

# EU's policy toward DPRK normative realist explanation



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Area Studies



**EU-North Korea**

**Framework: normative realist**

**Active engagement (1995-2002)**

**Critical engagement (2002-2013)**

**Active pressure (2013-present)**

## EU-DPRK

- Meager relations between EU and DPRK
- Favorable perception of the EU by DPRK
  - Politically remote power
  - Militarily neutral power
  - Historically non-colonial power
- Change of EU policy toward DPRK
  - Active engagement – critical engagement – active pressure
  - Cause: North Korean nuclear development

## An outline history of North Korean nuclear building

- 1993: proclaim its withdrawal from NPT
- 1994: Geneva Agreed Framework between US and DPRK
- 2002: the first nuclear crisis, termination of Geneva agreement
- 2003: Six-Party Talks convened by China
- 6 nuclear tests: 2006, 2009, 2013, 2016, 2016, 2017

# Research goal and background

- Failure of EU's DPRK policy
  - Failure of engagement policy
  - Weakness of normative power Europe
  - Inconsistency
- How to explain the inconsistency?
  - Conflicts between normative EU and realist member states
  - Struggles between supranational actor and the national actors

# Liberal-idealist approach

- Normative power (Ian Manners)
  - Promoting values: human rights, democracy, rule of law
  - Maastricht Treaty stipulates the value promotion
- Attractive power (Richard Rosecrance)
  - Attracting rather than threatening foreign countries
- Civilian power (Karen Smith)
  - Non-military instrument of policy: trade, aid, dialogue
  - Economic incentive

## Realist criticism

- Failure in solving crises (Karen Smith)
  - To need military capabilities to be a global player
- The EU common foreign policy (Adrian Hyde-Price)
  - To transform Europe into a pole in international system
- Power politics needed to back up diplomacy (Maurice Keens-Soper)

## The third approach

- Realist player dressed in moral (Peter Seeberg)
- Both normative and realist player (Chiara Ruffa)
- Normative realist framework
  - Norms as a means
  - Norm driven economic sanctions: non-violent, non-ideal

# Active engagement (1995-2002)

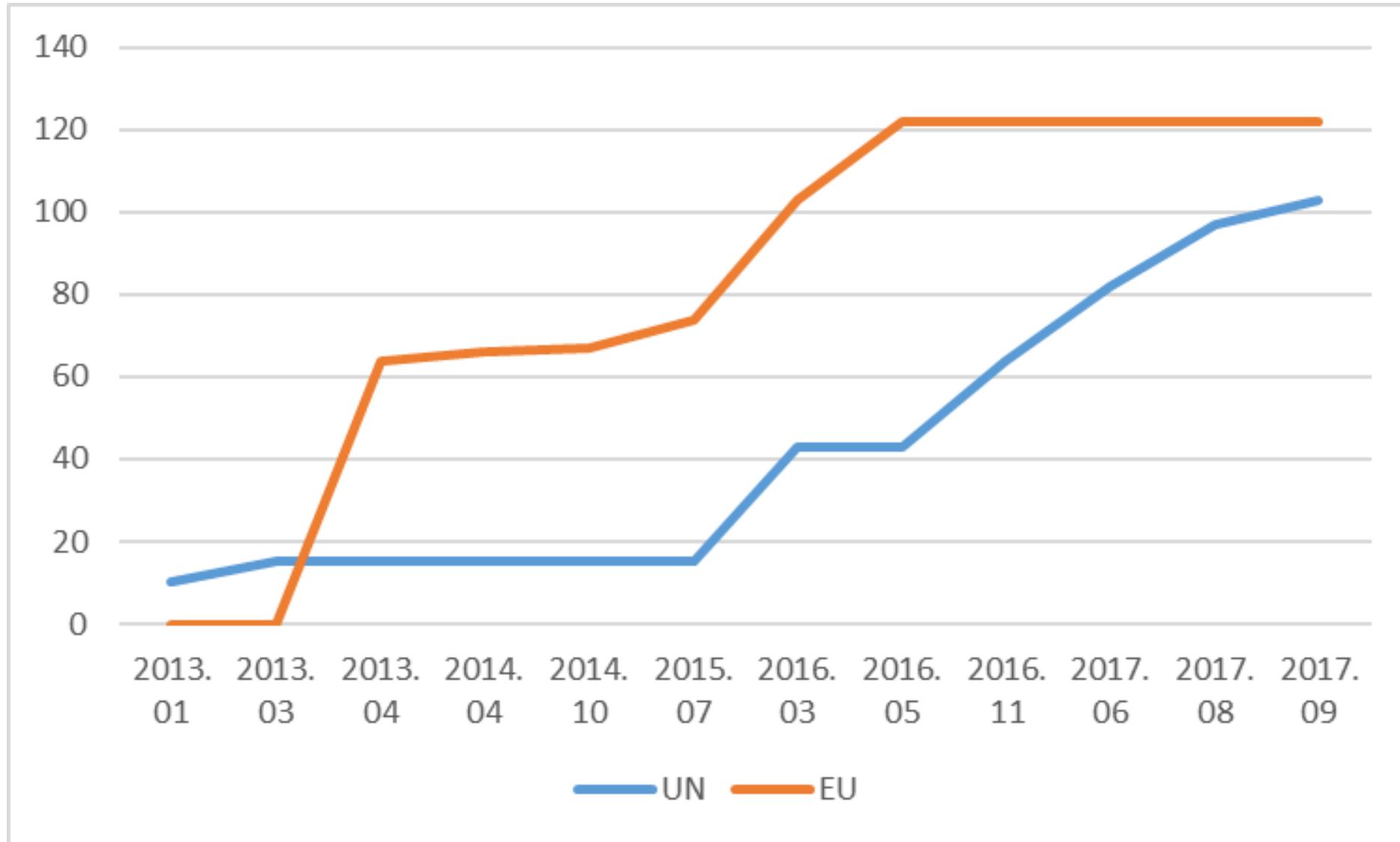
- Economic assistance
  - 1995 humanitarian aid: food security
  - 2002 economic aid
    - "2002 North Korea Country Strategy Paper" (CSP)
    - "National Indicative Program (NIP) for DPRK"
    - Technical assistance for industrial recovery
    - economic reform: liberalization of wages and prices
- Political dialogue
  - 2000 visit of EU President (Persson) in DPRK
  - 2001 diplomatic ties between EU and DPRK
- Outbreak of the first nuclear crisis (2002)

