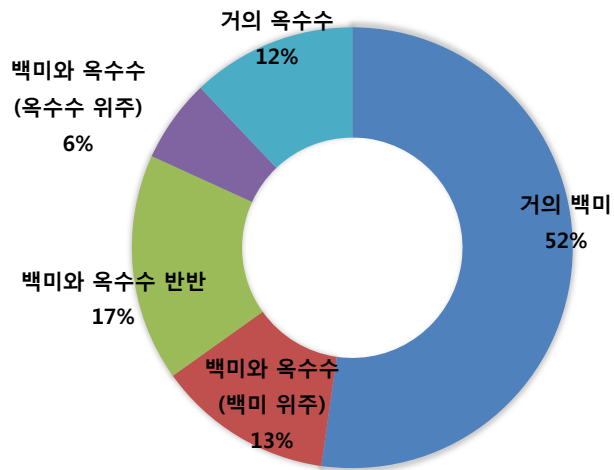
● 남북협력 추진 시 고려 사항

- 남한의 관심 사항
 - ✓ 남북한 기 합의 사항
 - ✓ 호혜적 협력
 - ✓ 가용 자원
- 북한의 관심 사항
 - ✓ 정책: 국가경제개발 10개년계획, 경제개발구, 경제발전 5개년전략
 - ✓ 전략: 우리식(주체적) 개발전략
- 국제제재
 - ✓ 유엔안보리 및 개별 국가의 대북 제재
- 국제사회와의 협력
 - ✓ 국가간 이해관계의 조정
 - ✓ 사업간 연계성 확대와 중복성 조정



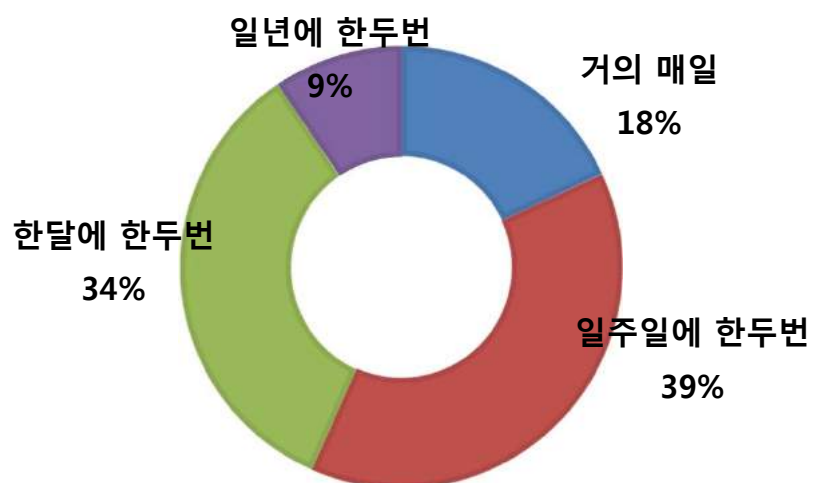


북한의 주식 (2016)



출처: 서울대학교 통일평화연구원(2017)

북한 주민의 육류 또는 생선류 섭취 (2016)



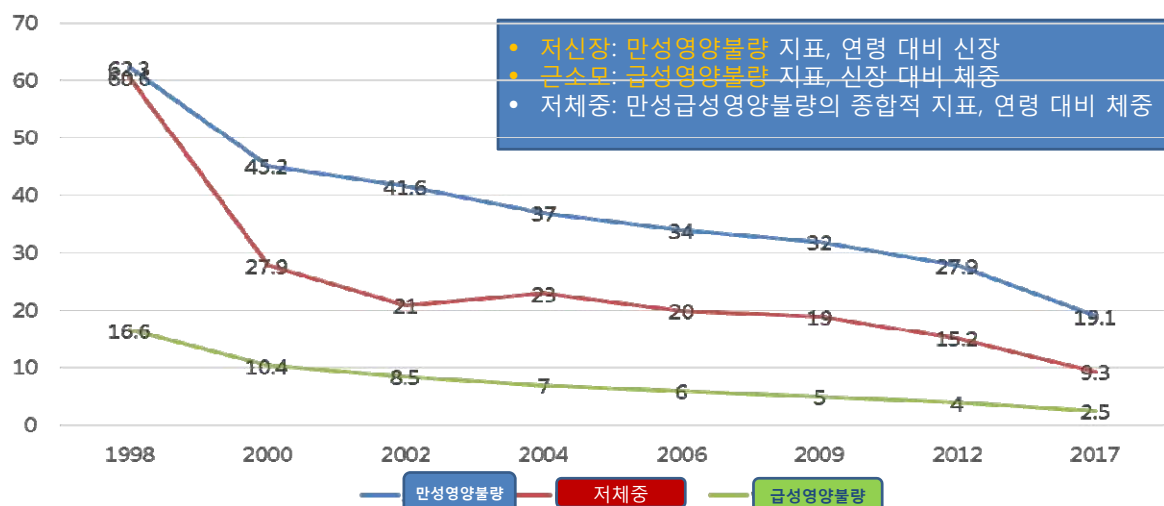
출처: 서울대학교 통일평화연구원 (2017)

북한의 영양실태 관련 자료의 출처

제목	자료 수집 연도
-Nutrition Survey of The Demographic People's Republic of Korea	1998
-The First Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 1998, DPRK	1998
-The Second Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000, DPRK	2000
-Nutrition Assessment 2002 D.P.R. Korea	2002
-DPRK 2004 Nutrition Assessment	2004
-DPRK 2006 Nutrition Assessment*	2006
-Demographic People's Republic of Korea Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009	2009
-Demographic People's Republic of Korea National Nutrition Survey 2012	2012
-DPR Korea Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017	2017

* 비공식 자료

북한의 어린이* 영양 실태 변화

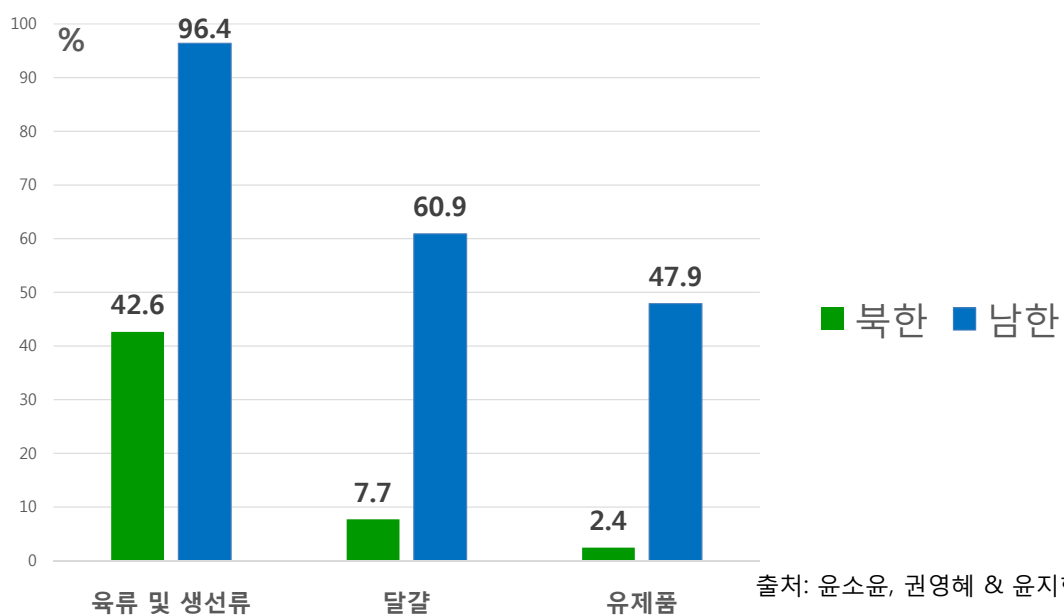


* 자료의 출처에 따라 어린이들의 연령이 조금씩 상이함(5세 미만, 6세 미만, 또는 7세 미만)

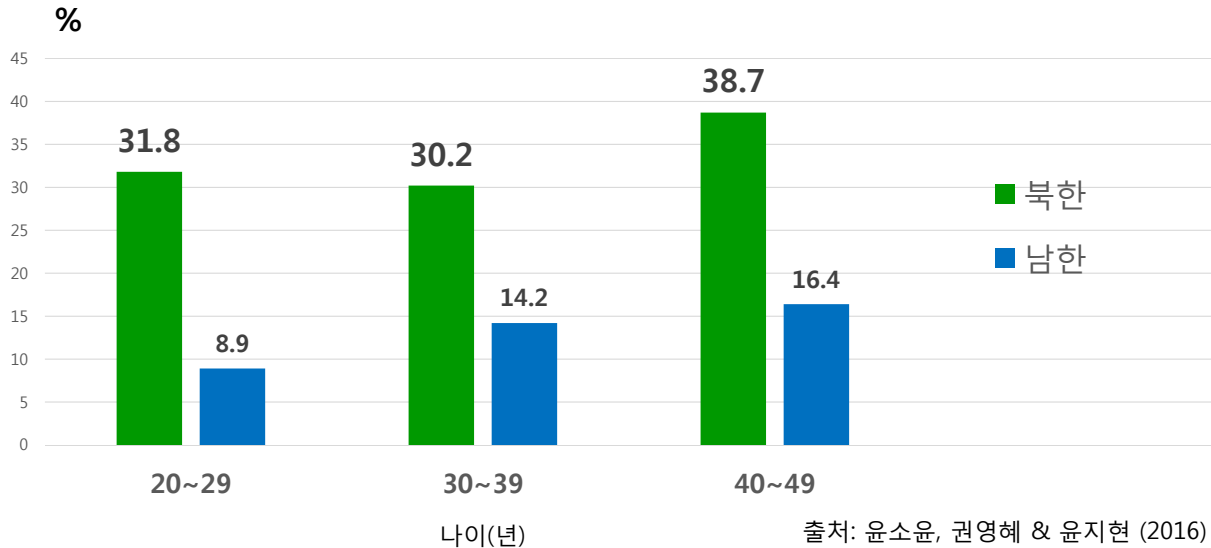
출처: 북한 영양조사 & 다중지표조사



남북한 가임기 여성의 육류 및 생선류, 달걀, 유제품 섭취율, 2012



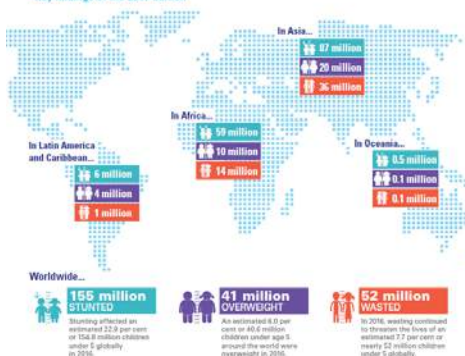
남북한 가임기 여성의 빈혈 유병률, 2012



남북한 5세 미만 어린이의 영양불량률

LEVELS AND TRENDS IN CHILD MALNUTRITION

UNICEF / WHO / World Bank Group
Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates
Key findings of the 2017 edition



These new estimates supersede former analyses and results published by UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank Group.

unicef

World Health Organization

WORLD BANK GROUP

	북한 %	남한 %
만성영양불량	27.9	X 11 2.5
급성영양불량	4	X 3 1.2
저체중	15.2	X 22 0.7
과체중	없음	7.3
자료 년도	2012	2008~2011

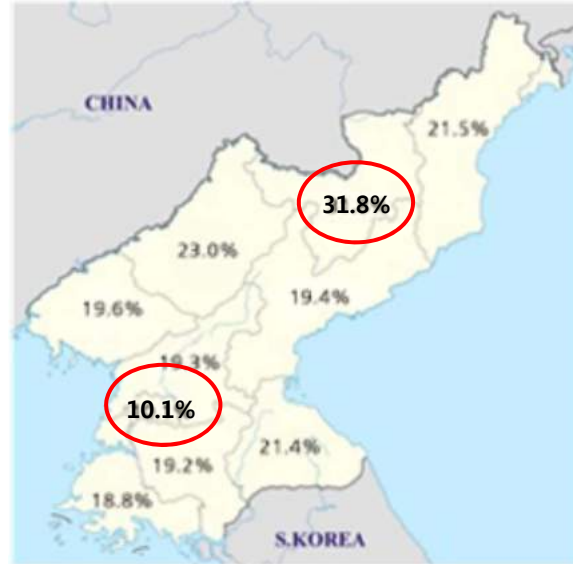
출처: UNICEF, WHO, & World Bank Group (2017)

북한의 5세 미만 어린이의 영양불량률, 2017

➤ 개선되었으나, 여전히 문제

- ✓ 높은 불량률
- ✓ 영양불량의 이중부담
- ✓ 지역별 큰 격차

	%
만성영양불량	19.1
급성영양불량	2.5
저체중	9.3
과체중	2.3



북한 6~23 개월 영유아의 식이 실태, 2017

기준	%	비고
최소식이빈도	75.0	에너지 섭취에 대한 간접 지표로서 식사 빈도의 적절성 평가
최소식이다양성	46.6	식품의 영양소 함량에 대한 적절성 평가
최소식이적절성*	28.6	적절한 식이에 대한 종합적 평가

- 최소식이적절성의 평가
 - 모유수유 중인 영유아의 경우, 최소식이빈도와 최소식이다양성을 모두 충족해야 함.
 - 모유수유를 하지 않는 영유아의 경우, 최소식이빈도와 최소식이다양성(분유 제외)을 충족함과 동시에 최소 2회의 분유 수유를 만족해야 함. 한 경우로 정의함.

북한의 영양실태 개선을 위한 협력 방안

➤ '영양'에 대한 인식 변화!

- ✓ 영양은 매우 수익성 높은 투자임
- ✓ 영양문제 개선을 위한 직접적 노력이 필요함. 영양상태 개선을 위한 빈곤퇴치 전략은 비효율적임.

Linkages between Poverty Reduction Strategies and Child Nutrition

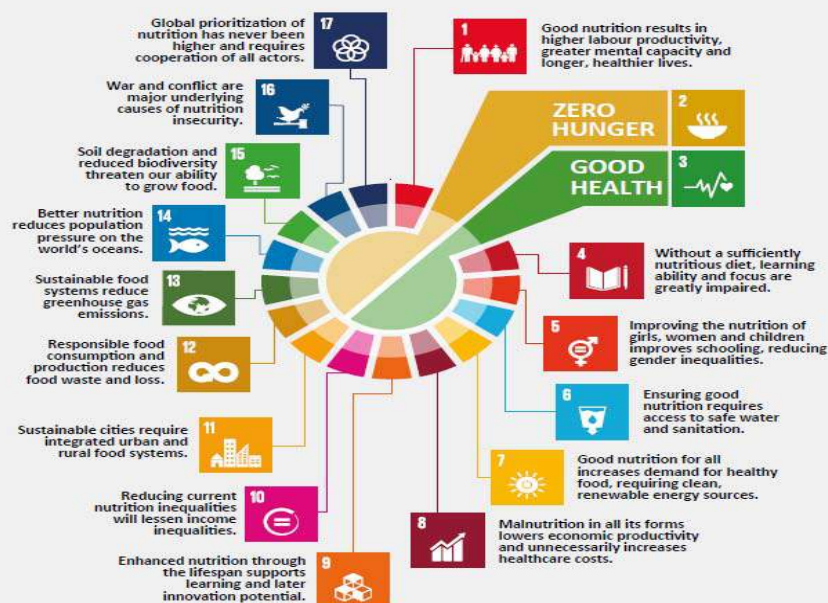
An Asian Perspective

This article reviews the evidence on the rate of economic growth and reduction in malnutrition and shows that, while economic growth clearly translates into improved nutrition, this happens at a modest rate; the percentage decline in malnutrition is roughly half the rate at which GNP per capita grows. Governments which focus on growth as a means to address nutrition will require an extra generation to make substantial inroads compared to governments which successfully implement nutritional programmes. Thus, the commonly held belief that nutrition programmes are welfare interventions that use resources that could profitably be used to raise national incomes is a myth; investments in nutrition are among the most profitable available.

HAROLD ALDERMAN

출처: Alderman (2005)

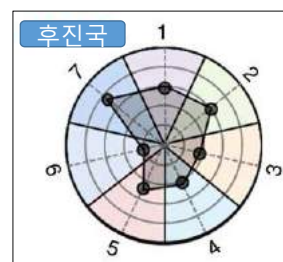
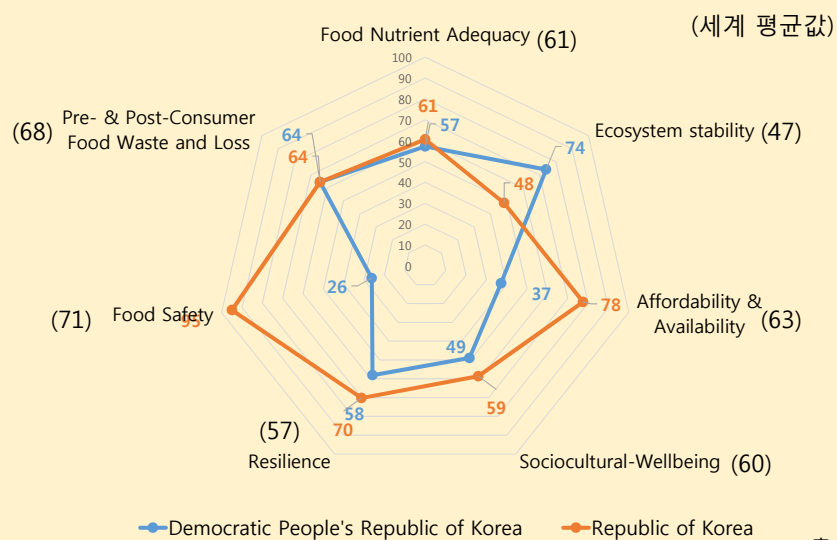
NUTRITION AND THE SDGs CENTRAL TO THE 2030 AGENDA



출처: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO(2018)

➤ 식품영양시스템에 대한 통합적 접근!

남북한 식품시스템의 지속가능성 평가



출처: Chaudhary, Gustafson & Mathys (2018)



감사합니다!

hoonyoon@snu.ac.kr

전체회의 1 - 발제 2

북한 주민의 삶의 질 향상을 위한 북측 기관과의 협력

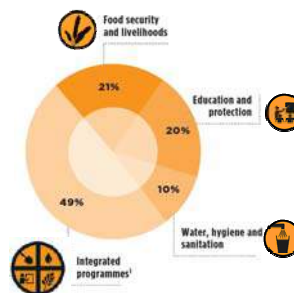
-- EUPS 5(Triangle Génération Humanitaire)
활동을 중심으로



Coralie Bouloiseau
TGH 북한사무소장

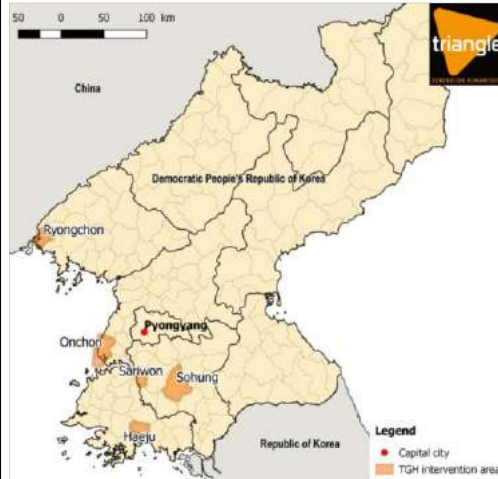
31/10/2018

“2017 in a few key words and figures”



긴급재난과 복구, 개발, 환경 문제를 통합, 인도적 지원에 대한 포괄적 접근
현지 자원과 역량을 동원: 파트너십에 초점

TGH의 북한 사업



- 북한 사무소 개소: 2000년 12월
- 분야:
 - 식량 안보 (+ 영양)
 - 보호(Protection)
 - 물과 위생(WASH)
- >30개 프로젝트 이상 실행
- 파견 인력 4명과 북한 인력 10명
- 5개 지역에서 4개 프로젝트 진행
- 2018년 예산 120만 유로
- 2018년 직접 수혜자: 5개 지역 50,500명 (어린이, 노인, 현지 파트너)
- 후원 기관: 유럽에이드(DEVCO), 프랑스 정부, 스위스 개발협력청(SDC)
- 현지 파트너 7개 기관
- 국제 파트너 3개 기관

북한 내 TGH 프로젝트


3가지의 식량안보 프로젝트, 영양 공급에 우선순위:

- 2 x 물고기 양식
- 1 x 채소 온실 재배

1개의 보호 프로젝트: 현지 파트너 기관인 조선연로자보호연맹(KFCA)이 현지 노인들의 삶의 질을 개선할 수 있도록 역량 강화



식량안보 프로젝트 파트너십 (1/2)




물고기 양식 프로젝트:
 물고기양식국(BoA; Bureau of Aquaculture, 직원 70명) - 북한 수산성의 물고기양식국
 2010년 이후 2개 프로젝트 협력, 1개 프로젝트에 공동 신청

농업프로젝트:
 농업과학대학(ASS; Academy of Agriculture and Sciences, 직원 2800명)과
 중앙채소연구소(CRVI; Central Research on Vegetables Institute) - 농업성
 2010년 이후 3개 프로젝트에 협력

이외 아래 기관과 오랜 파트너십 관계 유지:
 도시경영성(MoUM; Ministry of Urban Management): 건설 분야
 어린이영양연구소(CNI; Child Nutrition Institute) : 위생과 영양 분야 교육 제공,
 어린이기관(KAP, FCS)에 대한 정기 모니터링, 표준행동절차(SOP) 개발 등

식량안보 프로젝트 (2/2)



프로젝트에 제휴(Associates) 수준으로 참여:

- ✓ 사업 제안과 실행, 모니터링, 평가 등에 전면적으로 결합
- ✓ EUPS 5와 정기적인 미팅
- ✓ 주요 파트너 기관에 대해 2주마다 공동 현장 방문
- ✓ 스터디 투어 참가
- ✓ 중앙 및 지역 차원의 역량 강화 활동 (분권화 지원)

실행 단계의 주요 책무:

- ✓ 농장에서 훈련 제공
- ✓ 건설과 실험, 자료 취합 등의 후속 조치 책임
- ✓ 가이드라인 혹은 표준행동절차(SOPs) 개발을 통해 프로젝트 성과 등을 다른 지역으로 확산/촉진하는 책임

인민위원회의 중요한 역할: 중앙과 지역 등 북한 당국의 전 단계에서 인민들의 일상을 모든 측면에서 전반적으로 책임지는 정치적, 기술적 단위. 배급제를 통해 각 기관에 식량을 공급하는 책임도 짐. 인민위원회와 양해각서도 초안 수준에서 작성됨

TGH의 노인 보호 프로젝트를 위한 KFCA와의 파트너십 (1/2)



2003.4.30: 조선연로자보호협회(Korea Association for Care of the Aged)
2006.2: 조선연로자보호연맹(Korea Federation for Care of the Aged)
노동성 산하 '준' 시민사회 기관
전체 631명. 중앙위원회와 도위원회, 군위원회 등으로 구분
비상설 연로자보호위원회 위원장(Secretary of NCCA (Non-Standing Commission for Care of the Aged)) -> 북한 연로자보호법(the DPRK Law on the Care of the Elderly)에 영향을 끼침 (26/04/2007)
<http://korelcfund.org.kp/>

KFCA의 사명: 노인들이 스스로 일상 생활을 영위할 수 있도록 정신적 육체적 건강을 보장하는 등 노인들의 권리와 이익을 보호하는 것

KFCA의 주요 활동:

- ✓ 북한 당국이 연로자 보호 정책을 실행할 수 있도록 당국에 대한 지원
- ✓ 인구 노령화에 대한 사회 인식 제고와 연로자들의 사회적 활동 참여 증진
- ✓ 연로자 보호에 대한 국제적 협력과 교류
- ✓ 연로자 보호 기관과 기구에 대한 기술 및 운영 지원

파트너십:

- ✓ 중앙과 하부 단위를 포함, 13년간 파트너십 유지
- ✓ DEVCO 프로젝트에 2차례 공동 신청한 비정부 행위자, 그 중 한 차례는 KFCA의 역량 강화에만 초점을 맞춤
- ✓ 1차례는 활동을 실행하는 프로젝트 매니저에 초점을 맞춤
- ✓ 주례 미팅과 격주 현장 방문



TGH의 노인 보호 프로젝트를 위한 KFCA와의 파트너십 (2/2)

KFCA의 역량 강화:

