

South Korea Nuclear Chronology

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Last update: September 2004

**This chronology is no longer being updated.
For current developments, please see the South Korea Nuclear Overview.**

This annotated chronology is based on the data sources that follow each entry. Public sources often provide conflicting information on classified military programs. In some cases we are unable to resolve these discrepancies, in others we have deliberately refrained from doing so to highlight the potential influence of false or misleading information as it appeared over time. In many cases, we are unable to independently verify claims. Hence in reviewing this chronology, readers should take into account the credibility of the sources employed here.

Inclusion in this chronology does not necessarily indicate that a particular development is of direct or indirect proliferation significance. Some entries provide international or domestic context for technological development and national policymaking. Moreover, some entries may refer to developments with positive consequences for nonproliferation.

2003

15 December 2003

South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun accepts the resignation of Minister of Industry, Commerce and Energy Yun Chin Shik. Roh appoints Lee Hŭi Pŏm, president of Seoul National University of Technology, as the new minister.
—Yonhap News Agency, 15 December 2003, in "South Korean President Appoints New Commerce Minister," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 15 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 December 2003

South Korean Minister of Industry, Commerce and Energy Yun Chin Shik announces his intention to resign. Yun says he feels responsible for the government's failed plan to construct a nuclear waste facility in Puan-kun.
—Yonhap News Agency, 12 December 2003, in "South Korean Minister to Quit Over Nuclear Waste Site Row," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 12 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Ŭn U and Kim Chŏng Hun, "Yunjinshik Sanja 'Puansat'ae'e Ch'aegim' Saŭi," *Donga Ilbo*, 13 December 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 December 2003

According to the *Joongang Ilbo*, US intelligence detected signs of vapor from a facility at the Yŏngbyŏn nuclear complex in North Korea four times in the month of December. In addition, a truck was seen traveling and to and from a nuclear facility there. US and South Korean officials are currently analyzing the intelligence, but according to a South Korean officials, it is more likely "trial operations" to maintain the facility.
—O Yong Hwan, *Joongang Ilbo*, in "US Reports North Nuclear Plant Activity," 11 December 2003, in "US

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'Intelligence' Cited as Signs of Activity at DPRK North Nuclear Plants," FBIS Document ID: KPP20031210000126;
"Seoul Checks Reports of Activity at N Korean Nuclear Plant," Channel News Asia, 11 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 December 2003

South Korean Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy Yun Chin Shik says the government will seek new applications for a nuclear waste facility. This decision will override the government's original plan to construct a facility on Wi-do, an island within Puan-kun. According to Yun, "when Wi-do was earlier selected as the site for the nuclear waste facility, the opinions of Puan-kun residents were not faithfully reflected." In addition, Yun says some local governments have already expressed interest and willingness to host South Korea's first nuclear waste facility. The South Korean government plans to officially publicize and announce a schedule for new applications by the end of this year.

—Yonhap News Agency, in "Gov't to Seek New Applicants for Nuclear Waste Facility," 10 December 2003, in "ROK Minister: Original Plan to set up Nuclear Waste Dump in Wido Not Yet Annulled," FBIS Document ID: KPP20031210000072; Yonhap News Agency, 10 December 2003, in "Policy Failure Leaves Korean Nuclear Waste Site Project Adrift," *Asia Pulse*, 10 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 December 2003

President George W. Bush rejects North Korea's offer to freeze its nuclear weapons program if the US agrees to take its name off the list of terrorist sponsoring nations and provides economic and energy aid. In addition, North Korea says it will participate in a second round of six-party talks only if these demands are met. According to President Bush, the goal of the US is not to freeze the program, but rather to "dismantle a nuclear weapons program in a verifiable and irreversible way." South Korean officials say this recent proposal is not a response to the joint proposal written by the US, South Korea and Japan because it has not yet been relayed to North Korea.

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 December 2003, in "South Korea Says Statement not Response to US-Backed Proposal," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 10 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 10 December 2003, in "USA Rejects North Korean Offer on Six-Way Talks," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 10 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Soo Jeong Lee, "North Korea Offers Proposal to Nuclear Standoff; Bush Unimpressed," Associated Press, 9 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Han Myöng T'aek, "Bush, Pukhan Haektonggyöl Ch'ean Köbu," *Naeil Shinmun*, 10 December 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 December 2003

South Korean Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Lee Su Hyök says if the next round of six-party talks is not held by next week, it will be delayed until early next year. In addition, South Korean officials say the next round of talks will take place after North Korea accepts the proposal offered by the US, Japan and South Korea to resolve the nuclear crisis.

—"Time Running out for Nuclear Talks This Year, Says South Korea," Channel News Asia, 9 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 9 December 2003, in "South Korean Official Says the Six-Way Talks May be Delayed Until Next Year," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 9 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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7 December 2003

South Korean Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Lee Su Hyŏk announces that South Korea, the US and Japan have written a joint proposal that will be delivered to North Korea through China. The proposal contains a general set of principles including "coordinated steps" by all parties to resolve the nuclear crisis in which the US, South Korea, China, Japan and Russia will offer a security guarantee in return for North Korea's verifiable dismantlement of its nuclear facilities.

—David E. Sanger, "US and 2 Allies Agree on a Plan for North Korea," *New York Times*, 8 December 2003, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 7 December 2003, in "South Korea, USA, Japan to Convey 'Joint Proposal' to China on Six-Way Talks," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 7 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kwan Kyŏng Pok, "Han Mi Il 2 Ch'a 6 Chahwoedam Ch'oanhabŭi / Wŏnchi'kchŏk Naeyongdama... Chungt'onghae Chumaljjŭm Puk Chŏn," *Chosun Ilbo*, 8 December 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

7 December 2003

A South Korean government official says the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) will hold talks with North Korea over how to preserve equipment and facilities during the one year suspension of light water reactor construction. The meeting is expected to be held for two days and will be the first contact between KEDO and North Korea since the nuclear crisis erupted in October 2002.

—Soo Jeong Lee, "Talks on Suspended North Korean Nuclear Reactor to Take Place This Week," Associated Press, 7 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 December 2003

The US, South Korea and Japan meet behind closed doors to coordinate policies and strategies to resolve North Korea's nuclear crisis. Participants of this informal meeting include South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Su Hyŏk, US Assistant Secretary of States James Kelly and the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Director General of Asian and Oceanic Affairs Mitoji Yabunaka.

—"S. Korea, US and Japan Are Fine-Tuning Details Regarding 2nd Round of Six-Way Talks," *Chosun Ilbo*, 5 December 2003, www.chosun.com; Chu Yong Chung and Kwŏn Kyŏng Pok, "Mi, Puk 'Haek P'ogi' Nokko P'yŏnghaengsŏn... Onŭlbu't'ŏ Han, Mi, Il Hoedam," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 December 2003, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 December 2003

South Korea's Minister of Unification Chŏng Se Hyŏn urges both the US and North Korea to soften their positions and demands over a solution to North Korea's nuclear problem. In addition, the Minister says there is still the possibility of holding the second round of six-party talks by the end of December. This comment comes after the US recently rejected a Chinese draft proposal that provides North Korea with a security guarantee in exchange for a declaration from Pyongyang that it would abandon its nuclear weapons program.

—Lee To Un, "2 Ch'a 6 Chahoedam Yŏnnae Musan Kanŭngsŏng / Han, Chung, 'Mi, Puk Yangbo' Makp'an Appak," 5 December 2003, p. 5, *Taehan Maeil*, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 4 December 2003, in "South Korea Urges US to Soften Stance on North Korea," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 4 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1 December 2003

South Korea and Russia agree to pressure North Korea to participate in another round of six-party talks to resolve the nuclear crises. According to the South Korean ambassador to Russia, the goal of both countries is to lay the foundation to "proceed with the six-party talks in a smooth manner."

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 December 2003, in 'South Korea, Russia to Try to Persuade North Korea on Six-Party Talks,' BBC Monitoring International Reports, 2 December 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 November 2003

South Korea's Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces that South Korean firms have a strong chance to participate in the construction of nuclear power plants in Vietnam. Vietnam plans to construct two 1,000MW(e) nuclear power plants with construction set to start in 2007. South Korean firms plan to form a consortium to bid for the \$4 billion project.

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 November 2003, in "S. Korean Firms to Take Part in Vietnamese Nuclear Plant Project," *Asia Pulse*, 28 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 November 2003

According to the Kyoto News Service, the US, South Korea and Japan have drafted an agreement to present to North Korea over its nuclear weapons program at the second round of six-party talks. The draft includes a security agreement from the five countries involved, calls for North Korea to completely abandon its nuclear weapons program, efforts by the five countries to resolve North Korea's other problems such as its missile development program and the abduction of Japanese citizens, and efforts by all parties to avoid measures to aggravate the situation. According to a South Korean government official, the three countries will fine tune the draft with China's input.

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 November 2003, in "South Korea, US, Japan Prepare Draft Accord for North Korea Talks," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 27 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Chu Ho, "6 Chahoedam Kongdongsongmyong Ch'oejongjoyul," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 28 November 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 November 2003

South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light Water Reactor Project in North Korea announces the discovery of a dead South Korean guard at the construction site. The guard's body is found in a pond at the construction site and there are no witnesses to the death. However, South Korean officials believe the guard may have accidentally fallen.

—Yonhap News Agency, 25 November 2003, in "South Korean Guard Found Dead at KEDO Reactor Site in N Korea," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 25 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 November 2003

A spokesman for South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun says the president is willing and ready to discuss the construction of a nuclear waste facility with Puan-kun residents. In addition, the spokesman says that the government will allow residents to make a decision on the construction of the facility and that the government has no plans to go ahead with this project without the approval of residents.

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—Yonhap News Agency, 25 November 2003, in "S Korean President 'Ready' to Meet Puan Residents on Nuclear Waste Dump," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 25 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ch'ang Gon, Chŏng U Sang, "Notae't'ongnyŏng 'Puanjumin Mannal Yong'ŭi," *Chosun Ilbo*, 26 November 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 November 2003

The Yŏnggwang-3 nuclear power reactor is shut down due to a malfunction in the power supply system. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), there are no radiation leaks outside of the facility. Officials from the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety visit the facility to investigate the accident.

—Yonhap News Agency, 25 November 2003, in "S Korea Shuts Down Yonggwang Nuclear Power Plant Due to 'Malfunction'," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 25 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 November 2003

Shortly after the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) announces its decision to suspend the light water reactor project in North Korea for one year, the South Korean government says it will hold talks with KEDO's executive board members about retaining construction and key facilities at the construction site. According to South Korean government officials, South Korea plans to make efforts to resume the project, but this will probably only be possible if North Korea's nuclear crisis is resolved peacefully through the of six-party talks.

—Yonhap News Agency, 22 November 2003, in "South Korea Takes 'Follow-Up' Steps as KEDO Suspends North Reactor Project," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 22 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 November 2003

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) officially announces its decision to suspend the construction of two light water reactors in North Korea. The executive members of KEDO decide to suspend the project for one year beginning 1 December 2003.

—Seo Soo Min, "KEDO Announces Halt of Reactor Project in NK From Dec. 1," *Korea Times*, 21 November 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Yŏng Shik, "Pukkyŏngsuro Saŏp Naedal 1 Ilbutŏ 1 Nyŏn'gan Chungdan," *Donga Ilbo*, 22 November 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Young-Sik Kim, "KEDO Will Suspend Its Light-Reactor Project in North Korea for One Year," *Donga Ilbo*, 21 November 2003, www.donga.com.

19 November 2003

Puan-kun residents protest in front of the kun [county] office against the local government's decision to allow South Korea's first nuclear waste facility to be constructed on Wi-do, an island in Puan-kun. Some of the protestors clash violently with local police while others block a section of the west coast highway.

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 November 2003, in "Violent Demonstrations Erupt in South Korea Over Nuclear Waste Dump Plan," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 19 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Kwang O, Lee Hŏn Jin, "Puanjumin 'P'aekpyegijang Pandae'-Hanbam Hwayŏmbyŏm-Kasŭt'ong Shiwi," *Donga Ilbo*, 20 November 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 November 2003

South Korea and China hold a meeting to discuss cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The meeting

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concludes with the two sides agreeing to the establishment of a joint nuclear hybrid research center at Chinghua University in early 2004.

—An Kyöng Hwa, "Korea, China Discuss Greater Cooperation in Nuclear Energy Projects," Ministry of Science and Technology, 3 December 2003, www.most.go.kr.

13 November 2003

South Korea and Kazakhstan agree to cooperate in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the next generation of information and scientific technology.

—Sim Sung Tae, "Korea, Kazakhstan to Boost Ties," *Korea Herald*, 14 November 2003, p. 37, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

6 November 2003

North Korea responds to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization's (KEDO) decision to suspend the construction of two light water reactors by threatening to prevent KEDO from taking "equipment, facilities, materials and technical documents" out of the country. According to the South Korean government, this statement is another tactic to gain negotiating leverage at the next round of six-party talks.

—"Spokesman for DPRK FM on U.S. Intention to Stop LWAR Construction," Korean Central News Agency, www.kcna.co.jp; "Chosönwoemusöng Taebyönin Mi'gug'úi Kyöngsurogönsöljungjimunje'e Öngüp," Korean Central News Agency, www.kcna.co.jp; Yonhap News Agency, 7 November 2003, in "South Korea Says North's Threat to Seize Reactor Equipment 'Tactic'," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 7 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 9 November 2003, in "South Korea Reports 'All Work' Suspended on North Reactor Project," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 9 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

5 November 2003

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) decides to temporarily suspend the construction of two light water reactors in North Korea for one year. The final fate of the project is expected to be made on 21 November during KEDO's executive board meeting. According to South Korea's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yun Yöng Kwan, the decision to temporarily suspend the project is made with the intention that it will eventually restart.

—"Allies Decide to Suspend Nuclear Plant Project in NK," *Korea Times*, 6 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Shin Ch'ang Ho, "Puk Kyöngsurogongsa 1 Nyön Chungdan," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 6 November 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3-4 November 2003

An official KEDO executive board meeting is held in New York. In the meeting, the executive board member countries are expected to finalize a one-year suspension of the light water reactor project.

—Kim In Ku, "Pukkyöngsuro Kongsa 1 Nyönjöngdo Chungdan," *Choun Ilbo*, 3 November 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Lee To Un, "Onül Nyuyok KEDO Isahoe / Pukkyöngsuro Chungdaninya P'yeginya," *Taehan Maeil*, 3 November 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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2-4 November 2003

The South Korean government hosts a symposium on the safety and development of nuclear waste facilities. Experts from South Korea and foreign countries attend the symposium to discuss the safety of nuclear waste facilities, the development of neighboring areas, the impact of waste facilities on the local economy, and the health risks of radiation. The symposium also includes a discussion session between nuclear experts and residents of Puan-kun, which is where South Korea will construct its first nuclear waste facility.

—Seo Ji Eun, "Experts Explore Nuclear Waste Safety," *Korea Herald*, 6 November 2003, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Park Yöng Ch'ul, "Wönjönsugömul Kwalli Kukche Symposium/Sönjin' guksön 'Ch'örijang' Anjönsöng Ipchüng," *Munwhwa Ilbo*, 4 November 2003, p. 28, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Early November 2003

Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) officials say the firm has scheduled upgrades for nearly all of South Korea's nuclear power plants over the next five years. According to KHNP officials, upgrades include replacing the steam generators at Ulchin-1 and -2 nuclear power reactors by approximately 2009, and the pressure and feeder tubes in Wölsöng-1. KHNP also plans to upgrade safety programs at Kori-4, Yönggwang-2 and Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactors by improving the instrumentation and control systems.

—Mark Hibbs, "KHNP to Replace Wolsong-1 Tubes, Ulchin-1 and-2 Steam Generators," *Nucleonics Week*, 6 November 2003, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 October 2003

South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun says the US and other countries are willing to offer North Korea a security guarantee if Pyongyang first makes progress towards dismantling its nuclear weapons program. Roh explains that US President George W. Bush said that the US is willing to provide a multilateral security guarantee to North Korea.

—Yonhap News Agency, 24 October 2003, in "South Korean President: North Will Get Security Guarantee on Condition," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 24 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Nam Do Yöng, "No't'aet'ongnyöng Kwiguk Pogo 'Mi Taebuk Anjönbujang Chöngsangch'awön Ch'öt Hwagin," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 25 October 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

23 October 2003

South Korea and Russia agree to cooperate in the field of commercial uses of low and high powered nuclear reactors, sea water desalination using nuclear energy, and the use of nuclear technology in exploring space for peaceful purposes. In addition, the two countries agree to jointly conduct research on third generation nuclear reactors and discuss supplying South Korea with Russian uranium materials.

—ITAR-TASS, 23 October 2003, in "Russia, South Korea Develop Cooperation in Nuclear Energy," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 23 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 October 2003

South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun and Russian President Vladimir Putin agree to jointly pressure North Korea to participate in another round of six-party talks to resolve the nuclear issue. In addition, the two sides reconfirm their commitments to resolving North Korea's nuclear issue through peaceful means and for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

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—Yonhap News Agency, 21 October 2003, in "South Korea, Russia Agree to 'Persuade' North to Join Six Party Talks," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 21 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 October 2003

South Korean government officials call North Korea's comment on testing nuclear weapons a "negotiation ploy" to gain more leverage at the next round of six-party talks. These comments come after North Korea issues a statement through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it would "open its nuclear deterrent to the public as a physical force."

—Kwŏn Kyŏng Pok, "Puk 'Ddadoemyŏn Haeg'ŏkcheryŏk Konggae'... Chŏngbu '2 Ch'a 6 Chahoedam Hyŏpsangiŏnsul'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 18 October 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 17 October 2003, in "South Korean Unification Minister Calls North Statement 'Negotiation Ploy'," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 17 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Sang Hun Cho, "North Korea Hints it May Test a Nuclear Weapons," Associated Press, 17 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 17 October 2003, in "South Korean Official Says North's Nuclear Remarks 'Bargaining Strategy'," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 17 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14-17 October 2003

The 12th inter-Korean ministerial talks are held in Pyongyang. The two sides fail to make progress on the nuclear issue with North Korea standing firm on its position that the US is to blame for raising tensions. South Korea attempts to pressure the North to restart negotiations through another round of six-party talks, but North Korea declines to make such a statement. The two Koreas discuss the possibility of continuing family reunions, the construction of the Kaesong Industrial Park, and agree to reconvene in February 2004 for the 13th round of inter-Korean talks.

—Kim Sŭng Ryŏn, "Changgwang'gŭphoedam Sashilsang Kyŏllyŏl... Pukhaekhaebŏp Habŭiŏbsi Kkŭtnae," *Donga Ilbo*, 18 October 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "S-N Talks End Without Agreement," *Korea Times*, 18 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 17 October 2003, in "South Korean Unification Minister Calls North Statement 'Negotiation Ploy'," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 17 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 17 October 2003, in "Inter-Korean Ministerial Talks End Without Agreement on Nuclear Issue," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 17 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 October 2003

Ulchin-4 nuclear power reactor is shut down due to a malfunction in the generation system that caused the reactor to automatically cease operations. According to Ulchin nuclear power officials, there are no reports of serious damage and the reactor should resume operations shortly.

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 October 2003, in "South Korean Nuclear Reactor Shut Down by Malfunction," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 10 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 October 2003

South Korean Minister of Unification Chŏng Se Hyŏn says that the second round of six-party talks will probably be delayed until late November or early December. According to Chŏng, the delay is due to the sudden

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announcement from North Korea last week that Pyongyang completed reprocessing 8,000 fuel rods.

—*Korea Herald*, 9 October 2003, in "ROK Unifmin Says 2D 6-Party Talks May be Delayed to Nov-Dec Due to DPRK," World News Connection, 9 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Chin Ho, "Chöngsehyön T'ongilchanggwän 'Pukhaek, P'yöngyanghoedamdae Haekshimüije' Palghyö," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 10 October 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 October 2003

According to an unnamed South Korean government official, North Korea's reprocessing claim is probably untrue and is only a tactic to gain negotiating leverage. In addition, the government official says if North Korea did in fact finish reprocessing, there would be scientific indications that South Korea has not yet discovered.

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 October 2003, in "South Korean Official Says North Reprocessing Claim 'Untrue'," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 2 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Chung Ho, Kim Chi Pang, "Puk 'Haekchaech'öri Wallyo' Chujang Paegyöng Chönmang / '2 Ch'a 6 Chahoedam Mi Appak K'adü," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 3 October 2003, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 October 2003

The South Korean government expresses regret over North Korea's recent claim that it has completed reprocessing its 8,000 fuel rods. According to the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, this announcement "can not only impede a peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue and inter-Korean relations, but can also impair the dialogue atmosphere secured through six-party talks." However, according to a government official, South Korea's National Security Council has not verified the validity of North Korea's reprocessing claim.

—An Chun Hyön and Yang Chöng Tae, "'P'yeyölyobong 8,000 Yögae Chaech'öri Wallyo P'üllut'onyum Haeg'ökcheryök'e' Chönyong," *Hankook Ilbo*, 3 October 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 2 October 2003, in "South Korea Expresses Regret over North's Reprocessing Claim," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 2 October 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

October 2003

South Korea's envoy to South Africa Han Hwa Kil tells Namibian Foreign Minister, Hidipo Hamutenya that South Korea is interested in purchasing uranium ore to power Seoul's nuclear power reactors. Han assures Hamutenya that South Korea will not sell the uranium to North Korea.

—"South Korean Look at Uranium," *Africa Mining Intelligence*, 8 October 2003, p. 70, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29-30 September 2003

The US, South Korea and Japan hold informal talks to coordinate their policies on North Korea for the next round of six-party talks. Officials from the three countries discuss a "comprehensive and phase-in" proposal to present to North Korea to end the nuclear crisis.

