

THE ANNOTATED VIEWER'S GUIDE TO THE U.S.–NORTH KOREA SUMMIT

A NON-COMPLETE, BUT VERIFIABLE, NON-IRREVERSABLE DIAGRAM

A simplified overview of the key players and their goals, with notable remarks from commentators

| | UNITED STATES | SOUTH KOREA (ROK) | NORTH KOREA (DPRK) |
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| AIM | Remove the nuclear threat to the American homeland. | Prevent war on the Korean Peninsula. | Develop the economy and ensure regime survival . |
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| DEMANDS | Complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of DPRK. | De-escalation and normalisation of relationship between U.S. and DPRK. | End of «hostile policy» by U.S. and ROK; ² Recognition as a sovereign state by the U.S., peace treaty with ROK, lifting trade restrictions and sanctions . |
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| CONCESSIONS | Have diplomatic talks , assure security for DPRK, arrange easing of sanctions , encourage private U.S. investments in DPRK. | Provide humanitarian aid as well as development aid in economy and infrastructure . ³ | Commit to some form of denuclearization , mainly the ICBMs and some nuclear warheads, but not full denuclearization. |
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| POSSIBLE TAKE-AWAY FROM SUMMIT | A joint declaration , signed by U.S. and DPRK. | Start of a dialogue between U.S. and DPRK; keep the conversation going . | Pictures of D. Trump next to Kim J.U. and de facto acknowledgment as the leader of a legitimate state. |
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«What is irreversible? If they did it once they can do it again. Nothing is going to be irreversible, so we should just take that off the table.»

Robert Galucci, former U.S. Amb. and chief negotiator with DPRK in 1994, in [conversation](#) with D. Russel, March 22, 2018

«If there *is* U.S. private investment in North Korea, that would essentially signal to others that it's legal and safe.»

John Park, Korea Working Group Director at Harvard, speaking at [AS Switzerland](#), May 30, 2018

«This declaration is going to be shockingly boring... [it] is supposed to be vague.»

John Park, speaking at [AS Switzerland](#), May 30, 2018

Recent history of **failed** U.S.–DPRK-talks:¹

1994: «Agreed Framework», U.S. don't deliver on promised light-water reactors and oil shipments.
 2000: «Sunshine Policy» between ROK and DPRK; Bush administration: DPRK part of «Axis of Evil»
 2005: «Six-Party Talks», DPRK holds first nuclear test and hinders international inspectors.
 2012: Food aid (U.S.) for halting of test (DPRK); DPRK launches rocket to put up a satellite.

«What does [Kim J.U.] really want at the end of the day? He wants legitimacy on the world stage and the reality is, the president is helping to give him that.»

Lindsey Ford, Director of Political-Security Affairs at the Asia Society Policy Institute to [CNN](#), May 28, 2018

«The longer sanctions last, the more hardship there is for the people of North Korea... and it seems that when diplomacy fails, we fall back on sanctions. But what have they achieved?»

Katharina Zellweger, former Swiss representative in Pyongyang, speaking at [AS Switzerland](#), June 7, 2018

«[The U.S. and DPRK are] a long way from normalisation, in part because North Korea is a long way from denuclearisation.»

Daniel Russel, Vice President of the Asia Society Policy Institute, to the [South China Morning Post](#), May 17, 2018

«Right now, the humanitarian aid is a drop in the ocean, it's pretty insignificant.»

Katharina Zellweger, former Swiss representative in Pyongyang, speaking at [AS Switzerland](#), June 7, 2018



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