- SWOT, IPD
- PCM에 대한 교육 훈련, 의사소통, IT
- 국제 사회 정책에 대한 교육 훈련
- 모금과 전략 기획에 관한 교육 훈련
- 연로자 보호에 관한 기술 교육: 재난위험경감(DRR)을 포함한 가정 돌봄, MSCC 관리, 노령화, 자조그룹(self help groups) 등에 관한 기술 훈련
- 네트워크 측면에서의 지원(중국측 상대 기관, HeplAge, 국제 네트워크)
- 국제 회의 참석 & 스터디 투어

주요 성과:

- 일부 행사에 대한 KFCA의 모금
- 비상설 연로자보호위원회(NCCA)에 대한 몇몇 제언이 승인됨
- KFCA의 피교육자가 교육훈련을 진행하는 사례가 지역 단위로 확산되고 있음
- 분권화가 효과적으로 진행됨(적어도 도 단위까지)
- 중앙통계국과 함께 연로자 보호에 대한 서베이를 1차례 진행
- 연로자와 장애인에 연계 강화를 위해 핸드캡 인터내셔널과 그 파트너인 조선장애키보연맹(KFPD)과의 합동 프로젝트 진행에 기여
- 연로자에 대한 인식 제고를 위해 국내 및 국제 사회와의 워크숍 조직하는 데 KFCA가 두드러진 역할을 함

장기 목표:

- KFCA의 네트워크 강화
- 새로운 '2020-2025 전략 계획' 작성
- NCCA의 위원장 자격으로 KFCA가 작성한 연로자 사회 참여 제언을 북한 당국이 승인하고 수용; 공식적인 돌봄 연계망에 MSCC가 포함됨
- KFCA가 자금자축할 수 있도록 모금 확대
- 북한 내 연로자를 위한 사회복지사 도입



파트너 기관의 SWOT



	긍정(FAVORABLE)	부정(DEFAVORABLE)
내부 (INTERNAL)	강점(Strengths) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 시간이 지나면서 신뢰가 형성됨 현장에 있는 북한 전문가의 이동에 공식적인 제약이 없음 CNI와 AAS, BoA가 국제 기구, 특히 유엔과 일하는 것에 익숙해짐 현장에 대한 우리의 개입이 정당성을 얻고 있음 프로젝트가 진전되면서 프로젝트 유지와 다른 지역으로의 확대가 승인되고 있음 상층 단위에서도 우리가 제안한 내용들이 수용되고 있음 역량강화가 효과적으로 나타남: 교육훈련이 허부 단위로 이어져 진행됨 	약점(Weaknesses) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 도시경영상(MoUM)과 KFCA를 제외하고는 기술적 전문성 부족 EUPS 5 사무실에 대한 접근이 안됨(KFCA 제외) 주도성 혹은 사업 제안 능력 부족 분석적 기술과 비판의식 부족 프로젝트에 관한 현장 방문만 가능(자원 부족) 지역 단위 지부의 미운영(BoA, AAS, CNI) 파트너간 협력의 어려움(예를 들어 IFF); 부처별로 따로 일함 프로젝트에서 따로 어떤 일들이 진행되었는지 파악하기 어려움
외부 (EXTERNAL)	기회(Opportunities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 외국인들과의 협업 = 다른 업무 방식에 대한 개방성 스터디 투어 기간 경험과 기술을 공유하는 기회 제공 유립 대학(Liège University)과의 파트너십 기회 국제 네트워크와의 연계(HelpAge International) 스스로 모금을 진행할 수 있도록 파트너 지원 	위협(Threats) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 전문가들이 밤 사이에 바뀔 수도 있음 전문가들이 무작위로 배경됨, 운에 맡겨지는 경우가 많음 유엔과 일하는 데 더 많은 보상이 따르기 때문에 프로젝트 파트너에 대한 관심이 부족함 지역 단위의 기관이 다른 후원을 받을 경우 기존의 파트너십이 위협해질 수 있음

Thank you

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한반도 평화구축을 통한 북한 인도주의 문제 해결 방향

필 영 달

(산동대학교 동북아학원, 교수)

1990년대 초부터 북한이 경제난에 빠지면서 이에 따른 인도주의 문제들도 속출되고 있다. 특히 제2차 북핵위기 이래 핵개발 때문에 북한이 국제사회에서 전례없는 제재를 받아 왔다. 이 가운데 북한의 인도주의 상황은 나빠질 수밖에 없다. 비록 국제사회에서 대북인도주의 지원을 해 왔지만 북한의 인도주의 문제를 해결하기에 역부족이다. 그리고 유엔 대북제재 결의안의 규제 하에 대북인도주의 지원의 규모도 아주 제한적이다. 따라서 북한의 인도주의 상황을 근본적으로 개선하려면 한반도의 비핵화와 평화정착 및 북한 자체의 발전을 동시 추진해야 한다.

본고는 한반도 비핵화와 평화 구축 과정에서 어떤 원칙을 따라야 되는지, 그리고 어떤 노력을 해야 할지 등을 분석하는 데 목적이 있다. 이를 위해 본고에서 먼저 국제사회의 대북인도주의 지원의 기본 상황을 살펴보면서 그 한계점도 찾아낼 것이다. 또한 이를 바탕으로 한반도 비핵화의 경로 선택 및 장애 요인들을 제시하며 한반도 평화정착을 위한 몇 가지 원칙과 노력 방향도 자세히 분석할 것이다.

1. 대북지원과 북한의 인도주의 현황

1970년대부터 북한의 경제가 침체 상태에 점차 빠져 왔다. 특히 탈냉전 이후부터 북한이 예전처럼 사회주의 진영의 지원을 더 이상 받지 못하게 되어 경제상황이 더욱 어려워졌다. 1990년대 초부터 핵 개발로 미국을 비롯한 국제사회의 제재를 당하는 데다 심한 홍수 피해도 입었다. 이로 인해 북한의 경제가 아주 어려운 지경에 빠질뿐더러 심각한 인도주의 위기도 야기되었다. 이러한 상황에서 1995년부터 국제사회에서 북한을 경제 제재를 가하면서도 대북지원을 추진해 왔다.

경제협력개발기구 (OECD)의 공여국 보고체계 (Creditor Reporting System)의 통계 자료에 따르면 1995년-2016년에 미국, 유럽연합, 독일, 스웨덴, 프랑스, 영국 등 국가들이 북한에 총 13.83억 달러를 지원했다고 한다.(<표1>참조). 한국의 대북지원 금액이 OECD CRS의 통계 자료에 없지만 사실상 큰 규모에 달하였다. 한국 통일부의 자료에 의하면 1995년부터 2015년까지 대북지원 총 금액은 14.55억 달러로 기록되었다.¹⁾

<표1> 국가별 (국제기구별) 대북지원 (1995-2016)

USD (Millions)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
미국	-	-	-	-	176,167	7,999	0,250	163,541	42,901	56,099	8,202	1,215	48,888	140,843	12,586	4,959	2,341	2,690	1,212	2,063	2,094	2,143	676,098
유럽 연합	0,180	-	41,710	51,644	37,782	43,431	23,539	68,403	30,076	28,044	25,557	13,556	13,689	14,528	12,533	14,570	13,904	-	17,262	-	0,035	0,002	453,445
독일	0,078	-	4,343	1,082	2,901	1,818	30,088	30,464	6,548	7,461	4,425	2,516	6,247	6,639	1,830	3,050	2,661	2,828	2,420	3,573	2,971	3,991	127,844
스웨덴	-	-	3,209	4,766	4,551	3,246	2,943	3,700	4,051	5,540	6,129	5,923	3,341	1,088	6,878	-	9,305	5,007	5,300	4,684	1,634	0,042	81,335
유엔 아동 기금	-	-	-	-	-	1,572	1,064	2,049	3,071	1,052	2,675	1,702	5,069	3,062	5,510	2,668	3,861	1,504	1,978	3,182	3,481	2,563	46,063
프랑스	-	-	-	0,509	0,023	0,085	0,178	0,252	0,321	0,308	0,321	0,500	0,324	1,240	0,274	0,695	1,488	1,276	1,864	14,869	1,325	0,886	26,828
영국	-	0,510	0,940	-	2,158	0,378	1,886	1,300	0,653	1,882	-	-	1,166	0,272	0,049	0,408	0,606	1,198	2,047	0,826	1,166	0,291	17,586
유엔 인구 기금	-	-	-	-	-	0,722	1,053	0,886	0,712	0,942	1,012	1,253	1,274	1,161	1,161	1,145	0,857	1,196	0,643	1,463	-	-	14,299
세계 보건 기구	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,486	1,381	2,988	1,849	1,845	3,703	14,252
한국	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,000
세계 식량 기구	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,000

출처: OECD CRS (공여국 보고체계) 1995 ~ 2016

그림 출처: 김성한,이수훈,황수환: “한반도 통일기반 조성을 위한 대북지원 방향:국가와 국제기구의 역할 비교 분석”,<국제관계연구>제 23 권 제 1 호 (2018 년 여름호) 11쪽에서 재인용.

<표2> 한국의 대북지원(2006-2017)

지원종류		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
정부지원	무상지원	2,273	1,983	438	294	204	65	23	133	14	140	0	0
	유상지원	0	1,605	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
민간지원(무상)	민간지원(무상)	709	909	726	377	201	131	116	81	54	114	23	11
총액	총액	2,982	4,397	1,164	671	405	196	141	183	138	254	23	11

위의 통계를 보면 한국을 포함한 국제사회에서 대북한 인도주의 지원을 계속해 오고 있다는 사실을 알 수 있다. 이러한 국제사회의 대북지원은 북한의 인도주의 위기를 완화하는 데 중요한 역할을 했다고 짐작할 수 있다. 그러나 2008년 이후부터 한반도 비핵화 프로세스가 중단되었음에 따라 국제사회에서의 대북지원 금액이 급속히 감축되는 추세이다. 한국의 대북지원 상황은 더욱 그렇다. 주된 원인은 북한의 핵개발 계속 추진에 따른 유엔 안보리의 대북제재 결의안의 제한이라 할 수 있다. 2006년부터 2017년12월까지 유엔 안보리에서 1718호~2397호 대북제재 결의안을 통과시켰다. 북한의 석탄, 인력 수출 및 석유수입 제한 등을 포함한 강력한 제재 조치들이 주요 내용이다.

1) 김성한,이수훈,황수환: “한반도 통일기반 조성을 위한 대북지원 방향:국가와 국제기구의 역할 비교 분석”,<국제관계연구>제 23 권 제 1 호 (2018 년 여름호) 13쪽 참조.

국제사회의 강력한 제재에 북한의 경제 상황이 어려워질 수밖에 없다. 일례를 들면 북한의 최대 교역 대상국인 중국이 유엔 결의안의 규제를 받아 북한과 교역의 물품과 규모를 크게 제한하게 되었다. 중국 세관의 통계에 따르면 2018년 3분기까지 중국과 북한 간의 교역 교모가 111억 위안(약1조8160억 원) 정도에 그치고 작년 동기보다 59.2% 급감되었다. 그 중에 북한의 대중국 수입은 101억 위안(약1조8160 억 원)이고 수출은 10억 위안(약1640억 원)밖에 안 되었으며 작년보다 각각 40.8%, 90% 줄어들었다.²⁾ 중국과 북한 교역 현 상황을 보면 북한의 경제 실정을 엿볼 수 있다. 비록 북한 내부에서 제한적 시장화를 허용하여 어느 정도 경제난을 완화시킬 수 있지만 인도주의 영역의 상황을 좋게 보기 어렵다고 생각한다. 특히 국제사회의 대북지원이 대폭적으로 감소된 상황에서 북한 내 인도주의 문제는 악화될 것으로 보인다.

2018년 7월 9-12일 북한을 방문한 마크 로우코크(Mark Lowcock) 유엔 인도주의 업무국장이 "북한 농촌 지역의 아동 절반 이상이 깨끗한 물을 공급받지 못하고 있으며, 북한 아동의 20%가 영양실조에 시달리고 있다"며 "방문한 한 병원에서는 140명의 결핵 환자가 있었으나, 치료제는 40명분밖에 없었다"³⁾ 고 전했다. 이러한 북한의 인도주의적 실제 상황을 감안하면 국제사회의 대북 지원이 급히 필요하다.

2. 대북한 인도주의 지원의 한계

2018년 7월 북한 방문에서 돌아온 마크 로우코크 유엔 인도주의 업무국장에 의하면 "유엔은 현재 대북 원조를 위해 1억1천만 달러(한화 1천235억 8천 500만 원)의 인도주의 자금을 모금했다"며 "이를 통해 북한 아동의 영양결핍 해소와 안전한 식용수 공급, 의약품 부족 문제 등을 해결할 것"이라고 소개했다.⁴⁾ 이는 북한 인도주의적 상황을 개선하는 데 아주 긍정적인 의미가 있다. 그러나 한반도 문제의 역사 현실을 감안하면 북한 인도주의 문제를 해결하는 데 여전히 넘어갈 산이 많다는 것을 짐작할 수 있다.

우선, 국제사회의 대북지원이 북한의 인도주의 문제 완화에는 긍정적 역할을 행하지만 이 문제의 최종 해결에는 역부족이다. 북한의 인도주의 문제의 해결은 근본적으로 북한의 자체 발전에 달려 있기 때문이다.

다음으로 북한 비핵화의 진전 여부는 대북 인도주의적 지원 수준에 아주 결정적인 영

2) “2018年前三季度中國對朝鮮進出口下降59.2%”, <<環球時報>>, 2018年10月12日, <http://world.huanqiu.com/exclusive/2018-10/13240690.html>(검색일:2018.10.13)

3) ‘방북’ 유엔인도주의업무국장 “대북 원조 확대 할 것”, 연합뉴스, 2018년7월11일, <http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2018/07/11/0200000000AKR20180711163151083.HTML?input=1195m>(검색일:2018.10.13)

4) 위와 같음

향을 끼칠 것이다. 유엔 안보리 대북제재가 해제되지 않는 이상 효과적인 대북지원은 거의 불가능하다. 그러나 유엔 안보리 대북제재의 해제는 쉬운 일이 아니며 북한의 비핵화와 긴밀히 관계되는 문제이다.

마지막으로 북한의 인도주의 위기를 어떻게 예방해야 하는가도 시급한 과제이다. 비핵화 진전이 없을 경우 강력한 대북제재가 계속 유지될 터인데 이런 상황에서 지원을 통해 인도주의 문제를 완화시키기보다는 인도주의 문제의 재발을 막는 것은 더 중요할 것이다.

이상 분석 내용을 보면 북한의 인도주의 문제 근본 해결에는 가장 핵심 고리는 비핵화와 북한의 자체 발전이라는 것을 알 수 있다. 따라서 비핵화와 북한의 발전이 어떻게 이루어질 것인지를 모색하는 것은 현재로서 가장 중요한 일이다.

3. 한반도 비핵화의 경로 선택 및 장애 요인

앞에서 언급한 바와 같이 한반도 비핵화는 북한 인도주의 지원 사업과 직결된 중대한 과제이며 매우 복잡한 문제이다. 1990년대 초부터 지금까지 한반도 비핵화는 우여곡절의 과정을 거쳤으며 북미 제네바 합의서와 9.19 공동성명 등 합의들을 도달하기도 했지만 여러 장애 요인으로 결국 구현되지 못했다. 이러한 과거 비핵화 추진의 역사를 돌이켜 보면 북미간의 신뢰 구축은 가장 핵심적인 요건이라는 교훈을 얻을 수 있다. 이 핵심적인 요건을 충족시키기 위해 북미 양국이 ‘동시행동’ 원칙에 입각하여 단계적으로 접근하는 것이 필요하다. 즉 비핵화와 한반도의 평화 구축을 동시에 추진해야 한다는 것이다.

6자회담 중단 이후 비핵화와 한반도 평화체제 구축 문제는 계속 평행선상에 달려 왔다. 북한의 핵 능력 향상에 따른 국제제재로 한반도의 정세 긴장이 전쟁직전의 위급한 상태로 치솟았다. 다행히 중국과 한국 및 관련 국가들의 공동노력으로 2018년 초부터 한반도의 정세는 다시 완화의 무드가 나타나기 시작하였다. 평창 동계올림픽 대회를 계기로 남북 간에 고위급 접촉이 이루어졌다. 이러한 무드 속에서 중북 정상회담, 남북 정상회담, 북미 정상회담 등 정상 외교가 활발히 진행해 왔다. 4.27판문점 선언, 북미 싱가포르 합의, 그리고 9월 평양공동선언 등이 그 대표적인 성과다. 빈번한 정상외교의 진행에 따라 한반도 비핵화 협상과 평화체제 구축의 논의도 재가동되었다. 이로써 한반도에서 훈풍이 재차 불기 시작하였다.

그럼에도 불구하고 배핵화 프로세스와 한반도 평화 구축은 결코 쉬운 일이 아니다. 가장 큰 변수는 북미 간의 협상에 있다. 2018년 6월12일 북미 정상이 싱가포르 회담에서 비핵화와 새로운 양자 관계 추진에 대해서 합의를 달성했다. 그러나 이는 아주

포괄적인 합의이기 때문에 실천과정에서 더 많은 난관과 좌절이 예상될 수 있다. 8월에 들어가면서 비핵화와 한반도 평화 구축에 대한 입장 차이로 인해 북미 협상이 정체되어 한반도 정세는 또 다시 불확실해졌다. 이것은 바로 그 대표적인 사례이다. 평양공동선언 발표의 며칠 후에 유엔 대회 계기로 북미 비핵화 협상은 재개되었지만 여전히 많은 과제가 남아 있다. 특히 힘 우위에 있는 미국의 비핵화 의지, 자세 그리고 정책의 지속가능성 등은 가장 중대한 변수로 작용될 것이다.

우선, 한반도 비핵화에 대한 미국의 결심과 의지가 얼마 강한지 아직 의심스럽다. 한국의 입장에서는 북한의 핵이 가장 큰 위협으로 간주된다. 그러나 미국의 입장에서 그렇지 않을 수도 있다. 물론 미국의 공식적인 성명에서 “북핵문제를 우선 순위로 다룰 것”⁵⁾ 이라 했지만 실제 행동은 이에 맞지 않은 것 같다. 미국은 북핵문제를 큰 위협으로 선전하고 있는데 과거 거의 10년 동안 대북 “전략적 인내” (Strategic Patience)라는 정책을 추진해 왔다. 그 동안 북한의 핵 능력이 크게 향상된 것은 부인할 수 없는 사실이다. 현 단계에서 미국에는 한반도 종전선언의 공동 발표로 북한의 비핵조치 유도할 수 있는 계기가 있다. 북한이 종전선언의 공동 발표를 강력히 요구해 왔지만 미국은 종전선언에 대해서 아주 신중한 자세를 취하고 있다. 미국이 정작 북핵문제 해결을 우선 순위로 생각한다면 왜 한반도 평화를 지향하는 종전선언의 공동 발표를 원하지 않는가라는 질문이 제기되기 마련이다. 만약 미국이 북핵문제를 시급한 과제로 간주하지 않는다면 향후 한반도 비핵화와 평화구축 등 문제들이 기나긴 세월에 놓일 것 같다.

다음으로 향후에 북미 양국이 입장 차이를 얼마 정도 좁힐 수 있을지는 미지수이다. 북핵문제의 핵심 당사자로서 북미 간의 합의는 비핵화에 아주 중대한 영향을 끼칠 수 있다고 한다. 그러나 지금까지 양자 간의 입장차이가 여전히 크다. 미국은 가끔 입장의 유연성을 보여주지만 기본적으로 북한이 실제적 비핵화 조치를 취하기 이전에 대북제재를 계속 유지해야 한다고 강조해 왔다. 북한은 핵무기를 핵심적 국가 이익으로 생각하므로 비핵화 협상에서 걸음마다 진을 칠 것으로 예상된다. 한반도 비핵화의 진전을 위해서 힘의 절대적 우위에 있는 미국은 더 많은 양보를 해야 될 것 같다. 앞으로 미국이 얼마 정도 북한의 안보 우려를 해소시킬 수 있을지는 비핵화의 관건이다. 만약 미국이 계속 선후순으로 비핵화와 한반도 평화 구축 문제를 접근한다면 한반도 비핵화와 평화정착의 황금기를 놓칠 것으로 판단된다.⁶⁾

이외에 설사 북미 간에 비핵화 합의를 달성해도 실천 단계에는 더 많은 변수들이 있을 수 있다. 주지하듯이 1994년 10월 북미 양국이 제네바 합의를 도달했지만 합의 이행 과정에서 좌초를 당했다. 결국 제2차 북핵위기가 발발했다는 것이다. 그리고 이란

5) 박신흥, “트럼프 안보보좌관 “한·미동맹은 핵심 동맹…북핵 우선 순위로 다룰 것”, [중앙일보] 2016년 11월 21일, <https://news.joins.com/article/20895218>(검색일: 2018.10.15)

6) 畢穎達, “文在寅의 ‘冬奧外交’任重道遠”, <<環球時報>>, 2018년 3월 9일, 14版.

의 핵합의의 경우도 하나의 사례로 볼 수 있다. 두 비핵화 합의의 이행에서 차질을 빚어낸 주된 원인이 미국 대외정책의 불안정성에 있다고 한다. 따라서 앞으로 이러한 역사적 사례를 교훈으로 삼아 북미 비핵화 협상을 관찰할 필요가 있다.

위에서 분석한 바와 같이 미국의 의지, 자세, 그리고 정책의 지속가능성 등 요인들이 한반도 비핵화와 평화 구축에 큰 영향을 끼칠 것이다. 미국이 기존의 의지와 자세를 바꾸지 않고 정책의 연속성을 확보하지 못할 경우, 한반도 안보 정세가 유동성을 띠 수밖에 없다. 그리고 대북제재 국면도 장기적으로 지속될 전망이다. 특히 이에 따른 북한의 인도주의 상황은 개선되기는 커녕 계속 악화될 수도 있다.

4. 한반도 비핵화와 평화 구축의 노력 방향

현재 북한이 비핵화에 대해 적극적인 자세를 보이는 상황에서 미국의 전향적 입장을 계속 이끌어내는 것이 급히 필요하다. 2018년 한국 평창 동계 올림픽 대회 이래 문재인 정부는 왕복 외교를 추진하면서 남북관계 개선 합의, 북미 간의 정상회담과 비핵화 실무 협상 등과 같은 가시적인 성과를 거두었다. 이로 인하여 한반도 정세가 점차 완화되며 비핵화와 평화 구축에 유리한 분위기가 이루어지고 있다. 이러한 상황에서 관련 각국이 못처럼 나타난 계기를 잡고 효과적으로 한반도 비핵화와 평화 구축을 추진해 나가야 한다. 이를 위해 적어도 다음과 같이 몇 가지 원칙을 잘 지켜야 한다. 첫째, 동시행동 원칙에 입각하여 집진적이고 단계적으로 비핵화를 추진하는 것이다. 물론 북핵문제를 한꺼번에 일괄타결방식으로 해결했으면 좋겠다. 하지만 핵문제의 핵심 당사자인 북미 양자간의 충돌 역사와 현실적 정치체제 차이, 그리고 국가 실력 격차 등을 고려할 때 이는 이루어지기가 매우 어렵다는 판단을 내릴 수 있다. 현 상태에서 북미 양국이 문제를 하나씩 하나씩 해결함으로써 상호 간의 신뢰를 점차 쌓을 수 있다. 그리고 이러한 신뢰를 바탕으로 더 높은 단계의 현안문제를 해결 한다는 것이다.

둘째, 다자주의적 시각으로 한반도 비핵화와 평화 구축을 봐야 한다. 북핵문제는 한반도 문제의 연장으로서 매우 복잡다단한 현안이다. 역사 경험을 통해 이 현안 문제는 남북 사이에서나 북미 사이에서나 해결될 수 있는 것이 아니다. 현재 남북미 3자 구도 안에 해결하자는 제안이 자주 등장하지만 북한과 한미 간의 신뢰 정도 측면에서 보나 힘 균형의 측면에서 보나 실현 가능성이 낮다. 10개 유엔 안보리의 대북제재 결의안이 첨부되는 만큼 북핵문제의 국제화정도가 이미 높은 수준에 놓여 있다. 그래서 한반도 비핵화와 평화구축 문제는 다자주의적 틀에서 다룰 수밖에 없다. 6자회담이 중단 되었지만 그 틀 안에서 비핵화를 추진해 왔던 경험은 여전히 생명력을 가지고 있다. 특히 6자 틀 안에서 4자형태로 한반도 평화체제를 논의하는 방안은 현실 가치가 높다고 생각한다.

셋째, 국제무역 분야에서의 “조기 성과(Early Harvest)” 원칙을 원용해서 비핵화와 평화구축을 접근할 필요가 있다. 쉬운 것부터 합의를 달성하고 문제를 해결한다는 것이다. 이런 식으로 상호 신뢰를 점차 증진시킬 뿐만 아니라, 만약 협상이 한번 실패하더라도 나중에 협상이 재개되면 다시 원점에서 시작할 필요도 없을 것이다.