—Kyodo News Service, 20 September 2003, in "Japan, USA, South Korea End First Day of Two-Day Tokyo Talks on North Korea," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 29 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Yong Ch'ae, "Han, Mi, Il, Pulgach'imjoyaktüng 'Pukhaektangyeän' Kömt'o-Taebukcheän Kuch'emaryön Habüi," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 30 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 20 September

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2003, in "South Korean President Foresees 'More Advanced Outcome' in Next Six-Party Talks," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 30 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late September 2003

According to a *Nuclear Fuel* report, South Korean officials say they hope the new bilateral agreement with the US signed on 15 September 2003 on the research and development of proliferation resistant fuel cycle technologies will advance the possibilities of including South Korea's 150-MW(e) Korea Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (KALIMER) project in the US Department of Energy's Generation IV International Forum advanced reactor program. —Mark Hibbs, "US-ROK Pyroprocessing Deal May Advance Kalimer Project," *Nuclear Fuel*, 29 September 2003, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 September 2003

South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yun Yŏng Kwan calls on North Korea to verifiably abandon its nuclear weapons program at a UN General Assembly meeting. Yun says the nuclear crisis must be resolved peacefully and through negotiations, and once North Korea abandons its program, South Korea will take steps towards increasing inter-Korean economic cooperation.

—"S Korea Pushes North Over Nuclear Crises at UN," Xinhua Financial News, 26 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 September 2003

South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yun Yŏng Kwan tells US Secretary of State Colin Powell that it is important for the parties involved in the six-party talks to show a "flexible" attitude towards resolving North Korea's nuclear problem. Yun makes this comment to Powell in the sidelines of a UN General Assembly meeting. —Yonhap News Agency, 26 September 2003, in "South Korea Calls for Flexibility on North Korea in Talks with Colin Powell," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 26 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yu Kang Mun, "Yunoegyo '6 Cha Yuyŏnhan T'aedo Chongyo' / Powell Mi Kungmuwa Hoedam," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 27 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

24 September 2003

South Korean lawmakers accuse the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) of covering up documents disclosing the disadvantages of constructing a nuclear waste facility on Wi-do. The accusations come during the National Assembly's annual hearing on KHNP that focus on the selection process of the nuclear waste facility. According to the lawmakers, KHNP requested the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and the Samil Accounting Corporation conduct a joint study on the economic efficiency and safety of constructing a waste facility on Wi-do. The study results showed that it would cost an additional \$564 million to construct a facility in the design proposed by the government and KHNP on the island. KHNP officials say they did not make this report public as it contained too many negative points for constructing a facility there.

—Kim Kyŏng Ae, "'Haekp'yegijang Kŏnsŏl Kyŏngjesŏng Pujok' Pogosŏ / 'Hansuwŏn'i Un'p'ye, Chojak Shido'," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 25 September 2003, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Ryu Jin, "Government Accused of Covering Up Wido Defect," *Korea Times*, 25 September 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



22 September 2003

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade announces that South Korea has been newly elected to the International Atomic Energy Agency's board of governors. South Korean Ambassador to Austria Cho Chang Böm will serve on the board for the next two years.

—Yonhap News Agency, 22 September 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: South Korea Elected New Member of IAEA's Board of Governors," World News Connection, 22 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 September 2003

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy Yun Chin Shik announces that the South Korean government is considering the construction of a presidential villa on Wi-do to show support for the construction of the first nuclear waste facility on the island. According to Yun, the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company is expected to complete construction of the villa by 2008.

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 September 2003, in "Korean Gov't to Build Presidential Villa at Proposed N-Dump Site," *Asia Pulse*, 17 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Kyöng Un, "' Widae' Tae't'ongnyöng Pyölichang Köllip Kömt'o' / Yunsajang 'Wönjönsugöshishöl Anjöñ," *Taehan Maeil*, 18 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 September 2003

South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade announces that South Korea, Japan and the US will hold informal talks to discuss their policies towards North Korea in Tokyo in 29-30 September. Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Su Hyök says the three sides will evaluate the outcome of the first round of six-party talks and discuss ways to coordinate policies towards North Korea for the next round of talks.

—Soe Hyön Chin, "Three Allies to Discuss N. Korea," *Korea Herald*, 17 September 2003, p. 36, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "South Korea, US, Japan to Coordinate NK Policy," *Korea Herald*, 17 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 September 2003

South Korea and the US sign a bilateral agreement on the research and development of advanced proliferation resistant fuel cycle technologies for the next five years. [Note: *Nuclear Fuel* reports that South Korean say in late September that South Korea is mainly interested in pyroprocessing technology. Under the new bilateral agreement, the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) agrees not to process nuclear material; the handling of fissile material can only be done only in the US.]

—Mark Hibbs, "US-ROK Pyroprocessing Deal May Advance Kalimer Project," *Nuclear Fuel*, 29 September 2003, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 September 2003

A South Korean government official says South Korean and Japanese officials will meet this week to discuss the fate of KEDO's light water reactor construction for North Korea. According to the official, South Korea and Japan will discuss the possibility of suspending the project for one year. In addition, the official says both sides do not want to completely abandon the project. [Note: According to a Yonhap News Agency report, an unidentified South Korean government official says key members of KEDO will meet in October 2003 to discuss the fate of the

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project.]

—Kwŏn Kyŏn Pok, "'Taebukkyŏngsuro 1 Nyŏn Chungdan' Han Il Kŭmju Habŭihai Tŭt... KEDO Taesa Tokyo Hoedong," *Chosun Ilbo*, 16 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 16 September 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO Likely to Meet Next Month to Decide Fate of Reactor Project," World News Connection, 16 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 September 2003

Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) announce that Kori-1 and Wŏlsŏng-2 nuclear power reactors have resumed operations. According to KHNP, Kori-2, -3 and -4 will resume operations after the Ministry of Science and Technology issues approval.

—Yonhap News Agency, 15 September 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: Nuclear Plants Resume Operations after Typhoon," World News Connection, 15 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 September 2003

Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company officials announce that five nuclear power plants, Kori-1 through -4 and Wŏlsŏng-2 are expected to resume operations on 15 September. The five nuclear power plants suspended operations on 13 September due to typhoon "Maemi" that swept through South Korea.

—"Typhoon Damages South Korean Nuclear Plants," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 13 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Chae Ch'an, "T'aepong Maemi/147 Mangagu Chŏngjŏn... 96% Pukku," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 15 September 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

8 September 2003

Kim Chong Kyu, the chief of Puan-kun, is assaulted by local residents who oppose the local government's decision to host South Korea's first nuclear waste facility. The incident occurs during a meeting between Kim and local residents in which residents call on Kim to resign for requesting a nuclear waste facility to be constructed in Puan-kun.

—Yonhap News Agency, 9 September 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: County Official Seriously Injured by Nuclear Dump Plan Opponents," World News Connection, 9 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Yong Kwŏn, "Puanjumin, Kunsu Chiptangpokhaeng," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 9 September 2003, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 September 2003

According to Minister of Unification Chŏng Se Hyŏn, the South Korean government hopes the light water construction project in North Korea would continue. Chŏng says South Korea has already invested over \$930 million and canceling the project would result in a loss of \$1.4 billion. In addition, Chŏng says Japan agrees that the light water reactor project should continue. Chŏng speculates that the fate of the project would depend on the outcome of the next round of the six-party talks. The US has expressed reservations about the rationale for continuing the project since North Korea has admitted to possessing a clandestine nuclear weapons development program. However, according to Chŏng the US has not made any public statements or official decisions on this project.

—"South Korea Opposed to Scrapping Reactor Project in North Korea," Agence France Presse, 4 September 2003,

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in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yang Chŏng Tae, "'Kŭmgangsan'gwan'gwang Kyŏngbi Chiwŏn' Chŏngt'ongil 'Kukhoe'e Yochŏng'," *Hankook Ilbo*, 5 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 September 2003

South Korean Minister of Unification Chŏng Se Hyŏn says North Korea's recent threats about increasing its "nuclear deterrent force" are nothing more than "pressure tactics" and should not be taken literally. According to Chŏng, North Korea will participate in another round of talks because it wants the opportunity to present its views and position on the nuclear issue. In addition, Chŏng says North Korea's recent remarks are another way to stress its position and avoid any misinterpretations of its true intentions by the other parties.

—Yonhap, 4 September 2003, in "South Korean Minister Dismisses North's Nuclear Threat," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 4 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Chi Pang, "'Puk Pakpongju Kyŏngjet'im' 3 Inbangŭn Chinanhae Namhansich'aldan," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 5 September 2003, p.6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 September 2003

US Secretary of State Colin Powell says the US has no intentions of attacking North Korea and hopes to find a diplomatic solution to the nuclear crisis. In addition, Powell insists that North Korea made provocative statements about its intentions to test a nuclear bomb during the six-party talks despite denials from Russian and Chinese officials. Powell also states that the US will not be threatened or pressured to make concessions by North Korea's provocative statements about its nuclear weapons program. Powell makes these comments after meeting for an hour with South Korea's Foreign Minister. During the meeting the two countries review the six-party talks and discuss future steps. The US and South Korea agree to work closely together to resolve the nuclear issue peacefully through further six-party talks.

—George Gedda, "Powell Shows Impatience With North Korean 'Threats'," Associated Press, 3 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 3 September 2003, in "ROK Report Says Yun, Powell 'Agreed' on DPRK Nuclear Approach," World News Connection, 4 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korea did Threaten to Test Nukes in Beijing Talks: Powell," Agence France Presse, 4 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Chŏng Tong Shik, "Bush '6 Chahoedam Sŏnggong Noryŏk,' Yun Woegyowa Myŏndam... Powell 'Modŭn'gyehoek Hangukkwa Nonŭi'," *Kyungnyang Shinmun*, 5 September 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 September 2003

South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun expresses appreciation and requests further help from China in resolving the North Korean nuclear crisis. Roh makes these remarks during a meeting with Chinese officials in Seoul. Chinese officials stress the importance of continuing the six-party talks and ask South Korea to play an active role.

—"S. Korean President Asks China to Help Sustain Momentum for Nuclear Talk," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 3 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 September 2003

Delegates of the Association of Asian Parliaments for Peace (AAPP) adopt a document calling for the peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear crisis through continued six-nation talks. The AAPP adopts this during a three-day meeting in Manila.

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—Kyodo News Service, 3 September 2003, in "Asian Lawmakers in Philippines Adopt Resolution on N. Korean Nuclear Row," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 3 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 September 2003

According to the *Chosun Shinbo*, a pro-North Korean newspaper in Japan, North Korea will most likely make a final decision to further develop nuclear weapons since its confirmation that the US has not dropped its hostile policy. In addition, the report states that North Korea is likely to announce itself as a nuclear power and test nuclear weapons.

—Yonhap News Agency, 3 September 2003, in "Growing Possibility N. Korea to Declare Itself Nuclear Power-Pro Pyongyang Paper," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 3 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 September 2003

North Korea accuses South Korean warships of violating the Northern Limit Line (NLL) in the Yellow Sea. According to North Korea's Central Broadcasting Station, South Korean warships crossed the NLL five times between 12:05AM to 10 AM. However, the South Korean Joint Chief's of Staff denies these allegations.

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 September 2003, in "NK Accuses South Violated NLL," *Korea Times*, 2 September 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 September 2003

Lee Sun Chin, director of the Office of Policy Planning and International Organizations in the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, says South Korea will join about 100 other countries in calling for an early ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Lee will attend a three-day conference in Vienna to discuss ways to speed up the ratification process of the CTBT.

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 September 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: South Korea to Call for Early Effectuation of CTBT," World News Connection, 2 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 September 2003

South Korea's Ministry of National Defense announces that the South Korean government will take control of the nuclear weapons detection facility that has been under the jurisdiction of US Forces Korea. The monitoring facility was built by the US in the 1970's to detect nuclear tests in North Korea, China and the Soviet Union. According to the Defense Ministry, discussions are being held on the procedures for the transfer of control over the monitoring station.

—O T'ae Kyu, "Puk Haekshilhöm T'amji Kwanch'ükso Namhan'e Sölch'i," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 2 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Cho Süng Jin, "Puk Haekshilhöm T'amjiso Mi Han'gug'iyang Hyöbüi," *Taehan Maeil*, 2 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 1 September 2003, in "South Korea to Take US Facility for Monitoring North Nuclear Tests," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 22 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 September 2003

South Korean National Security Advisor Ra Chong Il says the parties involved in the recent six-party talks in Beijing will soon begin another round of negotiations on North Korea's nuclear weapons program. In addition, Ra notes

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that the first round of talks was useful and that the parties must now narrow down their different positions.
—Yonhap News Agency, 1 September 2003, in "South Korean Officials Comment on Next Stage of Negotiations over North," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 1 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 September 2003

South Korean Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Lee Su Hyŏk says in an interview that North Korea will agree to a second round of nuclear talks despite their recent threats. According to Lee, North Korea would have "expressed it a different way" if they were serious about boycotting all forms of talks on the nuclear issue. In addition, Lee says that during the six-party talks, all countries except North Korea agreed to hold the second round in late October or in November. South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade also submits a report to the National Assembly about the US position in the six-party talks. According to the report, the US offered to consider North Korea's security concerns in the next round of talks, and presented an outline of a program for North Korea to dismantle its nuclear weapons program in return for US countermeasures.

—Seo Hyun Jin, "'North Unlikely to Boycott Talks'; Foreign Minister Expects Pyongyang to Attend Second Round of Dialogue," *Korea Herald*, 2 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Han Chong Ho, "6 Chahoedam Ihu Chŏnmang / 'Puk 2 Ch'ahoedam'e Naol Kŏt'," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 1 September 2003, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 September 2003

South Korea and Russia both call for participants in the six-party talks to engage in "active diplomacy" to resolve the misunderstandings and varying positions on the North Korean nuclear crisis. On the other hand, China's Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yi blames US policy towards North Korea as the biggest obstacle to resolving the nuclear issue. Wang suggests the US clarify its position and provide North Korea with a verbal security guarantee during the next round of talks. In addition, Wang says North Korea wants to resolve the crisis peacefully and to continue with the talks.

—Lim Chang Won, "South Korea, Russia Wants Diplomatic Push, China Blames US Policy," Agence France Presse, 1 September 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Joseph Kahn, "Chinese Aid Says US is Obstacle in Korean Talks," *New York Times*, 2 September 2003, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Haengnonŭi Kwallyŏn Mi Taebukchŏngch'aeg'i Kajang K'ŏnmunje," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 2 September 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

31 August 2003

South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yun Yŏng Kwan tells North Korea not to take any steps to aggravate the current situation regarding its nuclear weapons program. Yun warns North Korea that any provocative action will lead to further isolation and distrust among the members of the six-party talks.

—Soo Jeong Lee, "South Korea Warns North Korea Not to Increase Tensions over Nuclear Dispute," Associated Press, 31 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 August 2003

South Korean government officials express satisfaction over the recent six-party talks in Beijing on North Korea's nuclear weapons program. According to National Security Advisor Ra Chong Il, North Korea's announcement that it has no intentions of developing nuclear weapons and desires a nuclear free Korean peninsula is "remarkable progress." In addition, various government officials are hopeful that a second round of talks will commence soon

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although an exact date was not determined during the first round of talks.

—Yonhap News Agency, 30 August 2003, in "ROK's Yohap: South Korea Gives Positive Assessment of 6-Way Talks," World News Connection, 30 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 August 2003

The US, South Korea and Japan agree to halt the construction of two light water reactors for North Korea under the 1994 Agreed Framework. Reports say the project will be frozen as early as mid September when the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) convenes for a board meeting, and will most likely suspend construction for one year. The board is expected to completely freeze the project if North Korea continues to develop nuclear weapons.

—Hanmiil, Kyöngsurogönsöl Tonggyöl Habüi, " *Taehan Maeil*, 30 August 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "K'edo Kyöngsurosaöp 1 Nyön'gan Chungdan Habüi," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 30 August 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Japan, S. Korea, US Agree to Halt Reactor Construction: Report," Agence France Report, 29 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 August 2003

The South Korean Ministry of Unification denies Japanese reports that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development (KEDO) has decided to suspend the construction of two light water reactors for one year. According to a Ministry of Unification press release, KEDO members held a meeting, but did not make any decision on the fate of the project or the date of the next board meeting.

—"S. Korea Denies Light Water Reactor Being Built in DPRK to be Suspended," Xinhua General News Service, 29 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 August 2003

South Korea's Minister of Unification says the future of the light water reactor project for North Korea depends on the outcome of the six-party talks in Beijing. According to the Minister, if the talks are successful in addressing North Korea's nuclear weapons program, the project, which is already delayed, "would pick up its pace." [Note: The Minister of Unification makes this comment prior to the conclusion of the six-party talks in Beijing.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 29 August 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: Beijing Talks Crucial to KEDO Project: Unification Minister," World News Connection, 29 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 August 2003

The six-party talks to resolve the North Korean nuclear crisis open in Beijing. Representatives from each country express the willingness to cooperate in resolving the nuclear issue. North Korea reiterates its demands for a nonaggression treaty, blaming this need on the US's hostile policy. In addition, the North Korean delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Yong Il, says North Korea will not allow nuclear inspections and will not abandon its nuclear capabilities unless the US changes its hard line policies. According to the *Joongang Ilbo*, Kim presents a four stage plan to resolve the nuclear crisis. The first step involves North Korea announcing its intention to abandon its nuclear weapons program after the US resumes heavy oil shipments. In the second stage, North Korea will allow for inspections of its nuclear facilities after the US signs a nonaggression treaty. The third step calls for the settlement of issues related to North Korea's missile development after North Korea normalizes relations with the

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US and Japan. In the final stage, North Korea will abandon its nuclear weapons program after the light water reactors are completed. During his keynote speech, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs James Kelly calls for the immediate and verifiable dismantlement of North Korea's nuclear weapons program. Kelly adds that the US will address North Korea's security concerns and provide economic aid if North Korea takes the first step towards nuclear disarmament. In addition, Kelly says that the US has no intentions of invading or creating a regime change in North Korea. South Korea presents a plan to provide economic and humanitarian aid and increase economic cooperation if North Korea agrees to resolve the nuclear problem. Japan offers to resume talks for the normalization of relations between the two countries, and economic aid if North Korea resolves the nuclear, missile, and abducted Japanese issues. Both Russia and China call for the US and North Korea to address each other's concerns and stresses the importance of the international nonproliferation regime. After each country presents its position on the nuclear issue, North Korea and the US hold informal talks for thirty minutes. The content of their discussion is not made public. North and South Korean officials also meet unofficially for 30 minutes in the evening. According to the South Korean foreign ministry, North Korea did not fully understand parts of the US keynote speech and requested assistance from South Korea officials. The two Koreas agree that the unofficial bilateral talks are useful and decide to hold additional talks if necessary. At the conclusion of the talks, the parties fail to adopt a joint resolution and to designate a date for the second round of talks. [NOTE: According to an ITAR-TASS report, North Korea's Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Yong Il announces that North Korea does not possess nuclear weapons but threatens to "create a more powerful deterrence potential" if the US does not agree to a nonaggression treaty. However, according to a *Korea Times* report, South Korea's delegate to the talks Wi Sung Rac says North Korea made no comments referring to its possession of nuclear weapons.]

—Seo Soo Min, "US Insists Pyongyang Drop Nuke Programs," *Korea Times*, 27 August 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Andrei Kirilow, "N Korea Has No Nuclear Weapons, Deputy Foreign Minister Says," ITAR-TASS, 27 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Seo Hyun Min, "US, NK Lock Horns in Talks," *Korea Herald*, 28 August 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Delegates Express Willingness to Cooperate at First Session of N. Korea Talks," Agence France Presse, 27 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Unveils 4-Stage Approach to Settling Nuke Issue," Japan Economic Newswire, 28 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kyodo News Service, 28 August 2003, in "N. Korea 'Expected' to Detail Position on Scrapping Nuclear Programme 28 Aug," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 28 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Seo Soo Min, "US, NK Agrees to Avoid Confrontation," *Korea Times*, 29 August 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Six Nations Agree on Nuke-Free Korea," *Korea Herald*, 31 August 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "China's Chief Delegate Says Six-Point Consensus Reached at N. Korea Talks," AFX, 29 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Asks S. Korea to Explain US Position-Official," AFX European Focus, 28 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 August 2003

According to a *Washington Times* report, US officials say the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) is ready to completely abandon the construction of two light water reactors for North Korea. The report cites an anonymous US source that says the Bush administration wants to completely end the project, while South Korea and Japan want a one-year suspension of work. The report further states that KEDO members are expected to make an official decision to suspend construction during its board meeting in October.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—David R. Sands, "Reactor Project Ends for N. Korea," *Washington Times*, 27 August 2003, p. 1, www.washingtontimes.com.

21 August 2003

During his first public appearance since leaving office, former South Korean President Kim Dae Jung calls on North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program, and for the US to reciprocate by providing a security guarantee. Kim stresses how increased tensions can lead to another war on the Korean Peninsula and says many Koreans are concerned about the hard-line position of some US officials towards North Korea.

—"DJ, T'oeim 6 Kaewölman'e Ch'öt Konggae Kang'yön... 'Haekp'ogi, Ch'ejebojang'ün Puk, Miga Haegyölhaeya'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 22 August 2003, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Sim Sung Tae, "Kim Calls for US-NK Nonaggression Pact," *Korea Herald*, 22 August 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 August 2003

South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Yun Yöng Kwan reconfirms that the US will hold informal, bilateral talks with North Korea during the upcoming six-party talks. In addition, Yun says that the six-party talks are just the first step in what will be a long process to resolve North Korea's nuclear issues, and warns not to expect an immediate solution.

