

PARTY FOUNDING PROPOSAL

South & North Rich & Right

남북홍의당 (南北弘義黨)

SNRR

<https://snrr.club>

Peace · Prosperity · Unification

A Policy Proposal for a New Korean Peninsula

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction: Why SNRR, Why Now

The Korean Peninsula is the last divided nation on earth. For over seventy years, this division has been more than a geographic boundary — it is a chasm that has separated tens of millions of families, and a wall that prevents two economies from realizing their shared potential.

The South & North Rich & Right Party (남북홍의당, SNRR) exists to dismantle that wall. We do not offer political slogans. We offer a concrete roadmap for economic cooperation and trust restoration.

SNRR's Core Belief

South and North Korea must move toward a relationship where they can coexist, must coexist, and therefore do coexist.

This is not merely a call for reunification. It is a declaration of practical interdependence — that both societies need each other to thrive.

CHAPTER 2

The Four Absolute Questions for Four Nations

To the four nations that determine the fate of the Korean Peninsula, SNRR poses four questions. These are not provocations — they are the necessary preconditions for choosing the path of cooperation over conflict.

Nation	Question Domain	The Core Question
United States	Intention	Does military conflict on the Korean Peninsula truly serve American national interests?
China	Purpose	Does a Korean war advance China's economic and security objectives?
South Korea	Capability	Can South Korea win a war against a nuclear-armed adversary on its own?
North Korea	Confidence	Can the North Korean state survive the aftermath of a nuclear war?

No nation can answer 'yes' to these questions with confidence. That is precisely why dialogue and cooperation are the only viable path forward.

CHAPTER 3

Vision and Five Founding Pillars

Vision: Complete Trust, Complete Peace

SNRR's vision is straightforward: remove what makes South Korea fear the North, and remove what makes North Korea fear the South. Peace will follow naturally.

Action	Expected Outcome
Complete removal of North Korea's nuclear weapons	Eliminates South Korea's fundamental security fear
Complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea	Eliminates North Korea's fundamental security fear
South-North economic integration	Creates mutual interdependence that removes the incentive for war
A shared South-North political party	Provides the institutional foundation for lasting political trust

Five Founding Pillars

6. Inheriting the Spirit of Silla's Unification

The Silla Kingdom achieved unification through its own strength — defeating the Tang Dynasty's occupying forces without relying on foreign power. SNRR inherits this spirit of sovereign, self-determined unification.

7. Complete U.S. Withdrawal & Complete Nuclear Disarmament

These two actions must be pursued simultaneously and symmetrically. Asking only one side to make concessions destroys trust. SNRR pursues balanced diplomacy that satisfies both sides' core security needs at once.

8. Building a Super-Class Economic Powerhouse

Combining North Korea's low-cost labor and natural resources with South Korea's technology, capital, and market access will transform a unified Korea into the dominant economic power in East Asia. The detailed cooperation model is presented in Chapter 4.

9. Becoming the Most Trusted Party in Both Koreas

SNRR's long-term aspiration is to grow into the first truly shared political party in Korean history — one that citizens of both South and North Korea participate in.

10. Completing the Sacred Work of Unification

Through phased integration across politics, economics, society, and culture, SNRR is committed to achieving the Korean people's deepest aspiration: peaceful, permanent reunification.

CHAPTER 4

The Detailed Economic Cooperation Roadmap

Inter-Korean economic cooperation must be built on sector-specific, phase-by-phase execution plans — not abstract declarations. This chapter presents a cooperation model across six core industries.

4-1. Manufacturing: Bonded Processing & Production Bases

Combining South Korea's advanced technology with North Korea's abundant, trainable, low-cost workforce creates a manufacturing partnership with extraordinary global competitiveness.

The Bonded Processing Model

South Korea supplies raw materials and components. North Korean facilities process and manufacture them for export. North Korea receives processing fees, creating a vital foreign currency income stream.

Sector	Cooperation Model	Expected Benefit
Light Industry (Textiles)	SK fabric + NK sewing labor	Target: \$5B annual export
Electronics Assembly	SK design/components + NK assembly	Reduce China dependency
Food Processing	SK food technology + NK agricultural products	Stabilize consumer prices
Software Outsourcing	SK planning + NK development talent	Address IT labor shortages
Consumer Goods	SK brands + NK production	Capture global low-cost markets
Auto Parts	SK design/QC + NK manufacturing	20-30% cost reduction

4-2. Construction: North Korean Infrastructure Development

North Korea's aging, underdeveloped infrastructure represents one of the largest construction investment opportunities in the world. South Korean construction firms are uniquely positioned to lead this development.

Cooperation Area	Key Activities
Special Economic Zone Development	Integrated industrial, residential, and administrative complexes for foreign investors

Cooperation Area	Key Activities
Transportation Infrastructure	Roads, railways, and ports modernization to maximize logistics efficiency
Energy Infrastructure	Power plants and transmission networks to power industrialization
Agricultural Infrastructure	Irrigation, cold storage, and distribution networks for the agricultural sector
Residential Development	Improving worker housing and supporting managed urbanization
Digital Infrastructure	Telecommunications and internet backbone to support a knowledge economy

4-3. Agriculture: Food Security and Price Stability

North Korea has vast arable land but lacks technology and mechanization. South Korea has advanced agricultural technology but faces rising food prices and a declining farm population. The complementarity is striking.

