



## NORTH KOREA

From time to time, the American Reference Center brings to your attention. This e-spotlite documents the foreign policy of the United States with regard to North Korea. It provides access to all major USG statements since January 2006, and includes a variety of background documents: Washington File stories, reports, hearings and think tank articles.

No recommendation is made in respect of non-U.S. Government web sites listed.

### The most recent U.S. Government Statements - Washington File

- Security Council Imposes Sanctions on North Korea
- Unprecedented Cooperation" Growing in Northeast Asia, Rice Says
- International Counter Proliferation Cooperation Remains Vital
- North Korea Rated World's Worst Violator of Press Freedom
- Diplomacy Key To Halting North Korean Nuclear Program, Rice Says
- U.S. Reaffirms Defense Commitment to Republic of Korea
- U.S., China Want Korean Peninsula Free of Nuclear Weapons
- Rice Emphasizes Diplomatic Approach to North Korea Crisis
- U.S-Japanese Alliance Reaffirmed in Face of North Korean Threat
- Another Nuclear Test Would Further Isolate North Korea, U.S. Says
- Rice Heads to Asia To Rally Support for Sanctions on North Korea
- Vote To Sanction North Korea Shows "Unity of Purpose," Rice Says
- Security Council Imposes Sanctions on North Korea
- North Korea Has Broken Its Word, Bush Says
- U.N. Expected To Vote on North Korea Resolution October 14
- Nuclear Deterrents Not Needed in Asia, Ambassador Hill Says
- Support Grows for North Korea Sanctions, U.N. Envoy Bolton Says
- U.N. Responses to North Korea, Iran Linked, State's Burns Says
- Rice Says Iran Should Think Twice About Following North Korea
- U.S. Course with North Korea Remains Multilateral, Rice Says
- United States Committed to Diplomacy with North Korea, Bush says
- U.N. Security Council Making Progress on North Korea Sanctions
- North Korea's Nuclear Test a Threat to Peace, Bush Declares
- United States Seeks Security Council Action on North Korea
- United States Seeks Firm Security Council Stand on North Korea
- North Korean Nuclear Test Would Be "A Very Provocative Act"

## **U. S. Government Links**

**White House In Focus: National Security**

**Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs**

**Country Background Notes: North Korea**

**U.S. Mission to the United Nations**

**USINFO: The U.S. and the Korean Peninsula**

**USINFO: International Security**

**U.S. Missile Defense Agency**

**CIA Fact book – North Korea**

## **The Six Party Talks**

**Six-Party Talks, Beijing, China** – In July 2005, North Korea rejoined the Six-Party Talks after a 13-month hiatus and agreed in September to abandon its nuclear weapons program and return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, while resuming construction of its two larger reactors. North Korea may continue to produce fissile material for nuclear weapons as long as Six-Party Talks do not bring a resolution.

The fourth round of the Six-Party Talks, held in Beijing, China, began on July 26, 2005 and went into recess on August 7, 2005; the talks resumed on September 13, 2005 and concluded on September 19, 2005, at which time a joint statement was agreed upon and released. The first session of the fifth round of Six-Party Talks began in Beijing on November 9, 2005 and concluded on November 11, 2005. The six-nation negotiations include North Korea, South Korea, China, Japan, Russia, and the United States.

**The Six-Party Talks – Global Security**

**Six Party Talks – Department of State**

**News Analysis: North Korea: Are the Six-Party Nuclear Talks Dead?** in *Arms Control Today*, September.

## **Congressional Research Hearing**

**Weapons of Mass Destruction: Current Nuclear Proliferation Challenges** U.S. House of Representatives, Congressional Hearing. United States House of Representatives, Subcommittee on National Security, Emerging Threats, and International Relations, 26 September.

The hearing examines the importance of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and the appropriate steps needed to strengthen the NPT regime. Includes testimonies of witnesses including Dr. Hans Blix, Chairman, Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission.

## **Congressional Research Service**

**North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Program** CRS report, 5 October

**North Korean Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States** CRS report, 20 September

**F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Program: Background, Status and Issues.** CRS, 2 June.

**Defense: FY2007 Authorization and Appropriations** CRS, 31 May.

**North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Program** CRS, 25 May.

**Nuclear Command and Control: Current Programs and Issues** CRS, 3 May.

**Nuclear Weapons: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty** CRS, 27 April.

**Iran's Nuclear Program: Recent Developments** CRS, 12 April.

**The Nuclear Dilemma and Lessons from Chernobyl** Fed. of American Scientists (FAS)] April.

**North Korea's Nuclear Weapons: How Soon an Arsenal?** CRS, 24 January.

## **Journal Articles**

**UN Security Council Resolution 1718 on North Korea's Nuclear Test Explosion** 14 October

**Negotiating with North Korea** Recent papers and opinion pieces by Brookings Institution scholars

**Mixed Fallout on North Korea Test Council on Foreign Relations,** 13 October

**Carnegie Endowment's Roundup of American and International News & Commentary on Reaction to North Korea's Nuclear Test** October