—Xinhua News Agency, 20 August 2003, in "Xinhua: ROK FM Confirms US, DPRK to Hold Bilateral Dialog During Six-Party Talks," World News Connection, 20 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 20 August 2003, in "First ROK FM Weekly Briefing: FM Warns Against Excessive Hopes for 6-Way Talks," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030820000053.

18 August 2003

American and South Korean troops begin the annual twelve-day Ulchi Focus Lens exercises that focus on computerized war simulations with North Korea. North Korea criticizes the exercises, calling it a "pre-emptive attack" against their country.

—"US, South Korea Launch War Games Despite North Korean Fury," Agence France Presse, 18 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 August 2003

North Korean fishing boats cross about 200 meters into waters belonging to South Korea. The South Korean navy responds by firing five warning shots and the North Korean ship returns to its territory within five minutes. No further hostile exchanges between the two countries occur and South Korea officials say they will study whether this violation was intentional.

—"South Korean Navy Fires Warning Shots at North Korean Fishing Boat," Associated Press, 18 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 August 2003

Continental Electronics, a subsidiary of the US firm Integrated Defense Technologies, Inc., announces it has won a \$2.6 million contract to build a specialized radio frequency amplifier for the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI). The amplifier will be used to generate power for the Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced

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Research Ion Cyclotron Heating System (KSTAR ICH).

—"Integrated Defense Technologies Subsidiary, Continental Electronics, Awarded \$2.6 M Contract by the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute in Daejeon, South Korea," PR Newswire, 18 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 August 2003

Puan-kun residents stage a protest along a major highway against the South Korean government's decision to build the country's first nuclear waste facility on Wi-do, an islet in Puan-kun. According to residents, the local government (kun) magistrate did not receive their consent prior to submitting its application to become a nuclear waste site.

—Kim Kwang O, "Puanjumin Ddo Kosokdo Ch'aryangshiwi... 100 Yödae Söhae-Honamsönsö Söhaeng'unjön," *Donga Ilbo*, 18 August 2003, p. 27, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 17 August 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: Nuclear Site Protesters Occupy Highway Section," World News Connection, 17 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 August 2003

South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun says South Korea and its neighbors will provide North Korea with "massive economic assistance" if it agrees to abandon its nuclear weapons program. During a speech marking the 58th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule, Roh adds that South Korea will increase economic cooperation through joint projects and that North Korea should not miss this opportunity.

—Lee Hŭng U, "No, 8.15 Kyöngch'uksa...'10 Nyönae Chajugukpang'," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 15 August, 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "President Pledges Economic Aid if NK Scraps Nukes," *Korea Times*, 16 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 August 2003

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces it will seek greater cooperation with the US and China in atomic energy during side meetings with both countries at the International Atomic Energy Agency's annual conference in September. MOST hopes to discuss cooperation in hydrogen production as a next generation energy source, and atomic energy construction projects with China. MOST officials also hope to gain US support for South Korea's participation in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor project.

—"Korea Seeks Energy Projects with China, US," *Korea Herald*, 16 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 August 2003

South Korea's Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Su Hyök announces that South Korea, Japan and the US will approach the upcoming six-party talks with separate offers to North Korea rather than a joint offer. However, Lee points out that the three countries have agreed on the goal and overall strategy of the upcoming talks. In addition, Lee says that the US will not provide North Korea with a legally binding non-aggression treaty because the nuclear crisis involves other countries in the region,

—Yonhap News Agency, 15 August 2003, in "South Korea, USA, Japan Fine-Tune Strategies for Nuclear Talks with North," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 15 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Mi Suk, "6 Chahoedamsö 'Puk Anbouryö' Nonüi," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 15 August 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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14 August 2003

The Chinese and South Korean governments officially confirm that the six-party talks on the North Korean nuclear crisis will be held in Beijing 27-29 August. The participants will include North and South Korea, China, the US, Japan and Russia.

—"Beijing Confirms Six-Way N Korea Talks Set for August 27-29," Agence France Press, 14 August 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, "Six-Way Nuclear Talks Set for Aug. 27-29 in Beijing," 14 August 2003, in "ROK 'Officially' Announces 6-Party Nuclear Talks to be Held on 27-29 Aug.," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030814000005; Kwŏn Kyŏng Pok, "Han, Chung Woemu '6 Chahoedam' Hyŏbŭi," *Chosun Ilbo*, 14 August 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

24 July 2003

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy officially announces Wi-do in Puan-kun as the site for South Korea's first nuclear waste facility. The construction of the facility is expected to begin in October 2006.

—Song Ŭi Tal, "Wido Haekp'yegijang Hwakchŏng 2006 Nyŏn Ch'akkong," *Chosun Ilbo*, 25 July 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Song Eui Dal, "Pick for Toxic Waste Site Official," *Chosun Ilbo*, 24 July 2003, english.chosun.com.

23 July 2003

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy postpones its decision to announce Wi-do as South Korea's first nuclear waste site due to protests by local residents, and environmentalists. However, government officials still hope to designate the island as a nuclear waste site by the end of the month.

—Song Eui Dal, "Official Designation of Waste Site Put Off," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 July 2003, in English.chosun.com; Kim Jong Yoon, "Seoul Shelves Decision on Nuclear Waste Site," *Joongang Ilbo*, 24 July 2003, joongangdaily.joins.com; "Nyusŭ P'ŭllŏsŭ / Wido Haekp'yegijang Puji Chijŏng Yŏn'gi," *Taehan Maeil*, 24 July 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

22 July 2003

Residents of Puan-kun and environmentalists protest the construction of a nuclear waste facility. Puan-kun is the only local government to apply for a permit to construct a nuclear waste facility.

—Kim P'an Su and Park Yong Kŭn, "Puan Haekp'yegijang Pandae Kyŏkhwa, Onŭl Taegyumo Shiwi... Kunŭihoe Ŭijang Chiptanp'onghaeng Tanghae," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 22 July 2003, p. 18, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kang Chan Su, "Nuclear Facility Fights Grow," *Joongang Ilbo*, 23 July 2003, joongangdaily.joins.com.

21 July 2003

South Korean President, Roh Moo Hyun rejects recent allegations that North Korea secretly built another plutonium processing facility. The allegations were reported in a *New York Times* article that cited American and Asian sources with access to recent intelligence on the possibility of North Korea having another facility.

—ITAR-TASS, 21 July 2003, in "Seoul Rejects Claims on Pyongyang's Second Plutonium Plant," FBIS Document ID: CEP20030721000079; Ch'a Se Hyŏn, "No, Mi'ŏllon'e Nogonjŏk Pulg'waegam —'NTY Tŭng Ittan Pukhaekpodo Han'gukkyŏngje Ch'anmul'," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 22 July 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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21 July 2003

South Korea and the US announce they will hold an annual combined military drill as a rehearsal for a northern invasion on 18-29 August.

—Yonhap News Agency, 21 July 2003, in "South Korea, US to Stage Joint Military Drill 18-29 August," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 21 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 July 2003

South Korea and Romania sign a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on strengthening bilateral cooperation in an ongoing feasibility study on Romania's Cernavoda Nuclear Power Plant III, and to allow South Korean companies to participate in its construction. The construction of the Cernavoda III was suspended in 1991 due to financial problems, but it is expected to resume and be completed by 2009. In addition, the MOU calls for South Korea to provide construction and technology consulting and manpower training for the Cernavoda Nuclear Power Plants I and II.

—Yonhap News Agency, 21 July 2003, in "South Korea, Romania Sign MOU on N-Power Plant," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030721000018.

21 July 2003

Romania's Ministry of Education, Research and Youth issues a press release about its plan to visit South Korea at the invitation of the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) on 19-27 July. The purpose of the visit is to strengthen South Korean and Romanian cooperation in the field of nuclear power. According to the press release, the two countries will sign a cooperation agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy that will allow South Korean companies to invest in nuclear projects in Romania.

—Rompres News Agency, 21 July 2003, in "Romania, South Korea to Sign Cooperation Accord in Nuclear Energy," BBC Monitoring International Reports, July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 July 2003

The South Korean government says it cannot confirm a *New York Times* article claiming North Korea has built a second plutonium processing facility. According to South Korean sources, the US and South Korea have never discussed these facilities during official talks. In addition, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade states that the article contains unverified information and will not likely affect the ongoing efforts to end the nuclear crisis through peaceful dialogue.

—Kim In Ku, "Chöngbu, 'Pukkasüro Tanjöngmothae'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 21 July 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 20 July 2003, in "Gov't Says it Can't Confirm Report of Secret NK Nuclear Site," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030720000037.

18 July 2003

The Ministry of National Defense says North Korea has operationally deployed an additional Nodong missile battalion. Furthermore, the ministry states that North Korea has moved its 170 and 240 millimeter long-range guns closer to the Demilitarized Zone, and increased its supply of small submarines and tanks.

—Yu Yong Won, "Puk, Nodongmisail 1 Kaedaedae Chunggang/Sajonggori 1300km... Ilbon Chonnyok Wihyö,"

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Chosun Ilbo, 19 July 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yi Yong Chong and Sol Myo Cha, *Joongang Ilbo*, 19 July 2003, in "Ministry Says North Has Put More Missiles into Service," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030719000003.

16 July 2003

Puan-kun residents and officials threaten to withdrawal their bid to house a nuclear waste facility if the Seoul Administrative Court does not repeal its decision to halt a tideland reclamation project in the region. The 12-year project is 80 percent completed and cost approximately 1.5 trillion won. Local residents and officials have already brought the case to an appellate court that will make a final decision in 2 weeks.

—Kim Ch'ang Kon, "'Saemangumddaen, Chongukch'ejon P'ogi' Chŏnbuk Sahoedanch'edŭng Panbal," *Chosun Ilbo*, 17 July 2003, 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Halted Tideland Project," *Korea Herald*, 18 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Joo Sang Min, "Suspension of Project Angers Residents," *Korea Herald*, 18 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 July 2003

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces that Puan-kun is the only local government to submit an application for the construction of a nuclear waste site. The kun government selected Wi-do, the largest island in the area with a population of 1,200. MOCIE will conduct geological tests over the next year and if the area is deemed appropriate for a nuclear waste facility, construction will begin in 2005. If the government decides to build a nuclear waste facility on Wi-do, the island will receive \$500 million as compensation for possible dangers, two new golf practice ranges, and the construction of an additional campus of the state-run Chŏnbuk National University. According to Puan-kun officials, about 90 percent of the local residents approved the nuclear waste site facility.

—Kim Jong Yoon, "Only One Bid for Nuclear-Waste Facility," *Joongang Ilbo*, 16 July 2003, joongangdaily.joins.com; Song Eui Dal, "Radioactive Waste Site Officially Chosen," *Chosun Ilbo*, 15 July 2003, www.chosun.com.

11 July 2003

South Korean Foreign Minister Yun Yŏng Kwan, referring to North Korea's refusal to participate in multilateral talks on resolving the current nuclear standoff, tells that National Assembly that "if the North continues to refuse to abandon its nuclear program and does not agree to negotiations, it will affect the way the (South Korean) government pursues the 'peace and prosperity policy' or the contents of the policy itself."

—Kim Kwang Ho, "Puk, Haekkaebal Pulp'ogi, Hyŏpsangburŭngddaen P'yonghwa Pŏnyŏngjŏngchaek Chaego Pulgap'i," *Kyunghayng Shinmun*, 12 July 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; P.S. Suryanarayana, "N-Arms: Seoul to Harden Stance," *The Hindu*, 12 July 2003, www.thehindu.com.

10-12 July 2003

Representatives of North and South Korea meet in Seoul for the eleventh Inter-Korean Ministerial Meeting. The North and South Korean delegations are headed by Kim Ryŏng Sŏng and Chŏng Se Hyŏn respectively. In his opening speech, Kim blames the United States for the current nuclear standoff and says that North Korea is prepared for both dialogue and war. The South Korean delegation urges North Korea to accept a multilateral forum for discussing the issue with the United States, but the North Korean delegation remains recalcitrant, insisting that bilateral US-North Korean talks are the only way of resolving the standoff and thus must precede any

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multilateral talks.

—Kim Sŭng Ryŏn, "11 Ch'a Nambukchangwan'gŭp Hoedam / Pukkimyŏngsŏng 'Hanbando'e Haekmŏkkurŭm Mollyŏ'onda,'" *Donga Ilbo*, 10 July 2003, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Chin Ho, "Changgwang'gŭphoedam Chŏnch'ehoeŭi T'amsaekchŏn-Pukhaeg'wigi 'Konggam' Haebŏbŭn 'P'aengp'aeng,'" *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 11 July 2003, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "High-Level Dialogue Put Off in Seoul: Wording of Joint Statement Causes Delay," *Bangkok Post*, 12 July 2003, www.bangkokpost.com.

10 July 2003

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) says that South Korean export companies have been indifferent to the "Catch All" system enforced at the beginning of the year. The Catch All system bans the export of specific types of biochemical, semiconductor and machine tool products that can be used to manufacture weapons of mass destruction. Under the system, South Korean export companies are to request approval from MOCIE if there are suspicions that the end users are developing weapons of mass destruction. According to MOCIE there have been massive exports of Korean chemicals, semiconductors and machinery, yet they have not received a single request for approval. MOCIE plans to improve the effectiveness of the system by establishing a strategic material control center and a strategic material management information system. In addition, the Ministry provided information about the Catch All system to 50 of South Korea's largest export companies on 8 July 2003. —Yoo Cheong Mo, Yonhap News Agency, 10 July 2003, in "South Korean Firms Urged to Heed WMD Rules," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030710000011.

9 July 2003

During a closed door meeting with the National Assembly's Intelligence Committee, the director announces that North Korea conducted 70 high explosive tests linked to nuclear weapons development in Yongdŏk-dong, Kusŏng, North P'yŏn'an Province, from 1997 to September 2002. Members of the Grand National Party (GNP) question the government's decision to move ahead with the Sunshine Policy knowing that North Korea was developing nuclear weapons. Members of the GNP criticize the former Kim Dae Jung administration and call the recent high explosive tests, "clear evidence that Seoul's financial assistance to Pyongyang is directly linked to its development of nuclear arms."

—Park Chu Ho, "Chŏngbowi / Kukchŏng'wŏnjang Pukhaekpogo P'ajang...Miŏllonbodowa Pisŭt," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 10 July 2003, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Joo Sang Min, "Assembly Asks: Did NK Test Bomb," *Korea Herald*, 12 July 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

6 July 2003

A South Korean military official's report about North Korea's nuclear weapons program using enriched uranium is published in a Joint Chiefs of Staff (JSA) magazine. According to the official, North Korea may have recruited scientists to develop a uranium based nuclear weapons after its plutonium based program was suspended under the 1994 Agreed Framework. In addition, the official claims that North Korea may be developing a gun type rather than an implosion type weapons with technical assistance from Pakistan.

—Cho Sŭng Chin, "Hapch'im 'Puk Uranyum't'an Kaebal Shilt'ae' / Pak'ist'ansŏ Kisul Ijŏnhandŭt," *Taehan Maeil*, 7 July 2003, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 6 July 2003, in "North Korea Developing

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Uranium-Based Nuclear Bomb, Says South Military Official," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 6 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2-3 July 2003

Representatives from the United States, Japan and South Korea meet in Washington to discuss how to diplomatically resolve the standoff over North Korea's nuclear weapons program. All three delegations agree to call on North Korea to resolve the nuclear standoff through five-party talks that would include representatives from the United States and North Korea as well as from China, Japan and South Korea. According to sources close to the talks, the three sides agree to discuss suspending the KEDO light water reactor project if negotiations with North Korea do not produce any results by the end of August. [Note 1: US officials reportedly want to make a decision on the suspension or cancellation of the KEDO project before Congress begins debate in early September on the budget for fiscal year 2004; Note 2: In his telephone call to Russian President Vladimir Putin on 2 July US President George W. Bush reportedly proposed six-way talks with the participation of Russia. However, it is not clear whether or not the option of six-party talks were discussed at the July 2-3 meeting among the three countries.]

—"US, Japanese, SKorean Officials Meet on DPRK Nuclear Issue," Xinhua News Agency, 2 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan Proposes Suspension of KEDO Reactor Construction," Japan Economic Newswire, 3 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 3 July 2003, in "South Korea Presents USA, Japan with Blueprint to Resolve North Crisis," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 3 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "No Decision Made for KEDO Project for N. Korea," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 4 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Eyes KEDO Decision by Aug. to Stop Reactor Construction," Japan Economic Newswire, 8 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Nyusŭ P"ŭlrŏsŭ / Han, Mi, Il Onŭl Wŏshingt'ŏnsŏ Pukhaekchoyul," *Taehan Maeil*, 2 July 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Pukhaek 6 Chahoedam Yŏlja' Bushi, P'utin'e Cheŭi," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 July 2003, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Han Chong Ho, "Pukhaekhaebŏp '6 Chahoedam' Kŭppusang," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 3 July 2003, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Chŏng Tong Shik and Park Yong Ch'ae, "3 Kukshilmuhoedam Chŏnmang/ "Kyŏngsuro Ilshijungdan" Ildo Mie Tongjo," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 2 July 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 July 2003

The South Korean government presents a three-stage road map to solve the North Korean nuclear crisis that will be proposed to the US and Japan during minister level talks on 3 July 2003. The road map's first stage calls for North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program and return to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in exchange for a certain level of security guarantee from the US. The second stage entails the abandonment of North Korea's clandestine uranium enrichment program, and the nuclear facilities in Yŏngbyŏn in exchange for continued heavy oil shipments from the US. The final stage involves North Korea completely renouncing all nuclear programs in exchange for a nonaggression treaty with the US and guaranteed economic support.

—Kim In Ku, *Chosun Ilbo*, 2 July 2003, in "Government Sketches Road Map," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030701000088; Kim Su Chŏng, "Han, Chung 'Mi, Pukch'eje Pojang Yaksogŭl' / Han, Mi, Chung Pukhaekchoyul Ch'aksu," *Taehan Maeil*, 3 July 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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2 July 2003

The project members of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Research Reactor (ITER) officially accept South Korea's request for participation in the project.

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 July 2003, in "S. Korea Joins Fusion Energy Research Project," *Asia Pulse*, 2 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 July 2003

A South Korean government official says the government cannot confirm a *New York Times* report that the CIA allegedly detected an additional test site where North Korea is developing small nuclear warheads. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade also decline to confirm the report.

—Joo Sang Min, "Seoul Quiet on NK Mini Nuke Report," *Korea Herald*, 2 July 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Late June 2003

Charles Kartman, executive director of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), travels to Japan and South Korea to discuss the future of KEDO. On 27 June, Kartman meets with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi and Katsunari Suzuki, the Japanese official in charge of KEDO issues. Kawaguchi reportedly warns Kartman that suspension of the KEDO project at this time could seriously hinder the proposed upcoming multilateral talks. On 30 June, Kartman meets with South Korean Foreign Minister Yun Yŏng Kwan and warns that the future of KEDO depends on the amount of progress made in talks with North Korea regarding its nuclear weapons program. [Note: During a meeting of the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group held in Hawaii from 12 to 13 June, the United States representative suggested abandoning the KEDO project in August if no progress had been made in urging North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program.]

—"Reactor Project Depends on Progress in N. Korea Nuke Crisis: KEDO Chief," Agence France Presse, 30 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Gary Schaefer, "Minister: Japan Doesn't Want to Pull Plug on North Korean Nuclear Project," Associated Press, 27 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan Cautious about Suspending KEDO Project," Japan Economic Newswire, 27 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Sŏk Kyu, "Han-Mi, Pukkyŏngsuro Kin'gŭpchoyul," *Segye Ilbo*, 25 June 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

26 June 2003

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) says that a site for a nuclear waste facility will be chosen according to votes of residents by the end of July 2003. The Ministry will accept voluntary applications until 15 July 2003. According to the Ministry, areas where more than five percent of residents approve of a waste site will be asked to hold another vote at the end of August, and areas where 50 percent or more of the residents approve will automatically be considered as a possible site.

—"Residents to Pick N-Waste Sites," *Joongang Ilbo*, 27 June 2003, joongangdaily.joins.com; Park Sun Pin, "Haekp'yegijang Shinch'ŏngŏpsŭmyŏn Huboji Chumint'u'p'yo," *Hangyoreh Shinmun*, 27 June 2003, p. 14, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

23 June 2003

A South Korean government official says Seoul wants to continue the construction of the two light water reactors for North Korea despite its nuclear weapons program. According to the official, KEDO members are discussing the

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possibility of suspending the project, but no final decision has been made.

—Kim Ki Tae, "Seoul Hopes KEDO Project Will Continue," *Korea Times*, 24 June 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 June 2003

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) says that the Vice Minister will discuss with the US ways to cooperate in science and technology during a seven day meeting in early August 2003. The Vice Minister is expected to discuss South Korea's participation in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor project (ITER), nuclear hydrogen production, robotics, and space development technology.

—Yonhap News Agency, 3 June 2003, in "SK, US to Cooperation in Science Technology," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030620000037.

14 June 2003

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade issues a press release stating that the talks with the US and Japan over North Korea's illegal activities is not connected to the North Korean nuclear issue. According to the Ministry, South Korea did not discuss ways to impose sanctions against North Korea.

—Yonhap News Agency, 14 June 2003, in "Seoul Calls N.K. Bodies' Shady Activities Irrelevant to Nuke Issue," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030614000065.

13 June 2003

According to diplomatic sources, the US, Japan and South Korea are considering delaying orders for major parts needed to construct two light water reactors for North Korea. However, the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) will continue to work on the peripheral structures that will house the reactors. In addition, the US and Japan may consider completely abandoning the KEDO project.