넷째, 한반도 비핵화와 평화구축을 추진하는 과정에서 관련국들이 각자 전략적 이익을 추구하되 절대 수익을 위해 다른 국가의 이익을 훼손해서는 안된다.⁷⁾ 한반도는 관련국들의 전략 이익이 모여 있는 지역이다. 그래서 비핵화와 평화 구축을 추진할 때 참여자의 이익을 서로 존중해야만 합의를 달성하기가 가능한 것이다. 만약 독자적 이익만 추구하면 절호의 기회를 상실하는 것이 십상이다.

위에 제시된 몇 가지 원칙에 입각하여 한반도 비핵화와 평화구축을 추진하는 것이 바람직하다. 이러한 원칙을 잘 지키기 위해서 관련국들이 다음과 같은 노력을 해야 한다.

첫째는 북미 협상을 포함한 다자간의 대화를 유지하는 것이다. 과거 6자회담이 이런 대화를 실현할 수 있는 장을 마련했던 것이다. 매우 어려운 상황에도 6자회담 기제를 계속 유지해 왔고 결국 9.19공동성명과 같은 결실을 맺었다. 현재 한반도 비핵화 협상의 상태를 계속 유지해야만 새로운 합의를 도달할 가능성이 있다는 것이다.

둘째는 비핵화와 평화 구축에 유리한 점에서 출발하여 미국의 일방주의적 행동을 제약할 필요가 있다. “미국 우선”의 사고 방식 하에 미국이 일방주의적 행동을 하게 마련이다. 일방주의 행동은 강압적, 패권적 특징을 띠고 있다. 이것은 협상이 아니라 상대방을 굴복시키는 것이다. 이런 일방주의적 행동으로 북핵문제의 해결을 시도해 보면 정세 긴장만 초래할 수밖에 없다. 그리하여 비핵화와 평화 구축을 지속적으로 추진하기 위해 다른 관련국들이 미국을 일방주의적 사고에서 벗어나게 해야 한다.

셋째는 전략적 측면에서 한중 협력을 강화시키는 것이다. 한반도 비핵화와 평화 구축은 한중 양국의 공동 목표이자 협력의 기본 조건이다. 이러한 공동 목표와 기초 위에서 양국간의 협력은 진정한 합력을 형성할 수 있다. 이는 문제 해결에는 큰 도움이 될 것이다. 6자회담 추진 과정에서 한중 양국은 긴밀한 협력을 진행한 바 있다. 바로 한중 간의 지속적인 협력으로 6자회담의 명맥이 유지되어 가시적 성과를 거두었다는 것이다. 이러한 역사의 경험을 활용해서 한중 양국이 새로운 협력을 전개하는 것이 바람직하다.

7) 鄭繼永, “中俄朝共商半島解局策(專家解讀)”, 2018年10月15日, 人民網:
<http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2018/1015/c1002-30340675.html>(검색일:2018.10.15)

전체 회의 2

UN 및 미국의 대북제재와 인도지원에 대한 면제 절차

October 31, 2018

Dj Wolff, Counsel, D.C./London

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Section I: 주요 사안들

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Section I: 주요 사안들

- UN의 대북제재:
 - 모든 UN 회원국들에 적용됨
 - 많은 부문을 금지하지만, 모든 것을 금지하는 것은 아님
 - 제재 대상 인사나 품목과 관련된 것이 아니면 금지하지 않음
- 미국의 대북제재
 - 관할권이 매우 광범위함: 미국의 제재는 미국이 아닌 3자/3국의 활동에까지 영향을 미침
 - *달러 사용 등
 - 사실상 미국인의 북한과의 모든 거래 행위를 금지
 - 북한과 대규모로 거래하는 제3국의 행위자들에 대한 '세컨더리 제재(보이콧)'의 위험이 상존
- 인도지원 활동을 허가하는 명확한 경로가 존재
 - UN: 인도지원 활동에 대한 정식의 면제 절차가 수립됨
 - 미국: 인도지원 활동을 가능케 하는 여러 개의 중첩되는 라이선스/면제과정 존재

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Section II: UN 대북제재와 면제

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Section II: UN 제재의 구조

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- 제재는 UN안전보장이사회가 부과
 - UN 안보리 결의안 (“UNSCRs”)
- UN 안보리결의안은 대체로 모든 회원국들에 적용됨
 - 대체로 회원국들로 하여금 특정 액션을 취하도록 함
 - 일례로, 아래는 수출 관련 제한 사항임
 - “모든 회원국들은 ...에 있어 북한과의 직접적, 간접적 형태의 물품 공급, 판매, 이전을 금지할 것을 결정한다”
 - 그러므로 UN의 제재는 각 회원국들의 법률과의 조합속에서 분석되어야 함

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Section II: 현행 UN 금지사항들

United Nations: 수출 금지 항목들	
물자 종류	UN결의안
무기 및 관련 제품	1718, Art. 8(a)(i); 1874, Art. 10; 2270, Art. 6
탄도미사일 프로그램을 위한 물자들 (웹사이트에 물자리스트가 업데이트됨)	Numerous, including: 1718(8)(a)(ii); S/2006/814; S/2006/815; 2094(20) & Annex III; 2270(27)
UN안보리1718위원회가 규정한 "사치품" (웹사이트에 해당 리스트를 게시)	1718, Art. 8(a)(iii); 2094(24) & Annex IV; 2270, Annex V
오로지 인도적 목적을 위한 식량, 의약품, 기타 물품과 무관하게 북한군과 북한군의 "작전 능력 향상에 "직접적 도움을 주는" 물자	2270, Art. 8
항공유 (특정한 인도적 예외가 존재)	2270, Art. 31
새로운 헬리콥터와 선박	2321, Art. 30
응축유와 천연액화가스	2375, Art. 13
정제유 제품 (상한 수량 이상 금지)	2375, Art. 14; 2397, Art. 5
원유 (UN에 의해 승인되지 않은 경우)	2375, Art. 15; 2397, Art. 4
산업용 기계 (HS codes 84 and 85)	2397, Art. 7
교통 수단 (HS codes 86 through 89)	2397, Art. 7
철, 강철, 기타 금속류 (HS codes 72 through 83)	2397, Art. 7

주요 사항: 대북 수출에 있어 UN은 결의안이 규정한 몇몇의 물자에 대해서만 금지하고 있음

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Section II: 현행 UN 금지사항들 (계속)

United Nations: 수입 금지 항목들	
물자 종류	UN결의안
석탄, 철, 철광석	2270(29); 2321(26); 2371(8)
금, 티타늄 광석, 바나듐 광석, 기타 희토류 품목	2270(30)
구리, 니켈, 은, 아연	2321(28)
동상	2321(29)
해산물	2371(9)
납과 납광석	2371(10)
섬유제품	2375, Art. 16)
식량 및 농업생산물 (HS Codes 07, 08, 12)	2397(6)
기계류 (HS Codes 84)	2397(6)
전자 장비 (HS code 85)	2397(6)
마그네사이트와 마그네시아, 목재를 포함한 광석 등 생산물 (HS codes 25 and 44)	2397(6)
선박 (HS code 89)	2397(6)

주요 사항: UN은 북한으로부터의 수입에 있어 단지 몇 개의 품목만을 금지하고 있음

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Section II: 현행 UN 금지 사항들 (계속)

제재 대상 인사들

- UN은 또한 특정 북한인에 대한 제재를 부과함 (자산동결, 여행금지 등)
- 제재는 오직 UN에 의해 특정된 인사에 대해서만 부과됨
- 안보리는 아래와 같은 이유로 특정인에 대한 제재를 부과함
 - 핵, 대량살상무기 또는 탄도미사일 프로그램을 지원했을 경우(1718)
 - UN 제재의 회피를 도왔을 경우
 - 안보리가 금지한 북한의 특정 활동에 도움을 준 경우
 - 위에 언급된 이들을 도왔을 경우
- 현재 단지 80명의 북한 인사들과 75개 기관들만이 제재 리스트에 올라가 있음
<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718/materials>
- 북한 당국이 제재 대상인 것은 아님
 - 단지 북한 당국의 일부 기관들만이 제재 대상임 (예시, 외국무역은행)
 - 안보리는 회원국들에게, 북한의 핵/탄도미사일 프로그램 및 기타 결의안이 금지한 사안들과 관련이 있을 경우, 북한 밖에 있는 북한 기관들을 제재 대상으로 지정할 수 있는 권한을 부여함(2270(32))

주요 사항: UN은 북한 정부, 혹은 북한에 있는 모든 사람들을 제재하는 것은 아님

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Section II: 현행 UN 금지 사항들 (계속)

기타 UN 금지 사항들

- 금융 관련
 - 북한 은행들은 해외에 새로운 지점을 개설할 수 없다(2270(33))
 - 북한 은행들과의 업무 관계를 수립해서는 안된다(2270(33))
 - 만약 북한 미사일과 핵 프로그램에 도움이 될 수 있다고 판단될 경우 공적기금을 지원해서는 안된다(2270(36)).
- 선박 / 선적 관련
 - 회원국들은 북한행/북한발 선적물에 대해 조사를 실시해야 함
 - 금지된 수출입 물자가 없는지 확인해야 함 (2270(18))
 - 북한 국적자에 대한 항공기 전세 대여 금지 (2270(19))
- 북한 노동력
 - * 북한 노동자 활용과 관련한 모든 신규 계약은 UN의 승인을 받아야 함 (2375(17))
- 합작 회사
 - 대부분의 북한 인사 및 기관과의 합작은 금지 (2375(18))

주요 사항: UN은 북한 정부를 제재하는 것도, 모든 북한인들을 제재하는 것도 아님

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Section III: UN 인도지원에 대한 면제 절차

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Section III: 인도적 면제

UN 안보리결의안은 대북제재가 인도지원사업에 장애를 초래하는 것을 목표로하지 않음을 명확히 함

- UN 안보리는 대북제재로 인도지원사업에 악영향을 주고자 하는 의도가 없음을 밝힘

*Reaffirms that the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and this resolution **are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK or to affect negatively or restrict those activities, including economic activities and cooperation, food aid and humanitarian assistance, that are not prohibited by [the aforementioned resolutions] and this resolution, and the work of international and non-governmental organizations carrying out assistance and relief activities in the DPRK for the benefit of the civilian population of the DPRK**, stresses the DPRK's primary responsibility and need to fully provide for the livelihood needs of people in the DPRK, and decides that the Committee may, on a case-by-case basis, exempt any activity from the measures imposed by these resolutions if the committee determines that such an exemption is necessary to facilitate the work of such organizations in the DPRK or for any other purpose consistent with the objectives of these resolutions. UNSCR 2397, Art. 25 (emphasis added)*

- 위와 거의 동일한 문구가 앞선 결의안에서도 사용되고 있음(i.e., 2321, Art. 46; 2371, Art. 26; 2375, Art. 26)

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Section III: 인도적 면제

면제 신청을 위한 새로운 절차가 마련됨

- 신청 방법: 3개의 경로
 - (1) UN 회원국: 1718대북제재위원회에 직접 신청
 - 국제기구나 NGO를 대신하여 신청하는 방식으로 가장 선호되는 경로임
 - (2) UN 북한상주조정관실이 신청
 - 회원국이 신청할 수 없을 경우
 - (3) 국제기구나 NGO가 직접 신청, 그러나 아래 2개의 조건을 만족해야 함:
 - (a) 위 두개의 기관이 신청하는 것이 가능하지 않고
 - (b) 아래의 모든 조건들을 만족할 때:
 - (i) 신청 기관이 과거 북한이나 외국에서 지원사업을 펼친 경험이 있으며, 해당 정부에 의해 인정되는 기관임
 - (ii) 신청 사항은 북한 주민들의 복리증진을 위한 활동이어야 함
 - (iii) IAN 7이 요구하는 모든 정보들을 제공해야 함

Implementation Assistance Notice No. 7 (IAN No. 7) – Issued on August 6, 2018
https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/implementation_assistance_notice_7.pdf

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Section III: 인도적 면제

신청서에 꼭 포함되어야 하는 사항들

1. 지원 품목의 성격
2. 북한의 수혜자 및 수혜자 선정 이유
3. 면제 신청의 이유
4. 향후 6개월 간 지원할 물자의 사양 및 수량
5. 계획한 물자 전달 날짜
6. 물자 전달 경로 및 방법 (도착항 포함)
7. 관계된 모든 기관들
8. 관련된 모든 금융 거래들
9. 모든 지원 품목들을 정리한 부록
10. 물자 전용 방지 대책

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Section III: 인도적 면제 (계속)

2단계의 인도지원을 위한 면제 절차

1. 1단계: 해당 거래가 앞서 언급한 금지 사항에 해당하지 않는지 확인
 - 해당되지 않는다면, 해당 거래는 안보리 결의안의 금지사항과 관계없으며 따라서 면제 과정이 필요 없음
 - 그러나 해당 거래가 개별 회원국의 규정에 어긋나지 않는지 확인 필요 (한국, 미국 등)
 - 해당 거래가 금지 항목에 걸릴 경우(지원 물자가 수출 금지 항목에 있는 경우 등), 2단계로 넘어감
2. 2단계: 금지 항목에 해당될 경우, 인도적 면제 과정을 신청함
 - 어떤 경로를 통해 신청할지 결정 (회원국 정부, UN 북한상주조정관, 또는 직접)
 - 모든 요구 항목들을 준비하도록 함

주요 사항: 인도지원사업들은 때때로 면제 과정이 필요 없음; 만약 면제 절차를 밟는 것이 필요할 경우, IAN 7의 과정을 거치도록 함

Section IV: 미국의 대북제재와 수출 통제

Section IV: 미국의 대북제재

A. 미국의 금지 항목 개황

아래 세 가지 사항들은 미국의 사법적 관할 대상임:

1. 미국인(U.S. Persons)이 관여돼 있는가?
2. 미국산 제품(U.S.-Origin Products)이 관여돼 있는가?
3. 미국인이 아닌 '세컨더리 제재'의 대상인가?

NOTE: 본 발표에서는 세컨더리 제재에 대해서는 상술하지 않음

Section IV: 미국의 대북제재(계속)

B. 미국인과 미국산 제품의 정의

누구를 미국인으로 규정하는가?

미국 시민과 영주권자. 어디에 거주하는지는 상관없음	예: 서울에 거주하고 한국 기업의 CEO인 미국 시민권자
모든 미국 기업과 미국 밖에 존재하는 지점들	예: 미국 모회사에 의해 한국에 설립된 제너럴 모터스 공장
미국에 있는 모든 사람들	예: 미국 디즈니월드에서 휴가를 온 한국인

언제 "미국산 U.S. Origin"에 대해 판단하는가?

현재 미국에 있는 제품	예: 뉴욕에서 생산된 의약품
한시적으로라도 미국에 있었던 제품	예: 뉴욕에서 생산되어 현재 한국에 있는 의약품
미국 밖에서 생산되었으나 "최소한도" 이상의 미국산을 함유한 제품	예: 한국에서 생산되었으나 10% 이상의 미국산 물질(materials)이 포함된 의료기기

Section IV: 미국의 대북제재(계속)

B. 미국인과 미국산 제품의 정의 (계속)

비미국인/미국산으로 보이나, 아래와 같은 이유로 미국의 관할권에 들 수 있는 거래의 경우

U.S. dollars	Most U.S. dollar transactions in the financial system are processed (<i>i.e.</i> , “clear”) through a U.S. financial institution
U.S. based services	(<i>e.g.</i> , customer support, technical support, insurance, etc.)
U.S. based financing	(<i>e.g.</i> , credit facility, parent company guarantee, etc.)
U.S. person individuals	(<i>e.g.</i> , as CEO, Board Member, or executive)
U.S. origin products	(<i>e.g.</i> , a ROK company with U.S. origin medical devices)

Takeaway: 미국 관련 거래가 아닌 것으로 보일 지라도 어떤 형태라도 ‘미국산과 연계된 것’이 포함돼 있으면 미국의 관할권에 들 수 있음

Section IV: 미국의 대북제재(계속)

C. 미국인과 미국산 제품에 대한 제한 사항들

미국인 및 미국산 제품과 관련한 금지 사항들

미국인들에 대해 아래 사항들이 금지됨:

- 1 모든 상품, 서비스, 또는 기술의 직접 혹은 간접적 대북 수출 및 재수출
- 2 최소한도라 할지라도 북한산이 포함된 모든 제품의 수입
- 3 북한에 대한 모든 종류의 투자
- 4 제재 대상자와의 거래 진행(예: SDNs)
참조: 북한 정부 및 북한 노동당과의 대부분의 거래 포함
- 5 북한으로의 여행 (국무부로부터의 특별허가 필요)

기본적으로 모든 미국인들이 미국산 제품을 북한에 수출, 재수출하는 것을 금지함

주요 사항: 라이선스가 없을 경우, 미국인들의 북한과의 거래가 실질적으로 모두 금지됨

Section IV: 미국의 대북제재(계속)

D. 인도적 부문에 대한 허가

- 광범위한 금지 항목이 존재하지만, 특정한 인도적 활동에 대한 허가가 가능
 - 참조: 모든 라이선스, 면제 과정, 예외에 대한 신청을 위해서는 특정 조건들이 갖추어져야 함
- 제재 관련 라이선스
 - (1) OFAC의 일반 라이선스 (General License): 대부분의 인도적 사항과 관련된 활동들과 연관됨
 - 비미국산 제품의 수출은 포함되지 않음
 - 북한 정부와의 거래와 관련된 조건들
 - (2) 특별 라이선스 취득 경로: 특정한 활동과 관련된 특별 허가 신청을 위한 과정
- 수출 통제와 관련된 예외 사항들
 - (1) 면제: 대부분의 미국산 식품과 의약품은 수출 라이선스가 필요하지 않음
 - (2) 특정 후원에 대한 예외 허가를 위한 라이선스: 특정 항목에 해당되거나 특정 조건을 갖춘 기본적 인도적 필요"를 충족하기 위한 후원
 - (3) 특별 라이선스 취득 경로(Specific License Pathway): 인도적 목적을 위한 미국산 제품에 대한 일반 "승인 정책"

주요 사항: 해당 거래가 미국 관할권에 포함될 경우, 인도적 사업의 라이선스 또는 승인을 위한 허가 과정들이 존재하지만, 이를 위해 필요한 특정 조건들을 갖추기가 매우 어려움

Section V: 결론

Section V: 결론

- UN의 대북제재:
 - 모든 UN 회원국들에 적용됨
 - 많은 부문을 금지하지만, 모든 것을 금지하는 것은 아님
 - 제재 대상 인구나 품목과 관련된 것이 아니면 금지하지 않음
- 미국의 대북제재
 - 관할권이 매우 광범위함: 미국의 제재는 미국이 아닌 3자/3국의 활동에까지 영향을 미침
 - * 달러 사용 등
 - 사실상 미국인의 북한과의 모든 거래 행위를 금지
- 인도지원 활동을 허가하는 명확한 경로가 존재
 - UN: 인도지원 활동에 대한 정식의 면제 절차가 수립됨
 - 미국: 인도지원 활동을 가능케 하는 여러 개의 중첩되는 라이선스/면제과정 존재

질의응답

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Areas of Practice

Economic Sanctions
Export Controls
Anti-Money Laundering



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대북제재가 대북지원에 미치는 영향, 그리고 향후 과제

2018 International Conference on Humanitarian and Development Assistance to the DPRK

October 31, 2018

논의 사항

▶ 미국 및 UN의 몇몇 정책에 초점을 맞춰 논의 진행

1. 미국의 정책 틀과 대북 제재
2. 지원사업에 있어 대북제재의 영향
3. 향후 과제

미국의 정책 틀과 대북제재

“전략적 인내”

- ▶ 제재의 강도를 점진적으로 높임
- ▶ 미국의 전통적인 군사 태세 유지
- ▶ 개입(engagement)의 확대를 거부
- ▶ 기본적인 개입만을 유지
- ▶ 국제적인 압박

“최고의 압박”

- ▶ 제재의 강도를 급격히 높임
- ▶ 명시적인 군사적 공격 가능성
- ▶ 기본적인 개입에서도 점차적으로 후퇴
- ▶ 북한을 고립시키기 위한 일방적인 메커니즘
- ▶ 고위급(high-level) 외교

“전략적 인내” 하에서의 대북지원



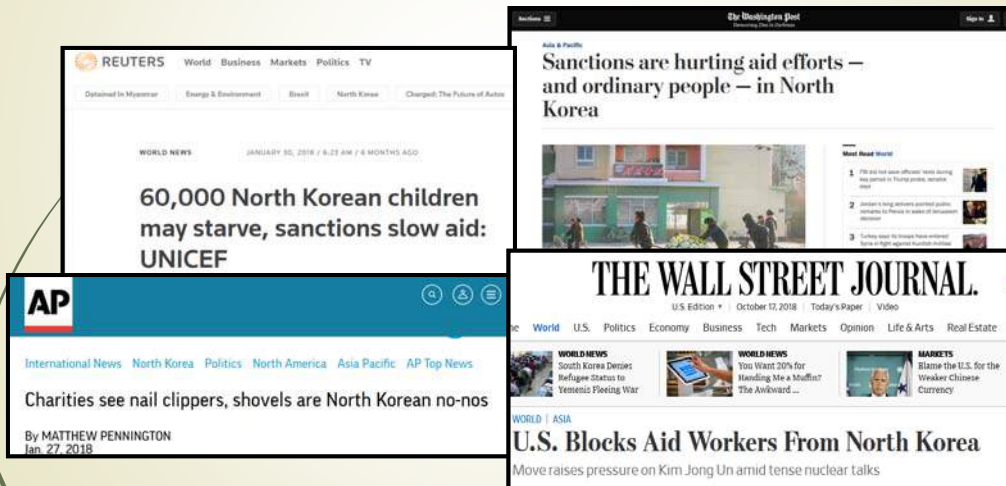
“최고의 압박” 하에서의 대북지원



지원 물품 전달: 미국의 특별 허가(Specific License) 취득 과정

- ▶ 오로지 식량과 의약품을 제외하고는 모든 부문에 필요
 - ▶ “파트너십”과 “파트너십 합의”에 대한 자료 포함
 - ▶ 소통/대화의 통제?
- ▶ 긴 시간이 소요됨
- ▶ 인도적 예외 적용(humanitarian exemptions)과 달리 물품 전달 지연이 빈번

대북지원에 미치는 영향 (2017년 가을 - 2018년 가을)



지원 물자 전달에 미치는 영향 (2017년 가을 - 2018년 가을)

- ▶ 2017년 말, UN북한상주조정관은 42개의 사례들을 정리
 - ▶ 송금 차단 - 은행권의 불안감, 공급자 난에 “코리아(Korea)”가 명기된 경우 등
- ▶ 물류 회사들의 물자 수송 거부
- ▶ 인도지원 단체의 지원사업에 대한 중국 관계 기관들의 소극적 태도
 - ▶ “금융권에 대한 영향 및 평판에 미치는 영향”

에너지/일반 가정에 미치는 영향 (2017년 가을 - 2018년 가을)

“북한 유류 수입에 대한 대북 제재: 영향과 효과”

피터 헤이즈(Peter Hayes) & 데이비드 폰 히펠(David von Hippel), 2017년 9월 5일

- “원유 및 기타 유류품의 감소는 일반 주민들의 복지에 가장 직접적인 악영향을 미칠 것이다...”
- “북한의 속전속결 전략과 유사시를 대비한 유류 비축을 감안할 때, 현재의 유류 감소가 북한군의 일상적 활동이나 유사시 전투 역량에 미치는 영향은 아주 적거나 거의 없을 것이다”

대외 홍보에 미치는 영향



기타 요소

대북제재와 인도적 대북지원의 감소는 아래 요인들과 중첩되며 더 큰 문제를 발생시킴

- ▶ 국가 채무 불이행
 - ▶ 신용 거래 및 직접 투자에 대한 접근성 감소
- ▶ 세계무역기구(WTO) 비회원국
 - ▶ 높은 관세율
- ▶ 기후 패턴의 변화
 - ▶ 토양 침식 등
- ▶ 적은 경작 가능 토지

향후 과제

인도적 상황에 대한 관심 증대

인도지원에 대한 일반 예외규정(시스템)의 확립

상업(영리)기관들과의 협력

민간 기구들: 국제적 메커니즘을 통한 활동 고려해야



Thank You

Plenary 1



Current Food Security Situation in North Korea and Implications for Future Assistance

2018 ICHDA (October 31, 2018)

Taejin Kwon

Director, North Korea and Northeast Asia Center
GS&J Institute

Contents



1. Introduction
2. Agriculture and Food Security
Situation in North Korea
3. Trends in Changes of Agricultural
Administration
4. Lessons Learned and
Future Cooperation in Agriculture

1. Introduction

❖ 4.27 Panmunjom declaration (2018. 4. 27)

- Improve & develop all aspects of inter Korean relations
 - Invigorate exchange & cooperation
 - Promote projects agreed in 10.4 declaration
- Alleviate military tension
- Establish permanent peace regime on the Korean peninsula
 - Declare an end to the war
 - Complete denuclearization



❖ Pyongyang Declaration of September (2018. 9.19)

- End confrontational military relationship
- Increase exchange cooperation
 - Environmental cooperation, forestry cooperation
 - Epidemic prevention & healthcare cooperation
- Strengthen humanitarian cooperation
- Exchanges for national reconciliation & unity
- Cooperation for a Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons



1. Introduction

❖ Declared the success of the Mar. 2013 detailed Byongjin policy of nuclear & economic development, and detailed a new strategic direction focusing all resources on economic development (2018.4.20)

- Since Apr. 21st 2018 nuclear & ballistic missile tests have been halted
- Dismantled northern nuclear test site
- Nuclear weapons & technology cannot be transferred
- Immediate goal: All factories and enterprise to normalize production during the implementation of the National **Economic Development 5 year plan**
- Strong impetus on self reliant spirit & scientific technology

❖ Leap forward through science & guarantee our future through education!

