North Korean Defector’s living 
in New Malden as third countries

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Abstract

In Europe side, Most of North Korean refugee lives in New Malden, Kingstone resident with South Korean and international student near London, United Kingdom (UK). The reason why dispersed around in Europe is can be issue in societies with secure problem and temporary protection status have to be accept for change the concept in international law and refugee law. their ethnicity is organized by North Korean defectors, South Korean, Korean-Chinese in the area of New Malden and Kingstone. It means small unification is going to foundation on abroad. also their solidarity of diasporic integration development would ahead. and have to organise of Coexistence between U.K and thier ethnicity. for Humanitarian way for vulnerable. But Europe is not the most welcoming place for North Koreans at the moment. The European Alliance for Human Rights in North Korea, an advocacy group, reported in 2015 that many European countries had rejected the vast majority of North Korean asylum cases. Partly this is to do with how governments view North Korean defectors: the UK “considers North Koreans as South Korean citizens, thus excluding them from refugee status”

Key Words: Diaspora, North Korean Defector, Migration, Refugee law, Europe

1. Introduction

North korean defector’s Diaspora phenomenon is one of effections on political problem through the pressure, society of ignorance and lacking of controlling for human right. And North Korean defector’s background is related to be re-migrants, since they decided to go to europe. in 1960s, 10 people of North Korean defectors came to South Korea. In 1990s, there were 100 people And in 2000, there were more than 2000s people came to south korea or spreaded out to the other countries near China. When they escaped from north korea, the government of South Korea has changed the policy for North Korean people depending on various of situations with welfare systems.

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But to care of North Korean defectors problem has still required of government’s change about stigma included North Korean returnee. However, why they do not want to be in South Korea? And Which situation have made them to be migrant in Europe side, My paper will analysis of these research question.

Some pass through Vietnam and Thailand on their way to South Korea, while others spend time in Mongolia awaiting resettlement, according to interviews with missionaries working with North Koreans throughout Northeast and Southeast Asia, and with successful defectors in South Korea. Activists also believe that many North Korean asylum-seekers may be hiding in Europe side.

Also, It has been revealed that the refugees who escaped North Korea with their lives are expanding their settlement areas to China, South Korea, Southeast Asia as well as Europe and America. And it connected to acquire refugee status in Europe and expand settlement area.

In The UK, there is the largest number of North Korean refugees who have been requesting to take a disguised refugee to the South Korea government for a few years. Also, in Canada, the number of refugee status applicants has recently increased and it has designated Korea as a special country of interest.

In addition, the increasing number of spies who pretend to be refugees is also increasing. It is necessary to recognize that refugees disguised as refugees can harm to innocent refugees through espionage. Even considering the image of the whole refugees, it is necessary to change the management of refugees and protection policies.

2. North Korean Defector’s Migration in U.K


Actually, 30,000 North Korean refugees are pointed in South Korea who are residing In 2016. And is important incident that North Korean refugees worldwide. Their main purpose to ‘Exile’ was most reason to escape, politically. So, the ratio of female defectors were not high in 1990s.

But, from the mid of 1990s, escape purpose is changed for survival for refugee, And was peak at that time, then from 2000s North Korean refugee changed type to move on was for livelihood. Therefore, the main reason turn to support families in North korea. It means survival for livelihood be connected to social and economic supporting.
Although, these type of North Korean diaspora faced with serious persecution when they deport North Korea. And is signals of diaspora. Also, could guessing that North Korean qualifications would not generally recognised.

Most of North Korean spreaded out to China or East Asia but even they got a status to stay in South Korea, many reason possible to change their decision to move out as we could do for the better life style or various types of benefit obtain. Some of reason is ‘political persecution’ and the UK operating systems and care for North Korean refugee with donation from society for keep their right.

There’s three analyze of North Korean who are living on abroad and can take citizenship under thier constitution and it reaches to concepts of status of refugee, nationality or migrant. And it goes to given a status to taken in depends on nationalities from EU. The crucial way to negociate is on deal with enhance of human right.

So it should not be exclusive with thier own individual evaluation for asylum-seekers. and the refugee problem with obtain of status of the North-korean defector need to find a solution. Therefore, The reason why scattered around in Europe is can be issue in societies with secure problem. and temporary protection status have to be accept for change the concept in international law and refugee law.

22. ‘Small Unification’ is going to foundation.

The most important strategy for engagement is to spread knowledge and information from outside to North Koreans.