—Kyodo News Service, 12 June 2003, in "Japan, South Korea, USA to Freeze North Korea Nuclear Project," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 12 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12-13 June 2003

Representatives from the United States, Japan and South Korea meet in Hawaii for a meeting of the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group aimed at coordinating policies on North Korea. In a joint statement issued at the conclusion of the talks, the delegations state that while North Korea's nuclear weapons program will not be tolerated, the conflict should be resolved peacefully and diplomatically through five-party talks that include Japan, South Korea and China. At the talks, the US delegation reportedly suggests halting the project to build two light water nuclear reactors in August and beginning talks to dissolve KEDO, the consortium in charge of the light water reactor project.

—"Japan, U.S., S. Korea to Seek 5-Way Talks with N. Korea," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 12 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kyodo News Service, 13 June 2003, in "Japan, US, South Korea Agree to Urge N Korea to Abandon Nukes," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 13 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 14 June 2003, in "South Korea, Japan, US Issue Statement in Dealing with Pyongyang," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 14 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 14 June 2003, in "South Korean Official Says Seoul Keen to Continue North Energy Project," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 14 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul Hints at Complying with US to Halt Nuclear Plant in NK," *Korea Times*, 26

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June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Han Chong Ho, "TCOG Üjewa Chönmang / Pukhan'e '5 Chahoedam Cheüi' Choyul," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 12 June 2003, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 June 2003

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces it will finalize an "atomic energy technology map" by April 2004 that describes atomic energy related technologies to be developed by South Korea. A council comprised of both the atomic and non-atomic energy sectors has recently been formed to launch the projects. The projects include technologies for clean energy supplies, radio therapeutics, radiobiology, high-end industrial technologies that are directly linked to atomic energy, core technologies whose intellectual property will be shared, and technological methods to help the public understand nuclear fusion and atomic energy.

—So Chi Un, *Korea Herald*, 13 June 2003, in "Ministry to Draw Atomic Tech Map," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030612000110.

11 June 2003

The South Korean government announces plans to increase defense spending 28.3% from the 2003 fiscal year budget. The 2004 budget is \$18.6 billion and includes the acquisition of new equipment such as missiles, surveillance planes, a military satellite, an Aegis warship and the possibility of the US Patriot missile. The government decides to increase defense spending to counter the growing North Korean threat.

—Hong Kong AFP, 11 June 2003, in "S. Korea Boosts Defense Spending to Counter North Korean Threats," FBIS Document ID: JPP20030611000080; Choe Chae Yöng, "Kukpangbi GDP 3.2% Ro Taep'okchüngaek-Naenyön 22 Cho Yogu... Olhaeboda 4 Cho 5 Ch'önök Nüllyö," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 5 June 2993, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

8 June 2003

The South Korean government says it has come up with a fund of more than 2 trillion won to develop a site for a nuclear waste facility. This fund will cover the cost to construct the waste facilities, the relocation of the head office of the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company to the region that will house the facility, and an industrial and residential complex in the area.

—Ko Ki Chöng, "Wönjön P'egimulshisöl Yuch'i... Chijach'e'e 2 Chowön T'uja," *Donga Ilbo*, 9 June 2003, p. 35, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Song Eui Dal, "Fund Mapped Out for Nuclear Waste Facilities," *Chosun Ilbo*, 8 June 2003, www.chosun.com.

6 June 2003

Japan's Minister of Science and Technology says he has received a notice from South Korea that it is interested in joining the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor Project (ITER).

—Jiji Press, 6 June 2003, in "Japan Welcomes ROK's Decision to Seek to Join Thermonuclear Reactor Project," FBIS Document ID: JPP20030606000119.

5 June 2003

Prime Minister Ko Kön tells the National Assembly that South Korea has no intention to develop nuclear weapons to counter North Korea's nuclear threat. The Prime Minister's statement comes after Representative Song Sök Ch'an of the Millennium Democratic Party states that South Korea should possess nuclear weapons to secure

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peace on the Korean Peninsula.

—Joo Sang Min, "Prime Minister Rules Out S. Korea Going Nuclear," *Korea Herald*, 6 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim chae Kon, "Kukhoedaejǒngbu Chilmun Isaekchean," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 5 June 2003, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4-5 June 2003

Five senior executives of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) submit their resignations. According to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, the resignations are related to a recent bribery case in which 10 KEPCO officials received bribes from suppliers. In addition, the president of the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company submits his resignation due to personal reasons.

—"KEPCO Aides Quit After Bribe Case," *Joongang Ilbo*, 6 June 2003, joongangdaily.joins.com; Song Eui Dal, "Top KEPCO Executives Tender Resignations," *Chosun Ilbo*, 5 June 2003, www.chosun.com.

3 June 2003

Hyundai Engineering and Construction (HEC) announces that a consortium with Daelim Industrial and SK Construction has won a contract with the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company to construct two nuclear power plants in Pusan. The contract is worth \$580 million and is the largest amount for a nuclear power plant ever awarded in South Korea. Construction for the two 1,000 MW(e) plants is expected to begin later this year.

—You Ha Ryong, "Hyundai Consortium Wins Nuclear Power Project," *Chosun Ilbo*, 3 June 2003, www.chosun.com.

June 2003

South Korea and Vietnam hold a week-long meeting to discuss energy and mineral resources, and ways to ensure the success of a nuclear power plant project in Vietnam. Vietnamese officials request South Korea to hold training sessions on nuclear power plant management and allow Vietnamese workers and engineers to visit South Korean nuclear power plants.

—Vietnam News Agency, 27 June 2003, in "Vietnam, South Korea Discuss Nuclear Energy Plant," *Asia Pulse*, 27 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24-28 May 2003

The 25th Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology conference is held in Sri Lanka. South Korea is among the 17 countries participating and serves as the chair of the conference. The participants review current and future projects with the goal of improving the use of nuclear technology for agriculture, health, industrial, environmental and medical purposes.

—"Korea Chairs Regional Nuclear Cooperative Conference," 29 May 2003, Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

20 May 2003

The fifth round of inter-Korean economic cooperation talks are held in Pyongyang. South Korean Vice Finance and Economy Minister Kim Kwang Rim tells the North Korean delegation that if North Korea continues to raise tension on the peninsula with its nuclear weapons program, South Korea will not be able to promote inter-Korean business projects. In response, Park Ch'ang Ryŏn, head of the North Korean delegation, warns that South Korea will suffer

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an "unspeakable catastrophe" if it continues to support US efforts to force North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program.

—"S. Korea Conveys Concern to North about Nuclear Program," Japan Economic Newswire, 20 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Korean Economic Bilateral Suspended after North Korean Threat," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 21 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Sang Hyöp, "It'üljjae P'ahaeng Nambukkyönghyöbüi Chönmang / Puk Kyögnhyöbüiji T'agyölganüngsöng," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 21 May 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 21 May 2003, in "Inter-Korean Economic Talks Suspended after North's Warning," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 21 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19-23 May 2003

The annual meeting of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is held in Pusan. The meeting ends with a press statement calling for increased efforts to prevent North Korea from acquiring nuclear material and technologies.

—Kim Su Chöng, "Wönjaryökkonggüpkukkurup Pusanch'onghoe / Haekmulchil Puksuch'ulip T'ongje Kanghwadoena," *Taehan Maeil*, 20 May 2003, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 23 May 2003, in "NSG Meeting Calls for More Vigilance Against N.K. Nuclear Efforts," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030523000055.

16 May 2003

The Ulchin-1 and -2 nuclear power reactors are temporarily shut down due to a suspected shortage in some of its 96 generator coils. According to authorities, the incident is tentatively classified as a zero level breakdown according to the safety criteria of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Ministry of Science and Technology says its scheduled overhaul for February 2004 will be pushed up and both Ulchin reactors will undergo overhauls in July 2003 in order to prevent possible disruptions of power supplies.

—Kim Hee Seob, "Nuclear Generator Idled as Precaution," *Chosun Ilbo*, 16 May 2003, www.chosun.com; Yonhap News Agency, 16 May 2003, in "ROK's Ulchin Nuclear Reactor Experiences 'Zero-Level' 'Breakdown' Due to 'Malfunction'," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030516000063.

12-16 May 2003

The 16-member Technical Working Group on Fast Reactors (TWG-FR) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) holds its annual meeting in Taejön. The group agrees that restarting Japan's Monju prototype reactor will be crucial for fast reactor development worldwide.

—Gamani Seneviratne, "Monju Restart Called Vital for Fast Reactor Research," *Nuclear News*, July 2003, p. 56, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 May 2003

US President George W. Bush and South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun meet in Washington. After the meeting the two leaders issue a joint statement in which they state that they "will not tolerate" nuclear weapons in North Korea and will continue to work toward "the complete, verifiable and irreversible elimination of North Korea's nuclear weapons program through peaceful means based on international cooperation."

—"Bush, Roh 'Will Not Tolerate' Nuclear Weapons in N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 14 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Tom Raum, "South Korean President, Bush Agree They Can't Tolerate a Nuclear Armed North Korea," Associated Press, 14 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 15 May

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2003, in "Full Text of South Korea-US Summit Joint Statement," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 15 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 May 2003

South Korean Unification Ministry spokesman Kim Chŏng No says that despite Pyongyang's admission that it possesses nuclear weapons and has begun reprocessing spent nuclear fuel rods, the construction of the two KEDO light-water nuclear reactors continues. According to Kim, 605 South Koreans, 353 Uzbeks and 99 North Koreans are currently working on the reactors. Kim also announces that as of April 2003, South Korea has spent \$850 million on the project.

—"Two Nuclear Reactors under Construction in N Korea," ITAR-TASS, 14 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Jae Suk Yoo, "Construction of Nuclear Reactors in North Korea Ongoing, Despite Tension," Associated Press, 14 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 May 2003

South Korean Foreign Minister Yun Yŏng Kwan says, "Only the verifiable and irreversible scrapping of North Korea's nuclear programs can lead to security guarantees and economic aid for the North." Yun adds, "The United States and the international community will not reward North Korea for its bad behavior."

—Chŏng Chae Kwŏn, "Han'guk Pukhaektangsajawŏnch'ik P'ogianhae," *Hangyoreh Shinmun*, 8 May 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Jong Heon Lee, "N. Korea Must First Scrap Nukes: Seoul's FM," United Press International, 7 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Pyongyang Must Earn Aid: Minister," *Korea Herald*, 8 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 April-2 May 2003

The 17th DUPIC (Direct Use of Spent PWR Fuel in Candus) Project Review Meeting is held in South Korea. Participants discuss the next DUPIC research and development plan, and safeguards.

—Kim Ho Dong, "17th DUPIC Project Review Meeting Held," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 June 2003, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

29 April 2003

North and South Korea conclude the 10th ministerial talks with an agreement to work towards a peaceful resolution of the nuclear crisis. The two Koreas issue a six-point joint statement stating that "North and South Korea will thoroughly consult each other's position on the nuclear issue on the Korea peninsula and will continue cooperation to resolve the issue peacefully through dialogue." In addition, the joint statement left room for the possibility of South Korea's participation in future multilateral talks with the US regarding the nuclear issue.

—Seo Soo Min, "Koreas Agree on Peaceful Resolution of Nuke Crisis," *Korea Times*, 30 April 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

29 April 2003

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces it will accept applications from areas interested in housing a nuclear waste site until 15 June 2003. The selected site will receive \$246 million and will be given priority in the selection of a nuclear accelerator lab. In addition, MOCIE says it will remove all areas that are opposed to the construction of a nuclear waste site from its list. The government has selected four sites as its first

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choice and hopes to receive applications from them. The Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) and the Nuclear Environment Technology Institute are responsible for selecting a site and hope to construct a low-level radioactive waste repository by 2008. KHNP officials want the selection process to be democratic and transparent and a site will only be selected if 50% of the local residents approve.

—Hoh Kui Seek, "Volunteer Areas Wanted for Nuclear Dump Site," *Joongang Ilbo*, 30 April 2003, joongangdaily.joins.com; Mark Hibbs, "Korean Political Leadership Must Back Repository, Experts Warn," *Nucleonics Week*, 1 May 2003, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Im Song Hak and Kim Sang Hwa, "Haek P'aegijang Ibönen Yuch'i'gyöngjaeng," *Taehan Mail*, 29 April 2003, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

27-30 April 2003

North and South Korea hold the tenth round of ministerial-level talks in Pyongyang. The North and South Korean delegations are respectively headed by Senior Cabinet Councilor Kim Ryöng Söng and Chöng Se Hyön, South Korean unification minister. During the talks, the South Korean delegation demands that North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons program, but the North Korean delegation reportedly dismisses the demand, refusing to clarify statements at talks with the United States and China in Beijing, and claiming that its nuclear program is an issue to be discussed only in bilateral US-North Korean talks. The two Koreas conclude the talks with an agreement to work toward a peaceful resolution to the nuclear crisis. The two Koreas issue a six-point joint statement stating that "North and South Korea will thoroughly consult each other's position on the nuclear issue on the Korea peninsula and will continue cooperation to resolve the issue peacefully through dialogue." In addition, the joint statement left room for the possibility of South Korea's participation in future multilateral talks with the US regarding the nuclear issue.

—"North Korea, in Talks with U.S., Says It Possesses Nuclear Arms: Said to Offer 'Deal' for Concessions," *Facts on File World News Digest*, 7 May 2003, p. 324B3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Stalls During Weapons Talks," *Newsday* (New York), 28 April 2003, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Seo Hyun Jin, "North Deaf to South's Call for Disarmament," *Korea Herald*, 28 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 28 April 2003, in "N Korea 'Reluctant' to Include South's 'Demand' on Nuclear Issue in Statement," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 28 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Jong Heon Lee, "S. Korea Fails to Get North's Nuke Pledge," United Press International, 29 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 29 April 2003, in "North, South Korea Issue Joint Statement from Ministerial Talks," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 29 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Söng Tong Ki, "Changgwang'güphoedam It'üljjae/Puk 'Haeg'ün Puk-Migan'e P'uröyahal Munje'," *Donga Ilbo*, 29 April 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; An Chun Hyön, "Nambuk 'Haekhae'gyölwihae Kyesok Hyömnyök' / Changgwanküphoedam Kyönghyöptüng 6 Kaehang Kongdongbodomun Palp'yo," *Hankook Ilbo*, 30 April 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Seo Soo Min, "Koreas Agree on Peaceful Resolution of Nuke Crisis," *Korea Times*, 30 April 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

23-24 April 2003

China, the United States and North Korea hold trilateral talks in Beijing aimed at resolving the standoff over North Korea's nuclear program. The Chinese, US and North Korean delegations are headed respectively by Fu Ying, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, James Kelly, assistant secretary of state for

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East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and Li Gun, deputy director general of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. During the first day of talks, Li reportedly claims that North Korea has almost completed reprocessing 8,000 spent nuclear fuel rods. Li also reportedly tells Kelly on the sidelines of the talks that North Korea already possesses nuclear weapons and threatens to conduct a nuclear test or export nuclear material. According to the *Washington Times*, Li tells Kelly, "We can't dismantle them. It's up to you whether we do a physical demonstration or transfer them." However, according to other accounts of Li's statement, Li did not explicitly threaten that North Korea would conduct a nuclear test or sell nuclear material, stating vaguely that North Korea might take "physical actions." At the talks, the North Korean delegation also presents a proposal for resolving the nuclear standoff by which the United States would offer diplomatic recognition and provide security assurances and economic assistance in return for North Korea's pledge to dismantle its nuclear weapons program. The North Korean proposal also reportedly calls for US-North Korean bilateral talks to be followed shortly by multilateral talks including China, Japan and South Korean. The talks, originally scheduled for 23-25 April end a day early. [Note: The exact meaning of Li's claim that North Korea has almost completed reprocessing 8,000 nuclear fuel rods is not clear since sources present at the talks contend that Li used the same ambiguous language as the 18 April Foreign Ministry statement that sparked diplomatic tension due to an apparent mistranslation by KCNA.]

—Kwŏn Kyŏng Pok, "Puk Haekpoyu Sŏnŏn / Sŏngkwaŏpsi Kŭtnan 3 Chahoedam," *Chosun Ilbo*, 26 April 2003, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Chosŏnwoemusŏng Taeyŏnin Chomihoedam Yŏllige Toenŭngŏkkwa Kwallyŏnhan Munje'e Ŏngŭp," Korean Central News Agency, 18 April 2003, www.kcna.co.jp; "Spokesman for DPRK Foreign Ministry on Expected DPRK-U.S. Talks," Korean Central News Agency, 18 April 2003, www.kcna.co.jp; Glenn Kessler, "N. Korea Says It Has Nuclear Arms; At Talks with U.S.; Pyongyang Threatens 'Demonstration' or Export of Weapons," *Washington Post*, 25 April 2003, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; David E. Sanger, "North Korea Says It Now Possesses Nuclear Material," *New York Times*, 25 April 2003, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US and North Korea Break Off Dialogue on Nuclear Issue," ITAR-TASS, 25 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Wolf Blitzer and Andrea Koppel, "Administration Sources: North Korea Threatens Nuke Weapon Test," CNN, Transcript #042401CN.V00, 24 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Bill Gertz, "N. Korea Reiterates Plans for Fuel Rods; Starts Talks Vowing Reprocessing Work," *Washington Times*, p. A1, 24 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korea, in Talks with U.S., Says It Possesses Nuclear Arms; Said to Offer 'Deal' for Concessions," *Facts on File World News Digest*, 23 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea's 'Bold Proposal' Features 4 Points," Japan Economic Newswire, 28 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Urged Not to Raise Format of Talks as Precondition," Korean Central News Agency, 24 May 2003, www.kcna.co.jp.

22 April 2003

South Korean Defense Minister Cho Yŏng Kil tells the National Assembly he believes that even though North Korea has completed preparations to reprocess 8,000 spent nuclear fuel rods, it has not actually started reprocessing.

—Kim Sŏng Ho, "Chogukpang 'Pug'ŭn Chujŏk'," *Hankook Ilbo*, 23 April 2003, p. 7, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "NKorea Has Not Yet Begun Reprocessing Nuclear Fuel Rods – SKorea," AFX-Asia, 22 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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19 April 2003

Kim Ryŏng Sŏng, chief North Korean delegate to the inter-Korean ministerial talks, sends a message to South Korean Unification Minister Chŏng Se Hyŏn proposing that the next round of talks be held on 27-29 April in Pyongyang. On 21 April, South Korea agrees to participate in the delayed talks. [Note: The tenth round of ministerial talks were originally scheduled for 7-10 April, but North Korea failed to respond to South Korea's requests for preliminary talks and never invited the South Korean delegation to Pyongyang, the scheduled venue.] —Jong Heon Lee, "N. Korea Proposes Talks with South," United Press International, 19 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yang Chŏng Tae, "Changgwan'gŭphoedam 27 Il Pyongyangsŏ," *Hankook Ilbo*, 21 April 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 21 April 2003, in "Further on Inter-Korean Agreement to Hold 10th Cabinet-Level Talks 27-29 April," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 21 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 April 2003

South Korean Foreign Minister Yun Yŏng Kwan meets with Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing in Beijing. The two agree to work together to persuade North Korea to participate in a multilateral dialogue in order to resolve issues related to its nuclear weapons program.

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 April 2003, in "ROK FM Official: ROK, China 'Might Have Agreed' on Multilateral Talks for DPRK Nuclear Issue," FBIS Document ID KPP20030410000115; Han Chong Ho, "Han, Chung Woemujanggwang Hoedam / Chung 'Pukhaek Haegyŏl Kŏnsŏlchŏk Yŏkhal Halköt'," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 11 April 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1-2 April 2003

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) hold a nuclear security experts meeting in Taejŏn. The meeting discusses ways to enhance the safety and security of nuclear material and facilities.

—An Kyŏng Hwa, "Korea, IAEA Hold Experts' Meeting on Nuclear Security," 3 April 2003, Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

1 April 2003

South Korean government officials deny that the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade proposed the idea of supplying natural gas to North Korea during his visit to the US and Japan last week. The official also notes that National Security Advisor Ra Chong Il suggested the idea of constructing gas pipelines from Russia to North Korea to ease tensions, but this idea has not been discussed with other countries. According to an interview with the *Financial Times*, Ra says that the plan will be publicized shortly and South Korea will ask North Korea to halt its nuclear weapons program in return for the natural gas.

—Yonhap News Agency, 1 April 2003, in "SK Denies Report on Russian Gas Proposal," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030401000054; Chong Byeong Seon, *Chosun Ilbo*, 2 April 2003, in "Gas Pipeline for North Discussed," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030401000100.

31 March 2003

South Korea signs a nuclear security agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to improve the

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protection of nuclear substances and facilities in Korea as well as around the world. Under the agreement, both sides will exchange information and safeguard its intellectual property rights. In addition, South Korea and the IAEA will conduct joint operations of security enhancement projects.

—Yonhap News Agency, 31 March 2003, in "S. Korea, IAEA to Cooperation on Protection of Nuclear Facilities," *Asia Pulse*, 31 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; An Kyöng Hwa, "Korea, IAEA Sign Cooperation Pact for Nuclear Security," 3 April 2003, Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Lee Jong Uk, "Korea-IAEA Arrangement for Technical Cooperation on Nuclear Security Signed," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 June 2003, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

28 March 2003

US Secretary of State Colin Powell informs South Korean Foreign Minister Yun Yöng Kwan that China has proposed three-way talks between the United States, China and North Korea in order to discuss ways of resolving rising tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Yun, considering the "seriousness of the situation," accepts the three-party talks that exclude South Korea with the understanding that South Korea would participate in subsequent rounds of talks. [Note: The three-party talks are held in Beijing on 23-24 April.]

