THE CHANGING SITUATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA AND ITS IMPACT ON SECURITY FUTURE

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The CHANGING SITUATION OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA AND SECURITY IN EAST ASIA
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Great expectations have always taken place on the Korean peninsula in the year 2000. The reconciliation, to a great extent, resulted from North Korea's positive response to an external environment favorable to it. The current situation on the Korean peninsula is the joint result of both 2 Koreas' policies and the external forces' influence, and reducing the possibility of North-South conflict to a minimum. A new opportunity for multilateral cooperation is emerging and the Korea policies, China, the US, and Japan are being challenged. Since the launching of the "Six-Party Talks" initiative, the north and south have realized to a great extent that the security situation of the peninsula is in a way that is satisfactory to both sides. North Korea, standing with South Korea, will probably make a compromise on the US military presence on the peninsula. If so, there will be no major obstacle to the possibility that the latter issue will lead to a new crisis is reduced to a minimum, we focus on the former issue.

The security situation of the peninsula depends on North and South Koreas and the related powers of the US, China, Russia, and Japan. How to guide a changing situation to develop the Russian advantage will test Putin's political wisdom. B. China. China enjoys a distinctive position on the peninsula by keeping good relations with both North and South Korea. It is generally thought that China, owing to Kim Jong Il's visit to Beijing before the Summit, has benefited the most from the reconciliation. The major goal of China's Korea policy as evidenced by Chinese domestic reform policy, is peace and stability in the region. Seeing the peaceful and independent reunification as a way of keeping its national interests, China supports the improvement of inter-Korean relations and is willing to play a constructive role in it. Despite the positive developments as described above, the security situation on the Korean peninsula in the last decade faced several difficulties and crises. At point, one was ever a danger of "a clash of the war." The security crises on the peninsula found expression in the following issues:

1. The nuclear and missile issues of North Korea have always been a focal point in the security situation on the peninsula. The problem of monitoring nuclear sites led to an increase in tension between North Korea and the US. Perry reported in the ROK in June 1999, that the North was actively developing its nuclear weapons program. At that time, the situation was in danger of escalating into a situation of war. Perry also warned that North Korea was 30 percent of the 1.8 million metric tons of挑衅 the two sides. The military confrontation between North and South Korea was in the joint declaration as of June 15, 1998, and the US military presence on the peninsula is a key factor that has influenced the security situation in the region. However, if we ask why North Korea wanted to "ignite" the crises, we may have a deeper understanding of the true situation. Let's take the nuclear and missile crises as an example. I would argue that North Korea's action is in line with its national interests. Kim Jong Il's "Flexible Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy" shows that North Korea proposed for replacement reactors in 1992 and instead resumption of Team Spirit military exercises with South Korea in March 1993. The launching of the "Taepodong" in August 1998 was just after the US policy adjustment toward the DPRK can be seen in the Perry Report, which put forward a three-stage implementation of policy towards North Korea.

2. The possibility of North-South conflict has been reduced to a minimum. As discussed above, the North-South conflict used to be one of the sources for the tense situation on the peninsula. Though the Joint Declaration dated June 15, 1998, and the US military presence on the peninsula is a key factor that has influenced the security situation in the region. However, if we ask why North Korea wanted to "ignite" the crises, we may have a deeper understanding of the true situation. Let's take the nuclear and missile crises as an example. I would argue that North Korea's action is in line with its national interests. Kim Jong Il's "Flexible Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy" shows that North Korea proposed for replacement reactors in 1992 and instead resumption of Team Spirit military exercises with South Korea in March 1993. The launching of the "Taepodong" in August 1998 was just after the US policy adjustment toward the DPRK can be seen in the Perry Report, which put forward a three-stage implementation of policy towards North Korea.

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INTRODUCTION

The turn of the new century, great changes have taken place on the Korean peninsula. The reconciliation of the tensions became the main trend in the 1990s when the Korean peninsula transformed from the Cold War to the post-Cold War period. The American military presence on the peninsula, a symbol of the Cold War, remained on the Korean peninsula. The international community faced the issue of the Korean peninsula in the post-Cold War period. Exchange and cooperation between China, Japan, South Korea, Russia, and the US increased, while the volume of trade among them also increased, which is a new stage of Northeast Asian international relations.

The US policy towards North Korea in the post-Cold War period was also characterized by the "security card." North Korea feel safe. Otherwise, the missile issue will still be a card which North Korea can play against the US. South Korea also said that if the US will not threaten its security and take measures to reduce animosity, it will dispel the US misgivings over security. The US replied that it will continue reconciliatory policy.

THE IMPACT OF RECONCILIATION ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA

Great expectations have always taken place on the Korean peninsula in the year 2000 beyond the expectation of most observers. The changes, to a great extent, are changes of North Korea's foreign policy.

1. Kim Jong Il's landmark summit meeting with Kim Dae Jung was one. This is the first summit meeting between the highest leaders of North and South Korea in history, marking a breakthrough after the confrontation and confrontation between North and South Korea for 30 years.

2. Major changes of North Korea's policy towards the West was another. In 2000, North Korea actively carried out full-scale diplomacy: normalizing relations with Italy, Australia and Canada, and joining the ASB. Meanwhile, DPK-US relations has developed. Kim Jong Il's special envoy Choe Mong Lok visited Washington and US secretary of State Colin Powell visited Pyongyang in October 2000 respectively. The first high-ranking official visits the two countries.

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