

KOREAN EFFORTS IN NONPROLIFERATION

Feb. 7, 2006

Wan Ki Yoon

NATIONAL NUCLEAR MANAGEMENT & CONTROL AGENCY

韓国の核不拡散活動 (仮訳)

2006年2月7日

Wan Ki Yoon

韓国原子力管理規制機構

本参考和訳はシンポジウム事務局が作成したものです。

This was translated into Japanese by the symposium secretariat.

Korean Nonproliferation Milestone

- 1957 Joined IAEA
- 1975 Ratified NPT
Concluded Safeguards Agreement (153 type) with IAEA
- 1991 Joint Declaration of Denuclearization in Korean Peninsula
- 1994 Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC) at KAERI
- 1995 Joined NSG, Zangger Committee
- 1997 Ratified CTBT
- 1999 Signed the Additional Protocol
- 2001 Agreed MOU on LWR Enhanced Cooperation
- 2004.2 Law for Physical Protection and Measures against Radiological Emergency (LPPMRE)
- 2004.2 Additional Protocol into force
- 2004.10 National Nuclear Management and Control Agency (NNCA) at KINS

韓国の核不拡散に関する マイルストーン

- 1957 IAEA(国際原子力機関)に加盟
- 1975 NPT(核兵器不拡散条約)批准
IAEA包括的保障措置協定締結(153タイプ)
- 1991 朝鮮半島非核化共同宣言
- 1994 KAERI(韓国原子力研究所)にTCNC(核物質管理技術センター)設置
- 1995 NSG(原子力供給国グループ)、ザンガー委員会に加盟
- 1997 CTBT(包括的核実験禁止条約)批准
- 1999 追加議定書に署名
- 2001 軽水炉協力強化覚書締結
- 2004 核物質防護と放射線緊急時対応に関する法律(LPPMRE)(2月)
- 2004 追加議定書発効(2月)
- 2004 KINS(韓国原子力安全技術院)にNNCA(韓国原子力管理規制機構)を設置(10月)

IAEA BOG Chair's conclusion on Nuclear Matter

- Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement in the Republic of Korea
- The Board took note of, and expressed appreciation for, the Director General's report contained in document GOV/2004/84.
- The Board shared the Director General's view that given the nature of the nuclear activities described in his report, **the failure of the Republic of Korea to report these activities in accordance with its safeguards agreements is of serious concern.**
- At the same time, the Board noted that the quantities of nuclear material involved have not been significant, and that to date there is no indication that the undeclared experiments have continued.
- **The Board welcomed the corrective actions taken by the Republic of Korea, and the active cooperation it has provided to the Agency.**
- The Board encouraged the Republic of Korea to continue its active cooperation with the Agency, pursuant to its Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol.
- The Board requested that the Director General report as appropriate.

IAEA理事会における核関連の結論

- 韓国におけるNPT保障措置協定の履行
- エルバラダイ事務局長の報告書を理事会に提出
- 保障措置協定下で未申告の原子力活動に対し懸念
- 韓国のための是正措置並びに積極的な協力をIAEAは歓迎
- 韓国に引き続きIAEAと積極的な協力を奨励