- Through power of scientific technology open the path to construction of an economic power
- Meet the demands of the knowledge economy to construct an education and workforce powerhouse

“Science is the impetus that will allow us to surpass the development stage that others have achieved over decades.”

- Emphasis on Juche agricultural methods
- Importance on development of scientists & technicians
 - ✓ Seed technicians training (WV)
- Emphasis role of scientific research centers
 - ✓ Visit Chinese Institute of Agricultural Sciences
- Importance of science education

2. Agriculture and Food Security Situation in North Korea

As of 2016	S. Korea(A)	N. Korea(B)	B/A
Farmland Area (1,000 ha)	1,644	1,910	1.16
Farming Area Producing Food Crops (1,000 ha)	962	1,862	1.94
Farming Household (1,000 Household)	1,068	1,993	1.87
Farming Area per Household (ha)	1.54	0.96(Year 2008)	0.62
Farming Population (1,000 persons)	2,496	8,573(Year 2008)	3.43
Ratio of Farming Population (%)	4.9	36.8(Year 2008)	7.51
Ratio of Farming and Fishery Population (%)	2.2	21.7	9.86
Production Quantity of Food Crops (1,000 ton)	4,707	4,823	1.02
Productivity of Food Crops (ton/ha)	4.89	2.57	0.53

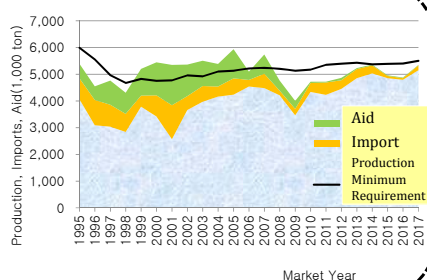
GSJ

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2. Agriculture and Food Security Situation in North Korea

- The four elements of food security are availability, accessibility, usability, and stability.
 - ✓ Availability - The sum of food procured through production, imports and support.
 - ✓ Accessibility - The degree to which consumers can obtain food needed both economically and physically.
 - ✓ Usability - The degree of attainable and secure food supplies in accordance with physical demand.
 - ✓ Stability - The degree to which food can be steadily supplied.

Availability



Accessibility

- Substantial difference in accessibility according to class & region
- Rationing exists but is not operating normally and benefits only the privileged
- Markets exists to cope with rationing and mean a class with economic ability has greater accessibility than in the past
- Accessibility is more important than availability for ordinary citizens' food security

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2. Agriculture and Food Security Situation in North Korea

Usability

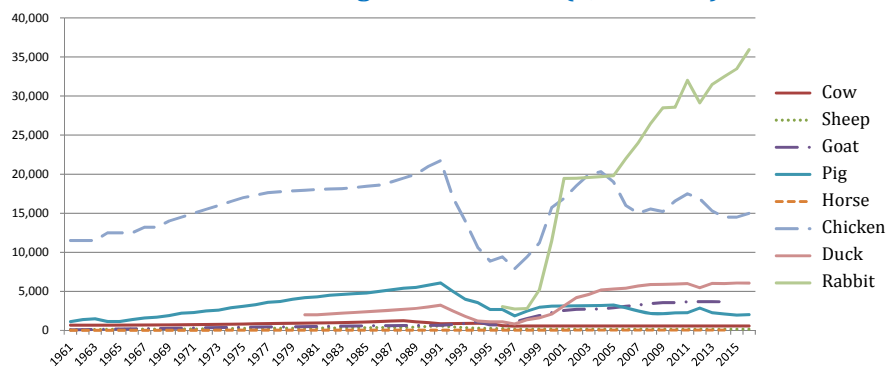
- Nutritional balance is not being achieved in terms of quality of food considering nutrient diversity
 - ✓ Particularly protein & fat intake is low from the 3 major nutrients
- As citizens' income increases consumption patterns will change & a vibrant agricultural goods supply can answer new demands
- As the market replaces rationing vulnerable social groups or those unable to adapt to the market will face severe limitations in food access

Stability

- DPRK needs to secure 5.5 million tons of grain per year but does not possess that production capability
- Large annual variant in corn production yields due to natural disasters occurring almost every year
 - ✓ Over the last years an average of 2 natural disasters occur in the DPRK
 - ✓ Recently there have been frequent droughts & heatwaves
- Large variant in food imports or support from outside
 - ✓ Limit to imports due to lack of foreign currency reserves
 - ✓ Reduction in international food aid

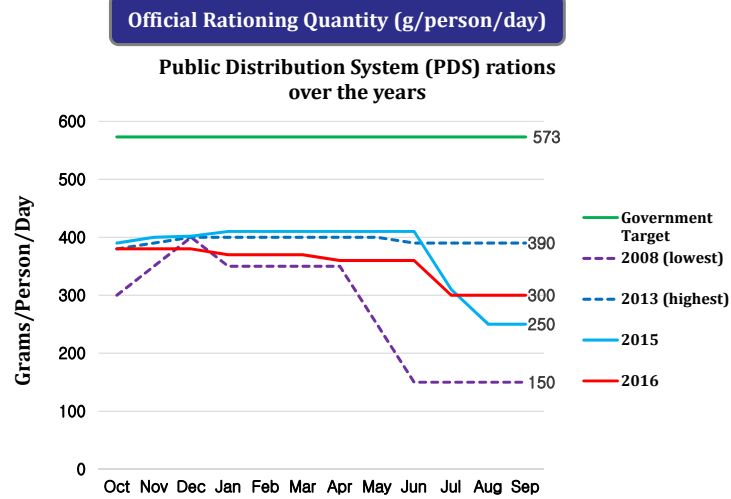
2. Agriculture and Food Security Situation in North Korea

Livestock Farming in North Korea (1,000 head)



- DPRK citizens main source of protein?
 - ✓ 1990s pork → After 2000s rabbit
- Cooperative livestock & “at home” livestock rearing joint development policy
- Recently each province is developing cattle for beef ranch, Sepho area fattened cattle (Chosun beef) ranch

2. Agriculture and Food Security Situation in North Korea



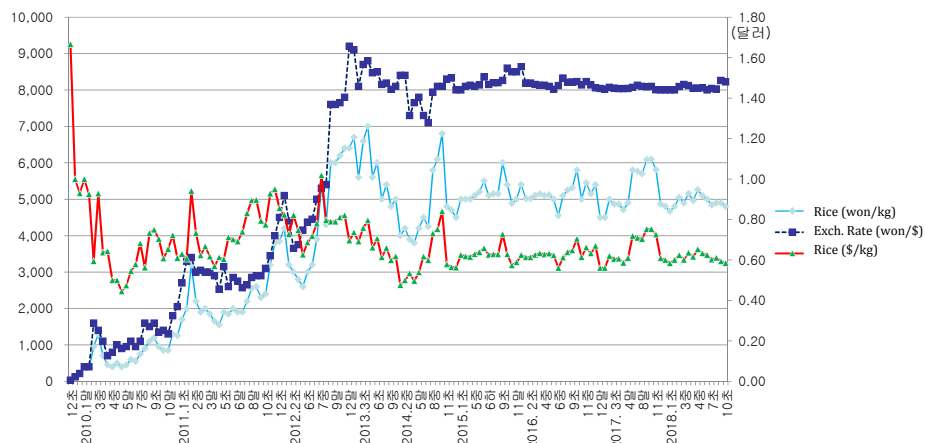
Source: Praveen Agrawal, "Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture in DPRK", 2018 Roundtable on DPRK Agriculture, The Office of Agricultural Affairs, U.S. Embassy Seoul, Sep. 13, 2018.

CSJ

9

2. Agriculture and Food Security Situation in North Korea

Trends of Market Grain and Average Prices in Dollars



CSJ

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3. Trends in Changes of Agricultural Administration

❖ 5-year Strategy for Economic Development (2016~2020)

- ✓ Announced during the 7th Party Congress in 2016.
- ✓ Aiming to achieve production normalization by 2020 (April 11, 2018, the 6th Plenary of the 13th Central Committee of the Party).
- ✓ **4 prioritized sectors (electric power, coal industry, metal industry and rail transport)**
 - Decreased budget allocated for the economy (2017~2018 National Budget Plan).
 - Budget increased for scientific technology & forestry sectors.
 - Emphasizing production of fertilizer and agricultural machinery.
- ✓ **Self-sufficiency of food**
 - High quality species of seeds, high yield agricultural methods.
 - Scientification and concentration of fruit production, increasing livestock farming and feed production.
 - Expanding greenhouse vegetable and mushroom production.
- ✓ **Increasing fishery products**
 - Securing fishing boats and fishing equipment.
 - Emphasizing fish farming.
- ✓ **Developing light industry**
 - Localization of raw materials and product diversification.

3. Trends in Changes of Agricultural Administration

❖ Economic Management Methods of North Korea (2012~2016): Restructuring Economic Operations Systems

- **Pursuing economic development through the harmonizing of plan and market**
 - ✓ Increasing autonomy and motivation of production units.
 - ✓ Making full use of the market through integrating science/technology and production management.
 - ✓ Establishment of principles of labor assessment and income distribution: remuneration in proportion to the amount of work done.
- **Maintaining collective farming systems and the maintenance of the present *Bunjo* system**
 - ✓ In reality, its effects are similar to those of the family farming system.
- **Introduction of *Pojeon* system**
 - ✓ Using the *Pojeon* system while maintaining the frame of the *Bunjo* system.
 - ✓ Promoting gradual change rather than rapid change.
- **Principles of income distribution in the agricultural sector**
 - ✓ Setting the share ratio of government and cooperative farming in accordance with the government's support of raw materials.
 - ✓ Granting farmers independent disposal rights.

3. Trends in Changes of Agricultural Administration

- **Emphasis on cooperative farms' responsible management system**
 - ✓ Increase planning rights of cooperative farms to choose produce outside of strategic items such as grain
 - ✓ Increase cooperative farm self management rights, disposition rights
 - Cooperative farm is free to do as see fit with what is outside of what the state purchases (grains, vegetables etc.)
- **Pursuing production diversification from a concentration on grain crops**
 - ✓ Underlining production of various agricultural products, including livestock products, vegetables and mushrooms.
 - ✓ **Produce agricultural products in response to consumer needs and market demand.**
 - ✓ Reduced potato-farming and increased bean-farming according to consumer demand.
- **Increased interests in food processing**
 - ✓ Increased consumer demand and intent to foster strategic import items.
- **Increased demand of seeds and livestock species due to marketization**
 - ✓ Increased grain crop and vegetable seeds.
 - ✓ Increased demand for quality livestock.

4. Lessons Learned and Future Cooperation in Agriculture

- ❖ **Implications of North Korea's Food Situation and Changing Policy**
- **Change of viewpoint from food to groceries**
 - ✓ Changes in dietary patterns: increased demand for livestock, vegetables and fruit.
 - ✓ Pursuing healthy lifestyles with nutritional balance, not only through calorie intake.
- **Shifting towards a greater focus on accessibility rather than availability**
 - ✓ Most people purchase food in the market due to the dismantlement of the rationing system.
 - ✓ Increasing income in order to attain enough money to purchase food.
- **Change of economic management system: emphasis on market over plan**
 - ✓ Increased responsibility of cooperative farms. Need to create profit from the market.
 - ✓ Importance of developing the market for agricultural equipment.
- **Changing vision of North Korea: independent and sustainable development of national economy**
 - ✓ Need to support North Korea's denuclearization as early as possible.
 - ✓ Promoting sustainable and effective cooperation between North Korea and the international community.

4. Lessons Learned and Future Cooperation in Agriculture

❖ Inter-Korean Agreement on the agricultural sector and the current status of implementation

- ① Cooperation in cooperative farm level
 - Seed raising facility, agricultural equipment such as fertilizer, pesticide, formula feed, agricultural techniques, etc.
 - Tongil Agriculture and Fishery Agency – Pilot agriculture project on cooperative farms in Keumgangsan and Gaeseong area (Inter-Korean Cooperation Fund).
 - Keumgangsan area(2005 ~ 2008, KRW 6.1bil), Gaeseong area(2007 ~ 2009, KRW 3.89 bil).
- ② Quarantine system for animals and plants ⇒ **not implemented**
 - Providing test and sterilizing equipment to major quarantines.
- ③ Building pig farms
 - Field survey (2007.11.26~12.1, 6 days, Gangnam County), agreed to provide equipment and tools (suspended since December 18th, 2007).
- ④ Livestock breeding ⇒ ③ **nothing has progressed** other than reaching an agreement to build pig farms.
- ⑤ Technique and information exchanges on quarantines ⇒ **not implemented**
 - Agreed to work together in the prevention and diagnosis of livestock diseases.

4. Lessons Learned and Future Cooperation in Agriculture

- ⑥ Fruit production **not implemented**
- ⑦ Vegetable production **not implemented**
- ⑧ Cash crops **not implemented**
- ⑨ Establishing facilities for seed production and processing
 - High quality seed production and exchange programs on management techniques.
 - * Suspended after a field survey (2007.12.21~25, Hwanghae Province).
- ⑩ Sericulture **not implemented**
- ⑪ Establishing a genetic resource facility
 - Exchange of genetic resources, joint research on collection/ preservation/ usage.
 - Suspended after a field survey on a genetic resource facility (December 21st, 2007, Pyongyang).
- ⑫ Agricultural science and technology **not implemented**
 - Developing bio pesticide and production techniques, crop growth forecast system, integrated pest management, etc.

4. Lessons Learned and Future Cooperation in Agriculture

❖ Future Tasks for Agricultural Cooperation with North Korea

- **Pursuing sustainable cooperation on the basis of public consensus**
 - ✓ Separation of economy and politics.
- **Setting clear goals for cooperation**
 - ✓ Goals for cooperation include an improvement of the humanitarian situation in North Korea and building a sustainable production system.
- **Applying principles and international standards within work being undertaken in North Korea**
 - ✓ Designating recipients clearly and taking a results-based approach.
 - ✓ Emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
 - ✓ Promoting harmonization among assistance organizations.
 - ✓ Strengthening alignment between agriculture policy and assistance.
 - ✓ Strengthening ownership and introducing capacity-building programs.
 - ✓ Enhancing transparency and introducing evaluation procedures.

4. Lessons Learned and Future Cooperation in Agriculture

● Considerations for Inter-Korean Cooperation

- **South Korea's interests**
 - ✓ Matters which the two parties agreed on in the past.
 - ✓ Mutually beneficial cooperation.
 - ✓ Availability of resources.
- **North Korea's interests**
 - ✓ Policy: 10-year Plan for National Economic Development, Special Economic Zones, 5-year Strategy for Economic Development.
 - ✓ Strategy: "Our style (Juche)" development strategy.
- **International Sanctions**
 - ✓ Imposed by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and individual countries.
- **Cooperation with the international community**
 - ✓ Coordinating the interests of each country.
 - ✓ Enhancing connectivity between sectors and preventing duplication of activities.



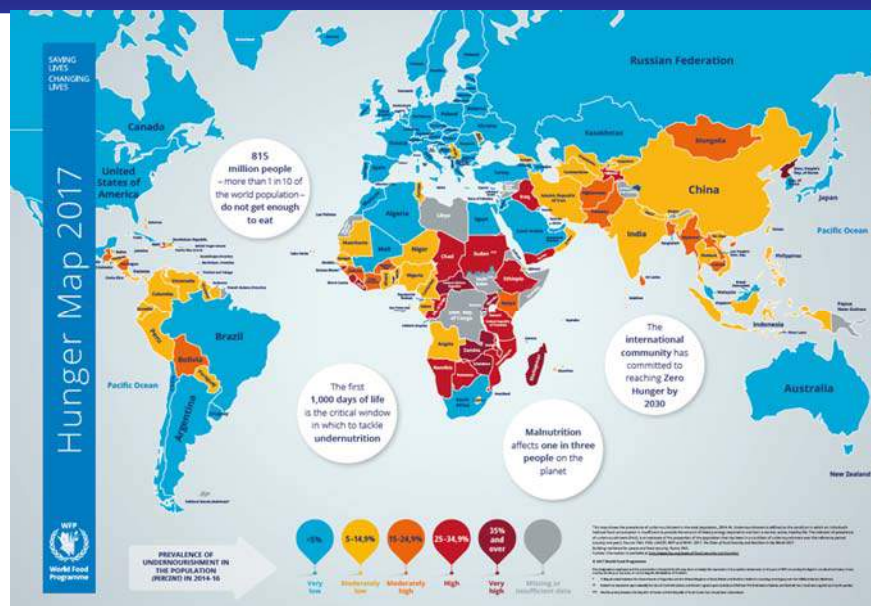
31 October 2018

Nutritional Status of North Korea & Cooperative Steps for Improvement

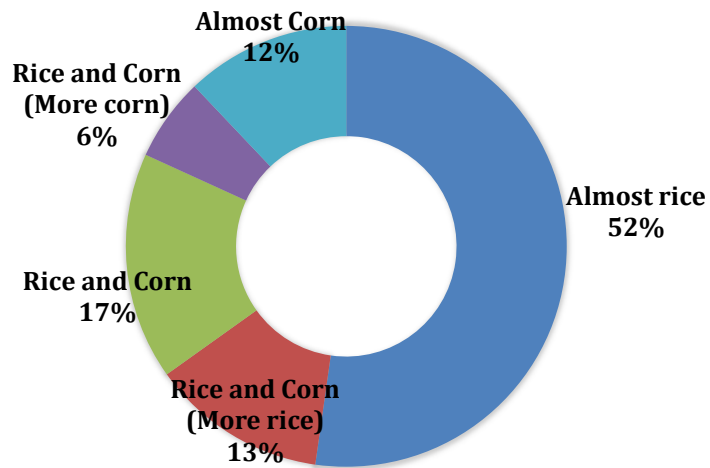
Jihyun Yoon, PhD, RD

Office of Nutrition Policy and Programs for North Korea
Research Institute of Human Ecology
Seoul National University

Nutritional status of North Korea

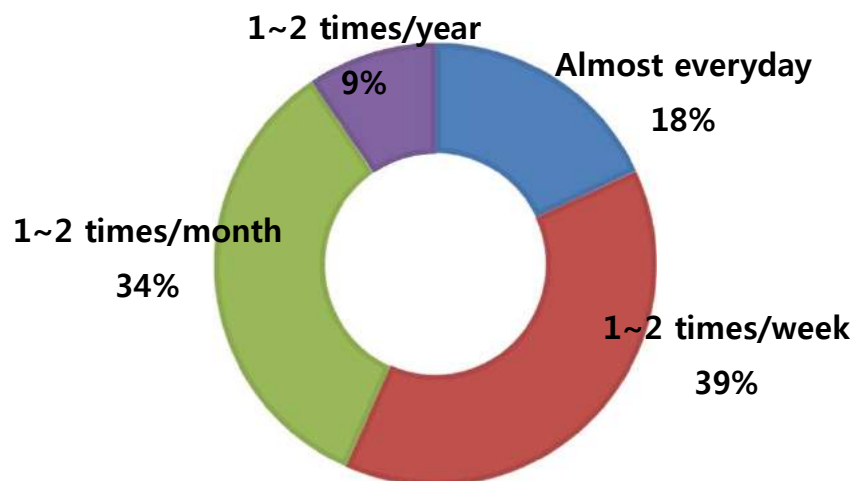


Staple foods in North Korea (2016)



Source: SNU Research Institute of Unification and Peace (2017)

Frequency of meat or fish consumption in North Korea (2016)



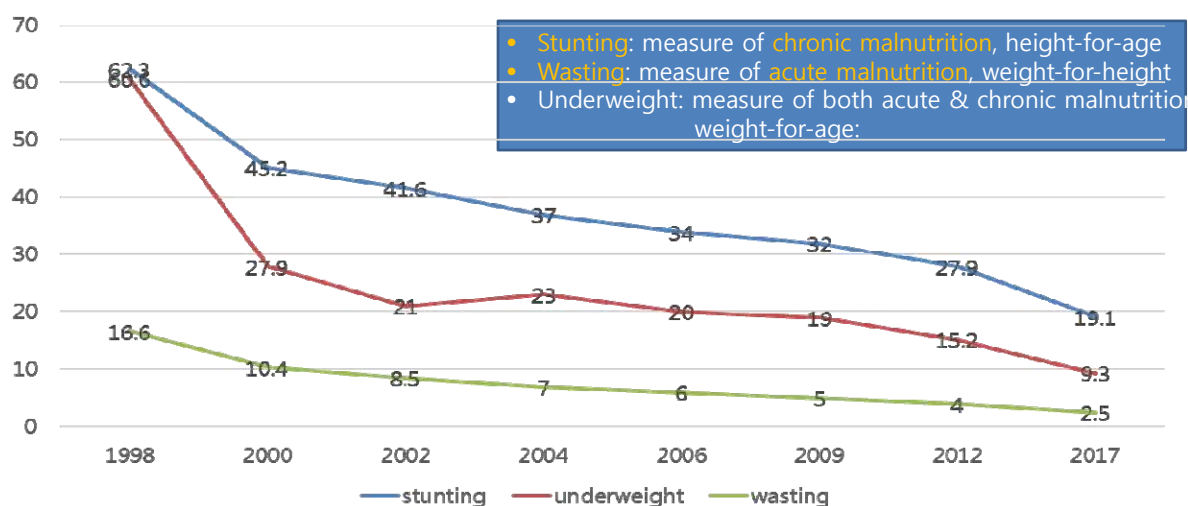
Source: SNU Research Institute of Unification and Peace (2017)

Sources for nutrition data of North Korea

Title	Year of data collection
-Nutrition Survey of The Demographic People's Republic of Korea	1998
-The First Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 1998, DPRK	1998
-The Second Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000, DPRK	2000
-Nutrition Assessment 2002 D.P.R. Korea	2002
-DPRK 2004 Nutrition Assessment	2004
-DPRK 2006 Nutrition Assessment*	2006
-Demographic People's Republic of Korea Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2009	2009
-Demographic People's Republic of Korea National Nutrition Survey 2012	2012
-DPR Korea Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017	2017

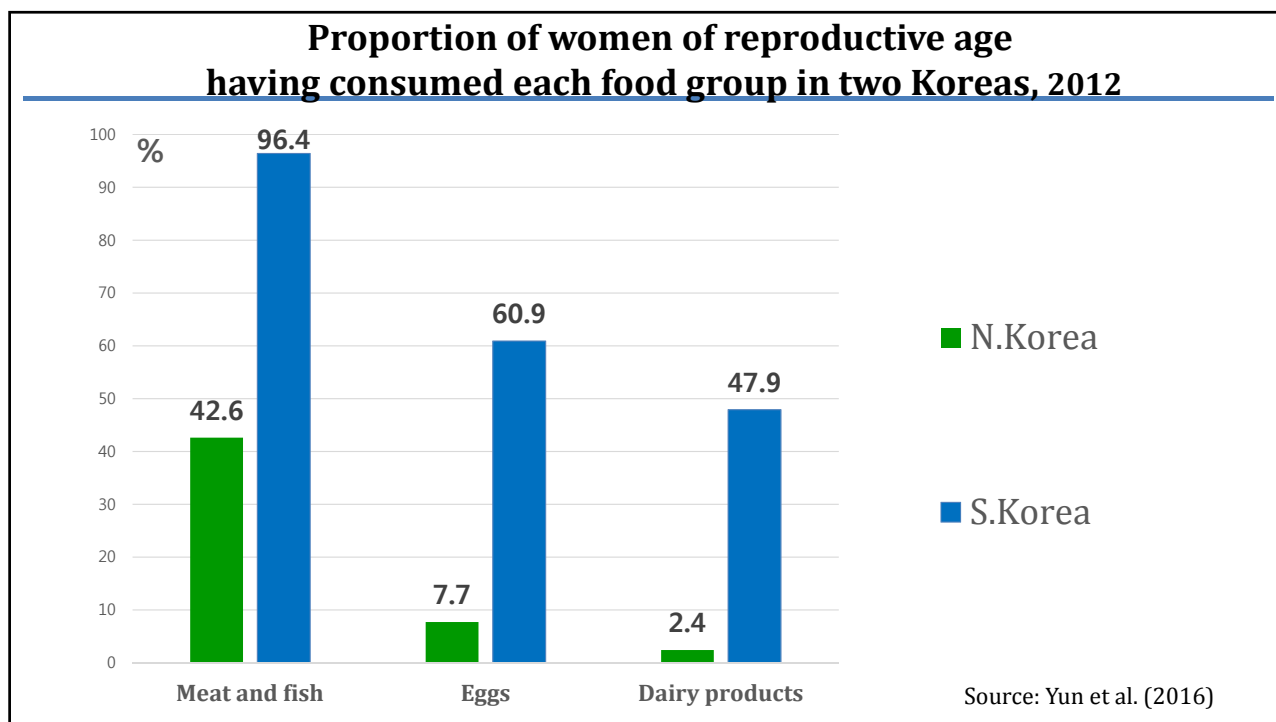
* Not official

Change of child* nutrition status in North Korea

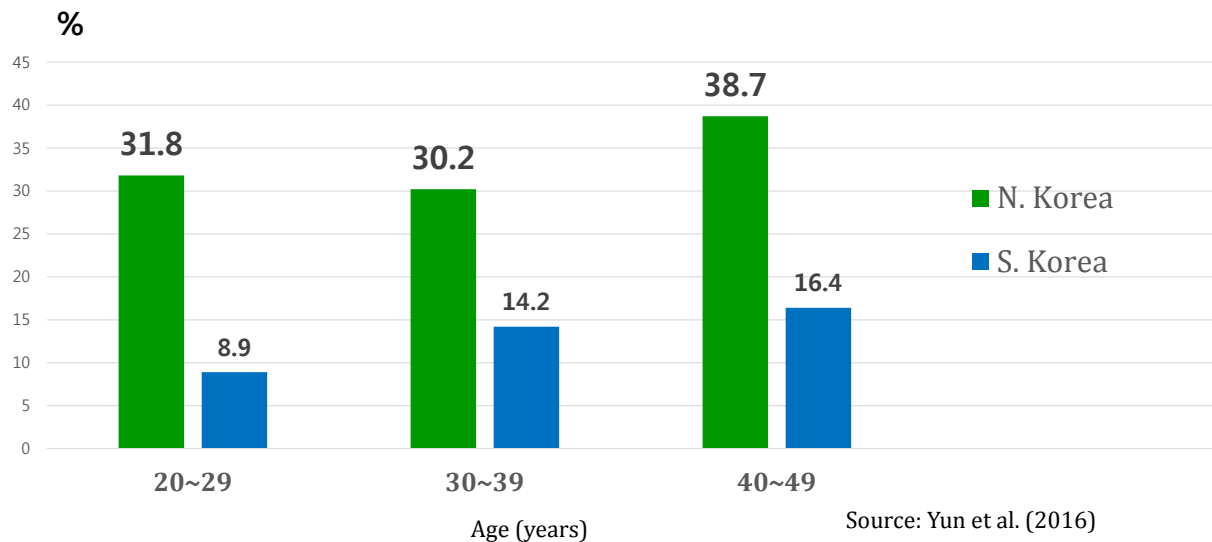


* Depending on data source, the age range of children differs (Under 5, Under 6, or Under 7).