—Shin Ch'ang Ho, "Yunyönggwan'i Palghin '3 Chahowdam' Chönmal / Pangmiddae P'awöli 'Han'gukchewoe' T'ajin," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 17 April 2003, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 16 April 2003, in "ROK's Yonhap: South Korean Confirms Three-Way Talks Over N.K. Nuclear Issue," FBIS Document ID KPP20030416000066.

24 March 2003

South Korea and Vietnam discuss bilateral cooperation in nuclear power technology. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), the two countries will examine whether the Korean Standard Nuclear Power Plant is appropriate for Vietnam. In addition, South Korea experts are expected to instruct the Vietnamese in nuclear power plant technology and will hold an official meeting regarding these issues later this year.

—Yonhap News Agency, 24 March 2003, in "Korea, Vietnam Discuss Cooperation in Atomic Power Technology," *Asia Pulse*, 24 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 March 2003

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST), the Korea Institute of Energy Research (KIER) and other government funded research institutes agree to develop hydrogen fuel as a next generation energy source as part of the Gen IV reactor development project led by the US. Since 2002, KAERI has been conducting feasibility studies on high temperature source development for efficient hydrogen production and will begin developing a high temperature reactor this year. The goal of this project is to develop automotive hydrogen fuel through the development of a high temperature gas cooled reactor. KIER has been working on an efficient hydrogen fuel production process to be tested by the end of 2005. KIST has begun working on the use of hydrogen fuel and equipment development. The three organizations are expected to participate in a sodium cooled fast reactor and a project to develop a ultra high temperature gas cooled reactor for the production of hydrogen. The project is to begin next year as part of the Gen IV reactor development initiative.

—Oak Hui Pom, *Chonja Sinmun*, 24 March 2003, in "Hydrogen Fuel Research Actively Underway at Government-

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Funded Think Tanks," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030325000116; Shin Dong Ho, "Han'guk, Miraeüi Taeche'enöjiwön Ch'ogo'ongasüro Kaebal Ch'amýö," *Donga Ilbo*, 24 March 2003, p. 15, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 March 2003

According to a South Korean Defense Ministry official, the US and South Korea will reveal plans to relocate the US's Army's Second Infantry Division south of the Han River in the latter half of 2003. This move would put the Second Infantry Division out of range of North Korean long-range artillery. In addition, the official says this proposed plan will be announced in September and will also include a schedule for the reduction of about 7,000 US troops from South Korea.

—"Seoul Set to Block US Troop Reduction," *Korea Times*, 7 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Mi 'Chuhanmi'gun Kamch'uk-Chaebaech'i 9 Wöl Palp'yo'-Kukbangbu Taebyönin," *Donga Ilbo*, 21 March 2003, p. 14, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Paek Mun Il, "'Han'guk Wönha'myön M'igun Tangjang Ch'ölsu' Mikukbangbu Kowi'gwan'gyeja Palkhyö," *Taehan Maeil*, 20 March 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 March 2003

South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun calls for multilateral talks to resolve the current standoff over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program. Speaking at the commencement ceremony of the Korea Air Force Academy, Roh says, "Not only dialogue with the North and cooperation with the United States and Japan, but also a cooperative framework involving China, Russia and the European Union should be activated. [Note: This is the first time that President Roh has explicitly called for multilateral talks to resolve issues related to North Korea's nuclear program.]

—"Roh Urges Multilateral End to N.K. Nuclear Standoff," *Korea Herald*, 19 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 March 2003

South Korean President Roh and US President Bush agree on South Korea's participation in the construction of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER). The ITER project aims to produce clean, safe, renewable and commercially available fusion energy. Current members of the project include the US, Japan, Canada, the European Union, Russia and China, which have been negotiating the project since last year. The construction of the ITER is expected to begin in 2006 and be operational by 2014.

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 June 2003, in "S. Korea to Participate in Fusion Energy Research Project," *Asia Pulse*, 17 June 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 March 2003

The South Korean government issues a formal statement denying a South Korean news report that the US suggested options for carrying out a surprise bombing raid of the Yöngbyön nuclear facilities in North Korea. According to the internet newspaper *OhmyNews*, a South Korean official was quoted as saying, "I was astonished that it sounded like a sort of proposal. I told him instantly that it was a very dangerous idea and I could not agree with it" when US officials provided ways to carry out an air strike. [Note: Deputy Prime Minister for Finance and Economy Kim Jin P'yo later clarifies the report stating that *OhmyNews* incorrectly quoted a US State Department official when actually the president of the Korea Economic Institute mentioned to Kim that there had discussions

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within the US about an air strike. However, Kim argues that an air strike on the Yŏngbyŏn nuclear facilities is not the US government's official position and that *OhmyNews* should correct the report.]

—Park Chu Ho, "Mi, Pukhaekshisŏl P'okkyŏk T'ajinsŏl P'amun," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 14 March 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Chŏng U Sang, "Omainyusŭ 'Yŏngbyŏn P'okkyŏk' Podo Kwallyŏn Ch'ŏnhwadae 'Changgwan, Pujjuian Palŏn'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 15 March 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Ko Chae Hak and Lee Tong Chun, "'Mi, Pukp'okkyŏk T'ajin' Kimbuch'ongniga Palŏn," *Hankook Ilbo*, 18 March 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 13 March 2003, in "South Korea Denies Report on Alleged US Plant to Bomb North Nuclear Plant," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 13 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 17 March 2003, in "South Korean Deputy Premier Admits Discussing US 'Surgical Strike' on North," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 17 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 March 2003

US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld says that the United States is currently considering moving US forces stationed in South Korea away from the DMZ. Speaking at a Pentagon town hall meeting, Rumsfeld says, "We still have a lot of forces in Korea arranged very far forward, where it's intrusive in their lives, and where they really aren't very flexible or usable for other things." Rumsfeld adds that while the United States remains committed to maintaining peace on the Korean Peninsula, South Korea "has all the capability in the world of providing the kind of up-front deterrent that is needed."

—"Pentagon Town Hall Meeting with Secretary Rumsfeld," DoD News, 6 March 2003, www.dod.gov.

4 March-2 April 2003

US and South Korean military forces conduct the annual Foal Eagle combined military exercises simulating a repelling of a North Korean invasion. On 19 March, American and South Korean forces begin the Reception, Staging, Onward Movement and Integration (RSOI) combined military exercises integrating the RSOI with the second half of the Foal Eagle exercises. The United States deploys the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and six F-117 stealth bombers to participate in the RSOI exercises. [Note: North Korea repeatedly condemns the military exercises as a rehearsal for a preemptive nuclear attack and subsequent invasion of North Korea.]

—"US and South Korea Troops Start Major War Games," Agence France Presse, 4 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Blasts Major US-SKorea War Games," Agence France Presse, 4 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Rodongshinmun <Toksuri> Chŏnjaeng'yŏnsŭp Kaeshirŭl Kyut'an," Korean Central News Agency, 5 March 2003, www.kcna.co.jp; "U.S. Test Nuclear War against DPRK Flayed," Korean Central News Agency, 5 March 2003, www.kcna.co.jp; Jong Heon Lee, "U.S., S. Korea Launch Another War Game," United Press International, 19 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 February 2003

The South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade issues a statement expressing "deep concern and regret" that North Korea decided to reactivate its 5MW(e) nuclear reactor. The statement "urges North Korea to comply with South Korean efforts, as well as those of the international community to find a peaceful resolution to the nuclear problem."

—Seo Hyun Jin, "Seoul Regrets News of Reactivation," *Korea Herald*, 28 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-

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nexis.com; Ryu Chae Hun, "Chǒngbu 'Wǒnjaro Chaegadong Yugam'," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 1 March 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

28 February 2003

A South Korean government official tells the Yonhap News Agency that the South Korean government, after having studied intelligence provided by the United States, has confirmed that North Korea has reactivated the 5MW(e) nuclear reactor located in the Yǒngbyǒn Nuclear Complex. In 1994, North Korea agreed to freeze operations at the reactor as part of the Agreed Framework. Despite North Korea's latest violation of the agreement, the government official says that South Korea will not halt construction of two light-water nuclear reactors in North Korea.

—"South Korea Confirms Restart of North Reactor, Expresses 'Strong Regret,'" Yonhap News Agency, 28 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late February 2003

A representative of Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) denies recent reports that a contract for the construction of Romania's Cernavoda-3 nuclear power plant will be signed soon. According to the representative, many reports have been published recently that misinterpreted the facts. In addition, the AECL representative says that negotiations for the contract will not happen until next year. AECL and the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) have jointly bid for the construction of Cernavoda-3.

—Bogdan Barligea, *Bucharest Nine O'Clock*, 25 February 2003, in "Negotiations for Cernavoda Works Could Begin in 2004," FBIS Document ID: EUP20030225000126.

20 February 2003

Ra Chǒng Il, national security advisor for South Korean President-elect Roh Moo Hyun, secretly meets with North Korean high-ranking officials in Beijing, China. [Note: On March 5, he admits that he had met with North Korean high-ranking officials, but reveals neither whom he met nor what he discussed in Beijing. He says, "Given the unique nature of the North-South relationship, it is not appropriate to open to the public the content of the meeting with North Korean officials." Ra has been suspected to have met with Chǒn Kǔm Ch'ǒl, vice chairman of North Korea's Korean Asia-Pacific Peace Committee, and to have initiated the contact in Beijing to propose an inter-Korean summit. However, he denies these suspicions.]

—Lee Hǔng U, Rabojwagwan Beijing Chǒpch'ok Chǒnmal / No Pangmijǒn 'Pukhaekk'adǔ Mandǔna,' *Kukmin Ilbo*, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Shin Chǒng Rok, "Najongilbojwagwan Pukkyǒngsǒ Puk Pimiljǒpch'ok Ya 'Milshilgǒrae Shido Ŭishim'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 6 March 2003, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Oh Young Hwan and Lee Young Jong, "Roh Aide Met North Envoy in China," *Joongang Daily*, 5 March 2005.

20 February 2003

A North Korean MiG-19 fighter jet crosses the Northern Limit Line (NLL) in the Yellow Sea and temporarily flies eight miles into South Korean airspace. The incursion lasted only two minutes, as the North Korean jet retreated to North Korean airspace after several South Korean jets were scrambled to intercept it. South Korean Defense Ministry spokesman Brigadier General Hwang Yǒng Su states that the incursion, the first North Korean penetration of South Korean airspace since 1983, could have resulted in "very serious consequences in the current situation on the Korean Peninsula. [Note: North Korea has repeatedly stated that it does not recognize the NLL, thus instigating

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several naval clashes in South Korean waters, including a confrontation in June 2002 that resulted in the deaths of six South Korean sailors and an unknown number of North Korean sailors.]

—Sang Hun Choe, "North Korean Fighter Jet Crosses Border with South Korea, Returns without Incident," Associated Press, 20 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Choi Hyŏn Su, "Puk Chŏn't'ugi 1 Tae NLL Ch'imbŏm," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 21 February 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 20 February 2003, in "N Korean Jet 'Provocation' Possibly Related to Armistice Agreement Threat," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 20 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 21 February 2003, in "UN Command Probes Possible North Korean Armistice Breach with Jet Incursion" BBC Monitoring International Reports, 21 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Don Kirk, "North Korean MiG Swoops off Coast of South Korea," *International Herald Tribune*, 21 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 February 2003

In a report to the National Assembly's Intelligence Committee, Shin Kŏn, chief of South Korea's National Intelligence Service, says that although North Korea has prepared to reactivate its 5MW(e) reactor located in the Yŏngbyŏn Nuclear Complex, the reactor has not yet been reactivated.

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 February 2003, in "North Korea Shows 'No Sign' of Restarting Nuclear Plant – Seoul Intelligence," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 19 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Has Yet to Fire up Nuclear Reactor: South Korean Spy Agency," Agence France Presse, 20 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 February 2003

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) says South Korea is close to winning a nuclear power plant project in Romania. Officials from the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Corporation visited Romania in January 2003 to participate in a research project and feasibility study. MOST hopes to sign a formal contract in March or April since both countries have already reviewed a draft for the agreement of the project. Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company and AECL of Canada have already agreed to jointly bid for the nuclear project in Romania.

—Yang Sung Jin, "Korea Eyes Romania Nuclear Project," *Korea Herald*, 18 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "(Chŏngbo't'ongshin) Romania Wŏnjŏn Kŏnsŏlsuju Yuryŏk," *Jeil Kyongje*, 17 February 2003, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

13 February 2003

US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, says that North Korea poses a larger threat as a proliferator of nuclear weapons than as an aggressor in Northeast Asia. Rumsfeld also says that the United States is working with South Korea to redeploy US forces further south on the peninsula away from Seoul and the demilitarized zone. Rumsfeld says that he would like to see US forces "more oriented toward an air hub and a sea hub with the ability to reinforce so that there is still a strong deterrent, and possibly with our improved capabilities of moving people, some of those forces come back home."

—Barry Schweid, "Powell: North Korea Rejects U.S. Proposal for Regional Talks on Nukes," Associated Press, 13 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Bradley Graham, "U.S. May Shift Troops in Korea," *Washington Post*, 14 February 2003, p. A20, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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11-14 February 2003

Representatives from North and South Korea meet for the fourth round of inter-Korean economic talks. During the talks the South Korean delegation stresses that economic cooperation between the two countries is hindered mainly by suspicions of a North Korean nuclear weapons program. The North Korean delegation refuses to comment on its nuclear program, stating only that it is a matter to be resolved through direct talks with the United States.

—"Inter-Korea Talks End without Date for Cross-Border Rail," Japan Economic Newswire, 13 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Pyongyang Sidesteps Nuclear Issue at Inter-Korean Economic Talks," *Korea Times*, 13 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 February 2003

Operations at the Yönggwang-1 nuclear power reactor are temporarily suspended due to a damaged hydrogen coolant sealing device. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) says it ordered the plant to suspend operations after the amount of hydrogen leakage reached 42 square meters. The accident is categorized as zero grade according to International Atomic Energy Agency's standards.

—Yonhap News Agency, 6 February 2003, in "Yeonggwang Nuclear Power Plant Suspended," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030206000057; Chöng Söng Ho, "Yönggwang'wönjön Pup'um'p'ason Unjönjöngji," *Donga Ilbo*, 7 February 2003, p. 29, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

5 February 2003

Russia's Atomic Energy Minister admits for the first time that Russia has been supplying South Korea with uranium for nuclear power plant fuel. The Minister notes that neither Russia nor the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has any information or proof that South Korea may be creating nuclear facilities for military purposes. In addition, the Minister states that given South Korea's capabilities and nuclear technology it would be able to develop a nuclear bomb within two years.

—ITAR-TASS, 5 February 2003, in "Russia Sells Uranium to South Korea, Seeks Nuclear Contracts in Iran," FBIS Document ID: CEP20030205000149.

4 February 2003

The South Korean government designates four possible sites for the construction of two nuclear waste facilities. The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) and the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company announces Uguk-ri and Sanpo-ri both in North Kyöngsang province, and Söngsan-ri and Kwangsöng-ri in South Chölla Province as the possible sites. The final selection of the two sites is expected to be made in March 2004.

—Song Eui Dal, "Radioactive Waste Sites Proposed Again," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 February 2003, english.chosun.com; Cho Ch'öl Hwan, "Haekpyeginag Hubojiyök 4 Kot Yöngdök Ulchin Yönggwang Koch'ang Sönjöng," *Hankook Ilbo*, 5 February, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2-9 February 2003

Chöng Tae Ch'öl, South Korean President-elect Roh Moo Hyun's special envoy, travels to the United States and Japan to meet with top government officials and to convey President-Elect Roh's intention to resolve the nuclear crisis on the Korean Peninsula peacefully while strengthening the US-South Korean and South Korean-Japanese

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alliances. During 3-5 February, Chŏng is in Washington, D.C. and meets with Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and Secretary of State Colin Powell. While meeting with Rumsfeld, Chŏng reportedly conveys President-elect Roh's desire to make the South Korean-US alliance a "true partnership." While meeting with Vice President Dick Cheney, Chŏng and Cheney agreed to establish a bilateral forum in which the United States and South Korea could discuss important issues of mutual concern such as North Korean nuclear program. While in Tokyo, Chŏng meets with Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and the two agree to remain committed to resolving issues related to North Korea's nuclear program peacefully.

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 February 2003, in "South Korean President - Elect's Envoy to Deliver Letter to Bush on North's Issue," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 2 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ken Guggenheim, "Envoy of South Korean President - Elect Meets with Top U.S. Officials," Associated Press, 4 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kyodo News Service, 7 February 2003, in "Japan, South Korean Envoy to Urge North to Scrap Nuclear Programme," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 7 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S. Korea, U.S. to Set up New Body to Discuss N. Korea Policies," Japan Economic Newswire, 10 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yun Chong Ku, "No Tangsŏnja T'ŭksadan Pangmi Ch'ulguk," *Donga Ilbo*, 2 February 2003, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Kim Sŭng Ryŏn, "Pangmidaep'yodan Kwiguk... Pukhaekch'ŏri Wŏnch'ik Tŭng Non'ŭi," *Donga Ilbo*, 10 February 2003, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

Early February 2003

According to South Korean and Japanese government officials, KEDO executive board members unofficially agree to slow down the project to construct two light-water reactors in North Korea by postponing the purchase of necessary construction equipment. The executive board, consisting of the United States, Japan, South Korea and the European Union, also reportedly agreed to halt air services between South Korea and the construction site in North Korea, and to freeze a training program for North Korean engineers in South Korea.

—Kyodo News Service, 28 February 2003, in "KEDO to Delay Nuclear Reactor Project in N. Korea," FBIS Document ID JPP20030228000194; Yonhap News Agency, 1 March 2003, in "KEDO Members Said to Agree on 'Provisional Measure' to Delay Reactor," FBIS Document ID KPP20030301000009; So Hyon-chin, "KEDO Project Hits Snag," *Korea Herald*, 3 March 2003, in "ROKG Official Denies Delayed KEDO Project 'Deliberate Measure' to Slow Pace," FBIS Document ID KPP20030302000045.

27-29 January 2003

Im Tong Wŏn, special envoy of South Korean President Kim Dae Jung, travels to Pyongyang in an attempt to diffuse mounting tensions on the Korean Peninsula. North Korean officials reportedly tell Im that North Korea does not possess a uranium-enrichment program. [Note: North and South Korea had reportedly agreed that Im would meet with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il, but after waiting for three days, North Korean officials inform Im that Kim will not be able to meet with him.]

—"N.K. Denies Running Uranium-Based Nuclear Weapons Program: Lim," *Chosun Ilbo*, 31 January 2003, www.nkchosun.com; "S. Korean Envoy Meets DPRK Official on Nuclear Crisis," Xinhua News Agency, 27 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Charles Whelan, "North Korea's Envoy Snub an 'Unacceptable Insult': SKorean Press," Agence France Presse, 30 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Don Kirk, "Kim Jong Il Refuses to See Envoy from Seoul," *International Herald Tribune*, 30 January 2003, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-

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nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 30 January 2003, in "Incoming South Korean Leader Has Asked North Korean Leader to Visit Seoul," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 30 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 January 2003

Delegates of the North and South Korean militaries meet in Panmunjom for working level talks. The two sides agree to provide military assurances to each other while making preparations for the construction of a temporary road that would traverse the demilitarized zone and connect North and South Korea.

—"S. Korean Envoy in Pyongyang; Inter-Korean Talks Agree on Passage of MDL," Xinhua News Service, 27 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 27 January 2003, in "Koreas Agree to Security Terms on Military Demarcation Line," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 27 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 January 2003

Romania's Ministry of Waters and Environment Protection announces that the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) may participate in the construction of the third unit of the Cernavoda Nuclear Power Plant. According to the Ministry, representatives of KHNP visited the headquarters of the national Commission for Oversight of Nuclear Activities and they expressed interest in the Cernavoda project.

—*Bucharest Mediafax*, 24 January 2003, in "South Korean Company Offers to Build New Unit of Romanian Nuclear Plant," FBIS Document ID: EUP20030124000007.

22-24 January 2003

North and South Korea hold the ninth round of inter-Korean ministerial talks in Seoul. The five-member North Korean delegation is headed by senior cabinet member Kim Yŏng Sŏng, and the South Korean delegation is headed by Unification Minister Chŏng Se Hyŏn. In his keynote speech at the opening of the talks, Kim states that North Korea's nuclear program is only for generating electricity, and accuses the United States of politicizing the nuclear issue in an attempt to gain control over both North and South Korea. The South Korean delegation demands that North Korea abandon its nuclear weapons program and retract its decision to withdraw from the NPT, but according to delegation spokesman Lee Pong Cho, the South Korean delegation is disappointed that North Korea refuses to make any concrete commitments during the meeting. The two sides agree to continue cooperating in order to resolve peacefully the conflict over North Korea's nuclear program, and at the conclusion of the talks, they agree to meet again in April. [Note: The tenth round of talks is scheduled to take place from 7 to 10 April in Pyongyang, but since North Korea fails to confirm that it will participate in the talks and does not invite the South Korean delegation to Pyongyang, the talks are postponed until 27 April.]

—Lee Yong Uk, "Changgwan'gŭphoedam, Puk Tae'p'yo 'Haengmugi Kaebalddŭt Őpta' Chŏng Tae'p'yo 'Shilloejoch'i' Ch'okku," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 23 January 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Sŏng Tong Ki, "Nambukchanggwanhoeadam Kongdongbodomon 'Haengmunje P'yŏnghwajŏk Hyŏmnyŏk'," *Donga Ilbo*, 25 January 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "DPRK's Ministerial Delegation Arrives in S. Korea," Xinhua News Agency, 21 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Kyung, "S. Korea Demands N. Korea End Nuclear Programs," Japan Economic Newswire, 21 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Christopher Toricha, "North Korean Delegation Arrives in Seoul for High-Level Talks," Associated Press, 21 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North and South Korea Agree on Peaceful Solution to Atomic Strife," Deutsche Presse-

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Agentur, 23 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea Says Cabinet-Level Talks Stalled, Want Action from North," Agence France Presse, 23 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Kyung, "Koreas Vow to Resolve Nuclear Standoff Peacefully," Japan Economic Newswire, 24 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; James Brooke, "Korean Talks Make Little Progress on Arms Issue," *New York Times*, 24 January 2003, p. A16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S. Korea Regrets N. Korea's Cancellation of Ministerial Talks," Japan Economic Newswire, 6 April 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 January 2003

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade denies a Japanese newspaper report about a South Korean proposal to supply North Korea with natural gas in order to end the nuclear crisis.