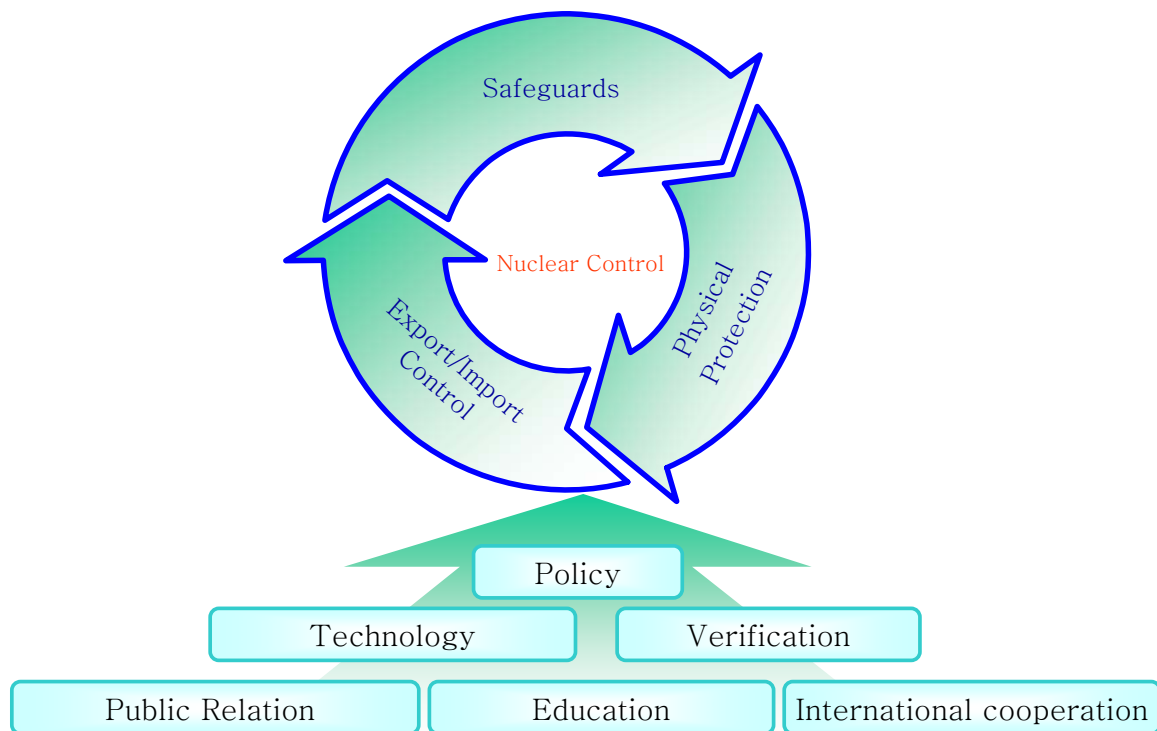
Four Principles on the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

- First, Korea reaffirms that it does not have any intention to develop or possess nuclear weapon.
- Second, Korea will firmly maintain its principle of nuclear transparency, and will strengthen its cooperation with the international community to this end.
- Third, Korea will faithfully abide by international agreements on nuclear non-proliferation
- Fourth, with the confidence of the international community, Korea will expand the peaceful use of nuclear energy

原子力平和利用の4つの基本

1. 核兵器を開発・保有の意図を持たないことを再確認
2. 原子力活動の透明性の原則を保持し、国際社会との協力を強化
3. 核不拡散関連の国際条約を誠実に遵守
4. 国際社会の信頼とともに原子力平和利用を拡大

