



Submission No 34

**Inquiry into Australia's Relations with the Republic of Korea; and
Developments on the Korean Peninsula**

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STATEMENT OF THE D.P.R. OF KOREA EMBASSY
FOR THE QUESTIONS MADE BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SUB-COMMITTEE

(August 23, 2005)

1) Update on the progress status of the 6 party talks

- The resumption of the six-party talks that have remained deadlocked for over one year was entirely thanks to the sincere efforts made by the D.P.R.Korea for the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula.
 - As the DPRK repeatedly clarified, it is the ultimate goal of the DPRK for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.
 - Proceeding from this stand, the DPRK actively set forth realistic and constructive proposals at the six-party talks and had discussions with sincere attitude how to realize its aim for the denuclearization on the Korean peninsula, but failed to reach an agreement.
 - The main obstacle was that the DPRK and the US were different in their views about peaceful nuclear activities.
 - The US demanded that the DPRK give up even the right of the peaceful nuclear activities of which offers Sovereign States.
 - To realize denuclearization of the Korean peninsula there must be something for the United States and the South Korea to do.
 - The United States is to remove the root cause, which made the DPRK having choice to produce the nuclear weapons.
- The most important thing for the US is to end once and for all nuclear threat towards the DPRK.
- The DPRK could not help but making it since the US try to strike with its nuclear weapons.
- Therefore the United States should first pledge not to attack the DPRK with its nuclear weapons and then commit to establishment for its legal and instrumental settings.
- On the one hand, the South Korea is to confirm there is no the US nuclear weapons in South Korea by way of inspection, and also guarantee not to introduce the nuclear weapons from outside and not to make nuclear materials.
 - The DPRK considers the fourth round six-party talks to make foundation for the progress in future, whereas there has been set the ultimate goal of the six-party talks as the denuclearization on the

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Korean peninsula and reconfirmed the principle of <<words and words>>, <<action and action>>.

-It is the viewpoint of the DPRK that there must be necessity for the United States to change its hostile policy towards the DPRK for the sake of the six-party talks.

2) The scientific collaborations and meetings between the two countries.

-In 2001 a delegation from the DPRK was hosted by the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences undertook research training, and in 2002 the two member scientists undertook research training at La Trobe University in Australia for two years.

-The DPRK highly appreciate the Australian Government for providing with these scientific projects, which were quite beneficial to researching the possibility of collaboration in these fields.

-The DPRK sees the potential for greater scientific collaboration in terms of Industrial and agricultural scientific research.

-The DPRK sincerely wishes the continuation of such scientific collaborations and exchanges in this field, which unfortunately put on hold for the time being unilaterally by the Australian Government only because of nuclear issue.

3) The economic cooperation that is occurring between the DPR Korea and South Korea.

-The Kaesong Industrial zone;

The North and the South of Korea have agreed, within September of this year

- a) to set up North-South Consultant Office on the Economic and Cooperation in Kaesong city
 - b) to speed up the construction of the infrastructure in the area of one Million sqm according to the 1st phased Plan
 - c) to complete the construction of 15 model factories
- to actively cooperate in accelerating the Kaesong Industrial Zone.

-The Mt. Kumgang tourism project;

The North and the South are fully committed to activate this kind of project, regarding it as an important section of the north-south collaboration.

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-The re-connection of inter-Korean railways and roads;

The North and the South have agreed

- a) to speed up the projects including joint railway stations and installation of the technical equipment
- b) to have opening ceremony for the roads and exhibition operation for the train in October in accordance with assuming the military assurance measure.

-The North-South Korean Maritime Agreement;

The north and south have agreed

- a) to set up cooperation office of fishery to encourage fisheries cooperation including the joint fishing, joint cultivating, joint fishery processing etc, to come up with the way for ensuring peace arrangement in the West Sea and common interest of the north-south fishermen
- b) to make the North's vessels pass through Jeju Strait of the South Sea
(Some days ago <<Taedongang>>Vessel and <<Hwangumsan>> Vessel of the North have already passed through Jeju Strait)