—Yonhap News Agency, 20 January 2003, in "S. Korea's MOFAT Refutes Report of Gas Supply Option to N. Korea," *Asia Pulse*, 20 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 January 2003

A Japanese newspaper reports that South Korean government officials revealed a proposal to the US to supply North Korea with natural gas in exchange for completely dismantling its nuclear program. According to the proposal, South Korea, China, Japan, Russia and the US will support private companies to construct the pipelines to run through Sakhalin and Kyushu.

—*Mainichi Shimbun*, 18 January 2003, in "S. Korea Proposes to US Construction of Gas Pipeline through North," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 19 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Shin Yun Sök, "Kyöngsurodaeshin Pug'e Kasügonggü� Ilshinmun 'Han'gug'i Mie' Che'an'," *Hankook Ilbo*, 20 January 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 January 2003

South Korean Ambassador to the UN Son Chun Yöng says that the North Korean nuclear crisis will eventually be resolved through dialogue, but he speculates that a peaceful resolution will take at least two years. Son claims that while both the US and North Korea are using strong rhetoric, both sides have stressed a desire to resolve the issue through dialogue. However, Son points out that the 1993 nuclear crisis required over a year and half before it was resolved, and since the current crisis involves nuclear, missile and biochemical weapons, "it will take at least two years for the issue to be resolved."

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 January 2003, in "S. Korean UN Envoy Says 'At Least Two Years Needed' to Resolve Nuclear Issue," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 17 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 January 2003

Speaking before the National Assembly's Defense Committee, South Korean Defense Minister Lee Chun says that a war between North and South Korea would be "unavoidable" if the United States carried out a preemptive attack on the North's suspected nuclear weapons facilities. Lee says there is a high probability that North Korea will target South Korea if Pyongyang develops uranium-based nuclear weapons. Lee also claims that American and South Korean forces are prepared for a "worst-case scenario". [NOTE: On 18 January, a spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense says that Lee's statements did not indicate that the security situation on the peninsula was becoming increasingly precarious, but rather the statements were meant to reiterate that readiness of South

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Korea's armed forces to handle any contingencies that might arise.]

—Park Min Hyök, "'Puk Uraniumt'an Hanbando Mokp'yo Paejemothae' Igukpang Kukpangwi Tappyön," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 January 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 16 January 2003, in "South Korean Minister Says Peninsula War 'Unavoidable' if USA Strikes North," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 16 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Howard W. French, "South Korea's President - Elect Rejects Use of Force against North Korea," *New York Times*, 17 January 2003, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 18 January 2003, in "South Korean Defence Ministry Downplays 'Inevitable' War Statement by Its Chief," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 18 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 January 2003

South Korean President-elect Roh Moo Hyun meets with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi and says that while he will not tolerate North Korea's attempts to develop nuclear weapons, "the issue should be resolved through dialogue." Roh says that "cooperation between South Korea and Japan is very important in solving the North Korean nuclear issue." Later in the day, Roh tells reporters that he believes once North Korea escapes its status as a rogue state, it can abandon its nuclear weapons program. Roh also says that he would not consider a military strike against North Korea even if it was found to be reprocessing nuclear fuel for a bomb.

—Yonhap News Agency, 16 January 2003, in "South Korea's Roh Stresses Dialogue, Cooperation to Resolve North Issue," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 16 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Howard W. French, "South Korea's President-Elect Rejects Use of Force Against North Korea," *New York Times*, 17 January 2003, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 January 2003

South Korean President-elect Roh Moo Hyun meets with US Assistant Secretary of State James Kelly and informs him that South Korea will play a "leading role" in resolving the North Korean nuclear standoff. Roh also reiterates his belief that the nuclear issue should be resolved through peaceful dialogue. Speaking to reporters after the meeting, Kelly states that the United States is willing to talk to North Korea. Kelly says, "Once we get beyond nuclear weapons, there may be opportunities with the US, with private investors, with other countries to help North Korea in the energy area."

—Maeng Kyöng Hwan, "No, Taemi Pukhaekchoyul Pon'gyökhwa," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 13 January 2003, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "DPRK Issue Should Be Settled Peacefully: S Korean President-Elect," Xinhua News Agency, 13 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Howard W. French, "Aides Declare U.S. 'Willing to Talk' in Korea Dispute," *New York Times*, 14 January 2003, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "DPRK Insists on US Talks to End Nuclear Row, Mediation Continues," Xinhua News Agency, 15 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11 January 2003

Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Yukio Takeuchi and Im Söng Jun, South Korean presidential envoy, meet in Japan and agree that Japan, South Korea and the United States should work together to end the North Korean nuclear crisis. The two officials reportedly agree to use their respective diplomatic channels to urge Pyongyang to engage in dialogue. They also agree that tough economic sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council could do more harm than good.

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—Kyodo News Service (Tokyo), 11 January 2003, in "Japan, South Korea Agree on Trilateral Work with US on North Korea," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 11 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 January 2003

North Korea declares its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). According to South Korean government officials, this is a move by North Korea to bring the US to the negotiating table. However, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung calls for an emergency National Security Council meeting and says North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT "brought the situation on the Korean peninsula from bad to worse by one step."

—"Chosŏnjŏngbusŏngmyŏng Haengmugijŏnp'abangjijoyag'esŏ T'al't'oe," Korean Central News Agency, 10 January 2003, www.kcna.co.jp/index-k.htm; "Statement of DPRK Government on Its Withdrawal From NPT" Korean Central News Agency, 10 January 2003, www.kcna.co.jp; Yonhap News Agency, 10 January 2003, in "North Korea Declares Withdrawal from NPT," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030110000065; Jun Kwanwoo, "South Korea Rues North Korea's Nuclear Treaty Pull-Out," Agence France Presse, 10 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 January 2003

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) outlines a plan to the presidential transition committee regarding the possibility of turning the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) into a public corporation. According to the MOCIE, this is being considered because nuclear power is directly linked to national security. In addition, MOCIE says turning KHNP into a public firm will be a long-term project that will not be decided upon until after the Korea Electric Power Corporation's (KEPCO) five thermal power firms are privatized.

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 January 2003, in "Gov't Considering Turning Nuclear Power Firm into Public Entity," FBIS Document ID: KPP20030110000002.

6-7 January 2003

Representatives from the United States, Japan and South Korea hold a meeting of the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) in Washington to discuss North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program. On 7 January, representatives from the three nations issue a joint statement urging North Korea to eliminate its nuclear program while reiterating their intention to "pursue a peaceful and diplomatic resolution of the issue."

—"US Willing to Talk to North Korea but No Quid Pro Quo," Agence France Presse, 7 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Anwar Iqbal, "Allies Urge N. Korea to Quit Nuclear Plans," United Press International, 7 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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2002

31 December 2002

Park Ui Chun, North Korea's ambassador to Russia, suggests that North Korea will pull out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Speaking at a news conference in Moscow, Pak says, "North Korea is not currently able to meet its commitments under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty—this is the fault of the United States." Park claims that North Korea can no longer fulfill its treaty obligations because the United States has stopped heavy fuel

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oil deliveries and continues to threaten North Korea with a preventive nuclear strike.

—James Brooke, "South Opposes Pressuring North Korea, Which Hint It Will Scrap Nuclear Pact," *New York Times*, 1 January 2003, p. A9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; James Palmer and Anne Penketh, "North Korea to Pull Out of Pact Limiting Nuclear Weapons Because of US Threats," *The Independent* (London), 1 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Song Tae Su, "Puk 'NPT Uimu Ihaengbulga' / Churöbuktaesa Palkyö... IAEA Sach'aldan Puksö Ch'ölsu," *Hankook Ilbo*, 1 January 2003, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

29 December 2002

The Ulchin-4 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut down due to problems with the motor generator. This accident is classified as zero grade according to the standards set by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Ministry of Science and Technology plans to suspend operations at Ulchin-4 until a complete investigation is completed.

—Yonhap News Agency, 30 December 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Problems in Power Supply Cause Suspension of Uljin Nuclear Reactor," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021230000052.

26 December 2002

The Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) announces it has developed a technique to burn low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste and mix the residue with glass. According to KHNP this technology condenses radioactive waste up to 80% of its original size. KHNP plans to install facilities using this technology at the two nuclear power plants currently under construction in Ulchin. KHNP has been working on this technology since 1994 with the help of Hyundai and SGN, a French Engineering firm.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 26 December 2002, in "ROK to Launch Nuclear Waste Vitrification Plant," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021225000044; Shin Dong Ho, "Suryökwönjaryök, Pangsasöng P'yegimul 25% Ro Kamch' ukgisul Kaebal," *Donga Ilbo*, 30 December 2002, p. 15, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

23 December 2002

The Yönggwang-6 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operation. Yönggwang-6 is a 1,000MW(e) pressurized water reactor.

— Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryög' wönjaryök (Chu) Yönggwang' wönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; "Yönggwang' wönjön 6Hoki Sang'öb' unjön Kaeshi," Han'guk Suryög' wönjaryök (Chu) Yönggwang' wönjaryök Ponbu, 22 January 2003, www.khnp.co.kr.

23-24 December 2002

North Korean technicians remove most of the seals and disable monitoring cameras at the Radiochemistry Laboratory, which is a plutonium reprocessing plant, and at the fuel fabrication plant in Yöngbyön-kun.

—"Continued Disruption of IAEA Safeguards Equipment in DPRK," WorldAtom Press Release PR 2002/24, 24 December 2002, www.iaea.org; Richard W. Stevenson, "North Korea Begins to Reopen Plant for Processing Plutonium," *New York Times*, 24 December 2002, www.nytimes.com; Kim In Ku, "[Haekchaech'öri Kwajöng] Pangsahwahakshilsö Plutonium Ch'uch'ul," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 December 2002, www.chosun.com.

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22 December 2002

North Korean technicians begin removing seals and disabling monitoring cameras at the temporary storage facility for about 8,000 spent fuel rods in Yŏngbyŏn-kun.

—"Further Disruption of IAEA Safeguards implementation in the DPRK," WorldAtom Press Release PR 2002/23, 22 December 2002, www.iaea.org; Richard W. Stevenson, "North Korea Begins to Reopen Plant for Processing Plutonium," *New York Times*, 24 December 2002, www.nytimes.com; Kim Yŏn Kŭk, "[Pukhan] P'yeyŏllyobong 8000 Kae Pong'indo Chegŏ," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 December 2002, www.chosun.com.

19 December 2002

Roh Moo Hyun (No Mu Hyŏn; 盧武鉉), a former human rights lawyer, and candidate of the Millennium Democratic Party (새천년민주당), wins South Korea's presidential election. [Note: Roh has said he would like continue engagement with North Korea, but cannot accept North Korea developing nuclear weapons.]

—Paul Shinn, "Former Human Rights Lawyer Roh Wins South Korean Presidential Election," Associated Press, 19 December 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Andrew Ward, "Victory for Roh Will Create Tension with US," *Financial Times* (London), 20 December 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Doug Struck, "Anti-U.S. Mood Lifts South Korean; President-Elect Wants Talks with North, Challenging Bush," *Washington Post*, 20 December 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "No Mu Hyŏn Taet'ongnyŏng Tangsŏn / Kŭ'nŭn Nuguin'ga," *Chosun Ilbo*, 20 December 2002, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "NDFSK Spokesman on Results of Presidential Election," Korean Central News Agency, 23 December 2002, www.kcna.co.jp.

10 December 2002

The South Korean government works out the blueprints for the second 10-year basic energy plan until 2011. According to the blueprint, South Korea plans to enhance the energy sector's competitiveness, secure stable energy supplies, and reorganize energy prices. The plan also calls for the construction of nine nuclear power plants. In addition, to prepare for reunification, the government plans to provide coal and production facilities to North Korea, and to pursue various energy cooperation projects.

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 December 2002, in "Korean Govt Fixes Second 10-Year Basic Energy Plant," *Asia Pulse*, 10 December 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 December 2002

Nuclear.ru reports that Russia and South Korea are working towards an agreement to conduct a joint research project on the treatment of irradiated nuclear fuel. According to the report, the Russian Federation State Science Center, the Atomic Reactors Scientific Research Institute, the Federal State Unitary Enterprise, and the Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) plan to carry out this research project over the next 10 years. South Korea and Russia have been conducting research and experiments with irradiated nuclear fuel for the past three years and so far have found that using fused salt in the preparation of irradiated nuclear fuel for long-term storage decreases its volume by a factor of four.

—*Nuclear.ru*, "Atomic Reactors Scientific Research Institute Develops Cooperation with Republic of Korea and China," 9 December 2002, in "Dimitrovgrad Atomic Reactor Institute Signs Cooperation Deals with ROK, PRC," FBIS Document ID: CEP20021213000093.

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3 December 2002

During a televised debate in South Korea, Grand National Party presidential candidate Lee Hoe Ch'ang says that North Korea has nuclear weapons. The statement is controversial as the rival Millennium Democratic Party (MDP) calls for Lee to provide proof of the accusation or retract it because the MDP says it creates anxiety for the South Korean people and increases tensions between the two Koreas.

—Yonhap News Agency, 4 December 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: N.K. Nuclear Program Becomes Key Issue of Presidential Campaign," FBIS Document ID: Kpp20021204000060; "FYI: ROK TVs Carry First Live TV Debate of Presidential Candidates on 3 Dec—MULTIMEDIA," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021203000083; *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 4 December 2002, in "ROK Daily on Presidential Candidates' Stand on DPRK Nuclear Issues, SOFA Revision," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021204000050; "'Puk Haekpoyu' Pal'ön Nollan," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 December 2002, www.chosun.com.

28 November 2002

The Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactor leaks radioactive material while technicians conduct repair work on the cooling system after radiation level increased on 26 November. The leak exposes 109 employees to radiation, but the Ministry of Science and Technology claims the employees' exposure is minimal.

—Shin Dong Ho, "Ulchin Wŏnjŏn 3 Hogi 109 Myŏng P'ipok," *Donga Ilbo*, 6 December 2002, p. 30, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

27 November 2002

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces that South Korea will participate in an international research project to develop the "Gen IV" (fourth generation nuclear reactor). The purpose of the Gen IV project is to develop a smaller and safer nuclear reactor that is less harmful to the environment. South Korean officials attended a GIF Forum (Gen IV International Forum) meeting 14-15 November in Washington with seven other countries to discuss the project. During the meeting, the member countries agreed to establish technical and steering committees in preparation for the research and development of the Gen IV reactor. According the MOST officials, South Korea will most likely focus its research on the sodium-cold fast reactor model that increases uranium combustion by more than 60 times and reduces the potential environmental damage from spent nuclear fuel.

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 November 2002, in "Seoul to Start Multinational Work on Nuclear Project Next Year," *Asia Pulse*, 27 November 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 November 2002

The radiation level for the Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactor's coolant increases to the first of three emergency levels.

—Park Ch'an Hui, "Ulchinwŏnjŏn 3 Hogi Paeksaekpisang Pallyŏng," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 26 November 2002, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Ham Hye Ri, "Ulchin 'Pangsasŏn Paeksaekpisang' Ch'öt Pallyŏng / Pangsansŭng Nuch'ulŭn Opsŏ," *Taehan Maeil*, 26 November 2002, p. 29, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

26 November 2002

A South Korean Ministry of Unification official says that contacts between the LWR reactor project office in Seoul

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and its counterpart in Pyongyang have been cut off, and that training for North Korean engineers originally scheduled for this month are now in doubt. The training on the safe operation of reactors was to be held in South Korea.

—Lee Young-jong, "KEDO Nuclear Training in Doubt," *JoongAng Ilbo*, 27 November 2002, english.joins.com.

15 November 2002

The Ministry of Unification expresses disappointment over the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization's (KEDO) decision to halt heavy oil shipments to North Korea. The Minister of Unification states that he fears a tough US stance will have a negative impact on North-South relations.

—Yonhap News Agency, 15 November 2002, in "South Korean Unification Minister Expresses "Disappointment" Over Oil Suspension," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 15 November 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 November 2002

KEDO's executive board meets in New York and decides to suspend shipments of heavy fuel oil to North Korea beginning with the shipment of December 2002. [Note: The oil shipment now in route from Singapore will be allowed to continue.]

—"KEDO Executive Board Meeting Concludes – November 14, 2002," 14 November 2002, www.kedo.org; Don Kirk, "Korea Leader Backs Plan to Block Oil to the North," *New York Times*, 15 November 2002, www.nytimes.com; Yonhap News Agency, 15 November 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO Agrees to Suspend Oil Provision to N.K. from December," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021115000008; "[KEDO] Chiphaeng'isahoe Sŏngmyŏng <Chŏnmun>," *Chosun Ilbo*, 15 November 2002, www.chosun.com; Kim Chae Ho, "[KEDO] Pukkyŏngsurosaŏp Chungdan Shisa," *Chosun Ilbo*, 15 November 2002, www.chosun.com.

12 November 2002

South Korea and Chile sign a nuclear cooperation agreement in Seoul. According to the agreement, the two countries will cooperate in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy including research and development, and the construction of nuclear power plants.

—Yonhap News Agency, 12 November 2002, in "Korea, Chile Sign Nuclear Cooperation Agreement," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 12 November 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11 November 2002

The South Korean Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Vietnam. According to the MOU, South Korea will work with Vietnam to build nuclear power plants in Vietnam with a target date of 2017 to begin operation. The Korean Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) will collaborate in nuclear plant construction, selection of plant types, security, waste management, and education of personnel.

—Yonhap News Agency, 11 November 2002, in "Korea to Help Vietnam Build Nuclear Power Plants," *Asia Pulse*, 11 November 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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4 November 2002

During a series of summit meetings in Phnom Penh organized by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, Chinese Premier Zhu Rong Ji, and South Korean Prime Minister Kim Sök Su agree that North Korea should abandon its nuclear weapons program. The three sides say they will pressure Pyongyang into resolving the issue in a peaceful manner.

—Kyodo News Service, 4 November 2002, in "Japan, China, S. Korea Urge N. Korea to Keep 1994 Accord," FBIS Document ID: JPP20021104000071; "Three Northeast Asian Leaders Discuss Ways to Resolve N. K. Nuclear Issue," *Korea Herald*, 5 November 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan, China, S. Korea Allied on N. Korea's Nuke," Jiji Press, 4 November 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 November 2002

Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction Company and British Nuclear Fuel agree to collaborate in the power industry in South Korea and other countries. The agreement calls for joint projects in the global nuclear energy market, co-development of next generation nuclear technology, and corporate cultural exchanges.

—"Doosan Heavy Joins British Power Giant," *Korea Herald*, 4 November 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 October 2002

Operations at the Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor are suspended due to problems with the power transmitter. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology, the accident is classified as zero grade, which means it has no impact on nuclear security.

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 October 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Problems in Generator Cause Suspension of Uljin Nuclear Reactor," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021028000024.

20 October 2002

Operations at the Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor are suspended due to problems with the power transmitter. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology, the accident is classified as zero grade, which means it has no impact on nuclear security. [Note: The problem also occurs on 26 October.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 October 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Problems in Generator Cause Suspension of Uljin Nuclear Reactor," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021028000024.

19-22 October 2002

North and South Korea hold their Eight Inter-Ministerial Talks in Pyongyang. The two sides discuss a number of economic issues, and issue a joint statement that includes, "The North and the South agreed to make common efforts to guarantee peace and security on the Korean peninsula, consistent with the spirit of the June 15 Joint Declaration, and to actively cooperate to resolve all problems through dialogue, including the nuclear issue." North Korean officials tell South Korean Minister of Unification Chöng Se Hyöñ that Pyongyang is willing to resolve the nuclear issue if the United States first changes its hostile policy towards North Korea.

—"Joint Press Release of the Eighth Inter-Korean Ministerial Talks," 22 October 2002, www.unikorea.go.kr; "Che 8 Ch'a Nambukchangwan' güphoedam Kongdongbodomon," 22 October 2002, www.unikorea.go.kr; Charles Whelan, "South Fails to Extract Nuclear Pledge from North," Agence France Presse, 23 October 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Inter-Korea Talks Stalled over Nuclear Statement," Agence France Presse, 22 October

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2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim In Ku, "Nambuk 'Pukhaek Taehwaro Hae'gyö'l," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 October 2002, nk.chosun.com; "Chöng T'ong'il 'Puk, Chöktae Anhamyön Anbomunje P'unda'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 October 2002, nk.chosun.com; Pak Rok Sam, "'Pukhaek Taehwa Hae'gyö'l' Kükchök T'a'gyö'l," *Taehan Maeil*, 22 October 2002, www.kdaily.com; "Pukhaekkaebal P'amun... Taehwaro Hae'gyö'l," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 October 2002, nk.chosun.com; Lee Young-jong, "North 'Listens' to Protest of Its Bomb Program," *Joongang Ilbo*, 21 October 2002, english.joins.com; "North Fails to Respond on Nuclear Issue," *Chosun Ilbo*, 20 October 2002, english.chosun.com; "8th Inter-Korean Ministerial Talks Open," Korean Central News Agency, 21 October 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; "Joint Press Release on 8th Inter-Korean Ministerial Talks Published," Korean Central News Agency, 23 October 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; "Che 8 Ch'a Pungnamsanggüphoedam'i Kküt'natta / Kongdongbodomun," Korean Central News Agency, 23 October 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; Yonhap News Agency, 20 October 2002, in "Atmosphere at 20 Oct ROK-DPRK Ministerial Talks Reportedly 'Heavy and Serious'," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021020000016.