Source: DPRK Nutrition Surveys & Multiple Indicator Surveys



Anemia prevalence of women of reproductive age in two Koreas, 2012

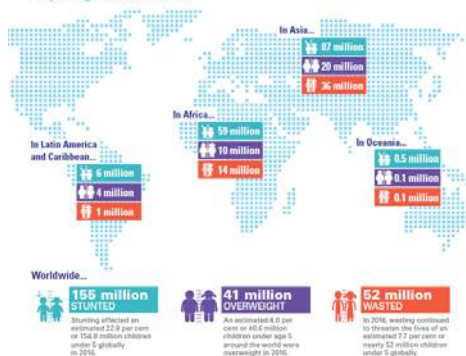


U5 child malnutrition of two Koreas

LEVELS AND TRENDS IN CHILD MALNUTRITION

UNICEF / WHO / World Bank Group
Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates

Key findings of the 2017 edition



These new estimates supersede former analyses and results published by UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank Group.

unicef

World Health Organization

WORLD BANK GROUP

	North Korea		South Korea
	%		%
Stunting	27.9	X 11	2.5
Wasting	4	X 3	1.2
Underweight	15.2	X 22	0.7
Overweight	n/a		7.3
Data year	2012		2008~2011

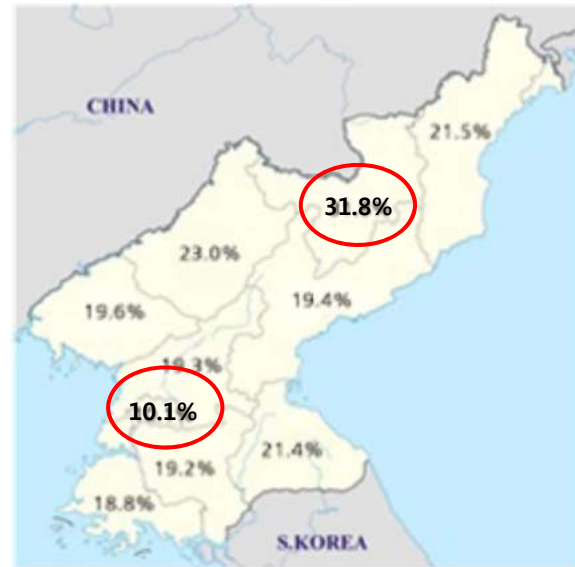
Source: UNICEF, WHO, & World Bank Group (2017)

U5 child malnutrition in North Korea, 2017

➤ Improved, but still problematic

- ✓ High prevalence
- ✓ Double burden of malnutrition
- ✓ Large disparities among provinces

	%
Stunting	19.1
Wasting	2.5
Underweight	9.3
Overweight	2.3



6~23 months child feeding practices in North Korea, 2017

Practice	%	
Minimum meal frequency	75.0	For appropriate frequency of meals as proxy for energy intake
Minimum dietary diversity	46.6	For appropriate nutrient content of food
Minimum acceptable diet*	28.6	For appropriate feeding

* The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children it further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

Cooperative Steps/Strategies for Improvement

➤ *Change of perception toward nutrition!*

- ✓ Investing in nutrition is profitable.
- ✓ Nutrition must be addressed directly, and not as a consequence of the war on poverty.

Linkages between Poverty Reduction Strategies and Child Nutrition

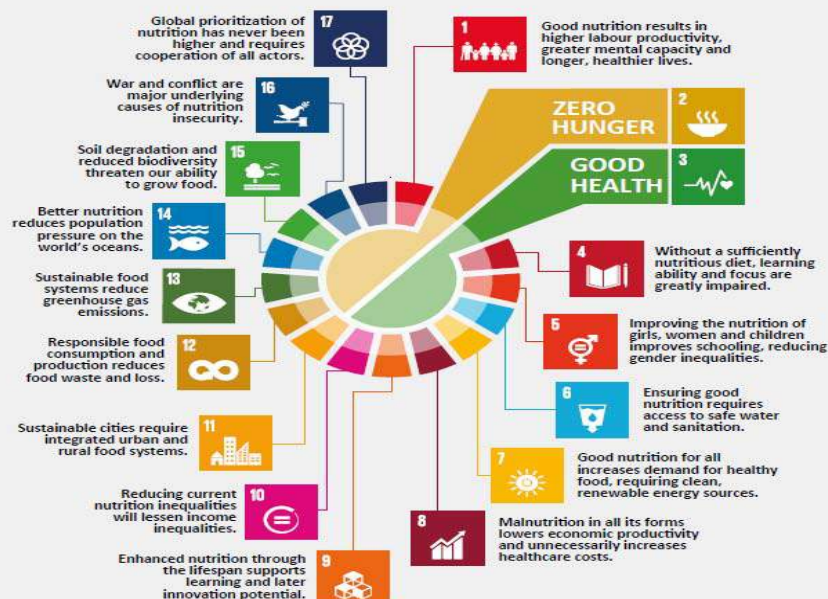
An Asian Perspective

This article reviews the evidence on the rate of economic growth and reduction in malnutrition and shows that, while economic growth clearly translates into improved nutrition, this happens at a modest rate; the percentage decline in malnutrition is roughly half the rate at which GNP per capita grows. Governments which focus on growth as a means to address nutrition will require an extra generation to make substantial inroads compared to governments which successfully implement nutritional programmes. Thus, the commonly held belief that nutrition programmes are welfare interventions that use resources that could profitably be used to raise national incomes is a myth; investments in nutrition are among the most profitable available.

HAROLD ALDERMAN

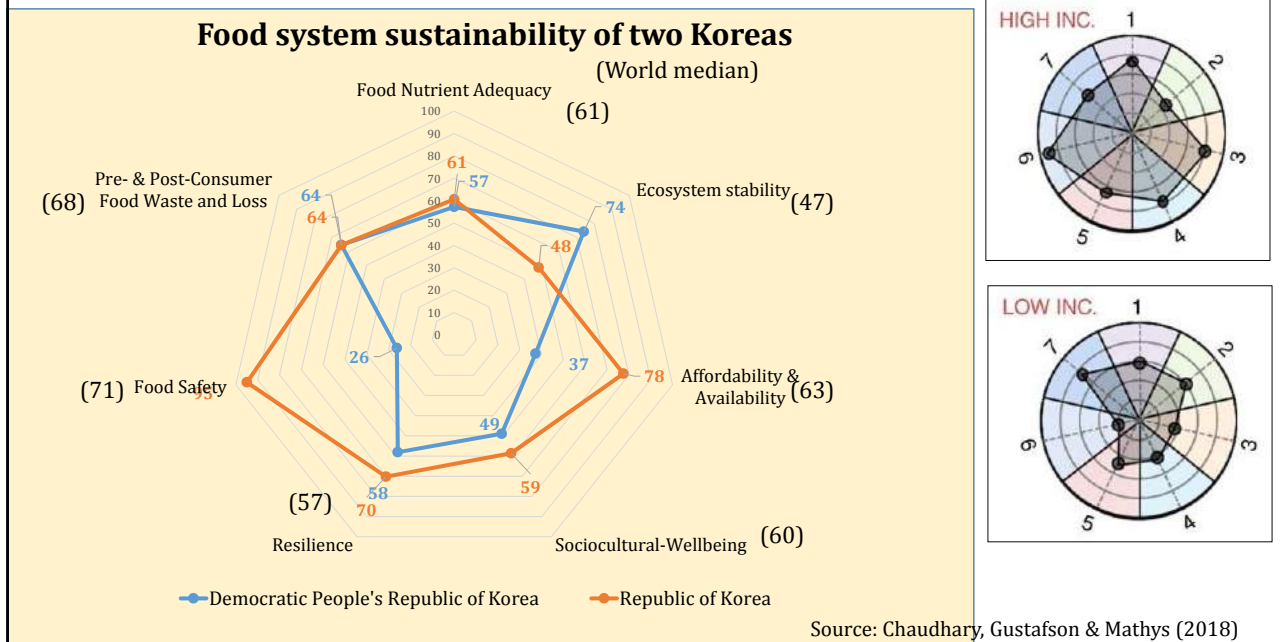
Source: Alderman (2005)

NUTRITION AND THE SDGs CENTRAL TO THE 2030 AGENDA



Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO(2018)

➤ *Integrative approach to the food and nutrition system!*



Thank You!

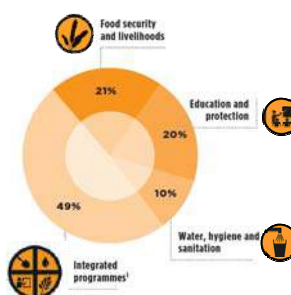
hoonyoon@snu.ac.kr

Cooperation with local organizations in DPRK to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable



Coralie BOULOISEAU
TGH Head of Mission in DPRK
31/10/2018

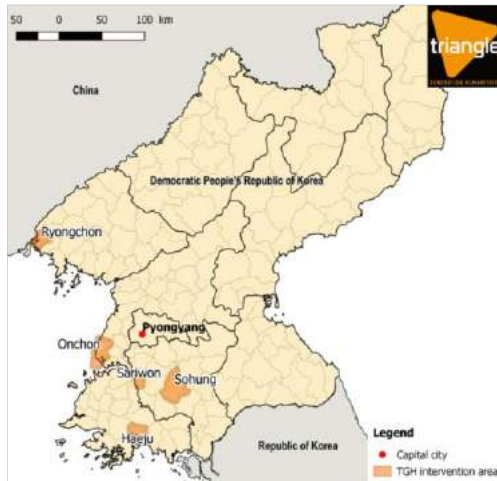
120 employees* under French law, including **100 expatriates**
559 collaborators recruited in **their country of origin**
15,4 million euro budget, teams operating in **11 countries**
79 programmes run simultaneously
93% of the resources allocated directly to **actions in the field**
31 donors partners and **18 operational partners**



Comprehensive approach of humanitarian aid integrating **emergency, rehabilitation, development and environmental concerns**

Mobilization of local resources and capacities: focus on partnerships

TGH DPRK mission



- Opening of the mission: December 2000
- Sectors:
 - Food security (+ nutrition)
 - Protection
 - WASH
- >30 implemented projects
- 4 expatriates & 10 Koreans
- 4 on-going projects in 5 provinces
- 1.200.000€ budget in 2018
- Direct beneficiaries 2018: 50,500 in 5 provinces (children, elderly people, local partners)
- Donors: EuropeAid (DEVCO), **French government**, Swiss Development Cooperation
- **7 local partners**
- 3 international partners

TGH Projects in DPRK

3 food security projects, nutrition sensitive:

- 2 x Fish farming
- 1 x Vegetable gardening

1 protection project: capacity building of a local partner, KFCFA to improve the well being of elderly people



Partnerships for food security projects (1/2)



For fish farming projects:

Bureau of Aquaculture – BoA (70 staff) - Aquaculture Department of the Ministry of Fisheries

Since 2010, associates on 2 projects and co-applicant for 1 project

For agricultural projects:

Academy of Agriculture and Sciences (AAS, 2800 staff) and Central Research on Vegetables Institute (CRVI) – Ministry of Agriculture.

Since 2010, associates on 3 projects

Also long-lasting partnerships with:

MoUM - Ministry of Urban Management: for all constructions

CNI - Child Nutrition Institute : provide trainings on hygiene and nutrition as well as regular monitoring in the child institutions (KAP, FCS), develop SOPs

Partnerships for food security projects (2/2)



Considered as “Associates” to the projects:

- ✓ Fully involved in the proposal, the implementation, the monitoring, the evaluation
- ✓ Regular meetings with EUPS 5
- ✓ Joint field visits every 2 weeks for the main partners
- ✓ Take part in study tours
- ✓ Capacity building activities for central and local levels (support of decentralization)

Main mandates during the implementation:

- ✓ Deliver trainings in the farms
- ✓ In charge of the follow-up of construction works, experimentations, data gathering
- ✓ In charge to disseminate and facilitate the replication of the achievements in other provinces, through the development of guidelines or Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs).

People’s Committees are also crucial in the project : Political and technical body globally in charge of all aspects of citizens’ daily life at each level of governance in the country). Also in charge of food provision to social institutions through the Public Distribution System (PDS). MoU are drafted with the PC.

Specific partnership with KFCA for TGH elderly care project (1/2)



2003.4.30: Korea Association for Care of the Aged

2006.2: **Korea Federation for Care of the Aged**

"Quasi" civil society organization

Under the Ministry of Labour

631 members in total, divided between a Central Committee, Provincial Committees and County Committees.

Secretary of NCCA (Non-Standing Commission for Care of the Aged) -
> influence on **the DPRK Law on the Care of the Elderly** (26/04/2007)

<http://korelcfund.org.kp/>

KFCA Mission: To protect the rights and interests of the older persons while ensuring their mental and physical health to enable them lead worthwhile lives

KFCA Main activities:

- ✓ Support to the government for the implementation of its elderly care policy
- ✓ Promotion of social inclusion of the elderly and Awareness raising on ageing issue
- ✓ International cooperation and exchange on elderly care landscape
- ✓ Technical and operational support to elderly care institutions and agencies

Partnership:

- ✓ 13 years of partnership, with ups and downs.
- ✓ 2 Non State Actors DEVCO projects as co-applicant, with 1 result fully dedicated to KFCA capacity building
- ✓ 1 dedicated Project Manager, implementing activities
- ✓ Weekly meeting, bi-weekly field visits



Specific partnership with KFCA for TGH elderly care project (2/2)

Capacity building of KFCA:

- SWOT, IPD
- Trainings on PCM, Communication, IT
- Trainings on international policies
- Trainings on fundraising, strategic planning
- Technical trainings on elderly care: home care, MSCC management, gerontology, self help groups, inclusive DRR
- Support in terms on networking (counterpart in China, HelpAge international network)
- Attendance to international conferences & study tours

Main achievements:

- Fundraising from KFCA for certain social events
- Several recommendations to NCCA approved
- The ToT are cascaded by KFCA
- The decentralization is effective (at least up to provincial level)
- 1 survey on elderly care conducted with the Central Bureau of Statistics
- Contribution to joint project with Handicap International and their local partner KFPD (Korea Federation for Care of the Disabled) to reinforce the linkage between ageing and disability
- Organization of workshops with national & international community to raise awareness on ageing and give KFCA more visibility

Long term objectives:

- Further improve KFCA networking
- New strategic plan for 2020-2025
- Further recommendations on social inclusion for elderly people submitted by KFCA through its secretary position in the Non Standing Committee for Care of the Aged approved and accepted by the government : inclusion of MSCCs in the official care network
- KFCA raises more funds to ensure self-sufficiency
- Introduction of social workers for elderly in DPRK



SWOT partners



	FAVORABLE	DEFAVORABLE
INTERNAL	Strengths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust has settled over time No official constraints for the movements of Korean experts in the field The CNI, AAS and BoA are used to working with international organizations, especially the United Nations Gives legitimacy to our interventions on the field Allow to replicate and sustain the projects progress Allow to take up the recommendations at a higher level Capacity building is effective: cascading of trainings takes place 	Weaknesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of technical expertise except for MoUM & KFCA No access to EUPS 5 office (except for KFCA) Little proactivity or strength of proposal Lack of analytic skills and critical mind Field trips only 'possible' with the project (lack of resources) No operational local branches (BoA, AAS, CNI) Difficult inter-partner collaboration (for IFF for example); work in silo No insight of what is done apart from the project
EXTERNAL	Opportunities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with foreigners = openness to other work methods Opportunity to share experiences and skills during study tours Partnership opportunity with European universities (Liège University) Integration in international networks (HelpAge International) Support the partners to get their own fundings 	Threats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experts can change overnight Random assignment of experts, lottery on skills Disinterest of the partners for the projects because much more important compensation with the UN The partnership will be at stake when the local organization get their own fundings

Thank you

organisation de solidarité internationale



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A Contemplation on the Solution to North Korean Humanitarian Issues through Establishment of Peace on the Korean Peninsula

Ying Da BI

(School of Korean Studies, Shandong University)

North Korea's economic crisis in the 1990's gave rise to numerous humanitarian issues in the country. In particular, since the second North Korean nuclear crisis, North Korea has faced unprecedented sanctions by the global community. These circumstances only worked to worsen the humanitarian situation in North Korea. Even though the global community provided humanitarian aid to North Korea, it is insufficient to solve the humanitarian issues there. In addition, the United Nation resolutions on sanctions against North Korea have strictly limited the scale of humanitarian aid to the country. Therefore, to achieve a fundamental improvement of the humanitarian status in North Korea, we need to pursue denuclearization and establishment of peace on the Korean Peninsula and the development of North Korea simultaneously.

The purpose of this article is to analyze what principles need to be followed, and what efforts need to be made in the course of denuclearization and peace-building. To this end, this article will first overview the basic status of humanitarian aid to North Korea from the global community, and identify the limitations thereof. Based on the overview, this article will propose possible approaches to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and obstacles to it. It will also analyze several principles and the direction of efforts for the establishment of peace on the Korean Peninsula in detail.

1. Aid to North Korea and the Current Humanitarian Status in the Country

Starting in the 1970's, North Korean slowly fell into a state of recession. The economic difficulties exacerbated when North Korea could no longer rely on support from the socialist camp after the end of the Cold War. In the early 1990's the country's nuclear development made North Korea a target of sanctions by the global community including the United States. In addition, North Korea was hit by catastrophic flooding. These developments created a humanitarian and economic catastrophe in North Korea, which was humanitarian as well as economic. Under such circumstances, the global community has been providing aid to North Korea while maintaining economic sanctions against the country since 1995.

According to statistics from OECD's Creditor Reporting System, between 1995 and 2016, a total of USD 13.83 billion worth of aid was provided to North Korea by the United

States, the European Union, Germany, Sweden, France, the United Kingdom, and others. (see <Table 1>). Although not included in the OECD CRS statistics, South Korea also provided a considerable sum to North Korea in humanitarian aid. According to the South Korean Ministry of Unification, between 1995 and 2015, the total amount of South Korea's aid to North Korea stood at USD 14.55 billion.¹

<Table 1> Aid to North Korea by Country (International Organization) (1995-2016)

USD (Millions)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
미국	-	-	-	-	176,167	7,999	0,250	163,541	42,901	56,099	8,202	1,215	48,883	140,843	12,586	4,959	2,341	2,690	1,212	2,063	2,004	2,143	676,098
유럽 연합	0,180	-	41,710	54,644	37,782	43,431	23,539	68,403	30,076	28,044	25,557	13,556	13,689	14,528	12,533	14,570	13,904	-	17,262	-	0,035	0,002	453,445
독일	0,078	-	4,343	1,082	2,901	1,818	30,088	30,464	6,548	7,361	4,425	2,516	6,247	6,639	1,810	3,050	2,661	2,828	2,420	3,573	2,971	3,991	127,814
스웨덴	-	-	3,209	4,766	4,551	3,245	2,943	3,700	4,051	5,540	6,129	5,923	3,341	1,088	6,878	-	9,303	5,007	5,300	4,684	1,634	0,042	81,335
유엔 아동 기금	-	-	-	-	-	1,572	1,064	2,049	3,071	1,052	2,675	1,702	5,069	3,062	5,510	2,668	3,861	1,504	1,978	3,182	3,481	2,563	46,063
프랑스	-	-	-	0,509	0,023	0,085	0,178	0,252	0,321	0,308	0,321	0,590	0,323	1,240	0,274	0,696	1,488	1,276	1,864	14,869	1,325	0,886	26,828
영국	-	0,510	0,940	-	2,158	0,378	1,836	1,200	0,653	1,882	-	-	1,166	0,272	0,049	0,408	0,606	1,198	2,047	0,826	1,166	0,291	17,586
유엔 인구 기금	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,722	1,053	0,886	0,712	0,942	1,012	1,233	1,274	1,161	1,145	0,857	1,196	0,643	1,463	-	-	14,299
세계 보건 기구	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,486	1,381	2,988	1,849	1,845	3,703	14,252
한국	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,000
세계 식량 계획	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,000

출처: OECD CRS (공여국 보고체계) 1995 ~ 2016

Source: cited at Kim, Sung-han, Lee, Su-hun, Hwang, Su-hwan, "Aid to North Korea for Capacity Building of the Unification of Korea - Comparative Analysis on the Role of States and International Organizations," Journal of International Politics, Volume 23 Issue 1 (Summer, 2018), p. 11.

<Table 2> South Korea's Aid to North Korea (2006-2017)

통계표명: 대북지원 현황														
단위: 억원														
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
정부차원	무상지원	2,273	1,983	438	294	204	65	23	133	141	140	2	0	
	식량차관	0	1,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
민간차원(무상)	민간차원(무상)	709	909	726	377	201	131	118	51	54	114	28	11	
총액	총액	2,982	4,397	1,164	671	405	196	141	183	195	254	30	11	
출처: 통일부 (내부행정자료)														
주석: * 정부: 수송비 및 부대경비 포함, 민간: 수송비 및 부대경비 미포함														

¹ See Kim, Sung-han, Lee, Su-hun, Hwang, Su-hwan, "Aid to North Korea for Capacity Building of the Unification of Korea - Comparative Analysis on the Role of States and International Organizations," Journal of International Politics, Volume 23 Issue 1 (Summer, 2018), p. 13.