The European Union should take strong measures across a wide range of issues to push human rights progress in North Korea. In fact, the Republic of Korea, and South Korea, recognizes those refugees as its own citizens. For more, the UNHCR doesn’t count the North Koreans who are in South Korea as refugees. And the North Korean defectors in conflicts with British foreign policy, definitely.

Most of North Korean refugee lives in New Malden and Kingstone resident with South Korean, Korean-Chinese(Joseon-jok)) and international student. and created a new ethnic groups as migrant in the UK with newcomers and old comers. It means expecting that ‘Small Unification’ is forming at home abroad except South and North Korea where still struggling in Integration, many political reason, and pressure each other.

Since the late 1990s, when significant numbers of North Koreans began to flee the North
Korea, the vast majority of escapees around 26,000 have opted for asylum in South Korea. Others have settled in Australasia, South and East Asia, the Middle East, and North America, but the greater majority have sought asylum in European countries.

Establishing small communities throughout the continent, but most notably in the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany, Europe's North Korean refugees have become important advocates for the freedoms of their people.

The humanitarian case for welcoming North Korean refugees to Europe is strong. So, too, is the worth of refugee knowledge to Europe's ongoing political efforts to hold the North Korea government to account at the UN Security Council.

Nevertheless, in recent years, newly arriving North Korean asylum seekers have struggled to secure refugee status in many European countries. Grounded in a rigid application of the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and purposive readings of the South Korean Constitution and the South Korean Nationality Act, several European states now consider North Koreans to be South Korean citizens, disqualifying them from refugee status.

The question of whether North Korean asylum seekers qualify as refugees is far from settled. Alternative South Korean legislation suggests that North Koreans are not automatically entitled to Republic Of South Korea citizenship and in practice this is supported by the Republic Of South Korea government's inability to extend consular, financial, or legal protection to all North Koreans fleeing through China. Internationally, the United States finds "that North Koreans are not barred from eligibility for refugee status or asylum in the United States on account of any legal right to citizenship they may enjoy under the Constitution of the Republic of Korea," whilst North Koreans in Canada and Europe have successfully argued that they should not be considered South Korean citizens.

The question of granting asylum to North Koreans has also been complicated by a significant issue that of North Koreans who have misrepresented their flight from the North Korea to Europe and claimed asylum following a period of settlement in South Korea and the adoption of Republic Of South Korea citizenship, which has put Republic Of South Korea embassies and embassy staff across Europe in problematic situations. Though a minority of North Koreans that are awarded Republic Of South Korea citizenship face great difficulties in South Korea, including social prejudice, unemployment, debt, and problems associated with physical and mental health, these issues do not constitute the well-founded fear of persecution that is required for refugee protection under international law and the vast majority of Republic of South Korea based North Koreans are ineligible for asylum elsewhere.

In this debate, two important points stand out. Firstly, European states should establish
whether North Koreans 'have' or 'may' be able to acquire South Korean citizenship - a vital legal distinction when establishing whether the term 'Refugee' is applicable. Secondly, given the unique nature of the abuses of the North Korean government, it is questionable whether Europe should treat asylum for North Koreans in a rigid legal framework. Instead, Europe may wish to consider refugee status for North Koreans as part of a broader humanitarian response to protect North Korean citizens.

2.2.1 Korea Town In New Malden, U.K

Koreans began to move to the UK and settled in 1980s and most of them are located in near London and there's town where they are highly concentrated is New Malden and estimated by South, North Korean and Korean-Chinese population ranged from 8,000 to 20,000.