18 October 2002

South Korea's National Assembly adopts a resolution calling for North Korea to immediately abandon all programs to develop weapons of mass destruction. However, rival political parties differ on the details for addressing North Korea's nuclear program.

—Yonhap News Agency, 18 October 2002, in "ROK Nat'l Assembly Adopts Resolution on DPRK's Nuclear Weapons Development," FBIS Document ID: KPP20021018000095; "Lawmakers Unite On Issue of NK Nukes," *Korea Times*, 18 October 2002, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Nuclear Issue Divides Parties," *Korea Times*, 19 October 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Nam Chöng Ho and Pak Shin Hong, "Pukhan Haek P'amun / Kukhoe Kukpang-T'ong' oet'ong'wi Pukhaek Hanmoksori Pinan," *Joongang Ilbo*, 19 October 2002, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 October 2002

In testimony before the National Assembly's Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade Committee, Minister of Unification Ch'oe Söng Hong says that the South Korean government had some information regarding North Korea's uranium enrichment program before James Kelly's visit to Pyongyang the first week of October. However, Ch'oe says the government was only able to grasp the details of the intelligence in August 2002.

—Ch'oe Söng Uk, "'Haekkaebalgwallyö'n Pug'umjig'im Chöngbo, Kelly Pangbukchön Al'atta' / Ch'oe Oe'gyo-Lee Kukpang Kukhoedappyö'n," *Hankook Ilbo*, 19 October 2002, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Dong Hun, "Puk Haekkal Kyehöek P'amun / Kukhoe T'ong'oet'ong'wi-Kukpang'wi Ch'okku," *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 19 October 2002, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Dong Hun, "Han-Mi 'Puk Haekkaebal' Al'go Issötta' / Ch'oe Söng Hong Oe'gyobujanggwan Palghyö," *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 19 October 2002, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 October 2002

In testimony before the National Assembly's National Defense Committee, South Korea's Minister of National Defense Lee Jun says it is still uncertain whether North Korea has completed or is operating an HEU production facility. He also says that North Korea should be able to use a uranium bomb without testing it.

—Ch'oe Söng Uk, "'Haekkaebalgwallyö'n Pug'umjig'im Chöngbo, Kelly Pangbukchön Al'atta' / Ch'oe Oe'gyo-Lee Kukpang Kukhoedappyö'n," *Hankook Ilbo*, 19 October 2002, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Dong Hun, "Puk Haekkal Kyehöek P'amun / Kukhoe T'ong'oet'ong'wi-Kukpang'wi Ch'okku," *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 19 October

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2002, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Dong Hun, "Han-Mi 'Puk Haekkaebal' Al'go Issötta' / Ch'oe Söng Hong Oe'gyobujangwan Palghyö," *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 19 October 2002, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 October 2002

An official at the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) says he doubts that North Korea has the technology and the capability to enrich uranium. According to the official, North Korea's recent admission of its nuclear program is a "gesture to move towards the free world."

—Yonhap News Agency, 18 October 2002, in "South Korean Atomic Energy Official Says Unlikely North Has Enriched Uranium," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 18 October 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 October 2002

Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction Company ships four steam generators for use in a nuclear power plant in Tennessee. Doosan won the \$50 million contract in September 1999. This is the first export of key nuclear power equipment by South Korea to the US.

—"Doosan Heavy Makes Korea's First Export of Nuclear Power Station," *Korea Herald*, 19 October 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 October 2002

The Blue House (Ch'öng'wadae), the South Korean presidential residence, issues a statement regarding North Korea's admission to having a uranium enrichment program to US envoy James Kelly. Im Söng Jun, Senior Secretary to the President for Foreign Affairs and National Security, says President Kim Dae Jung considers the issue very serious and that Pyongyang's development of nuclear weapons is unacceptable. However, the government considers the candid admission a sign that North Korea is prepared to resolve the issue through dialogue. The South Korean government's position is that the issue should be resolved peacefully through dialogue. The spokesman calls on North Korea fulfill its commitments under the NPT, Agreed Framework, and the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

—"A Senior Secretary to the President Remarks on North Korea's Suspected Development of Nuclear Weapons," Press Release, 17 October 2002, www.bluehouse.go.kr/english; "Pukhan Haekkaebal Ŭihok Kwallyön Briefing," Ch'öng'wadae Soshik, 17 October 2002, www.bluehouse.go.kr; Lee Rae Un and Hwang Chae Hun, "Chöngbu 'Pukhaek Taehwahae'gyöl Ch'ujin," Yonhap News Agency, 17 October 2002, bbs.yonhapnews.net.

17 October 2002

South Korea, Japan, and China stress the importance of continued engagement with North Korea following the revelation that North Korea has been pursuing a clandestine nuclear weapons program based on uranium enrichment technology. Tokyo pledges to continue normalization talks with North Korea scheduled to resume 29 October, but Japanese officials claim that they will suspend the talks if North Korea fails to comply with the Agreed Framework. Im Söng Jun, South Korean national security adviser, says that Seoul regards the admission "as a sign North Korea is willing to resolve this problem through dialogue." In addition, according to a Blue House statement, Seoul will continue with its plan to send an aid package consisting of 400,000 tons of rice and 100,000 tons of fertilizer. However, "if public sentiment worsens here," a Seoul official says, "it will be difficult to give any additional aid." Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Zhang Qiyue says that China continues to oppose the

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introduction of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula but believes the issue "should be settled through dialogue and negotiations."

—Peter S. Goodman and John Pomfret, "N. Korea Weapons Disclosure Surprises Neighbors: South Korea, Japan to Continue Dialogue with Pyongyang," *Washington Post*, 17 October 2002, www.washingtonpost.com; Oh Young-Hwan, "North Continued Nuclear-Arms Program," *JoongAng Ilbo*, 18 October 2002, english.joins.com.

16 October 2002

Richard Boucher, spokesman for the US State Department, announces that during high-level talks in Pyongyang held from 3-5 October, US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs James Kelly presented his North Korean hosts with recently acquired US evidence that indicates North Korea has been pursuing a nuclear weapons program based on uranium enrichment. According to Boucher, North Korean officials acknowledged the existence of a uranium enrichment program when meeting with Kelley. This program, Boucher claims, is a serious violation of North Korea's commitments under the Agreed Framework, the NPT, its IAEA safeguards agreement and the Joint North-South Declaration on the Denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula. "Over the summer," Boucher says, "President Bush—in consultations with our allies and friends—had developed a bold approach to improve relations with North Korea." Boucher continues, "In light of our concern about the North's nuclear weapons program, however, we are unable to pursue this approach." [Note: US press reports suggest that the evidence regarding North Korea's uranium enrichment program is based on the discovery that North Korea has been attempting to acquire large amounts of high-strength aluminum for gas-centrifuges.]

—Press Statement, Richard Boucher, Spokesman, "North Korean Nuclear Program," U.S. Department of State, 16 October 2002, www.state.gov; Joby Warrick, "U.S. Followed the Aluminum: Pyongyang's Efforts to Buy Metal Was Tip to Plans," *Washington Post*, 18 October 2002, www.washingtonpost.com.

10 December 2002

The Ulchin-4 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut down due to an unidentified malfunction in the generation system.

—"South Korean Nuclear Reactor Shut Down by Malfunction," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 10 October 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3-5 October 2002

US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs James Kelly leads a delegation to Pyongyang to discuss various bilateral issues. While in Pyongyang Kelly meets with First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sök Chu and Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye Kwan. On the first day of the talks, Kelly offers no specific evidence, but says the United States has evidence that North Korea has been pursuing a program to produce highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons. The North Korean delegation initially denies the allegations, but on the second day of the talks, the North Korean delegation admits to having such a program. North Korean media describe Kelley's attitude as "arrogant" during the talks. Later, a "high-ranking South Korean government official" says that Kang proposed to link US nuclear suspicions and a reduction in conventional forces with the United States lifting economic sanctions and changing its hostile policy towards North Korea. [Note: US press reports suggest that the evidence regarding North Korea's uranium enrichment program is based on the discovery that North Korea has been attempting to acquire large amounts of high-strength aluminum for gas-centrifuges.]

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—"US Special Envoy Leaves Pyongyang," Xinhua News Agency, 5 October 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Min-bai, "Government Stresses Dialogue on Nuclear Issue," *Chosun Ilbo*, 17 October 2002, english.chosun.com; Press Statement, Richard Boucher, Spokesman, "North Korean Nuclear Program," U.S. Department of State, 16 October 2002, www.state.gov; James A. Kelly, "U.S.-East Asia Policy: Three Aspects," Remarks at the Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, D.C., 11 December 2002, www.state.gov; Joby Warrick, "U.S. Followed the Aluminum: Pyongyang's Efforts to Buy Metal Was Tip to Plans," *Washington Post*, 18 October 2002, www.washingtonpost.com; Oh Young-hwan, "North Continued Nuclear-Arms Project," *JoongAng Ilbo*, 18 October 2002, english.joins.com; "Spokesman for DPRK FM on DPRK Visit of Special Envoy of U.S. President," Korean Central News Agency, 7 October 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; Andrea Koppel and John King, "U.S.: North Korea Admits Nuke Program," CNN, 16 October 2002, www.cnn.com.

19 September 2002

During a meeting on energy development policies, South Korean officials estimate that the country's nuclear energy facilities will increase 70 percent by 2010.

—"70% Expansion Forecast for S Korean Nuclear Facilities by 2010," *Asia Pulse*, 19 September 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 September 2002

South Korea and the US agree to cooperate in developing a nuclear reactor that can isolate plutonium. The purpose of this joint project is to develop technology so that plutonium from spent fuel can be reused in nuclear power reactors.

—O Ch'un Ho, "Haeg'yöllyo Chaesayong Kisolgaebal Ch'ujin..Wönja'p'okt'an Wöllyo P'üllut' onyum Saengsanch'adan," *Han'guk Kyöngje'*, 17 September 2002, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Mun Byöng Do, "Han Mi 4 Sedaewönjön Kongdonggaebal," *Seoul Kyöngje'*, 17 September 2002, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 September 2002

South Korea joins 17 other countries in adopting a joint statement calling for the early implementation of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

—Yonhap News Agency, 15 September 2002, in "South Korea Adopts Joint Statement on Test Ban Treaty," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 16 September 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 September 2002

The Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) meeting is held in Seoul. The delegations from the United States, Japan and South Korea were led by Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs James A. Kelly, Director General of Asian and Oceanian Affairs Hitoshi Tanaka, and Deputy Foreign Minister Lee Tae Shik. The three sides reconfirm their goal of resolving the issue of North Korea's WMD and missile programs through dialogue, and "highlight the importance of improved implementation of the Agreed Framework." [Note: Later reports indicate that while in Seoul, James Kelly briefs the South Korean government on US intelligence regarding North Korea's uranium enrichment program.]

—"Korea - Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group Joint Statement," Press Statement, Richard Boucher, Spokesman, US Department of State, 9 September 2002, www.state.gov; "ROK, US, Japan Positively Assess

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Pyongyang's Move Toward Dialogue," *Korea Times*, 9 September 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "ROK, US, Japan Launch Trilateral Talks on NK," *Korea Times*, 7 September 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kyodo News Service, "U.S., S. Korea Express Support Koizumi's Visit," Japan Economic Newswire, 7 September 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ji-ho, "Three Nations to Discuss Koizumi's Visit," *Korea Herald*, 6 September 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Chong Hun, "[Puk Haekkaebal' gyehoek P'amun] Pyongyang Hoedamsö Pukshiin Ödönaegikkaji," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 October 2002, www.donga.com; Sö Ŭi Tong, "TCOG Hoeüi Kyölsan / Mi 'Palbbarün Pukhaengbo' Chin'üi'p' aakchuryök," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 7 September 2002, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Su Chöng, "TCOG Muöl Non'üihana / Nampuk-Pug'il' gwangye Kaesön Sokto-Panghyang Choyulhaltüt," *Taehan Maeil*, 7 September 2002, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

September 2002

India's Heavy Water Board announces it has signed a contract this year to supply a small quantity of heavy water to South Korea, but does not specify the amount or the value of the contract. India exported 100 metric tons of heavy water to South Korea in 1996.

—Sunil Saraf, "India to Export Heavy Water to Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 30 September 2002, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 August 200

The 6th Permanent Coordinating Group (PCG) meeting between South Korea's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the US Department of Energy is held in Washington, DC. The two sides discuss current and future cooperative research programs. Current programs include the development of human resources for nuclear safeguard inspections, the development and implementation of safeguard systems for DUPIC (Direct Use of spent PWR fuel in CANDU), and the development of remote monitoring and physical protection systems.

—Park Il Jin, "6th PCG Meeting Held in Washington DC," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 September 2002, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

14 August 2002

Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction receives a contract from Westinghouse to supply \$68 million worth of equipment for a nuclear power plant in Tennessee. The equipment includes four steam generators for a 1,200MW(e) light water reactor.

—Yonhap News Agency, 14 August 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Doosan Heavy Wins \$68 Mln. Power Equipment Contract," FBIS Document ID: KPP20020814000031; Kim Hüng Yöl, "Tusanchung, Mi Westinghouse'e Chünggibalsaenggi 6 Ch'ön 8 Paengmanbul Such'ul," *Han'guk Kyöngje*, 15 August 2002, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 August 2002

Westinghouse Electric Company announces it has been awarded a \$350 million contract by Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction. The contract calls for Westinghouse to provide components, instrumentation control equipment, and technical and engineering support services for four nuclear power plants to be built in South Korea.

—"Westinghouse Builds on Worldwide Nuclear Power Expansion," *Business Wire*, 30 August 2002, in Lexis-Nexis,

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



web.lexis-nexis.com; Mark Hibbs, "Westinghouse Signs Contract for Four PWRs in Korea," *Inside NRC*, 12 August 2002, p. 17, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 August 2002

Doosan Heavy Industry and Construction Company wins the bidding for a \$1.66 billion (2 trillion won) contract with the Korea Hydro and Nuclear power Company (KHNP). Doosan will supply nuclear facilities and turbine generators to four planned nuclear power plants in Kori and Wolsong that are expected to be completed in 2009 and 2010. KHNP grants Korea Power Engineering Corporation a \$415.45 million (500 billion won) contract to perform design work for the nuclear reactors.

—"Doosan Heavy Wins US \$1.66 bln. Deal to Supply Nuclear Equipment," *Asia Pulse*, 9 August 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 August 2002

KEDO holds a ceremony in Kŭmho-chigu, Shinp'o to mark the pouring of concrete for the construction of the first light water reactor under the Agreed Framework. Charles Pritchard, US Representative to KEDO, attends the ceremony and says, "The United States will continue to abide by the terms of this accord [the Agreed Framework] so long as North Korea does the same." Pritchard says that under the construction schedule, KEDO will deliver key components to the first reactor in mid 2005, and therefore, North Korea and the IAEA need to begin the safeguards inspection process now.

—Charles L. Pritchard, "North Korea's Nuclear Program: Light Water Reactor Project," Remarks at KEDO Concrete Pouring Ceremony, 7 August 2002, www.state.gov; Kwon Kyung-bok, "KEDO Celebrates Next Phase Construction," *Chosun Ilbo*, 7 August 2002, english.chosun.com; Lee Young-jong, "Ceremony for Nuclear Reactors Draws Criticism," *Joongang Ilbo*, 6 August 2002, english.joins.com; Nicholas Krlev, "North Korea to Lay Base for Reactor," *Washington Times*, 6 August 2002, p. 1, www.washtimes.com; Kyodo News Service, 6 August 2002, in "KEDO Team Leaves for Ceremony on N. Korean Nuclear Reactor," FBIS Document ID: JPP20020806000098; Seo Hyun-jin, "KEDO Leaders Discuss Nuclear Project before launch of New Construction Stage," *Korea Herald*, 6 August 2002, www.koreaherald.co.kr; "KEDO Celebrates Next Phase of Nuclear Project in N. Korea," *Korea Herald*, 7 August 2002, www.koreaherald.co.kr.

25 July 2002

An official of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) says the firm has recently signed a contract with Kazakhstan to purchase 800 tons of yellow cake each year for eight years starting in 2006. In addition, the yellow cake will undergo a downstream process of enrichment and concentration in either Kazakhstan or Russia before being imported to South Korea. According to KEPCO officials, the direct import of yellow cake will save the company \$30 million in nuclear fuel costs per year.

—Cha Byung Hak, "KEPCO to Buy Kazakhstan Yellow Cake," *Chosun Ilbo*, 25 July 2002, english.chosun.com.

20 July 2002

The North Korean airline Air Koryo conducts the first direct inter-Korean flight to transport South Koreans working on the KEDO light water reactor project from Yangyang, Kang'wŏn Province, South Korea to Sŏndŏk-ri, Chŏngp'yŏng-kun, South Hamgyŏng Province, North Korea.

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—"DPRK Plane Makes Second Inter-Korean Direct Air Route Fly," Xinhua News Agency, 15 October 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Dong Jun, "Nambuk Chikhangno Onül Kaet'ong," *Hankook Ilbo*, 20 July 2002, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Hwang Chae Söng, "Nambuk Chikhangno 20 Il Shihömbihaeng," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 July 2002, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 July 2002

The Wölsöng-2 nuclear power reactor experiences a small leakage of heavy water from a valve of the secondary cooler system. The leak exposes 10 workers to radiation.

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 July 2002, in "Korean Nuclear Reactor Leaks Heavy Water," *Asia Pulse*, 19 July 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Chae San, "Kyöngbuk / Wölsöng' wönjön 2 Hogi Chungsu Sae 10 Yömyöng Pangsänüng'e' Noch'ul," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 19 July 2002, p. 27, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 July 2002

In Hanoi, South Korea and Vietnam sign a memorandum of understanding on the peaceful use of atomic energy.

—Vietnam News Briefs, 15 July 2002, in "Vietnam, South Korea Sign MOU Regarding Atomic Energy," *Vietnam Economic Times*, 12 July 2002, p. 3, *Saigon Times Daily*, 12 July 2002, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 July 2002

A 25-member North Korean delegation arrives in South Korea to participate in a training program as part of the LWR construction project under the Agreed Framework. The delegation is led by Kim Yöng Il, a director in North Korea's Nuclear Safety Regulatory Committee (核安全監督委員會), and the group will receive training at the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (韓國原子力安全技術院) in Taejön. The group is scheduled to stay in South Korea until 27 July.

—Seo Hyun-jin, "N.K. Officials Her for Nuclear Reactor Training," *Korea Herald*, 3 July 2002, www.koreaherald.co.kr; "N. Korean Nuclear Experts Visit South for Safety Training," Yonhap News Agency, 3 July 2002, www.yonhapnews.net; Lee Yöng Chong, "Pukhan Kyöngsuro Anjön' yowön 25 Myöng Ipuk," *Joongang Ilbo*, 2 July 2002, www.joins.com; Mun Kwan Hyön, "Pukkyöngsuro Anjön' yowön 25 Myöng Yejöngdaero Naehan," *Joongang Ilbo*, 2 July 2002, www.joins.com.

29 June 2002

North and South Korean naval forces clash in coastal waters off the west coast. One South Korean vessel is sunk and four sailors are killed. North Korean casualties are estimated to be about 30. During the skirmish, South Korean elint indicates that North Korean radars have been turned on for ship-borne anti-ship Styx missiles and for Silkworm missiles based onshore. The South Korean vessels disperse chaff as a countermeasure and reportedly break off their aggressive pursuit of the North Korean vessels in fear that North Korea could respond with a missile attack, which would potentially result in a serious escalation of the conflict.

—"The Naval Clash on the Yellow Sea on 29 June 2002 between South and North Korea: The Situation and ROK's Position," Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea, 1 July 2002, www.mnd.go.kr; "Pukhan'gun'üi NLL Ch'imböim Mit Tobal'gwa Uri Kun'üi Taeüng," Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea, 2 July 2002, www.mnd.go.kr; "Söhae'gyojön Chosa Kyöl'gwa [Söhae'gyojönsat'ae Kwallyön Podo Briefing ('02.7.7)]," Ministry of National Defense, Republic of Korea, 7 July 2002; Ministry of National Defense, 7 July 2002, in "ROK Defense

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Ministry Announces Investigation Results of West Sea Clash—Graphics," FBIS Document ID: KPP20020707000007; Hwang Jang-jin, "N.K Readied Anti-Ship Missiles During Naval Exchange of Fire," *Korea Herald*, 5 July 2002, www.koreaherald.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 4 July 2002, in "ROK DefMin (sic) Refutes Criticism, Says DPRK Was Preparing Missile Launch in Sea Clash," FBIS Document ID: KPP20020704000034; Hwang Jang-jin, "S. Korea, U.S. Analyze Communications During West Sea Skirmish with N. Korea," *Korea Herald*, 1 July 2002, www.koreaherald.co.kr; Hwang Jang-jin, "South, North Exchange Fire in West Sea," *Korea Herald*, 30 June 2002, www.koreaherald.co.kr; Doug Struck, "N. Korea Sends Contradictory Signals," *Washington Post*, 1 July 2002, p. 12; Yonhap News Agency, 7 July 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Misinformation Causes Navy's Meager Reaction to N. K. Provocation," FBIS Document ID: KPP20020707000010; "S. Korean Military to Blame for Armed Clash in West Sea," Korean Central News Agency, 30 June 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; "Sŏhaemujangch'ungdolsa'gŏn Taehan Namjsoŏn Tanggug'ŭi Palp'yo'nŭn Nalcho / Chosŏn'inmin'gun Haegunsaryŏngbu Taebŷŏn'in," Korean Central News Agency, 30 June 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; "U.S. Is to Blame for Armed Clash in West Sea of Korea," Korean Central News Agency, 1 July 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; "Migug'ŭn Sŏhaemujangch'ungdolsa'gŏn'ŭi Ch'aeg'im'esŏ Chŏltaero Pŏs'ŏ Nalsu Őpta / Chosŏn'oemusŏngdaebŷŏn'in," Korean Central News Agency, 1 July 2002, www.kcna.co.jp.