# Critical engagement (2002-2013)

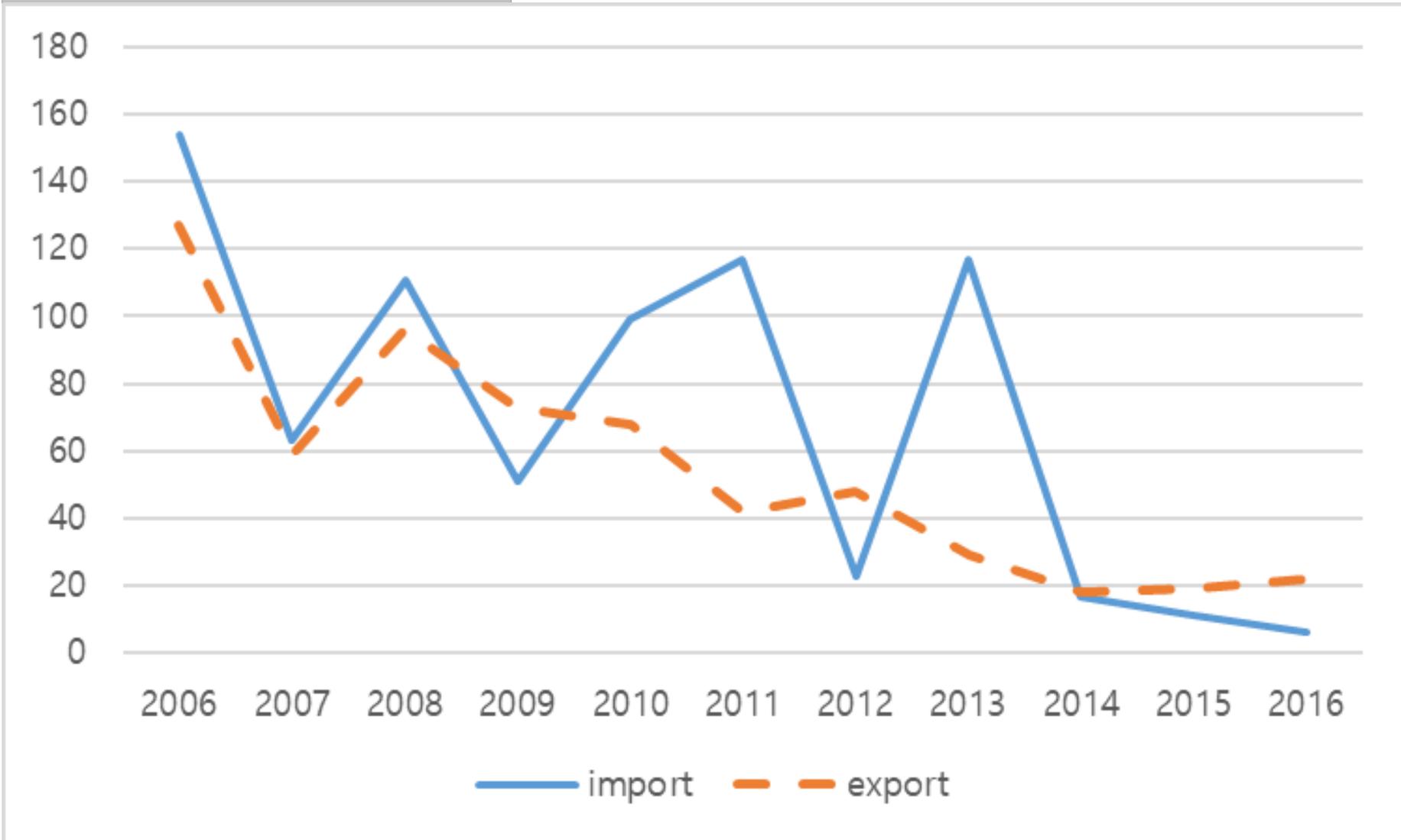
- Political dialogue
- Political criticism
- DPRK human rights resolutions
- United Nations (2003)
- European Parliament



# Active Pressure (2013- present)



# EU-DPRK trade



# Conflicts between EU and member states

- EU
  - Normative policy preference
- Member states
  - real politik
  - France: refusal of diplomatic ties with DPRK
  - Large economic stake in Korea, Northeast Asia, global system



*Thank You.*

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