

zone on a single continent might be an opportunity to test the modalities of a global landmine control agreement, although many would argue that the African continent would be a better candidate for such an agreement. Recently the United Nations Office for Space Affairs held a meeting in Graz, Austria, to examine how space technology could help developing countries solve problems, including locating land mines, through international space programs.

Efforts to establish evaluative criteria for further modifications to the CCW will certainly be on the agenda at the next meeting on landmines. Part of the difficulty in reaching consensus is the ambivalence created when humanitarian concerns are weighed against military, economic, and regional security factors. While every party to the CCW, like every party to any NACD agreement, must answer this question for itself, members of the international community can play a role by promoting global "norms" which apply to all countries; acceptance of these norms could lead to agreements enhancing regional and international security and promoting humanitarian aims.

### Regional CBMs and Other Regional Arrangements

#### Measures in the Korean Peninsula: The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO)

In February 1992, the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) adopted the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation and the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. However, negotiation on an inspection regime for the Joint Declaration has been deadlocked since December 1992. Progress on activities associated with a Joint Military Commission set up in May 1992 has also been stalled. Efforts to negotiate regional CBMs have thus far been unsuccessful. Kang Choi has argued that--rather than emulation of European CSBMs, which had their origin in the "bi-polar standoff between East and West"--CBMs adopted in the Korean Peninsula will need to reflect changing regional structures, disparity of military power between Northeast Asia states, absence of commonly shared fears and threats, and the geographical attributes of Northeast Asia.<sup>36</sup>

As part of the U.S.-DPRK "Agreed Framework" discussed above, North Korea will receive two light water reactors to be built and largely financed by South Korea to replace the existing nuclear program. KEDO was founded on 9 March 1995 to implement the Framework. The Organization is negotiating the implementing protocols for the Light-Water Reactor Agreement. KEDO's mission is to negotiate with the South Korean Power Company (KEPCO) to build two 1,000 Megawatt reactors in North Korea which can be safely operated by North Koreans who will need to be trained for this task. KEDO also delivers 500,000 metric tons of heavy fuel oil every year to North Korea which fulfills twenty percent of the country's fuel needs.

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<sup>36</sup> "The Prospect of CBMs in Northeast Asia: A South Korean View," in The Korea/Canada North Pacific Arms Control Workshop, 1995 Proceedings, May 1996, pp. 31, 34.