**The Impact of North Korea's Nuclear Test on Iran Crisis** by Lionel Beehner, CFR, 13 October

**A New Tack for China After North Korea's Nuclear Test?** by John J. Tkacik Jr, Heritage, 11 October

**The North Korean Nuclear Test: Regional and International Implications** Report of a panel discussion at the Monterey Institute of International Studies, 12 October

**The Current State of North Korea and the Future of the U.S.-Korea Alliance** Remarks by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Christopher Hill to the National Press Club, Washington DC, 13 October

**North Korea: Economic Sanctions and U.S. Department of Treasury Actions 1955-September 2006** National Committee on North Korea, October

## **Weapons of Mass Destruction Global Security**

**North Korea's Efforts to Acquire Nuclear Technology and Nuclear Weapons: Evidence from Russian and Hungarian Archives.** Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Cold

War International History Project, August 2006 (covers the period from the early 1950s to 1988)

**North Korean Civil-Military Trends: Military-First Politics to a Point** *United States Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute (SSI)*, September. 69p.

**Security Council Condemns NK Missile Tests** in *Arms Control Today*, September.

**North Korea, U.S. Talks Inch Forward** in *Arms Control Today*, April.

## USG Reports

 **North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Program** by Larry Niksch. Library of Congress. *CRS*, 7 April.

North Korea's decisions to restart nuclear installations at Yongbyon that were shut down under the U.S.-North Korean Agreed Framework of 1994 and to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty create an acute foreign policy problem for the United States. Restarting the Yongbyon facilities opens up a possible North Korean intent to stage a "nuclear breakout" of its nuclear program and openly produce nuclear weapons. North Korea's actions follow the reported disclosure in October 2002 that North Korea is operating a secret nuclear program based on uranium enrichment and the decision by the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) in November 2002 to suspend shipments of heavy oil to North Korea. North Korea claims that it has nuclear weapons and that it has completed reprocessing of 8,000 nuclear fuel rods. U.S. officials in 2004 stated that North Korea probably had reprocessed most or all of the fuel rods and may have produced 4-6 atomic bombs from them.

 **U.S. Assistance to North Korea: Fact Sheet.** Mark E. Manyin. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service, 31 January.

Since 1995, the United States has provided over \$1.1 billion, about 60% of which has paid for food aid. About 40% was energy assistance channeled through the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), the multilateral organization established in 1994 to provide energy aid in exchange for North Korea's pledge to halt its existing nuclear program. U.S. assistance to North Korea has fallen significantly over the past three years. The KEDO program was shut down in January 2006. Food aid has been scrutinized because the DPRK government restricts the ability of donor agencies to operate in the country. Compounding the problem is that South Korea and China, by far North Korea's two most important providers of food aid, have little to no monitoring systems in place.

 **The Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism** – The White House, 15 July.

This initiative will build the capacity of willing partner nations to combat the global threat of nuclear terrorism. This cooperation will include efforts to:

- Improve accounting, control, and physical protection of nuclear material and radioactive substances, as well as security of nuclear facilities;
- Detect and suppress illicit trafficking or other illicit activities involving such materials, especially measures to prevent their acquisition and use by terrorists;
- Respond to and mitigate the consequences of acts of nuclear terrorism;
- Ensure cooperation in the development of technical means to combat nuclear terrorism;
- Ensure that states takes all possible measures to deny safe haven to terrorists seeking to acquire or use nuclear materials; and
- Strengthen our respective national legal frameworks to ensure the effective prosecution of, and the certainty of punishment for, terrorists and those who facilitate such acts.

## **Non-U.S. Government Links**

■ **Arms Control Association - North Korea: Documents, News and Analysis.** The Arms Control Association (ACA), founded in 1971, is a national nonpartisan membership organization dedicated to promoting public understanding of and support for effective arms control policies. Through its public education and media programs and its magazine, Arms Control Today, ACA provides policy-makers, the press and the interested public with authoritative information, analysis and commentary on arms control proposals, negotiations and agreements, and related national security issues. In addition to the regular press briefings ACA holds on major arms control developments, the Association's staff provides commentary and analysis on a broad spectrum of issues for journalists and scholars both in the United States and abroad.

■ **Institute for Science and International Security - Country Assessment: North Korea.** ISIS is a non-profit, non-partisan institution dedicated to informing the public about science and policy issues affecting international security. Its efforts focus on stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, bringing about greater transparency of nuclear activities worldwide, and achieving deep reductions in nuclear arsenals. ISIS's projects integrate technical, scientific, and policy research in order to build a sound foundation for a wide variety of efforts to reduce the threat posed by nuclear weapons to U.S. and international security.

■ **Foreign Policy Association - North and South Korea:** The Foreign Policy Association (FPA) is a national, nonprofit, nonpartisan, nongovernmental, educational organization founded in 1918 to educate Americans about the significant international issues that influence their lives. FPA provides impartial publications, programs and forums to increase public awareness of, and foster popular participation in, matters relating to those policy issues.

■ **Is the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Still Attainable?** Remarks by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Andrew K. Semmel to the United Nations Foundation, in Washington DC, 1 June.

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