Summary

Since Kim Jong-un's assumption of power in December 2011, North Korea has undergone expanded nuclear development, political isolation, and economic stagnation. Kim’s early prioritization of simultaneous economic and military development, known as the byungjin policy, highlighted his goal of transforming North Korea’s domestic economic circumstances and strengthening its position in the world as a nuclear state. The central dilemma shaping Kim Jong-un's foreign policy throughout his first decade in power revolves around ensuring North Korea's prosperity and security while sustaining the political isolation and control necessary for regime survival.

To evaluate North Korea's foreign policy under Kim, North Korea's Foreign Policy: The Kim Jong-un Regime in a Hostile World examines the impact of domestic factors that have influenced the formation and implementation of Kim’s foreign policy, Kim’s distinctive use of summitry and effectiveness of such meetings as an instrument by which to attain foreign policy goals, and the impact of international responses to North Korea's pursuit of nuclear capabilities on North Korea’s foreign policy.

This book is suitable for the following disciplines in undergraduate and graduate courses:
- International Relations
- East Asian Studies and History
- Contemporary East Asian Foreign Relations
Discussion and Essay Questions

Courses on International Relations
What is the impact of North Korea’s development of nuclear weapons on its global stature and image?
How do states use summitry as a tool of diplomacy?
How have international sanctions influenced the goals and methods of North Korea’s foreign policy?
What are some lessons that can be drawn from UN responses to North Korean nuclear and missile development?

Courses on East Asian Studies and History
1. How does the byungjin policy fit into the history of North Korean politics?
2. How has North Korean engagement with other states both in East Asia and with the international community evolved throughout the past decades?
3. Historically, what have been factors shaping North Korea’s bilateral relations with China and Russia?
4. What are the predominant patterns that have characterized North Korea’s foreign policy?

Courses on Contemporary East Asian Foreign Relations
1. What lessons can be drawn from North Korea’s recent summit diplomacy with South Korea, the United States, China, and Russia?
2. Given North Korea’s nuclear and economic strategies, what can we project about diplomacy and deterrence in East Asia?
3. What are some lessons that the leaders of East Asian countries and the United States can learn by studying North Korea’s history of nuclear development and diplomacy?
4. What are the implications of the intensifying U.S.-China strategic competition on regional dynamics in East Asia and North Korea’s foreign relations?

Courses on Asian Security
1. How do North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs exacerbate the security dilemma facing U.S. allies in the region?
2. What is the future of the U.S. nuclear umbrella and extended deterrence in East Asia given North Korea’s advancing capabilities?
3. What role do North Korean cyber activities play in regional security dynamics and response options by the United States and UN?
4. What can be expected of the alliance dynamics in East Asia in light of advancements in North Korean nuclear and missile capabilities and trilateral U.S.-South Korea-Japan responses?
Further Projects

Op-Ed
i. Write a 700-word opinion piece on how the United States should reshape its North Korea policy based on lessons learned from the 2018–19 summitry period.
ii. Write a 700-word opinion piece on how South Korea, the United States, and the United Nations should address the human rights violations in North Korea or North Korea’s nuclear weapons program.

Analytical Essay
i. How did Kim Jong-un consolidate his power between 2012 and 2017? Compared to his predecessors, what are the different economic and military approaches Kim adopted and why?
ii. What led Kim to initiate summits with different leaders in 2018 and 2019? What was his objective, and what lessons were learned from the summitry?
iii. What are some of the tools and channels North Korea has used to engage with the international community? Which have generated the greatest benefits for North Korea?

Speechwriting
i. You are the personal speechwriter for Chairman Kim Jong-un in North Korea. As the new year approaches, he plans to deliver a speech for the general public on live television. Kim would like to touch on issues such as economic reform, military strength, and its relations with neighboring countries and the United States. Based on what you have learned from the book, draft a speech for Chairman Kim. Considering recent regional developments surrounding North Korea, how would you frame and discuss each topic? What would you prioritize, and what messages would you convey in the speech?

Policy Memo
i. You are the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea. You receive a memo through back channels that North Korea has indicated its desire to re-engage with the United States through a presidential summit. Kim Jong-un has requested a bilateral summit with President Biden in one month. Write a policy memo for President Biden assessing North Korea’s negotiation style, tactics, and strategies. Make a careful analysis of the recent summits and give President Biden your policy recommendations on how to approach the negotiation with North Korea.

Negotiation
i. Divide the students into four teams: the United States, South Korea, North Korea, and China. Ask the teams to negotiate the following topics: sanctions, nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, cyber theft, and human rights violations.
Press Briefing

i. You are invited to Pyongyang as a journalist to attend an exclusive press briefing with Kim Jong-un. You will be interviewing Kim for sixty minutes, covering topics ranging from the domestic human rights situation to North Korea’s foreign policy. Prepare opening remarks and several questions for the interview.

Supplementary Materials