The above statistics show that South Korea and the global community have continued to provide humanitarian aid to North Korea. It can be inferred that such aid from the global community played a crucial role in alleviating the humanitarian crisis in North Korea. However, the discontinuation of the Korean Peninsula denuclearization process in 2008 resulted in a rapid decline of the global community's aid to North Korea. South Korea's aid to the country declined even faster. The main reason for the decline is the restrictions under the UN Security Council resolutions on sanctions against North Korea, which came after the North's continued nuclear development efforts. Between 2006 and December 2017, the Security Council adopted resolutions no. 1718 to 2397. These resolutions imposed powerful sanctions on the country, including restrictions on North Korea's export of coal and human resources as well as its import of oil.

These powerful sanctions inevitably add to the difficulties faced by the North Korean economy. For example, China, North Korea's largest trading partner, was also affected by UN resolutions that greatly restricted the items and the size of goods traded between the two countries. According to statistics from Chinese customs authority, in the first three quarters of 2018, the trade volume between China and North Korea was RMB 11.1 billion (around KRW 1,816 billion). It represents a 59.2 percent decrease from the previous year. The RMB 11.1 billion consists of RMB 10.1 billion imports to North Korea from China (around KRW 1,816 billion) and RMB 1 billion of exports from North Korea to China (around KRW 164 billion), which decreased by 40.8% and 90% respectively from the previous year.² The status of China-North Korea trade provides a glimpse into the current status of the North Korean economy. Even though the North Korean regime could attenuate economic difficulties somewhat by allowing limited free market reforms, the country's humanitarian status cannot be evaluated in a positive light. In particular, it seems that the substantial decrease of aid from the global community to North Korea will exacerbate humanitarian issues in the country.

Mark Lowcock, head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, visited North Korea from July 9th to 12th in 2018. Lowcock said, "More than a half of children in North Korea's rural areas are not being provided clean water, and 20% of North Korean children suffer from malnutrition." Lowcock also said, in a hospital that he had visited, "There were 140 tuberculosis patients but only enough drugs to treat 40 of them."³ Given the actual humanitarian status in North Korea, the country urgently needs the assistance of the global community.

² "2018 年前三季度中國對朝鮮進出口下降 59.2%", <<環球時報>>, 2018 年 10 月 12 日, <http://world.huanqiu.com/exclusive/2018-10/13240690.html> (accessed on: October 13, 2018)

³ Head of the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs visits North Korea, and says "We Will Increase the Aid", Yonhap News, July 11, 2018, <http://www.yonhapnews.co.kr/bulletin/2018/07/11/0200000000AKR20180711163151083.HTML?input=1195m> (accessed on: October 13, 2018).

2. Limitations to Humanitarian Aid to North Korea

On his return from North Korea in July 2018, Head of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Mark Lowcock stated that “the United Nations have raised a humanitarian fund of USD 110 million (around KRW 123,585 million) for aid to North Korea,” and “with this fund, we will cure North Korean children’s malnutrition, provide them with safe water to drink, and resolve other issues such as medicine shortage.”⁴ This fund is a positive for the humanitarian situation in North Korea. However, given the history and the reality of the Korean Peninsula issue, a lot of obstacles have yet to be overcome to solve the humanitarian issues in the country.

Firstly, although the global community’s aid to North Korea plays a positive role in alleviating the country’s humanitarian problems, it will not be nearly enough to eliminate the problems once and for all. The fundamental solution to North Korea’s humanitarian issue hinges on the development of North Korea itself.

In addition, the progress of the North Korean denuclearization will have a definitive impact on the level of humanitarian aid to North Korea. It is almost impossible to provide effective aid to North Korea unless the UN Security Council lifts its sanctions. However, releasing North Korea from those sanctions is not an easy task. It is closely related to the denuclearization of North Korea.

Lastly, another urgent task is to figure out how to prevent a humanitarian crisis in North Korea. Without further progress in denuclearization, the sanctions against North Korea are likely to continue. Under these circumstances, preventing the recurrence of humanitarian issues is more important than truly alleviating the humanitarian issue.

The above analysis shows that the critical link for the fundamental solution of the North Korean humanitarian issues is denuclearization and the development of North Korea itself. Therefore, finding a way for denuclearization and the development of North Korea is currently the most crucial task.

3. Possible Approaches and Obstacles to Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula

As previously mentioned, the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is a critical task and a highly complicated issue also closely related to humanitarian aid to North Korea. Since the early 1990’s, the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula has gone through numerous twists and turns. Although the parties managed to achieve the Geneva Agreement and the September 19 Joint Statement, these instruments were not implemented on account of various obstacles. A review of the history of denuclearization efforts in the past tells us that the most critical prerequisite is the

⁴ Ibid.

building of trust between North Korea and the United States. Satisfying this prerequisite requires a phased approach by the two parties under the “action-for-action” principle. That is, North Korea and the United States need to pursue denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula at the same time.

Since the discontinuation of the Six-Party Talks, the denuclearization issue and the establishment of peace on the Korean Peninsula have been running parallel. North Korea’s enhanced nuclear capabilities resulted in international sanctions, which in turn raised the political tension on the Korean Peninsula and pushed the region to the brink of war. Fortunately, through the joined efforts of China, South Korea, and other related parties, the political mood on the peninsula softened starting in early 2018. The Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games provided an opportunity for a meeting between high-ranking officials of the two Koreas. This change of mood has set in motion a series of summits, including a China-North Korea Summit, an Inter-Korean Summit, and a North Korea-United States Summit. Their key outcomes include the April 27 Panmunjeom Declaration, Singapore Agreement between the United States and North Korea, and the September Pyongyang Joint Declaration. These frequent summits revitalized negotiations and talks for the denuclearization and establishment of a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula. These series of events improved the situation on the Korean Peninsula for the better.

However, the denuclearization process and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula are not easy tasks. The most crucial variable is the negotiation between the United States and North Korea. On June 12, 2018, the leaders of the United States and North Korea reached an agreement on denuclearization and the pursuit of a new bilateral relationship. However, the goal of the agreement is highly comprehensive in nature and therefore further obstacles and frustrations are to be anticipated in implementing the agreement. In August, the two parties’ disagreement over denuclearization and peace-building stalled the bilateral negotiation efforts, which once again created uncertainties for the political situation on the peninsula. This is a prime example of the possible difficulties that lie ahead. A few days after the announcement of the Pyongyang Joint Declaration, motivated by the UN general assembly, North Korea and the United States resumed negotiations regarding denuclearization. However, numerous unresolved issues persist. The important variables include the United State’s stance and willingness toward the denuclearization process, and the sustainability of its policies, considering that it holds the upper hand in terms of power.

Firstly, it is still doubtful whether the United States is fully committed to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. For South Korea, North Korea’s nuclear weapons are considered the biggest threat. However, it may not be the case for the United States. Granted, in an official statement, the United States said, it will “put priority on the North Korean nuclear issue.”⁵ However, their actions seem to tell a

⁵ Park, Shin-hong, “ ‘National Security Advisor to Trump’ Says ‘the South Korea-US Alliance is Essential ... We Will Put

different story. The United States has propagated that the North Korean nuclear issue as the biggest threat. However, the country has maintained their “Strategic Patience” policy for almost a decade. There is no denying that North Korea has greatly enhanced its nuclear capabilities during that time. At present, the United States has an opportunity to induce denuclearization actions from North Korea by jointly announcing the official declaration of the end of war on the Korean Peninsula. North Korea has been strongly demanding such a joint announcement. However, the United States has been highly cautious when it comes to the declaration of the end of war. One could ask, if the United States does indeed place priority on the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue, why does the United States not want to jointly declare the end of the war, a move in the direction of establishing peace on the Korean Peninsula. If the North Korean nuclear issue is not held as an urgent matter for the United States, it might be a long time before we can achieve denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula.

Also, it is unclear how much North Korea and the United States can narrow the differences of opinion between them. As the two main parties in the North Korean nuclear issue, an agreement between North Korea and the United States has the potential to have the crucial impact on denuclearization. However, there exists a large gap between the positions of the two parties. While the United States has shown flexibility at times, it has continuously stressed that the sanctions against North Korea should be maintained until the country takes meaningful actions for denuclearization. North Korea considers nuclear weapons as a key national interests. It will try to stand its ground in every step of the negotiations for denuclearization. It seems that, for the progress of denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula, the United States need to concede more as the party with superior power. In the future, denuclearization hinges on the degree to which the United States can relieve North Korea’s security concerns. If the United States continues to take the denuclearization-first and peace-later approach, this golden opportunity for denuclearization and the establishment of peace on the Peninsula may be missed. ⁶

In addition, even if a denuclearization agreement is reached between North Korea and the United States, there will be a series of variables in deciding whether it can be realized. As is widely known, in October 1994, North Korea and the United States signed the Geneva Agreement. However, the agreement fell through in the course of its implementation. The culprit was the second North Korean nuclear crisis. The Iran nuclear deal provides another example. It is said that the main cause of disruption to the implementation of the two denuclearization agreements lies in the instability of the United States foreign policy. Therefore, the observation of the negotiation for denuclearization between North Korea and the United States needs to be informed by

Priority on the North Korean Nuclear Issue,” Korea Joongang Daily, November 21, 2016, <https://news.joins.com/article/20895218> (accessed on: October 15, 2018).

⁶ 畢穎達, “文在寅的‘冬奧外交’任重道遠”, <<環球時報>>, 2018年3月9日, 14版.

these lessons learned from these historic examples.

As analyzed above, the United States' commitment, stance, and the sustainability of its policies will have a great impact on the denuclearization of, and peace-building on, the Korean Peninsula. Unless the United States changes its stance and ensures the consistency of its policies, the security situation on the Korean Peninsula is bound to fluctuate. Also, it is projected that the sanctions against North Korea will continue in the long term. These circumstances may continue to exacerbate the humanitarian status in North Korea.

4. Directions for Denuclearization and Peace-Building on the Korean Peninsula

Given North Korea's current proactive stance toward denuclearization, it is urgent to induce the United States to take a more forward-looking position. Since the Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games in 2018, South Korea's Moon Jae-in administration has been pursuing a type of shuttle diplomacy. As a result, the country achieved visible outcomes such as the agreement to improve on the inter-Korean relationship, a summit between the leaders of North Korea and the United States, and working-level negotiations for denuclearization. These achievements gradually decreased tension on the Korean Peninsula, fostering positive conditions for denuclearization and peace-building. Under these circumstances, each of the related parties should seize this rare opportunity and work together toward denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula. To achieve this, they need to abide by the following principles.

Firstly, the parties should pursue denuclearization in a gradual and phased manner, pursuant to the action-for-action principle. Granted, it would be ideal to resolve the issues surrounding North Korea's nuclear program all at once. However, such goal is extremely difficult to achieve considering the history of conflict, differences in political systems, and the power gap between North Korea and the United States. Under the current situation, North Korea and the United States can build mutual trust by tackling each issue one by one. The resulting trust can serve as the foundation for resolving current issues at higher levels.

Secondly, the parties need to approach denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula from the perspective of multilateralism. The North Korean nuclear issue is an extension of the larger Korean Peninsula issue. It is highly complicated, and has many aspects to it. If history is any indication, this issue cannot be resolved by bilateral actions between the two Koreas or between North Korea and the United States alone. Many propose a three-party framework involving South Korea, North Korea, and the United States. However, such framework is not feasible considering the level of trust and the power balance between North Korea on one hand, and South Korea and the United States on the other. The 10 UN Security Council sanctions against North Korea indicate the high level of internationalization of the North Korean nuclear issue.

Therefore, denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula should be approached under a multilateral framework. Despite the discontinuation of the Six-Party Talks, the experience of pursuing denuclearization under that frame still has life in it. In particular, pursuing four-party discussions of a peace regime on the Korean Peninsula within the six-party framework would seem to be of high practical value.

Thirdly, the parties need to approach denuclearization and peace-building by applying the “Early Harvest” principle for international trade. That is, the parties need to reach agreements on easier matters, and solve other issues later. Under this approach, the parties can gradually promote mutual trust. In addition, even if negotiations fall through, they no longer have to re-start the negotiations from the beginning.

Fourthly, while each of the related parties are expected to pursue its own strategic interests in the course of denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula, they should not undermine other countries’ interests for their own gain.⁷ The Korean Peninsula is a region where the strategic interests of related nations converge. For this reason, an agreement on denuclearization and peace-building can be achieved only when each of them respect the interest of the other stakeholders. If each nation pursues only its own interest, this opportunity can be easily lost.

Actions for denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula should follow the above principles. To abide by these principles, the related nations need to make the following efforts.

Firstly, the parties need to maintain multilateral talks including the negotiations between North Korea and the United States. In the past, the Six-Party Talks created a forum for such dialogues. The Six-Party Talks continued despite serious obstacles, and gave birth to various achievements such as the September 19 Joint Statement. The lesson is that the parties can expect to reach a new agreement only if they maintain the current state of negotiation for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Secondly, the parties need to keep the United State’s unilateral actions in check, given the advantageous position that it holds with regard to denuclearization and peace-building. The United States is likely to take unilateral actions based on the “America First” approach. Unilateral actions are characterized by coerciveness and dominance. Such actions are aimed at subjugating others, not negotiating with them. Such unilateral approaches to the North Korean nuclear issue will only increase tension in the region. To ensure the continuity of the efforts for denuclearization and peace-building, the other related parties should persuade the United States out of taking such a unilateral stance.

⁷ 鄭繼永, “中俄朝共商半島解局策(專家解讀)”, 2018年10月15日, 人民網:
<http://world.people.com.cn/n1/2018/1015/c1002-30340675.html> (accessed on: October 15, 2018)

Thirdly, the cooperation between South Korea and China needs to be enhanced from a strategic perspective. Denuclearization and peace-building on the Korean Peninsula is a common goal and a precondition for cooperation between South Korea and China. Only upon this common goal and foundation can the two nations expect to join their strengths through cooperation. This will greatly contribute to resolving the current issues. South Korea and China worked closely together in the course of the Six-Party Talks. In other words, the continued cooperation between the two countries was instrumental in sustaining the Six-Party Talks and achieving visible results therefrom. South Korea and China should rightly deploy efforts for new cooperation based on their experiences from the past.

Plenary 2



UN & U.S. Sanctions on the DPRK and the Humanitarian Exemptions Process

October 31, 2018

Dj Wolff, Counsel, D.C./London

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Outline

- I. Key Takeaways
- II. United Nations: Sanctions & Exemptions
 - a) Certain Types of Prohibited Exports
 - b) Certain Types of Prohibited Imports
 - c) Designated Persons
 - d) Additional Forms of Restrictions
- III. UN: Humanitarian Exemption Process
- IV. United States: Sanctions & Exemptions
 - a) Jurisdiction
 - b) Prohibitions
 - c) Humanitarian general and specific licenses
- V. Conclusion / Questions

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Section I: Key Takeaways

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As of Oct. 31, 2018

Section I: Key Takeaways

- United Nations Sanctions:
 - Applicable to all UN Member States
 - Prohibit many, but not all transactions
 - Exports that do not involve prohibited persons or listed products are not prohibited
- United States Sanctions
 - Very broad scope of U.S. jurisdiction: sanctions can impact even seemingly non-U.S. activity
 - Includes U.S. dollars
 - U.S. Persons prohibited to undertake virtually all transactions with DPRK
 - “Secondary” sanctions pose sanctions risk for non-U.S. persons doing “significant” transaction with DPRK
- Clear pathways available to authorize/license humanitarian work
 - United Nations: Formal exemption process established
 - United States: Several overlapping licenses/exemptions that can authorize many humanitarian activities

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Section II: UN Sanctions & Exemptions

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As of Oct. 31, 2018

Section II: UN Sanctions Structure

- Sanctions imposed by UN Security Council
 - UN Security Council Resolutions (“UNSCRs”)
- UNSCRs are typically binding on all UN members
 - Typically instruct Member States to adopt certain actions
 - For example, the following is an export restriction:
 - “*Decides that all Member States shall prohibit the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK of...*”
 - Therefore, need to be analyzed in combination with national law

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As of Oct. 31, 2018

Section II: Current UN Prohibitions

United Nations: Export Prohibitions	
Type of Product	UNSCR Reference
Arms and Related Materials	1718, Art. 8(a)(i); 1874, Art. 10; 2270, Art. 6
Items Supporting Ballistic Missile Program (list regularly expanded and maintained on website)	Numerous, including: 1718(8)(a)(iii); S/2006/814; S/2006/815; 2094(20) & Annex III; 2270(27)
"Luxury Goods" as defined by the UN Security Council 1718 Committee (list maintained on its website)	1718, Art. 8(a)(iii); 2094(24) & Annex IV; 2270, Annex V
Items that could "directly contribute" to the DPRK armed forces "operational capabilities" Cannot apply to food, medicine, or items intended exclusively for humanitarian purposes	2270, Art. 8
Aviation fuel (with certain humanitarian exceptions)	2270, Art. 31
New helicopters and vessels	2321, Art. 30
Condensates and natural gas liquids	2375, Art. 13
Refined petroleum products (beyond a threshold quota)	2375, Art. 14; 2397, Art. 5
Crude oil (unless approved by UN)	2375, Art. 15; 2397, Art. 4
Industrial machinery (HS codes 84 and 85)	2397, Art. 7
Transportation vehicles (HS codes 86 through 89)	2397, Art. 7
Iron, steel, and other metals (HS codes 72 through 83)	2397, Art. 7

Takeaway: The UN only prohibits the export of items specifically identified for restriction in its resolutions

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As of Oct. 31, 2018

Section II: Current UN Prohibitions (cont.)

United Nations: Import Prohibitions	
Type of Product	UNSCR Reference
Coal, iron, and iron ore	2270(29); 2321(26); 2371(8)
Gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, and rare earth minerals	2270(30)
Copper, nickel, silver and zinc	2321(28)
Statues	2321(29)
Seafood	2371(9)
Lead and lead ore	2371(10)
Textiles	2375, Art. 16)
Food and agricultural products (HS Codes 07, 08, 12)	2397(6)
Machinery (HS Codes 84)	2397(6)
Electrical Equipment (HS code 85)	2397(6)
Earth and stone including magnesite and magnesite, and wood (HS codes 25 and 44)	2397(6)
Vessels (HS code 89)	2397(6)

Takeaway: The UN only prohibits the import of certain items from the DPRK

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Section II: Current UN Prohibitions (cont.)

Designated Persons

- The UN also sanctions (*i.e.*, freezes assets of / travel ban for) certain persons in North Korea
- Sanctions only apply to persons specifically identified by UN
- Security Council can designate persons for the following reasons:
 - Supporting the nuclear, WMD, or ballistic missile programs (1718(8)(d))
 - Assisting evasion of UN sanctions (2087(12))
 - Contributing to DPRK's prohibited programs or prohibited by UNSCRs (2094(27))
 - Acting on behalf of those designated pursuant to the above (2270(10))
- Currently, only 80 individuals and 75 entities are designated
- Government of North Korea is not designated
 - Only certain parts of the Government are designated (*e.g.*, the Foreign Trade Bank)
 - Security Council authorized Member States to designate parts of the Government **outside of the DPRK** that are:
 - "associated with the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programs or other activities [prohibited by UNSCRs]" (2270(32))

<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718/materials>

Takeaway: The UN has not sanctioned all persons in the DPRK or the Government of the DPRK

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Section II: Current UN Prohibitions (cont.)

Additional Restrictions

- Financing Related
 - DPRK banks prohibited to establish branches or offices outside DPRK (2270(33))
 - Prohibited to establish correspondent relationships with DPRK banks (2270(33))
 - Prohibited to provide "public" financial support if it could contribute to DPRK missile or nuclear programs (2270(36))
- Vessel / Shipment-related
 - Requires States to inspect shipments to / from the DPRK
 - Verify no prohibited export/import (2270(18))
 - Prohibition on chartering aircraft vessels to DPRK nationals (2270(19))
- North Korean Labor
 - All new work authorizations for DPRK personnel require UN approval (2375(17))
- Joint Ventures
 - Most joint ventures with DPRK entities or persons (2375(18))

Takeaway: The UN has not sanctioned the Government of the DPRK or all persons in the DPRK

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Section III: UN Humanitarian Exemption Process

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As of Oct. 31, 2018

Section III: Humanitarian Exemptions

UN Security Council Resolutions Explicitly Aim Not To Disrupt Humanitarian Work

- UN Security Council states its intention not to adversely impact humanitarian work

*Reaffirms that the measures imposed by resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and this resolution **are not intended to have adverse humanitarian consequences for the civilian population of the DPRK or to affect negatively or restrict those activities, including economic activities and cooperation, food aid and humanitarian assistance, that are not prohibited by [the aforementioned resolutions] and this resolution, and the work of international and non-governmental organizations carrying out assistance and relief activities in the DPRK for the benefit of the civilian population of the DPRK**, stresses the DPRK's primary responsibility and need to fully provide for the livelihood needs of people in the DPRK, and decides that the Committee may, on a case-by-case basis, exempt any activity from the measures imposed by these resolutions if the committee determines that such an exemption is necessary to facilitate the work of such organizations in the DPRK or for any other purpose consistent with the objectives of these resolutions. UNSCR 2397, Art. 25 (emphasis added)*

- Virtually identical language contained in earlier resolutions (*i.e.*, 2321, Art. 46; 2371, Art. 26; 2375, Art. 26)

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Section III: Humanitarian Exemptions

New Process Established for Exemption Requests

- How To Apply: Three pathways to apply
 - (1) UN Member States: Apply Directly to Resolution 1718 Committee
 - Preferred method on behalf of IGO or NGO
 - (2) Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator to the DPRK
 - If a Member State is unable to apply
 - (3) International and Nongovernmental Organizations can apply directly, but ONLY if two conditions met:
 - (a) Both of the above are unable to apply; AND
 - (b) All three of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) Requesting entity has a “track record of having delivered aid to the DPRK or other countries in past” and/or “is nationally recognized by relevant Member States”
 - (ii) Assistance “is for humanitarian purposes and benefits the civilian population of the DPRK”
 - (iii) Request addresses all informational requirements required in IAN 7

Implementation Assistance Notice No. 7 (IAN No. 7) – Issued on August 6, 2018
https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/implementation_assistance_notice_7.pdf

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Section III: Humanitarian Exemptions

What Must Be Included in the Application

1. Nature of humanitarian assistance proposed
2. Explanation of the DPRK recipients and criteria to select them
3. Reasons for requiring an exemption
4. Detailed description of quantities/specifications for next six months
5. Planned date of proposed transfer to DPRK
6. Planned route/method of transfer (including ports)
7. All parties involved
8. Financial transactions associated
9. Annex containing itemized list of all items to be transferred
10. Measures to ensure items will not be diverted

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Section III: Humanitarian Exemptions (cont.)

Two step process for humanitarian work

1. Step 1: Determine if the transaction falls within the aforementioned prohibitions
 - If not, it is not prohibited by UN Security Council Resolutions and **no UN exemption is needed**
 - Transaction still needs to be assessed against UN Member State requirements (e.g., ROK or USA)
 - If it would be prohibited (e.g., export is in one of the prohibited categories), then proceed to Step 2
2. Step 2: For otherwise prohibited transactions, apply for a humanitarian exemption
 - Determine how to submit (Member State, UN Coordinator, or directly)
 - Prepare request that meets all requirements

Takeaway: Humanitarian work often will not require an exemption; if it does, follow process laid out in Implementation Assistance Notice No. 7

Section IV: U.S. Sanctions and Export Controls

Section IV: U.S. Sanctions

A. Overview of U.S. Prohibitions

Three general ways that a transaction can become subject to U.S. rules:

1. Does it involve any U.S. Persons?
2. Does it involve any U.S.-Origin Products?
3. Is it subject to “secondary” sanctions risk for non-U.S. Persons?

NOTE: Not specifically addressing “secondary” sanctions risk in this presentation

Section IV: U.S. Sanctions (cont.)

B. Definition of U.S. Persons & Products

Who Is Considered To Be a U.S. Person?

All U.S. citizens and permanent residents no matter where located	<i>E.g.: U.S. citizen CFO of South Korean company living in Seoul</i>
All U.S. incorporated entities and non-U.S. branches	<i>E.g., a facility being built by General Motors’ U.S. parent company in South Korea</i>
All persons in the United States	<i>E.g., a South Korean national in the United States on holiday at Disney World</i>

When is a Product Considered “U.S. Origin”

Items currently in the United States	<i>E.g., a medicine being manufactured in New York</i>
Items that have ever been in the United States	<i>E.g., a medicine manufactured in NY and now in ROK</i>
Items manufactured outside the U.S. with more than a “ <i>de minimis</i> ” amount of “controlled” U.S. origin content	<i>E.g., a medical device manufactured in ROK from more than 10% “controlled” U.S. origin materials</i>

Section IV: U.S. Sanctions (cont.)

