

KOREAN EFFORTS IN NONPROLIFERATION

Feb. 7, 2006

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NATIONAL NUCLEAR MANAGEMENT & CONTROL AGENCY

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

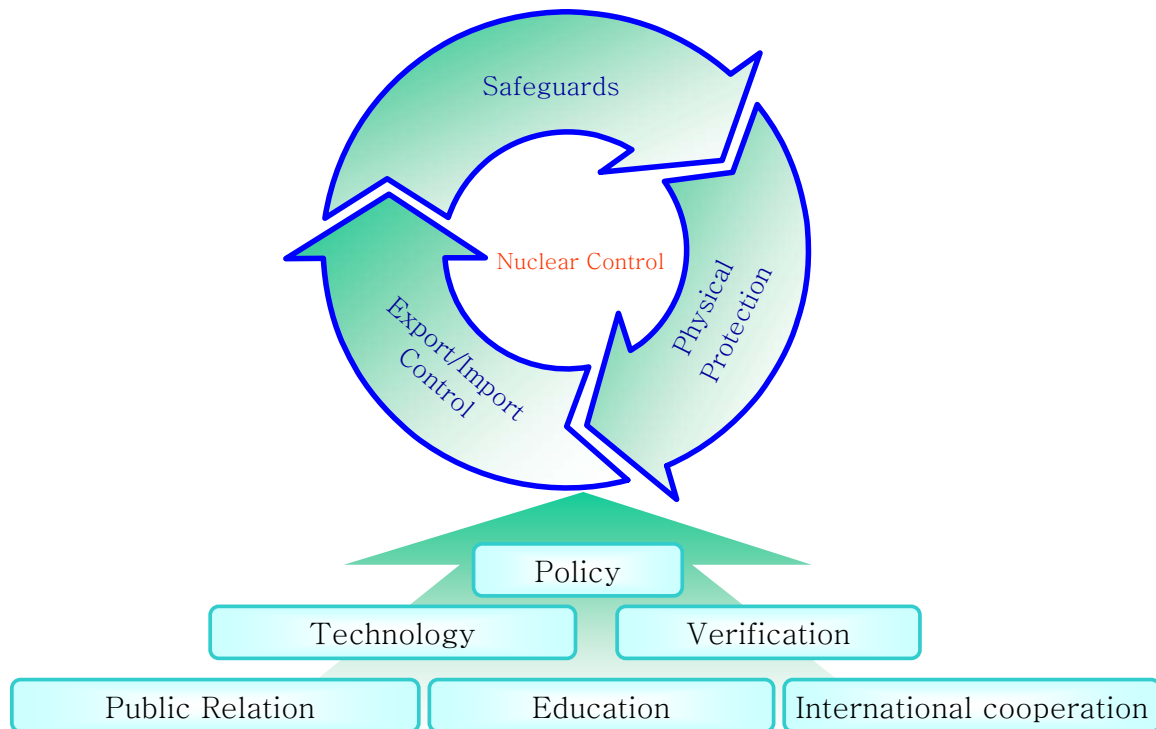
IAEA BOG Chair's conclusion on Nuclear Matter

- 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.

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

Non-proliferation Regime



NNCA

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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

NNCA

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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

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

THANK YOU !

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