The Dual Benefit of Agricultural Cooperation

North Korea gains: agricultural modernization, food self-sufficiency, and export income from produce.

South Korea gains: stable supply of affordable agricultural products, lower consumer prices, reduced input costs for food companies.

Product Category	Cooperation Content	Expected Benefit
Rice & Grains	SK machinery + farming technology transfer	Stabilize South Korean rice supply
Vegetables & Fruits	Greenhouse tech + variety improvement	Fresh produce imports to SK
Livestock	SK farming expertise + NK feed crops	Livestock product price stability
Kimchi & Fermented Foods	Modernize traditional food production	Expand Korean Wave food exports
Fisheries	Fishing technology + cold storage/processing	Diversify seafood supply

4-4. North Korea's Economic Opening: Attracting Foreign Investment

Sustainable development of North Korea's economy requires sustained inflows of foreign capital and technology. SNRR proposes the following phased opening model.

Export Processing Zones & Free Trade Areas

- Designate multiple export processing zones — allow free establishment and operation by foreign firms
- Prioritize export-only businesses; allow domestic sales progressively after joint venture conversion
- Facilitate transfer of South Korean factories withdrawing from China into North Korea

Inland Zone Foreign Investment (BOT Model)

Under a Build-Operate-Transfer-Reinvestment framework, foreign companies establish and operate facilities in North Korean inland zones, then transfer them to the North Korean side on agreed terms.

Review Criteria	Details
Investment size and scope review	Permits granted to investments above a defined threshold
Break-even period guarantee	Reasonable operating period guaranteed to recover investment
North Korean equity transfer conditions	Phased transfer of investment capital to North Korean ownership
Joint venture conversion	Transition to North Korean joint venture after operating period
Reinvestment incentives	Encourage foreign companies to reinvest using returned capital

4-5. Privatization of North Korea's Economy

Transitioning North Korea's state-enterprise economy to a market economy is essential for improving economic efficiency and raising living standards for North Korean citizens.

Privatization of Existing State Enterprises

Privatization Method	Details
Worker equity allocation	Phased employee buyout of government shares using wages as collateral

Privatization Method	Details
Management group acquisition	Performance-based equity transfer to management teams
Foreign joint investment	Foreign capital participation to drive management innovation and technology transfer

New Business Establishment Support

- Prioritize labor-intensive, light-capital sectors — minimize upfront investment burden
- South Korean raw materials + South Korean management staff + North Korean labor
- Priority sectors: software, IT, apparel, consumer goods, food — lower entry barriers
- Scale up to medium capital sectors; phase into plant and heavy industries based on demonstrated success

4-6. Digital Industries & Software Cooperation

North Korea produces world-class talent in mathematics and science. Connecting this IT capacity with South Korea's platform and service industries can position a unified Korea as East Asia's digital hub.

Sector	Cooperation Model	Expected Benefit
Software Development Outsourcing	SK planning/design + NK development talent	Global IT service competitiveness
Game & Content Development	Korean Wave IP + NK developers	Expand global entertainment reach
AI & Data Processing	SK AI technology + NK data labeling	Reduce AI industry costs
Fintech Solutions	SK financial technology + NK market	Modernize North Korean finance
Education Content	SK edtech platforms + NK learners	Accelerate human capital development

CHAPTER 5

Historical Foundation: The Lessons of Silla

SNRR's unification philosophy is rooted in a historical achievement from 1,300 years ago.

The Lesson of Silla's Three Kingdoms Unification

In the 7th century, Silla initially allied with the Tang Dynasty of China to defeat Baekje and Goguryeo. But when Tang forces attempted to dominate the peninsula, Silla expelled them through its own military and diplomatic strength.

Core Lesson: Using foreign powers as tools while refusing to become their subjects — this sovereign strategy made complete, self-determined unification possible.

Modern Application: SNRR pursues unification that is not dependent on American or Chinese power. South and North Korea must build trust and achieve unification on their own terms.

CHAPTER 6

Phased Implementation Roadmap

Phase	Goal	Key Tasks
Phase 1 (Years 1-3)	Trust Building	Pilot economic cooperation projects, humanitarian assistance, regularize separated family reunions, restore communication channels
Phase 2 (Years 3-7)	Deepening Cooperation	Expand bonded processing, full agricultural cooperation, establish special economic zones, begin North Korean economic opening
Phase 3 (Years 7-15)	Integration Preparation	Verified nuclear disarmament, phased U.S. withdrawal, deepen economic integration, expand social and cultural exchange
Phase 4 (Year 15+)	Unification	Political integration, unified Korean constitution, single economic zone completion

CHAPTER 7

Join the Movement

SNRR transcends ideology and party affiliation. We welcome the participation of every citizen, business leader, academic, politician, and overseas Korean who shares the vision of a peaceful, prosperous Korean Peninsula.

Participation Type	Target
Individual Members	All Koreans (North and South) who support the platform
Business Partners	Companies with interest in participating in inter-Korean economic cooperation
Academic Contributors	Experts in unification economics, diplomacy, and security
Overseas Koreans	Building international support networks through global diaspora
Supporters	All who share the vision but cannot participate directly

Contact & Membership

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SNRR belongs to everyone who chooses to build the future of the Korean Peninsula together.
"A relationship where South and North can coexist, must coexist, and therefore do coexist."