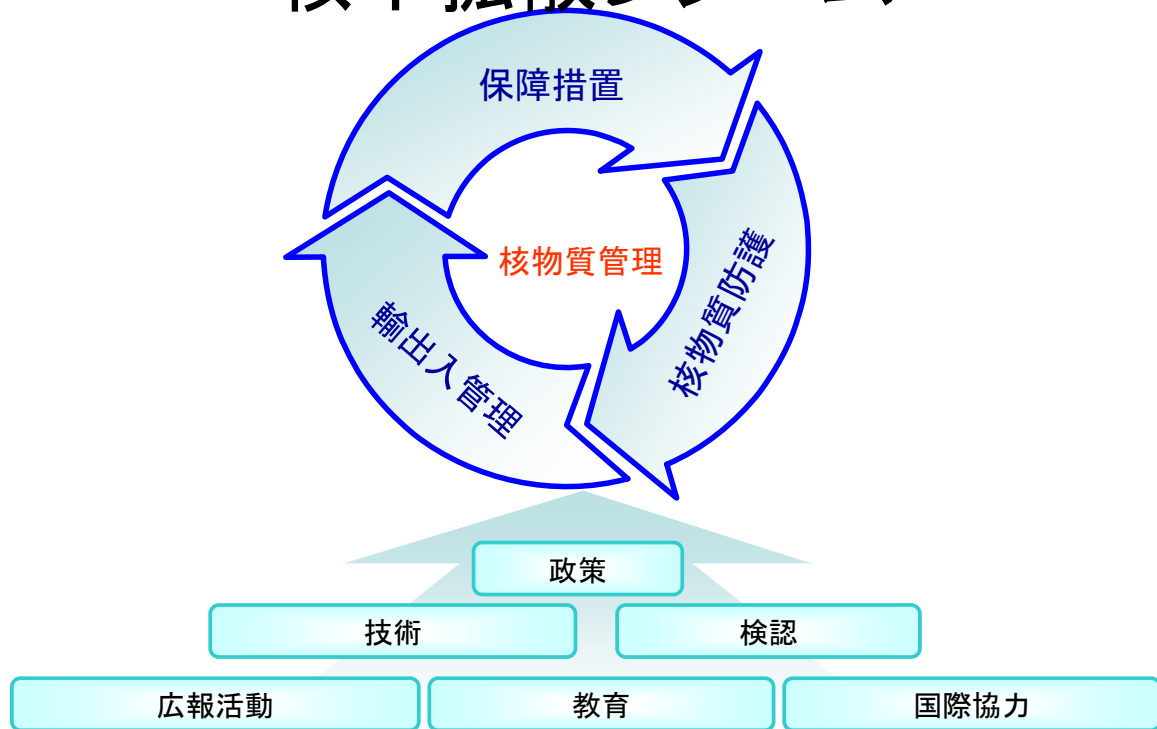
Non-proliferation Regime



NNCA

JAEA Nonproliferation Symposium 2006 / p. 5

核不拡散レジーム



ROK's Endeavour

- Four point of nuclear policy
 - ROK Government announced Nuclear Policy for Peaceful use of Nuclear on Sep. 19, 2004.
- Reform of SSAC
 - Established Nuclear Control Team in the MOST
 - Found NNCA
 - Independent organization
 - Expanded role and workforce
- Amendments of the Atomic Energy Act
 - Creation of New NNCA (Name to be decided)
 - Non-proliferation education obligation for researchers
- ISSAS invitation

韓国の努力

- 原子力政策の4つのポイント
 - ・2004年9月19日に政府が平和利用政策を発表
- 国内計量管理制度(SSAC)の改正
- 原子力法の改正
- SSACの国際的助言を受諾

RM/VPN for Transparency Tool

- Developed for IAEA Program 93 + 2
- Extensively proved for IAEA Safeguards Implementation in ROK
- Less Intrusiveness and Politically Less Sensitivity
- Cost Effectiveness due to Relaxed Criteria of Voluntary Provision
- Share Some Safeguards Verification on LWRs thru Enhanced Cooperation Agreement between ROK and IAEA
- Conceived potential for transparency for KEDO reactors and Regional Cooperation
- VPN adds cost-effectiveness and security

透明性の道具としてのVPNを 使用した遠隔監視

- IAEAの93+2計画に対応するために開発
- ボランタリーな情報提供によるクライテリア緩和により費用対効果が高まる
- 朝鮮半島エネルギー開発機構の軽水炉や地域協力のための透明性向上能力が認知
- VPN ⇒ 費用対効果やセキュリティ向上に有用

Direction

- Confidence Building among Neighboring Countries
 - Step by step
 - Technical, Socio-economic, Political Aspects
 - Informal to Formal

- Regional Cooperation in Asian-Pacific Area
 - Institutional to governmental Approach
 - Towards Regional Safeguards Verification

- Proliferation Resistance and Physical Protection
 - Cooperation on evaluation methodology like GEN VI
 - Towards Cross-evaluation

方向性

- 近隣諸国間の信頼醸成
 - ・ステップ・バイ・ステップ
 - ・技術、社会経済、政治的側面
 - ・非公式から公式

- アジア太平洋での地域協力
 - ・地域保障措置

- 核拡散抵抗性と核物質防護

THANK YOU !

And what is contained in this material
represents author's opinion only.

Thank you !

なお、本資料は著者の意見を表したものであり、
著者の所属機関の見解ではありません。