

## North Korean Denuclearization Commitments (1985-2018)

Description	Date	Commitment
NPT Signing	Dec 12, 1985	North Korea acceded to the very detailed nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), but makes its membership contingent on the U.S. withdrawing nuclear weapons from the ROK.
South-North Joint Declaration	Jan 20, 1992	Agreed to not “test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons” or “possess nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities.” North Korea also agreed to inspections for verification.
Joint Statement of the DPRK and the U.S.	June 11, 1993	Both sides endorsed the 1992 South-North Joint Declaration and agreed to the principles of “assurances against the threat and use of force, including nuclear weapons;” and “peace and security in a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula, including impartial application of full-scope safeguards.”
Agreed Framework	Oct 21, 1994	North Korea committed to “freeze its graphite-moderated reactors and related facilities and will eventually dismantle these reactors and related facilities” agreed that the IAEA “will be allowed to monitor this freeze, and the DPRK will provide full cooperation to the IAEA for this purpose.” North Korea also agreed to allow 8,000 spent nuclear reactor fuel elements to be removed to a third country. North Korea also agreed to remain in the NPT and allow implementation of its safeguards agreement under the Treaty.
U.S.-DPRK Joint Communique	Oct 12, 2000	Endorsed the Agreed Framework and strongly affirmed its role in achieving a nuclear weapons-free Korean Peninsula.
Withdrawal of the NPT	Jan 10, 2003	“Though we pull out of the NPT, we have no intention to produce nuclear weapons and our nuclear activities at this stage will be confined only to peaceful purposes such as the production of electricity”
Fourth Round of the Six-Party Talks Joint Statement	Sept 19, 2005	Reaffirmed that the goal of the Six-Party Talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. Committed to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning, at an early date, to the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to IAEA safeguards.
Joint Statement Following Six-Party Talks	Feb 13, 2007	North Korea agreed to shut down and seal for the purpose of eventual abandonment the Yongbyon nuclear facility, including the reprocessing facility, and invite back IAEA personnel to conduct all necessary monitoring and verifications as agreed between IAEA and the DPRK. North Korea also committed to discussing a list of all its nuclear programs as described in the Joint Statement, including plutonium extracted from used fuel rods, that would be abandoned pursuant to the Joint Statement.
Six-Party Talks, Second Phase for the Implementation of the 2005 Joint Statement	Oct 3, 2007	North Korea agreed to disable all existing nuclear facilities subject to abandonment under the September 2005 Joint Statement and the February 13 agreement. It also committed to disabling the 5-megawatt Experimental Reactor, the Reprocessing Plant, and the Nuclear Fuel Rod Fabrication Facility at Yongbyon by 31 December 2007. Pyongyang also agreed to provide a complete and correct declaration of all its nuclear programs, and reaffirmed its commitment not to transfer nuclear materials, technology, or know-how.
Second Inter-Korean Summit	Oct 4, 2007	The South and the North have agreed to work together to implement smoothly the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement and the February 13, 2007 Agreement achieved at the Six-Party Talks.
Leap Day Agreement	Feb. 29, 2012	North Korea announced it would suspend nuclear weapons tests and uranium enrichment, halt test launchings of long-range missiles, and allow international inspectors to monitor activities at its main nuclear complex.
Panmunjom Declaration	April 27, 2018	“South and North Korea confirmed the common goal of realizing, through complete denuclearization, a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula”
Singapore Summit Joint Statement	June 12, 2018	“Reaffirming the April 27, 2018 Panmunjom Declaration, the DPRK commits to work toward complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.”