B. Definition of U.S. Persons & Products (cont.)

Seemingly Non-U.S. Transactions Can Be Subject to U.S. Jurisdiction If They Involve:

U.S. dollars	Most U.S. dollar transactions in the financial system are processed (<i>i.e.</i> , “clear”) through a U.S. financial institution
U.S. based services	(<i>e.g.</i> , customer support, technical support, insurance, etc.)
U.S. based financing	(<i>e.g.</i> , credit facility, parent company guarantee, etc.)
U.S. person individuals	(<i>e.g.</i> , as CEO, Board Member, or executive)
U.S. origin products	(<i>e.g.</i> , a ROK company with U.S. origin medical devices)

Takeaway: Many seemingly non-U.S. transactions can be subject to U.S. jurisdiction if they involve any form of U.S. “nexus”

Section IV: U.S. Sanctions (cont.)

C. Restrictions on U.S. Persons & Products

What Is Prohibited with Respect to U.S. Persons and Products

U.S. Persons are prohibited to:

- 1 Export or re-export any goods, services, or technology directly or indirectly to the DPRK
- 2 Import any item containing even *de minimis* DPRK origin product
- 3 Undertake any investment in North Korea
- 4 Conduct transactions with any person identified as sanctioned (*i.e.*, SDNs)
NOTE: Includes most transactions with the Government and Workers Party of North Korea
- 5 Travel to DPRK (w/o a special validation from State Department)

All persons are generally prohibited to export or re-export U.S. origin product to DPRK

Takeaway: U.S. Persons prohibited to conduct virtually all transactions with the DPRK unless licensed

Section IV: U.S. Sanctions (cont.)

D. Humanitarian Authorizations

- Despite the broad prohibitions, there are, however, authorizations for certain types of humanitarian activity
 - **NOTE: All licenses, exemptions, and exceptions have specific conditions that must be met to apply**
- Sanctions-Related Licenses
 - (1) OFAC General License: **Most** types of humanitarian-related services
 - Does not cover export of non-U.S. origin product
 - Conditions around interactions with Government of North Korea
 - (2) Specific License Pathway: Process to apply for a specific authorization for certain activities
- Export-Control-Related Exceptions
 - (1) Exemptions: Most U.S. origin food and medicine not subject to export license requirements
 - (2) License Exception for Certain Donations: Donations to meet “basic human needs” that fall within specific categories and meet specific conditions
 - (3) Specific License Pathway: General “policy of approval” for applications to use U.S. origin items for humanitarian purposes

Takeaway: *If a transaction falls within U.S. jurisdiction, there are established processes to seek licenses or authorizations to conduct humanitarian work, but the conditions can be difficult to meet*

Section V: Conclusion

Section V: Conclusions

- United Nations Sanctions:
 - Applicable to all UN Member States
 - Prohibit many, but not all transactions
 - Exports that do not involve prohibited persons or listed products are not prohibited
- United States Sanctions
 - Very broad scope of U.S. jurisdiction: sanctions can impact even seemingly non-U.S. activity
 - Includes U.S. dollars
 - U.S. Persons prohibited to undertake virtually all transactions with DPRK
- Clear pathways available to authorize/license humanitarian work
 - United Nations: Formal exemption process established
 - United States: Several overlapping licenses/exemptions that can authorize many humanitarian activities



Questions?

Contact Info



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Dj Wolff is a counsel in Crowell & Moring's Washington, D.C. office and a Director with C&M International (CMI), the firm's trade policy affiliate. His practice covers compliance with U.S. economic sanctions, export controls and anti-boycott regimes, and he has been seconded to two multinational financial institutions to run in-house sanctions programs. Dj was selected as one of the Global Investigations Reviews "40 Under 40" in 2017 and was one of five global finalists for the WorldECR Young Practitioner of the Year award in 2016.

Areas of Practice

Economic Sanctions
Export Controls
Anti-Money Laundering

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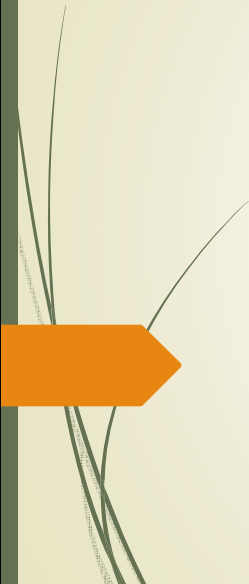


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Crowell & Moring LLP is an international law firm with approximately 500 lawyers representing clients in litigation and arbitration, regulatory, and transactional matters. The firm is internationally recognized for its representation of Fortune 500 companies in high-stakes litigation, as well as its ongoing commitment to *pro bono* service and diversity. The firm has offices in Washington, D.C., New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Orange County, London, and Brussels.

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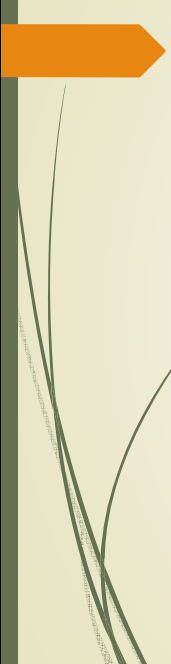
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Sanctions Impact on Assistance to North Korea and Future Tasks

2018 International Conference on Humanitarian and Development Assistance to the DPRK

October 31, 2018



Agenda

► Focus on US and some UN policies

1. US Policy Frameworks & Sanctions Regimes
2. Sanctions Impact on Assistance
3. Future Tasks

US Policy Frameworks and Sanctions Regimes

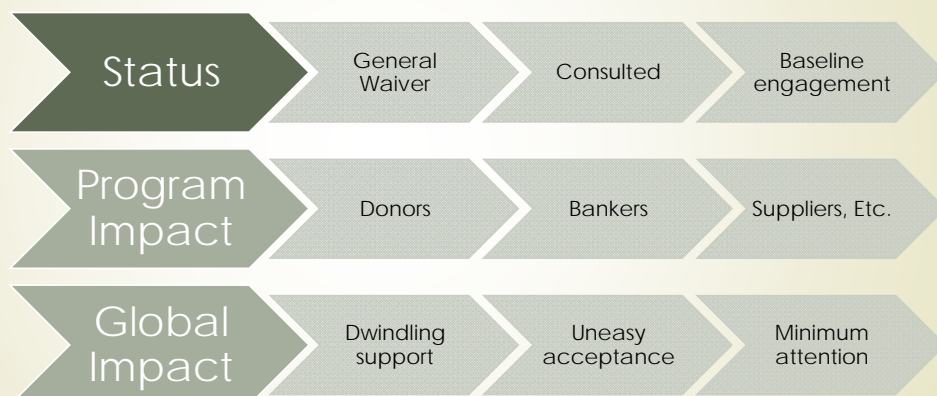
"Strategic Patience"

- ▶ Gradual increase in sanctions
- ▶ Traditional US military posturing
- ▶ Refusals to increase engagement
- ▶ Maintained baseline engagement
- ▶ Int'l pressure

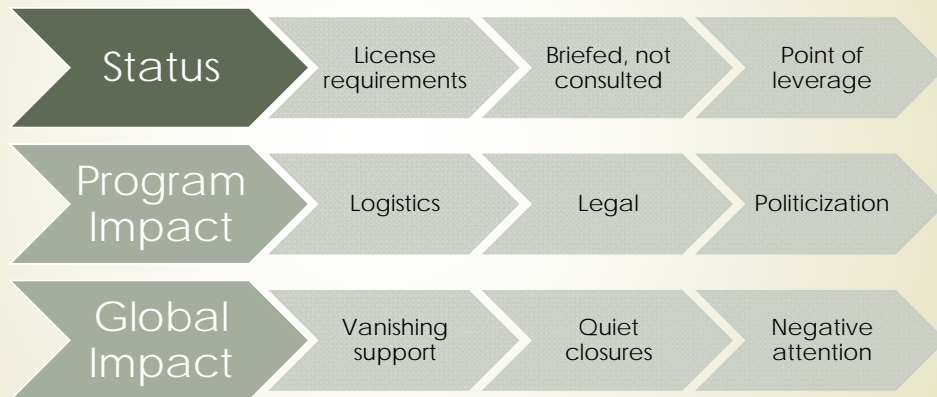
"Maximum Pressure"

- ▶ Sharp increase in sanctions
- ▶ Overt military aggression
- ▶ Gradual roll back in baseline engagement
- ▶ Unilateral mechanisms to isolate
- ▶ High-level diplomacy

Assistance Under "Strategic Patience"



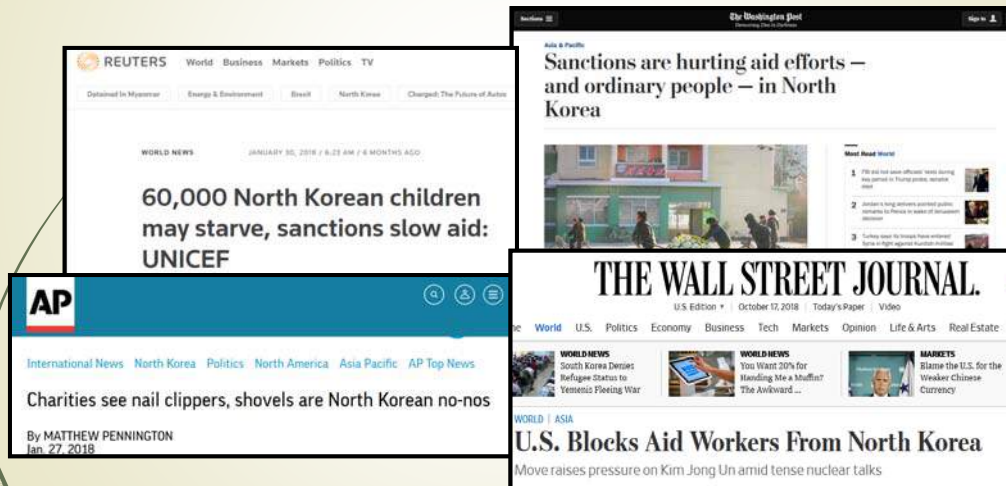
Assistance Under "Maximum Pressure"



Sending Aid: U.S. Specific License Process

- Required for everything except strictly food and medicine.
 - Including "Partnerships" and "Partnerships agreements"
 - Communications embargo?
- Time consuming
- *Delays in delivery contrary to humanitarian exemptions*

Impacts on Aid Delivery (Fall 2017 – Fall 2018)



Impacts on Transactions (Fall 2017 – Fall 2018)

- ▶ Late 2017, 42 Incidents Cited by UN DPRK Resident Coordinator
 - ▶ Blocking of financial transactions – anxiety among banks, "Korea" in supplier name fields, etc.
- ▶ Transportation companies refused cargo
- ▶ Chinese actors less willing to work with humanitarian actors
 - ▶ "financial and reputational costs"

Impacts on Energy/Livelihoods (Fall 2017 – Fall 2018)

"SANCTIONS ON NORTH KOREAN OIL IMPORTS: IMPACTS AND EFFICACY"
Peter Hayes and David von Hippel, September 05, 2017.

- "The immediate primary impacts of responses to oil and oil products cut-offs will be on welfare..."
- "There will be little or no immediate impact on the KPA's [Korean People's Army] routine or wartime ability to fight due to energy scarcity, given its short war strategy and likely stockpiling."

Impacts on Public Relations



Compounding Factors

Sanctions and Decreasing Humanitarian aid coupled with...

- Default on sovereign debt
 - limiting access to credit and direct investment
- Not a member of WTO
 - High tariffs
- Changing weather patterns
 - Soil erosion, etc.
- Lack of arable land

Future Tasks

Raise Profile of Humanitarian Situation

Promote Universal Humanitarian Waiver System

Work with Commercial Actors

Private Actors: Consider Action via International Mechanisms



Thank You

Participants

**BENNETT, Ian | 이안 베넷**

조선교류, 프로그램 매니저

Programme Director, Choson Exchange

Ian Bennett is the programme director for Choson Exchange (CE) where he runs entrepreneurship workshops in the Pyongyang and Pyongsong regions. In this role, he coordinates outreach activities to find business people who are interested in travelling to North Korea to share their skills and relevant experiences. This year, Ian has led two workshops in North Korea, one of which occurred in the run-up to the Singapore Summit and had a record turnout of over 130 North Korean entrepreneurs.

Mr. Bennett will return to North Korea in November 2018 to lead a larger group of speakers to teach scientists in the Pyongsong and Unjong regions how to turn their research into successful startups.

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BI, Yingda | 필영달 (畢穎達)

중국 산둥대학 동북아학원 부원장

Vice Dean, College of North-East Asia, Shandong University, China

Yingda Bi is currently the vice dean of the College of North-East Asia at Shangdong University, associate professor within the Department of International Politics, and deputy director of the Center for North-East Asia.

Dr. Bi's primary field of study concentrates on international politics related to the Korean Peninsula, including China-Korea relations and inter-Korean relations. He has published over 30 essays in several academic journals including CSCI of China, as well as written numerous articles for various news outlets including 環球時報 and 大公報 of Hong Kong, and Pressian of Korea. In May 2014, he published "Peace on the Korean Peninsula and Multilateral Security Cooperation Plan: The Position of South Korea and China" through Kyongin Munwhasa Publishers.

Previously, Dr. Bi has been a researcher at the Korea Center of the Chinese Maritime University. From 2012 to 2016, he contributed to the "Korean Development Report" (also known as the South Korea Blue Paper) as a managing editor.

Dr. Bi holds a PhD in Politics from the Academy of Korean Studies, and a Master's in Korean Studies from Seoul National University Graduate School of International Studies. From 2014 to 2017, Dr. Bi completed a post-doctorate at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Select Publications

“북핵 위기 ‘常態化’에 남북관계의 딜레마 및 그의 진로” (《當代世界與社會主義》 2016년3호), “한중 전략적 동반자 관계 내실화: 공간, 도전 및 대응책”(《東北亞論壇》, 2015년2호), “전환기의 한미동맹: 역사, 강화동인 및 미래 도전”(《美國研究》2018년1호)

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BOULOISEAU, Coralie | 코랄리 블루아조

EUPS 5 북한사무소장

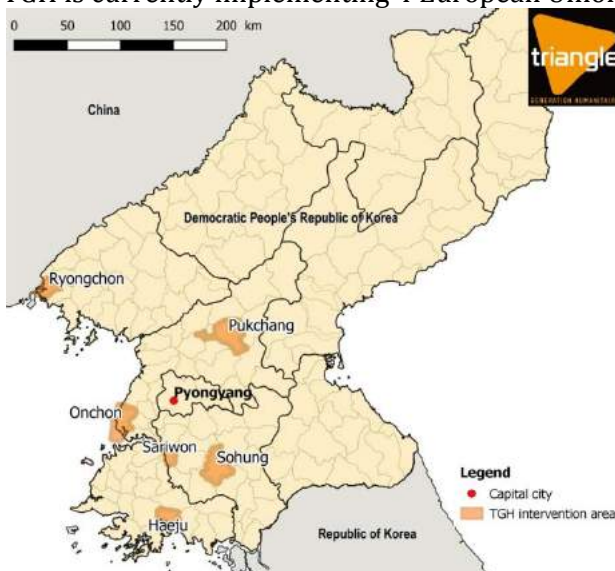
Head of Mission, Triangle Génération Humanitaire in the DPRK

Coralie Bouloiseau has been the head of mission of Triangle Génération Humanitaire (TGH) in the DPRK since February 2017. She is based in Pyongyang.

TGH – known as the European Union Programme Support (EUPS) Unit 5 in the DPRK - was established in Lyon, France in 1994 from a desire to develop intersecting and sustainable expertise within the humanitarian sector. TGH is an international solidarity organization implementing emergency, rehabilitation and development programs in the fields of water, hygiene and sanitation, civil engineering and construction, food security and livelihoods, education, and protection. TGH's committed teams are present in 11 countries and territories and manage 79 programs through sustainable public partnerships with major international donors.

Present in the DPRK since 2000, TGH has worked in various fields including: agricultural development/ food security (rehabilitation of polders, support to cooperative farms), rehabilitation of drinking water supply systems, improvement of sanitary infrastructure, nutritional support for child institutions, improvement of living conditions in retirement homes, capacity building of an association for the defense of the rights of the elderly, etc.

TGH is currently implementing 4 European Union funded projects in 5 provinces of the DPRK:



- 3 nutrition-sensitive food security projects aimed at improving the resilience of child institutions to food shocks, by upholding local resources for the development of sustainable and innovative aquaculture and agriculture in the DPRK.
- 1 project focused on mentoring the Korea Federation for Care of the Aged (KFCA) to offer enhanced care of the elderly in the DPRK.
- TGH works in close collaboration with several Korean institutions to ensure the sustainability of its projects, including the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Bureau of Aquaculture, the Ministry of Urban Management, and the KFCA.

Before joining TGH, Coralie worked from 2011 to 2016 for the Belgium and Netherlands Red Cross in Burundi, in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Mali. An engineer in electronics, she was previously employed for 10 years in the telecommunications sector.



CHO, Jin-Hee | 조진희

삼성 KPMG 대북 비즈니스 지원 센터 이사

Director, the NK Business Center of KPMG Korea

Jin-Hee Cho is currently a director at the NK Business Center/ Economic Research Institute of KPMG Korea. She is responsible for business related to North Korean and inter-Korean economic cooperation.

Recently Ms. Cho published *Business Strategy for North Korea* (in Korean, April 2018) that presents an in-depth analysis of prospective investment opportunities in North Korea from the point of view of business enterprises. It offers an analysis on sustainable development in North Korea, and considerations on the most effective approaches per short-term, mid-term and long-term phases of inter-Korean economic cooperation.

Ms. Cho has more than 10 years of experience researching, analyzing and consulting across domestic, foreign and industry markets. Before she joined KPMG Korea, she worked as a policy advisor at the National Assembly, as well as a press secretary at the Office of the Secretary, the Presidential Residence of the Republic of Korea.

Ms. Cho is a PhD candidate in North Korea Studies at Korea University. She has a MA and BA in North Korea Studies from Korea University.

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CHO, Junghun | 조정훈

아주통일연구소 소장

Director, Ajou Institute of Unification

Mr. Junghun Cho has served as the director of the Ajou Institute of Unification and as a professor at the Graduate School of International Studies at Ajou University since March 2017. He is a standing member of the Presidential Committee on Northern Economic Cooperation and an advisory committee member for Gaesung Industrial Complex.

The main focus of the Ajou Institute of Unification is to develop a new model for South-North engagement and cooperation by applying international development principles and practices. In this context, the institute intends to develop a set of programs and projects that can bring South and North Korea, along with other neighboring countries, together for mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Mr. Cho served at the World Bank Group for over 15 years until 2016. He concluded his time with the international institution as the country manager for Uzbekistan. His previous roles included deputy director for the governance advisory for India and Bangladesh, and senior advisor for economic affairs during the Kosovo status negotiations.

Mr. Cho holds a BA from Yonsei University and a Master's degree in public policy from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. He is also a certified public accountant in Korea.

Born in Seoul in 1972, Mr. Cho is married with two daughters.



CHOI, Hae-kyung | 최혜경

대북협력민간단체협의회 운영위원장

Chair of Operating Committee, Korean NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea

Hae-kyung Choi currently serves as the secretary general for Okedongmu Children in Korea (OKCK). She started her career at OKCK as a researcher of peace education in 1998. She has since climbed the ranks from OKCK's manager of peace education, deputy office director, deputy executive secretary, all the way to her current secretary general position which she has held since 2013.

From 2005 to 2007, Ms. Choi served on the Board of Unification Education for the Ministry of Unification in Korea. Since 2007, Ms. Choi has been a standing committee member on the National Unification Advisory Council. In this time, she has also become a member of the Inter-Korean Exchange Councils of the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the Gyeonggi Provincial Government, and a member of the Policy Advisory Committee at the Ministry of Unification. Presently, she is the chair of the Operating Committee of the Korean NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea.

Ms. Choi received both her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in education from Sookmyung Women's University in Seoul, Korea.



CHOI, Seemon | 최세문

유진벨 재단 이사

Board Member, Eugene Bell Foundation and Africa Insight

Seemoon Choi is a researcher and advocate for global health policy. She is a board member of the Eugene Bell Foundation, which is a charitable organization focused on providing multi-drug resistant treatment to tuberculosis in the DPRK. In this role, she is responsible for managing the foundation's external communications and advocacy.

Dr. Choi is the policy manager for the development of advocacy strategies and the securement of parliamentary support for the Republic of Korea's contribution to global health within the Korean Advocate for the Global Fund. Recently, Dr. Choi joined the Korean Parliamentarian Forum on Global Health as a budget planning manager.

Dr. Choi received her Doctorate in global health from Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in 2013, and her MPH at Seoul National University School of Public Health. She completed her undergraduate studies with a major in nursing at Seoul National University.

She is a mother of three children and married to Sehee Han.

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CHOI, Wankyu | 최완규

우리민족서로돕기운동 상임공동대표
Co-Standing President, Korean Sharing Movement
신한대학교 석좌교수
Chair Professor, Shinhan University

Wankyu Choi is a chair professor at Shinhan University and the director of the Institute of Trans-division and Border Studies, as well as an honorary professor at the University of North Korean Studies. Since 2006, Dr. Choi has been the co-standing president of the Korean Sharing Movement (KSM).

Dr. Choi is also the president and an advisory committee member to the Korean Association of North Korean Studies. Previously, he served as the vice-president of the Korean Political Science Association in 2002.

Dr. Choi has conducted a wide-range of research activities related to North Korean studies and political science. This includes “How to Solve the Strained Inter-Korean Relations,” “The Current State and Tasks of the Study Change in the North Korean Political System: A Korean Perspective,” and “North Korean City of Crisis and Change.”

In terms of consulting, Dr. Choi served as a member of an advisory committee at the Office of the South-North Dialogue within the Ministry of Unification from 2000 to 2002. From 2005 to 2007, he was an advisor at KBS Unification Broadcast, and in 2014, he became an advisor to the National Assembly for inter-Korean reconciliation and cooperation.

Recently, Dr. Choi visited North Korea as a member of a senior advisory group of the Presidential Preparation Committee for the Inter-Korean Talks.

Dr. Choi has a PhD in politics from Kyung Hee University.

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DE RUYT, Laurent | 로랑 드 루이트

EUPS1 평양사무소장

Head of Mission, Première Urgence Internationale in the DPRK

Laurent De Ruyt has been the head of mission of Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) in the DPRK since February 2017. He is based in Pyongyang.

As an international non-governmental organization, PUI provides direct support to people in need in more than 21 countries around the world. Projects implemented are in diverse and complementary sectors such as health, food security, nutrition, access to water, hygiene, sanitation, education, and protection and rehabilitation. PUI's main mission is to help populations affected by humanitarian crises by providing them with the skills to take their future back into their own hands. The organization is based out of Paris, France.

Since 2002, PUI – known as the European Union Programme Support (EUPS) Unit 1– has maintained a permanent presence in the DPRK with a focus on food security and nutrition. In 2016, through funding from the European Union, PUI launched a project to promote goat farming and the valorization of goat milk as a method to improve childhood nutrition at a community level. Further, during the 2017 drought, PUI provided farms in the affected area with mobile water pumps to irrigate essential crops. Recently, the DPRK Mission established a technical development project in conjunction with the University of Agriculture in the province of South Hwange, which offers training to professionals in the fields of agriculture and farming.

Before joining PUI, Mr. De Ruyt worked from 2011 to 2016 for the Belgium Red Cross, first as a delegate in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and then as country representative in Burundi. In 2010, he was employed as a diplomatic attaché for the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations in New York. In 2009, he worked as a project assistant for the National Democratic Institute in Washington DC.

Mr. De Ruyt holds a MA in international relations from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, a *DES* in international law and a *Licence* in political science from the *Université Libre de Bruxelles*.



GRAY, Kevin | 케빈 그레이

영국 서섹스대학교 교수

Reader in International Relations, University of Sussex

Kevin Gray is a reader in international relations at the School of Global Studies, University of Sussex. He has researched widely on the political economy of both North and South Korea. His current project focuses on economic development in North Korea.

Dr. Gray's research has been published in the *Review of International Political Economy*, *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, *Pacific Review*, *North Korean Review*, *Globalizations*, *New Political Economy*, *Third World Quarterly* and *New Left Review*. He is also the author of *Korean Workers and Neoliberal Globalisation* (Routledge, 2008), and *Labour and Development in East Asia: Social Forces and Passive Revolution* (Routledge, 2015). He has co-edited volumes on *People Power in an era of global crisis: rebellion, resistance and liberation* (with Barry Gills, 2012), *Rising Powers and the Future of Global Governance* (with Craig Murphy, 2013), and, *Rising Powers and South-South Cooperation* (with Barry Gills, 2017). He is also completing a forthcoming monograph (with Jong-Woon Lee) on how North Korean development has been shaped by its external geopolitical environment.



