

AGA 3: North Korea: Denuclearization

Time: Thursday 13:30–16:00

Location: H8

Invited Talk AGA 3.1 Thu 13:30 H8
Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula — •TARIQ RAUF — Vienna

Tariq Rauf (former Head of Verification and Security Policy, International Atomic Energy Agency, responsible for the Director General's report on Application of Safeguards in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea). Nuclear weapons were first introduced into the Korean Peninsula in January 1958 by the US through its defence alliance with South Korea. During the inter-Korean war, the US threatened three times to use nuclear weapons against DPRK. There was no DPRK nuclear weapon programme until decades later.

South Korea's nuclear weapons research programme was wound up in 1975 with its ratification of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). In August 2004, the IAEA cited South Korea for previously undeclared nuclear activities involving the reprocessing of nuclear material. Between 9 October 2006 and 3 September 2017, the DPRK carried out six nuclear weapon tests and more than 100 missile tests. Until very recently, annual US-South Korea military exercises had been expanding both in their scope and numbers of troops, including de-capitation strikes, and invasion and occupation of major military and other strategic locations in North Korea.

After early mutual threats and insults, DPRK leader Kim Jong Un and US President Donald Trump have held three bilateral summits but as yet no agreement has been possible on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

This presentation will cover developments regarding the DPRK's nuclear and missile programmes, and assess the prospects and possible measures for achieving the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Invited Talk AGA 3.2 Thu 14:15 H8
The DPRK's SLBMs and SRBMs - A Brief Update on North Korea's Missile Activities — •MARKUS SCHILLER — ST Analytics

GmbH, München, Germany

After having successfully launched the Hwasong-15 road-mobile ICBM in November 2017, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) apparently adhered to a self-imposed missile launch moratorium for almost 18 months. In May 2019, though, North Korea started to launch missiles again; about two dozen were fired over the summer months of 2019. However, contrary to 2017, these launches were limited to Short Range Ballistic Missiles (SRBMs) and a Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile (SLBM), and relied on technologies that had nothing in common with the previous ICBM activities.

This presentation will give an update on the observed North Korean missile activities since 2018, including an attempt to distill some possible strategic motives for these activities.

15 min. break

Invited Talk AGA 3.3 Thu 15:15 H8
One Size does not Fit All: Greatly Different Mandates for Denuclearizing Nuclear States — •ROBERT KELLEY — Vienna

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has dealt with nuclear materials verification inspections in many states. In only a few cases has the IAEA actually had to deal with extensive programs, nuclear weapons components, and very sensitive nuclear weapon design information. In three significant cases, Iraq (1991-2003), Libya (2004) and South Africa (1993) there were very sensitive nuclear investigations required. All three had widely varying mandates, discoveries and constraints. Future investigations of actual weaponization activities can learn many lessons from these cases. A third, denuclearization active, Project Sapphire in Kazakhstan provided yet another model for extracting dangerous weaponization materials. Hopefully these cases will be studied in preparations for another denuclearization campaign, possibly in the DPRK.