2.2.2 North Korean Organization in the U.K and help connection.

<Chart 1: North Korean Organization in the U.K and help connection.>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment date</th>
<th>Organizational name</th>
<th>Owned by</th>
<th>Explanation and Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2004              | EAHRNK              | James Burt, Mike | -https://appgnk.org/tag/eahrnk/  
(European Alliance for Human Rights in North Korea)  
- promote and support human rights  
- democracy and security in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
- to establish relations with the exiled North Korean community  
- to explore meaningful relations between the parliaments of the UK and the DPRK. |
| 2006              | PSCORE              | Kim Young-il | -http://pscore.org/xe/  
(People for Successful Corean Reunification)  
- Helps North Korean defectors become self-sufficient  
- Contribute to the reunification process.  
- PSCORE is the only NGO - Focusing exclusively on North Korean Human Rights with UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) special consultative status, which it attained in 2012  
- Non Governmental Organization. |
<p>| 2013              | TNKR                | Casey     | -<a href="http://teachnorthkoreanrefugees.org/">http://teachnorthkoreanrefugees.org/</a> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Organization/Group</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
(Korean Nationality Residents Association)  
- support North Korean's right and beneficial way  
- Educational support for Korean-Chinese  
- Inform of Refugee and Welfare system |
| 2016 | EAHRNK            | volunteers, Michael Glendinning | - [https://www.eahrnk.org/](https://www.eahrnk.org/)  
(European Alliance for Human Rights in North Korea)  
- Work alongside North Korean exiles  
- To deliver human rights improvements for North Koreans  
- Refugee Education support  
- Young North Korean Mentoring Programme (Europe-based North Koreans between the ages of 16 and 30) |
| 2017 | JGDR              | Hyungsoo Kim, Park Ji-hyun | - [https://www.facebook.com/SteppingStones527/](https://www.facebook.com/SteppingStones527/)  
(Sisterhood relationship with North Korean defectors and disabled people in China and North Korea)  
- steppingstones217@gmail.com  
(North Korean Right Community, Jing Gum Da Ri)  
- Cooperating in S.Korea and U.K  
- Improving North Korean and North Korean women's human rights  
- Improving the human rights of North Korean refugees and youths  
- Improving the repression of religious oppression in North Korea  
- Educational problems of children and adolescents from North Korea, including Korea, in China |

when their asylum claims are surrounding them on abroad or have to understand of Immigration process, officially, but unable to communicate with it in various situation. therefore, need to take care of language skills and inform the right for not to put them at a
disadvantage.
And, those communities are heading to integrate with the local community and helping North Korean escapee who are fight with isolation.
In addition, Korean Information Centre (KIC), provides resettlement programs and immigration advice for Koreans in the area from both the North and the South.

3. Asylum Seekers from North Korea In the UK.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risen claming</th>
<th>Claiming asylum in the UK peaked</th>
<th>claming dropped</th>
<th>rejected</th>
<th>per annum</th>
<th>According to UNHCR statistics in 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2009-2014</td>
<td>recognised refugees</td>
<td>asylum seekers from North Korea were present in the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>20-37</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

North Korean Defectors have also sought asylum in the UK. The number of North Koreans claiming asylum in the UK peaked at 412 in 2007. Absents are guessing that dissapeared or hidden in the U.K. it means they aren’t secure and being invade of their right.
The UK grants asylum only to defectors who come directly from North Korea. In 2008, 180 asylum seekers was reported and their applications rejected after Immigration office and police checks so that revealed they are possible to get a residency rights and citizenship in South Korea, previously. in accordance with the South Korean Constitution.

Some of the alleged North Korean defectors may also be ethnic Koreans from China who purchased North Korean documents so that they could attempt to gain refugee status in developed countries.
### 3.1. Refugee status situation of North Korean in the UK(2016)

According to statistics of refugee status situation of North Korean recorded 650 people who obtained status of refugee and 50 people are waited for get a status of Refugee in the UK, 2016.

![Chart 3: Refugee status situation of North Korean in the UK(2016)](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>700</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obtained status of Refugee</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting for get a status of Refugee</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. Conclusion

The EU, however, could make the point of offering North Korean defectors a safe home. News of Europe’s open arms would then spread through North Korea’s underground movement, perhaps tempting more to flee the Kim Jong-un regime, and maybe destabilizing it from within.

But Europe is not the most welcoming place for North Koreans at the moment. The European Alliance for Human Rights in North Korea, an advocacy group, reported in 2015 that many European countries had rejected the vast majority of North Korean asylum cases. Of the 23 asylum seekers registering in Britain in 2014, 17 were rejected. Belgium, meanwhile, rejected 99 out of 126 North Korean refugee applicants.

Partly this is to do with how governments view North Korean defectors: the UK “considers North Koreans as South Korean citizens, thus excluding them from refugee status,” the New Statesman reported in 2015. But up until 2013 the UK was thought to be the country that welcomed the most North Korean defectors after South Korea. And no doubt the European migrant crisis, which has seen millions of people enter the continent from Africa and the Middle East, has also affected European attitudes towards refugees, especially in Brexit Britain.
Another option would be to tempt some of North Korea’s elite to flee the country. North Korea has embassies in 12 European nations. Europe could also do more to crackdown on the money trickling back into North Korea.

But like most world leaders, Europe’s are left trying to find solutions to a problem that appears to have few positive one. And while Europe obviously does not have the same existential fears as South Korea, Japan and, sooner rather than later, the EU’s top diplomat, noted that any conflict in the Korean peninsula will have a global fallout.

References