HALLGREN, Jakob | 야콥 할그렌

주한스웨덴대사

Ambassador of Sweden to the Republic of Korea

Jakob Hallgren is the Honorable Ambassador of Sweden to the Republic of Korea.

Ambassador Hallgren served as the deputy director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) from 2012 to 2018. He previously worked at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs as the head of its Humanitarian Division and as the head of its Division for Conflict Issues. He has undertaken assignments at the Swedish Embassy in Sarajevo, the Swedish Permanent Mission in Geneva, the Folke Bernadotte Academy and the Swedish Armed Forces.

Ambassador Hallgren's regional expertise covers Northeast Asia, Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. He has worked closely with the European Union and the United Nations and a variety of organizations in the fields of mediation, peace-building, security systems reform, disarmament, humanitarian operations and disaster risk reduction. From 2016 to 2018, Ambassador Hallgren was a member of the Swedish Government Delegation on Disarmament and International Law. From 2010 to 2012, he was the co-chair of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Pooled Funds Working Group, and, from 2009 to 2010, he was the chair of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Support Group.

Ambassador Hallgren has a Master of Science in international relations from the London School of Economics, a Fil. Kand. in political science and economics from the University of Göteborg, Sweden, and a Certificat d'Etudes Politiques from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris, France.



HAN, Xian-dong | 한헌동

중국정법대학교 교수

Executive Director, Center for Korean Peninsular Studies,
China University of Political Science and Law

Xian-dong Han is a professor of political science and the executive director of the Center for Korean Peninsular Studies at China University of Political Science and Law. His research interests include North Korea and issues revolving around the shared peninsula, East Asian politics, and international relations within a regionalized context.

Dr. Han is the author of multiple books, including: the *Security Structure of the Korean Peninsula* (in Chinese, 2009); the *Transition of the International System: China and East Asia* (in Chinese 2013); the *Unification of the Divided Nation-States: Theory and Practice* (in Chinese, 2014); and, the *Construction of the Order of the East Asia: Consultation and Cooperation* (in Chinese, 2014)

Dr. Han previously studied at Renmin University of China, as well as Kyungnam University in the Republic of Korea where he completed his PhD within the School of North Korean Studies.

Select Publications

- “Can we see the future from the history?: China, South Korea, Japan and Regional Cooperation” (in Korean, 2012);
- “The East Asian International System in Transition: Historical Evolution and Structural Change” (in Chinese, 2012);
- “The Development of DPRK-U.S. Relationship: Retrospect and Thoughts” (in Chinese, 2012);
- “Capacity Building and North Korea: The Chinese Experience” (in Korean, 2013);
- “Toward Peace Treaty from Armistice Agreement: Perspective of China” (in Korean, 2013); and,
- “Rethinking China-ROK Strategic Cooperative Partnership Relations: How to Substantialize It” (in English, 2013).

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통일연구원 부연구위원

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Jea-Hwan Hong is a research fellow of the North Korean Studies Division at the Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU). His main research areas cover the North Korean economy and inter-Korean economic cooperation.

Dr. Hong received his PhD from Seoul National University, and conducted his postdoctoral research at Korea University.

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HONG, Sangyoung | 홍상영

우리민족서로돕기운동 사무국장

Director General, Korean Sharing Movement

Sangyoung Hong is the director general of the Korean Sharing Movement (KSM) based in Seoul, Korea. Mr. Hong joined KSM in March, 1997.

Throughout his career, Mr. Hong has contributed to the organization of numerous nationwide humanitarian campaigns. In 1997, he assisted with a campaign to deliver 100,000 tons of corn to the DPRK. The following year, he was in charge of organizing the "Day of Fasting for the People of North Korea" event, which included participation from individuals from 107 cities across 36 countries. Money saved from fasting was donated to assistance projects in the DPRK.

From 1997 to 2002, Mr. Hong worked to organize the KSM World Council, a cooperative body of organizations in Australia, Canada, China, Europe, the United States and other parts of the world. In 2002, he began to oversee the delivery of aid to the Korean-Russian community in Volgograd, Russia.

From 2006 to 2008, Mr. Hong was the chief director of KSM's community development program in Dangdokri, Gangnam County, and Pyongyang (which focused on cooperative farming). Following this, from 2008 to 2010, he worked as the chief director of a joint malaria project in the Gaesung area of the DPRK.

Mr. Hong has served as the director general of KSM since 2010.

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JASPER, Daniel | 다니엘 재스퍼

AFSC 옹호사업담당관

Public Education and Advocacy Coordinator for Asia, AFSC

Daniel Jasper is the public education and advocacy coordinator for Asia at the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). His role is to bring lessons learned from AFSC's programs throughout Asia back to policymakers in Washington DC. His current work focuses heavily on the humanitarian, peace-building, and people-to-people aspects of United States (US) - North Korea relations.

Mr. Jasper has ten years of experience working in public policy, advocacy, and international affairs. Prior to joining AFSC, he worked at World Learning, where he administrated the US State Department's International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP). He has also worked for the Minnesota House of Representatives, the US House of Representatives, and the United Nations, as well as serving as a Paul D. Coverdell Fellow for Democracy North Carolina and Peace Action – North Carolina. Mr. Jasper completed two assignments with the Peace Corps in Turkmenistan from 2008 to 2010 and in St Lucia from 2013 to 2014, where he collaborated with foreign ministries to improve local education standards.

Mr. Jasper has appeared in several media outlets, including the New York Times, KHOI, and Voice of America. He has also written for popular platforms such as LobeLog, Foreign Policy in Focus and Zoom In Korea, and has published numerous policy briefs with institutions including the Stimson Center and the United States Institute of Peace. He is also the author of AFSC's Engaging North Korea series – volume I and volume II.

Mr. Jasper holds a Master's degree in public policy from Duke University and a Bachelor's degree in global studies, cultural studies, and linguistics from the University of Minnesota – Twin Cities.



KANG, Youngsik | 강영식

우리민족서로돕기운동 사무총장

Secretary General, Korean Sharing Movement

Youngsik Kang joined the Korean Sharing Movement as a founding member, and became the organization's secretary general in 2008.

Throughout his career, Mr. Kang has advised various governmental and non-governmental organizations. In 2017, he was a member of the Policy Innovation Committee for the Ministry of Unification, where he now serves as a policy advisor.

From 2012 to 2013, Mr. Kang acted as the chairman of the Operating Committee for the *Korea NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea*, an association of NGOs providing assistance to North Korea. From 2016 to 2017, he served as the chairman of the Policy Committee, and is currently operating as the chairman of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Working Group.

Since 1998, Mr. Kang has visited North Korea over 150 times. Last November, he was awarded the Order of Civil Merit, Camellia Medal, for his efforts to promote inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation.



KIM, Dong-Jin | 김동진

트리니티 칼리지 더블린 IRC 마리퀴리 펠로우

IRC Marie Curie Cofund Fellow, Trinity College Dublin

Dong-Jin Kim is an Irish Research Council Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) Co-fund CAROLINE (Collaborative Research Fellowships for a Responsive and Innovative Europe) Fellow at Trinity College Dublin. He has taught at the University of North Korean Studies, Hanshin University, and Yonsei University, as an adjunct professor and a lecturer. He has also been working as a policy advisor for the Center for Peace and Sharing within the Korean Sharing Movement (KSM).

Dong-Jin's research interests are in the areas of peace-building, reconciliation, humanitarian and development cooperation in the Korean peninsula and in East Asia, and comparative studies of peace processes in conflict affected countries including Korea and Ireland.

Select Publications

Dong Jin Kim (2019), *The Korean Peace Process and Civil Society: Towards Strategic Peacebuilding*, Palgrave Macmillan (to be released in October 2018)

Dong Jin Kim (2018), "Sharing Lessons between Peace Processes: A Comparative Case Study on the Northern Ireland and Korean Peace Processes", *Social Sciences*, 7: 3

Dong Jin Kim (2017), "Building Relationships Across the Boundaries: The Peacebuilding Role of Civil Society in the Korean Peninsula" *International Peacekeeping*, 24: 4

Dong Jin Kim (2016), "Aid to the Enemy: Linking Development and Peacebuilding on the Korean Peninsula" *The Pacific Review*, 29: 4



KIM, Taekyoon | 김태균

서울대 국제대학원 교수

Associate Dean for Student Affairs, Seoul National University

Taekyoon Kim is the associate dean of student affairs and an associate professor of international development within the Graduate School of International Studies at Seoul National University. Dr. Kim is currently a board member for the Korean Association for Human Rights Studies. In the past, he has also been a board member for the Korean Association for International Development and Cooperation, the Korean Association of International Studies, the Korean Sociological Association, the Korea Association for Policy Studies, and the Critical Sociological Association.

In the public sector, Dr. Kim serves as a policy advisor for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and as an expert of official development assistance (ODA) for the Korea International Cooperation Agency. He also acts as a resource person for the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Seoul Policy Center.

In the academic field, Dr. Kim has worked with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) as a collaborating researcher, Goethe University's Africa's Asian Options (AFRASO) project as a co-researcher, Tuebingen University's Global South Project as a co-organizer, and the International Political Science Association's RC-18 Asian and Pacific Studies research committee as a board member. He has been the chairperson for international affairs at the Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice, and currently serves as an advisor for the People's Initiatives for Development Alternatives.

Dr. Kim received his DPhil from the University of Oxford and his PhD from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He has been a visiting fellow at the University of Paris IV (Sorbonne), Tuebingen University, Lingnan University, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, as well as an assistant professor at Waseda University and Ewha Woman's University. Dr. Kim's primary research focuses on international development, global governance, development cooperation for North Korea, and international political sociology. He has published many articles to academic peer-reviewed journals, including *International Sociology*, *Journal of Democracy*, *Global Governance*, *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, and so forth.

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**KWON, Taejin | 권태진**

GS&J 인스티튜트 북한동북아연구원 원장

Director, Center for North Korean and Northeast Asian Studies, GS&J Institute

Taejin Kwon is a director at the Center for North Korean and Northeast Asian Studies at GS&J Institute which is an independent think tank based in Seoul, Korea. Prior to this, he served as a senior economist and vice-president within the Korea Rural Economic Institute (KREI), a research organization founded by the Korean government. Dr. Kwon retired from the KREI after 35 years.

Dr. Kwon has regularly provided policy advice to the Korean government on various issues on the Korean peninsula. In this capacity, he now serves as an adviser for the Korea Meteorological Administration and Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.

Born in Busan, Korea, Dr. Kwon holds a BS and a MA from Seoul National University, and a PhD from Washington State University in agricultural economics. His research interests include North Korean agricultural and economic issues, official development assistance (ODA) on the Korean Peninsula, agricultural and rural development for under-developed and developing countries, and global food security issues.

Select Publications

Strategies for Agricultural Reform in North Korea and Inter-Korean Cooperation (KREI, 2004)

Food Insecurity in Asia: Why Institutions Matter (ADB Institute, 2017)

A Study on Economy Operating Systems in North Korea (Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Trade, 2017)



LEE, HAEWON | 이 혜 원

서울의료원 공공의료팀 과장

Director, Public Health Service Team of Seoul Medical Center

Haewon Lee joined Seoul National University's College of Medicine as a research professor in health and social policy in 2013, and has served as a founding member of the Institute for Health and Unification Study.

Dr. Lee is also the director of the Public Health Service Team at the Seoul Medical Center. This year, she has served as a member of the North and South Korean Health Collaboration Committee at the Ministry of Unification.

She is a family physician and a specialist of the North Korean health sector. Her research revolving around the North Korean health situation began in 2010. Since then, she has published several articles which discuss trends in health-related aid to North Korea, and which offer considerations on how to prepare for unification. Her latest book which will be published later this month is entitled "Preparations of the Health Community on the Korean Peninsula".

From 2010 to 2012, Dr. Lee studied at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health as both a student and a postdoctoral fellow.



LEE, Myung-Soo | 이명수

NYU 미국-아시아법연구소 선임연구원

Senior Fellow at US-Asia Law Institute, New York University School of Law

Myung-Soo Lee is a senior fellow at the US-Asia Law Institute of New York University (NYU) School of Law. She has been with the NYU School of Law as a research scholar since 1996.

Dr. Lee has held many prestigious positions over the course of her career. She was a McArthur Scholar and research fellow at the Program on Non-Violent Sanctions at the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University and collaborated with the Harvard Negotiation Project/ Conflict Management Group. Her current research and training interests include legal issues concerning North Korea's economic development and engagement with the international community, public international law issues related to the establishment of rule of law and the advancement of human rights, and comparative legal analysis involving East Asian countries.

Born in Seoul, South Korea, Dr. Lee holds a Master's degree and a Doctoral degree from Harvard Law School in public international law and conflict resolution.



LINTON, Heidi | 하이지 린턴

미국 조선의그리스도인벗들 사무총장

Executive Director, Christian Friends of Korea

Heidi S. Linton is the executive director of Christian Friends of Korea (CFK). Ms. Linton has worked with CFK in a variety of capacities since its founding in 1995, and has directed the organization since 2002.

Since 1995, CFK has delivered over \$92.6 Million (USD) in aid (including food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment, renovations and technical upgrades, water systems, passive solar greenhouses, agricultural supplies and equipment, and other goods) to tuberculosis, hepatitis, pediatric and other urban and rural healthcare facilities in the DPRK. Ms. Linton regularly leads donor verification visits to North Korea to confirm delivery and distribution of all shipments, complete technical projects (with skilled volunteers), facilitate ongoing training activities, and build relationships and trust. CFK teams visit the DPRK four times each year (usually for 3 weeks at a time), including most recently in September of 2018 to confirm delivery of recent shipments and continue hepatitis B diagnostic and treatment clinics.

In 2016, CFK, in partnership with the DPRK's Ministry of Public Health, Hepatitis B Free (Australia), and Global Care Partners, renovated and equipped the National Hepatitis Reference Lab and established the first-ever modern diagnostic and treatment program for Hepatitis B. To date, working side-by-side with local colleagues, joint teams have screened 3,953 patients and started 1,286 on life-long antiviral therapy in Pyongyang, Kaesong and Haeju. In 2008, CFK, in partnership with the DPRK's Ministry of Public Health and the Stanford University School of Medicine, completed a complex two-year rebuilding effort that established the DPRK's first ever National TB Reference Laboratory. Ongoing training has continued for the past 9 years toward the goal of international accreditation.

In 2008 and 2009, CFK, along with four other non-governmental organizations (Mercy Corps, World Vision, Samaritan's Purse, and Global Resource Services) participated in the USNGO Consortium effort to deliver on behalf of the American people over 51,000MT of emergency food aid to over 800,000 beneficiaries as part of a USAID-funded program. The work of CFK has been featured in *Science*, *Time*, *World*, the *Wall Street Journal*, *Asheville Citizen-Times*, *On Korea*, *Gut and Liver*, and other publications, and Ms. Linton regularly speaks at and participates in international conferences on humanitarian work in the DPRK.

A native of Alaska, Ms. Linton earned a Master's degree from New York University, and a Bachelor's Degree from the University of Washington. Ms. Linton and her husband, Andrew Linton (a co-founder of CFK whose parents, grandparents, and great-grand parents were all lifelong Presbyterian missionaries to Korea), have three grown children, and two grandchildren.



LUSE, Keith | 키스 루스

미국북한위원회 사무총장

Executive Director, National Committee on North Korea

Keith Luse is the executive director of the National Committee on North Korea, an organization which promotes principled engagement between the United States (US) and North Korea.

At the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Luse served as the Republican East Asia policy advisor from 2003 until 2013 when Senator Lugar was the chairman and later a ranking member. In this time, Mr. Luse directed or participated in several oversight projects and investigations related to foreign affairs. This included: the integrity of the US funded humanitarian assistance distribution process inside North Korea; the murder of Americans in Papua, Indonesia; corruption and transparency challenges at the Asia Development Bank and the World Bank; and, an evaluation of the effectiveness of US foreign assistance to countries in East Asia with an emphasis on Cambodia and Indonesia.

Mr. Luse's reports to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee comprised "China's Impact on Korean Peninsula Unification and Questions for the Senate" (2012), "Trafficking and Extortion of Burmese Migrants in Malaysia and Southern Thailand" (2009), and "North Korea and Its Nuclear Program – A Reality Check" (2008).

From 1999 to 2002, Mr. Luse was the staff director for Senator Lugar at the Senate Agriculture Committee. He joined the senator's Indiana Office in 1978 and was appointed state director in 1982. In the 1990's while in the private sector, he traveled through East Asia for eight years, conducting research for US businesses. Mr. Luse has been to North Korea five times, and has participated in numerous Track 1.5 and Track 2 sessions about North Korea or with North Korean officials in Kuala Lumpur, Seoul and the US.

Upon departing the Senate in 2013, Mr. Luse received the Philippine Legion of Honor Award from President Aquino for assisting Senator Lugar's efforts to foster relations between the US, the Philippines and Southeast Asia. In 2015, Mr. Luse was presented the Vietnam "Medal of Friendship" by President Truong Tan Sang for active contributions to the normalization and development processes within the US – Vietnam relationship. He was also a co-recipient of the 2010 Kato Ryozo Award for Service to the US – Japan Alliance.

Mr. Luse holds a Bachelor of Arts in political science from Indiana University. His graduate certificate in public management and additional graduate studies were obtained at Indiana University – Purdue University, Indianapolis.



SCHWERSENSKY, Sven | 스벤 슈베어젠스키

프리드리히 에버트재단 소장

Resident Representative, Friedrich Ebert Foundation Korea

Sven Schwersensky is the resident representative of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Korea. After joining the foundation's office in Brussels in 1991, Mr. Schwersensky moved to Africa in 1995. He first held the position of director of projects at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation South Africa, before becoming the resident representative in Nigeria and later in Zimbabwe. In 2007, he returned to Germany to focus on another region as the desk officer for Northeast Asia. Following this, he became the resident representative in China in 2009, and has been based in Korea since 2014.

Mr. Schwersensky studied political science and international relations at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, where he became a teaching assistant in international relations.



SOHN, Hyuk-Sang | 손혁상

경희대학교 교수

Dean and Professor, Graduate School of Public Policy & Civic Engagement

Hyuk-Sang Sohn is the dean of the Graduate School of Public Governance and Civic Engagement at Kyung Hee University, as well as the director for the Center for International Development Cooperation (CIDEK). Additionally, he acts as a policy advisor for both the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the United Nations Project Office on Governance (UNPOG)

Dr. Sohn is widely considered to be one of Korea's leading experts on the political economy of development, international development cooperation, development organizations, and project evaluation. He has served as the president of the Korean Association of International Development and Cooperation (KAIDEC), and as the vice president of the Korean Political Science Association (IPSA) and the Korean Association of International Studies (KAIS). He has been an editor for the Korean Political Science Review, a non-standing board member of KOICA, and a policy advisor on official development assistance (ODA) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was appointed as a member of the Committee for International Development Cooperation (CIDK) within the Prime Minister's Office.

For many decades, Dr. Sohn was involved in numerous ODA and development evaluation projects focused on results management, education and micro-financing. He actively participated as a member of the Open Forum's Global Facilitating Group (GFG) for CSO Development Effectiveness and as a member of the Operations Committee of the Korean Civil Society Forum for International Development. He was a co-organizer of the Busan Civil Society Forum held during the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4).

Dr. Sohn received his BA in political science at Seoul National University, his MA at the University of Pennsylvania, and his PhD at Kyung Hee University. He is currently leading a research team which focuses on analyzing the evaluation results of development partnership projects. This initiative is supported by the Social Science Korea (SSK) program of the Korean Research Foundation.

Select Publications

- Understanding of Development Cooperation on North Korea: Theory and Practice (2017)
- Do Different Implementing Partnerships Lead to Different Project Outcomes? Evidence from the World Bank Project-Level Evaluation Data (World Development, Vol.95c, 2017)

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WOLFF, David (Dj) | 데이비드 울프

Crowell & Moring LLP 변호사

Counsel and Attorney at Law, Crowell and Moring

David (Dj) Wolff is a counsel and attorney at law in Crowell and Moring's Washington, D.C. and London offices and a director with C&M International, the firm's trade policy affiliate.

At Crowell & Moring, he practices in the International Trade practice group where his practice covers compliance with United States (US) economic sanctions, export controls and anti-boycott regimes, and anti-money laundering (AML) laws and regulations. Mr. Wolff works with US and non-US clients with respect to all aspects of these regimes, including by developing compliance programs, representing them during enforcement and investigation proceedings, conducting internal investigations, responding to government inquiries, and managing the potential conflict of laws which can arise from the conflicting requirements of US regulations and third country "blocking" laws or data privacy regulations. Mr. Wolff also has extensive experience in international mergers and acquisitions, advising both buyers and sellers regarding the international trade implications of a potential deal.

Mr. Wolff also works as a director with Crowell & Moring's affiliate, C&M International, where he assists clients with international market access issues and represents clients through the multinational negotiation and national implementation of treaties, as well as in the development and advancement of initiatives through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum.

Mr. Wolff was selected as a "Rising Star" by Who's Who Legal: Investigations in 2018, one of the "40 under 40" in Investigations internationally by the Global Investigations Review in 2017, and one of the five finalists for the WorldECR Young Practitioner of the Year award in 2016.

Mr. Wolff completed his JD at Stanford Law School, his MSc at the London School of Economics, and his BA at Dartmouth College.



YOON, Jihyun | 윤지현

서울대학교 식품영양학과 교수

Professor, Department of Food & Nutrition, Seoul National University

Jihyun Yoon is a professor of the Department of Food and Nutrition at Seoul National University. Before joining Seoul National University, she worked as a program specialist at the Child Nutrition Division of the Texas Education Agency in Austin, United States.

Since 2007, Dr. Yoon has consulted the Korean government and non-governmental organizations on nutrition and food assistance programs for North Korea, serving as director of the Office of Nutrition Policy and Programs for North Korea under the Research Institute of Human Ecology at Seoul National University. Presently, she is also an adjunct researcher of the Seoul National University Institute for Peace and Unification Studies and a member of the Expert Committee of Humanitarian Cooperation at the Ministry of Unification in the Republic of Korea.

Dr. Yoon graduated from Seoul National University, majoring in food and nutrition, and business administration. She earned her MS from Iowa State University and PhD from Purdue University in the United States, specializing in foodservice for children.



ZELLWEGER, Katharina | 카타리나 젤버거

前 SDC 평양사무소장

Visiting Fellow, Center for International Security and Cooperation, Stanford

Katharina Zellweger is a long-term resident of Hong Kong, where she manages the organization KorAid Limited. She recently established this NGO to focus on children in institutions and those having disabilities in North Korea and China, with a view to later engage in other projects.

Ms. Zellweger is also a current visiting fellow at the Center for International Security and Cooperation at Stanford University in California. Prior to this, from November 2011 to August 2013, she was the Pantech fellow in Korean Studies at the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center in residence at Stanford University, where she taught the course “An Insight into North Korean Society” to graduate and undergraduate students. She is an expert and frequent presenter on the current situation of the North Korean people, giving talks to audiences in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere. Ms. Zellweger has also made significant contributions to the field through her participation in workshops, seminars, and conferences concerning both humanitarian and security issues on the Korean peninsula, most specifically regarding North Korea.

Ms. Zellweger is a senior aid manager with over 30 years of field experience in Hong Kong, China and North Korea. From 2006 to 2011, she was based in Pyongyang as the North Korea country director for the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), an office of the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The focus of her work for the SDC was on sustainable agricultural production to address food security issues, income generation to improve people’s livelihoods, and capacity development to contribute to individual and institutional learning.

Before joining SDC, from 1978 to 2006, Ms. Zellweger worked in a senior post for the Catholic agency Caritas in Hong Kong, where she played a key role in pioneering Caritas’s involvement in China and North Korea.

Ms. Zellweger received the Bishop Tji Hak-soon Justice and Peace Award in 2005 from a South Korean foundation established to promote social justice, and in 2006, she received the honor of the Dame of St. Gregory the Great from the Vatican for her work in North Korea.

By invitation of the Korea Society in New York and the Hong Kong University Museum and Art Gallery in Hong Kong, she has organized exhibitions of her collection of North Korean socialist posters. Additionally, she occasionally accompanies tourist groups to North and South Korea and provides consulting work pertaining to humanitarian and development assistance and education projects.

Ms. Zellweger has a Master’s degree in international administration, which she received from the School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont.

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