17 June 2002

Government delegations from the United States, Japan, and South Korea hold a Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) meeting in San Francisco. The three sides agree about the importance of holding "comprehensive and flexible talks with North Korea." The US and Japanese delegations reaffirm support for Kim Dae Jung's policy of engagement with Pyongyang, and for the implementation of the Agreed Framework. —Press Statement, Richard Boucher, Spokesman, "Joint Statement by the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group," US Department of State, 18 June 2002, www.state.gov; "U.S. Hopes to Ease N. Korea Tension – AP," *Joongang Ilbo*, 19 June 2002, english.joins.com; Shim Jae-yun, "ROK Urges US to Upgrade Level for Dialogue with NK," *Korea Times*, 21 June 2002, www.hk.co.kr/times.htm; Kim Ji-ho, "North Korea Urged to Allow International Nuclear Inspection," *Korea Herald*, 20 June 2002, www.koreaherald.co.kr.

Mid 2002

US government officials say they will not support South Korean efforts to develop a fast breeder reactor. South Korean officials have used the term liquid metal reactor (LMR) to emphasize the project as reactor development rather than a fuel cycle program, but according to US officials, they are both potential breeders, which the US cannot support on nonproliferation grounds.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korean Fast Reactor Program on Leach, US Officials Say," *Nucleonics Week*, 11 July 2002, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 May 2002

The Yŏnggwang-5 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operation. Yŏnggwang-5 is a 1,000MW(e) pressurized water reactor (PWR).

—Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryŏg'wŏnjaryŏk (Chu) Yŏnggwang'wŏnjaryŏk Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; An Kyŏng Ho, "Yŏnggwang'wŏnjŏn 5 Hogi Sang'ŏpkadong Kaeshi... Chunkonghŏga Anpada Mulŭi," *Hankook Ilbo*, 1 June 2002, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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9 May 2002

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it will construct a state of the art radiation application research center with a scheduled completion for next year. KAERI hopes to use the new research center to develop new technologies for bioengineering, the environment, medicine, agriculture, and food science. —Pak Hui Pom, *Chonja Sinmun*, "KAERI's High-Tech Radiation Application Research Center Construction Gets Underway," 9 May 2002, in "ROK Atomic Energy Institute Building Radiation Research Center," FBIS Document ID: KPP20020510000109.

May 2002

According to a *Nuclear Fuel* report, officials at the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) do not support any plans to build a fast breeder reactor. In addition, KHNP is not in a hurry to reprocess spent fuel and extract plutonium. Officials from the South Korean government and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) expressed interest in these projects to the US last month, hoping to gain approval to move forward. However, KHNP officials feel the financial burden of constructing eight more nuclear reactors by 2015 is too much for the company, and they expect the government to finance the fast breeder reactor if a decision is made to move forward with the project.

—Mark Hibbs, "KHNP Finding Market Deregulation Disincentive to Close Fuel Cycle," *Nuclear Fuel*, 13 May 2002, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late April 2002

The Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) sets 2003 as the beginning date to designate a site for radioactive waste and interim storage of spent fuel. KHNP and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy hope to select three or four possible sites by August or September 2002 and make a final decision by the end of 2002. The government's previous efforts to select a site by application were unsuccessful as no applications were received due to the lack of support from local citizens to host a waste site. According to some officials, KHNP will focus its efforts on communities that already host a nuclear power plant, and they site Yŏnggwang as a possible candidate.

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korea Aims to Select Site for LLW, Spent Fuel by Early 2003," *Nucleonics Week*, 2 May 2002, p. 19, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late April 2002

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it will establish an international program to coordinate emergency response activities for a radiological emergency in Korea, China or Japan. The program will also provide a framework for technical assistance during a radiological emergency. The South Korean government decides to support this program due to fears that any sort of nuclear accident in China or Japan will dampen the political acceptance of Korea's nuclear energy program.

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korea Seeks to Coordinate Emergency Response with China, Japan," *Inside NRC*, 22 April 2002, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 April 2002

Romania's Autonomous Nuclear Activity Utility (RANN) is expected to bid for Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power

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Company's international tender for heavy water. Last year, Romania sold 16 metric tons of heavy water to South Korea.

—*Bucharest Rompress*, 25 April 2002, in "Romania to Participate in Tender to Supply Heavy Water to South Korea," FBIS Document ID: EUP20020425000147.

5 April 2002

The Ulchin-4 nuclear power reactor experiences a tube rupture in a steam generator causing technicians to activate the emergency cooling system. The rupture was discovered during planned maintenance in which the reactor was shut down. The incident is classified as level one on the International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) because all safety systems functioned properly and operators acted accordingly. Officials from the Ministry of Science and Technology say the exact cause of the rupture will not be known until experts from South Korea, the US and Germany conduct an examination.

—Mark Hibbs, "Ulchin-4 Steam Generator Tube Leak Termed a Rupture, ECCS Activated," *Nucleonics Week*, 20 June 2002, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ann MacLachlan, "Root Cause of Ulchin-4 Rupture Isn't Obvious, Regulators Say," *Nucleonics Week*, 20 June 2002, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Hong Söp, "Ulchinwönjön Naenggaksu Nuch'ul/4 Hogi Chünggigwan P'ayöl 45t Hüllö Pangsänüngün Ansa," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 28 May 2002, p. 19, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2-4 April 2002

The second subcommittee meeting of the 12th Meeting of the Korea-Saudi Arabia Joint Committee is held in Seoul. During the meeting the two sides agree to increase cooperation in the field of atomic energy. South Korean officials provide information on their development of the 330MW(e) thermal System Integrated Modular Advanced Reactor (SMART) for desalination purposes. Saudi Arabian officials express interest in bilateral research cooperation in radiation technology, safety, the impact of radiation techniques, the utilization on polymers, the environment, food production and health care.

—"Korea, Saudi Arabia Agree to Cooperate in Atomic Field," Ministry of Science and Technology, 8 April 2002, www.most.go.kr.

Early April 2002

The Joint Standing Committee on US-Korea Nuclear Cooperation is held in Seoul. The two sides discuss the possibilities of bilateral cooperation in fast breeder reactor research. South Korea has wanted to develop this technology, but the US has consistently discouraged any efforts related to cooperation with US companies. However, the Ministry of Science and Technology has made plans to go ahead and hopes to finish a detailed design of a 150MW(e) pool type fast reactor with a uranium-plutonium core. The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) worked out the preliminary design in 1997 and completed a conceptual design in April 2002. Korean officials hope to finish the project, but expect to run into problems as South Korea does not possess any separated plutonium.

—Mark Hibbs, "KAERI Hopes DOE Cooperation Lifts Fast Breeder Effort," *Nucleonics Week*, 2 May 2002, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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April 2002

The South Korean government lifts security alerts imposed at all nuclear power plant sites following the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the US. Instead, the government is now focusing on the older nuclear reactors that are more vulnerable to internal sabotage, and on other threats such as an attack on off-site power supplies. The Ministry of Science and Technology plans to conduct a research project to improve the physical protection of nuclear power plants beyond the current requirements.

—Mark Hibbs, "ROK Lifts Plant Security Alert After Heeding Blackout Warning," *Nucleonics Week*, 25 April 2002, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

April 2002

France signs cooperation agreements with three South Korean research organizations during the annual Korean Atomic Industrial Forum. The agreement with the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) renews a 1997 agreement on collaboration in the production and use of radioisotopes, the development of technology for reactor physics, and in the dismantlement of nuclear facilities. The agreement with the Korea Institute of Energy is for cooperation in energy storage and fuel cells, and the agreement with the Korea Institute of Science and Technology is for cooperation in the field of fuel cell development.

—"Agreements Signed for Three R&D Projects," *Nuclear News*, June 2002, p. 61, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 March 2002

The Ministry of Science and Technology and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute inaugurate a center for regional nuclear cooperation. South Korea first requested that Seoul be chosen as the site to house an International Atomic Energy Agency regional cooperation center two years ago at the Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation Asia meeting in India. South Korea has agreed to host and finance the center for a two year interim period. During this period, the center will focus on establishing a legal framework for future operations.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korea Inaugurates Center for Regional Technical Cooperation," *Nucleonics Week*, 18 April 2002, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 March 2002

The Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) announces it will sign an agreement with Romania's National Company Nuclearelectrica on 19 March 2002. Under the agreement, KHNP will provide technical assistance for the operation of the Cernavoda-1 Nuclear Power Plant and will help establish the second nuclear power plant that is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in 2005.

—Yonhap News Agency, 18 March 2002, in "South Korea to Enter Nuclear Power Plant Business in Romania," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 18 March 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Bucharest Mediafax, 18 March 2002, in "Korean Nuclear Power Company to Sign Technical Assistance Accord with Romania," FBIS Document ID: EUP20020318000429.

14 March 2002

The Ministry Commerce, Industry and Energy announces that a coolant leak in the transformer caused the temporary shut down of the Wölsöng-1 nuclear power reactor. According to the Ministry, the leak was detected

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on 13 March 2002, and the reactor is expected to be under repair for about eight days.

—Yonhap News Agency, 14 March 2002, in "South Korean Nuclear Reactor Shut Down After Coolant Leak," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 14 March 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ku Cha Ryong, "Wölsöng' wönjön 1 Hogi Kadong Chungdan," *Donga Ilbo*, 15 March 2002, p. 31, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 March 2002

The CEO of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) steps down from his position amidst threats from the labor force to launch strikes over the government's plan to privatize the company. This is the second CEO of KEPCO to step down within three years. Both CEO's are close associates of President Kim Dae Jung.

—"Once Again, a Kepco CEO is Fired as Deregulation Comes Unhinged," *Platts International Coal Report*, 25 March 2002, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ku Cha Ryong, "Ch'oesubyöng Hanjönsajang Sap'yo," *Donga Ilbo*, 13 March 2002, p. 15, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

7 March 2002

South Korea's Ministry of Unification allows the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS) to carry out safety projects in the construction of light water reactors in North Korea. The safety projects include inspections of safety and quality control, and safety education programs for North Korean nuclear experts.

—Yonhap News Agency, 7 March 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Gov't Allows KINS to Take Nuclear Safety Steps for KEDO Project," FBIS Document ID: KPP20020307000047.

March 2002

Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company's technicians find 32 cracks from stress corrosion cracking in the Yönggwang-3 nuclear power reactor's steam generator tubes. The cracks are plugged during a five and a half week maintenance outage of the unit. Officials from the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS) cite water chemistry problems as a possible cause for the cracks. KHNP officials plan to request a license from regulators to operate Yönggwang-3 and -4 with coolant temperatures 10 degrees below normal if necessary. This is the first time a crack is detected in the Westinghouse Combustion Engineering System 80 design reactor. [Note: Stress erosion cracks are found in the Yönggwang-4 reactor as well, and technicians expect to plug them during an outage scheduled for fall.]

—Mark Hibbs, "KHNP Finds SCC Cracking in First KSNP Steam Generators," *Nucleonics Week*, 6 June 2002, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 February 2002

During his visit to South Korea, George W. Bush says the United States has no intention of invading North Korea. Bush also says that he supports Kim Dae Jung's "sunshine policy" of engagement with North Korea, and that Washington is prepared to renew dialogue with Pyongyang.

—O P'ung Yön, Kim Su Chöng, and Hong Wön Sang, "Bush, 'Pukch'imgong Ŭisa Öpta'," *Taehan Maeil*, 21 February 2002, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Min Bae, "Bush 'Pukch' imgong Ŭisa Öptta'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 20 February 2002, www.chosun.com.

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16 February 2002

South Korea's Ministry of Science and Technology and the Vietnam Atomic Energy Commission sign an agreement to promote the exchange of human resources, information and business projects on atomic energy.

—Yonhap News Agency, 16 February 2002, in "South Korea, Vietnam Sign Atomic Energy Agreement," BBC Monitoring International Reports, 16 February 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 February 2002

South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Ch'oe Söng Hong tells the National Assembly that South Korea will take issue with North Korea's WMD programs when inter-ministerial talks resume. Ch'oe says that South Korea has told North Korea to address the suspicions surrounding its missile and WMD programs during the June 2000 summit and other occasions.

—Yonhap News Agency, 9 February 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Seoul to Issue Direct Appeal to Pyongyang over WMD," FBIS Document ID KPP20020209000014.

7 February 2002

South Korean Unification Minister Chö̃n Se Hyö̃n tells the National Assembly that the South Korean government will seek the opening of a direct air route between North Korea and South Korea to facilitate the construction of the light water reactors in North Korea under the Agreed Framework.

—Yonhap News Agency, 7 February 2002, in "ROK's Yonhap: Gov't Looking to Open Direct Air Route to N.K. for KEDO Project," FBIS Document ID KPP20020207000049.

6 February-6 March 2002

The first interim inspections of all light water reactors (LWR) under the ROK-IAEA LWR Enhanced Cooperation agreement are performed.

—Park Sung Gi, "First Inspection under ROK-IAEA LWR Enhanced Cooperation Performed," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 March 2002, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

6 February 2002

Im Tong Wö̃n, national security and unification advisor to the South Korean president, says that North Korea poses a threat to security on the Korean peninsula, but the threat must be reduced through peaceful dialogue. Im says that the use of military force will only result in the danger of igniting another Korean war.

—Kwö̃n Kyö̃ng Bok, "Im T'ö̃kpo 'P'yö̃nghwajö̃g'ö̃ro Anbowihyö̃p Haeso'," Yonhap News Agency, 6 February 2002, www.yonhapnews.net.

6 February 2002

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung says that nuclear and missile problems must be resolved peacefully. Kim says that recently North Korea has been harshly criticizing the United States because of the US attitude towards North Korea. Kim also says that there can be policy differences among allies, but that anti-Americanism is not in Korea's interest.

—Chö̃ng Jae Yong, "Kim Taet'ongnyö̃ng, 'Haek, Missile Munjae, Taehwaro Pulö̃ya'," *Joongang Ilbo*, 6 February 2002, www.joins.com; Yonhap News Agency, 6 February 2002, in "ROK Leader Says 'Anti-US' Voices 'No Help' to

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ROK-DPRK Relations," FBIS Document ID 200202060000121; Chŏng Chae Yong, "Kim Taet'ongnyŏng 'Taehwaro P'ulŏya'-1," Yonhap News Agency, 6 February 2002, www.yonhapnews.co.kr; "President Urges Dialogue with North Korea," *Chosun Ilbo*, 7 February 2002, english.chosun.com.

29 January 2002

During his State of the Union Address, President George W. Bush says North Korea is part of an "axis of evil."
—George W. Bush, "The President's State of the Union Address," 29 January 2002, www.whitehouse.gov.

25 January 2002

The Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) concludes a one-day meeting in Seoul. The TCOG consists of government officials from the United States, South Korea, and Japan that meet to coordinate policy towards North Korea. The participants say North Korea will be an important topic during George W. Bush's trip to Asia in February, and that Bush's visits would "positively contribute to peace and stability on and around the Korean peninsula." A South Korean government official later reveals that the US delegation informs the Japanese and South Korean participants that the Bush administration will now require "step-by-step reciprocity from North Korea, and will spell out how North Korea will be punished or rewarded for future conduct."

—Tim Witcher, "North Korea to Be Feature of Bush's Asia Visit," Agence France Presse, 25 January 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis.nexis.com; "US, South Korea and Japan Discuss North Korea Moves," Agence France Presse, 25 January 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis.nexis.com; "U.S. to Keep North on a Short Leash," *Joongang Ilbo*, 7 February 2002, english.joins.com; Jong-Heon Lee, "Bush Visit Seen as Peace Builder," United Press International, 25 January 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis.nexis.com; "TCOG Meeting," *Korea Update*, Vol. 13, No. 1, January 2002, p. 3.

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2001

27 December 2001

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it has developed a technique to safely store radioactive tritium produced in heavy water nuclear reactors. KAERI has spent over 1 billion won in the past three years to develop this technology. The technique uses a thermal process to absorb hydrogen isotopes that bond with titanium. The tritium is then stored in a vacuum container that can hold up to 500 kilocuries (KCi), which is the amount of tritium to be produced from the Wŏlsŏng heavy water reactor in six months after it enters commercial operation in 2005. In addition, a one tenth scale pilot plant is currently in operation at the Wŏlsŏng nuclear power plant to process 10kg of heavy water per hour.

—"South Korea Develops Tritium Extraction, Storage Technologies," 8 January 2002, FBIS Document ID: KPP20020108000096; Mun Byŏng Hwan, "Pangsanŭng Mulchil Tritium Chŏjanggisul Kaebal," *Money Today*, 27 December 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

16-29 December 2001

Kim Hŭi Mun, director general of North Korea's Light-Water Reactor Bureau, leads a 20-member North Korean delegation to South Korea to tour nuclear power facilities. The visit is a result of the training protocol signed by

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North Korea and KEDO on 20 October 2000. While in South Korea the delegation travels to Ulchin, North Kyöngsang Province to visit South Korea's Ulchin-3 and -4 nuclear power reactors.

—Lee Young-jong, "Nuclear Visitors in South," *Joongang Ilbo*, 18 December 2001, english.joins.com; Lee Yöng Chong, "Pukhan Wönjön Shich' altan Namhan Ipkuk," *Joongang Ilbo*, 17 December 2001, www.joins.com; Seo Soomin, "NK Officials Visit South for Nuclear Safety Training," *Korea Times*, 17 December 2001, www.koreatimes.co.kr; Kim Ji-ho, "N.K. Officials Observing Nuke Plants," *Korea Herald*, 18 December 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yun Sang Hwan, "Kyöngsurosaop P'ul'öya Hal Kwaje: Puk Chogihaeksach'al'i Köllimdol," *Segye Ilbo*, 20 December 2001, www.segyetimes.co.kr; Chang Yong Hun, "<Kyöngsuro Könsölsaop Ödikkaji Wattna>," Yonhap News Agency, 17 December 2001, www.yonhapnews.co.kr; "North Korean Nuclear Safety Training," *Korea Update*, Vol. 13, No. 1, January 2002, p. 3; Yonhap News Agency, 28 December 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: N.K.'s Two-Week Inspection of Reactors Winds Up," FBIS Document ID KPP20011228000026; Yonhap News Agency, 28 December 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: N.K.'s Two-Week inspection of Reactors Winds Up," FBIS Document ID KPP20011228000026; "Korea Nuclear Tour Ends," BBC News, 30 December 2001, news.bbc.co.uk.

10 December 2001

South Korea's Ministry of National Defense announces it will inaugurate a nationwide Military Nuclear Biological and Chemical Warfare Command by March 2002. In addition, the Ministry states that it will import 27 billion won worth of equipment to detect nuclear, biological and chemical attacks or threats.

—Yoo Yong Won, "MNBC Warfare Command to Be Combined by March," *Chosun Ilbo*, 10 December 2001, english.chosun.com.

7 December 2001

Japanese officials participating in the KEDO executive board meeting in Seoul say that Hitachi Limited and Toshiba Corporation are expected to provide the turbines for the light water reactors under construction in North Korea. The firms are expected to replace General Electric of the United States, which pulled out of the deal after failing to receive indemnification for any possible future accidents at the site.

—Jiji Press, 7 December 2001, in "Toshiba, Hitachi Expected to Supply Turbogenerators to Nuclear Power Reactor in N. Korea," FBIS Document ID JPP20011208000002.

6-7 December 2001

KEDO holds an executive board meeting in Seoul to discuss the light water reactor project under way in North Korea. The meeting covers the KEDO budget for 2002, and the extension of the EU's executive membership in KEDO for another five years. The EU is expected to increase its financial contribution to 20 million ECUs per year from 15 million ECUs. KEDO expenditures for 2001 are \$90.56 million.

—Yonhap News Agency, 5 December 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO Executive Board Meeting to Be Held Here Thurs.," FBIS Document ID KPP20011205000057; Chang Yong Hun, "KEDO Chiphaeng'isahoe 6-7 Il Kaech'oe," Yonhap News Agency, 6 December 2001, www.yonhapnews.net; "KEDO Progresses Despite Obstacles; Signs Accord with DPRK," *The People's Korea*, 13 December 2001, www.korea-np.co.jp/pk.

3 December 2001

In an interview with the BBC, South Korean Unification Minister Hong Sun Yöng says, "Several North Korean hard-

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liners are trying to enfeeble or reverse the reconciliation process [with South Korea]." He also says that North Korean hard-liners are using South Korean enhanced security measures in the wake of the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001 as a pretext to exert their influence. Hong says there is "friction or tension between militarists and economists."

—"Leadership of North Is Seen in Struggle," *Joongang Ilbo*, 5 December 2001, english.joins.com; "North Korea Calls for Hight (sic) Security Alert," Agence France Presse, 5 December 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1-4 December 2001

KEDO Executive Director Charles Kartman leads a delegation to Pyongyang. Kartman meets with Kim Sŏng Su, North Korea's director of the light water reactor project. North Korea and KEDO sign the Quality Assurance and Warranties Protocol. The protocol lays the groundwork for the participation of North Korean safety personnel in the light water reactor project. The protocol also covers the electricity supply, core parts, and the initial supply of nuclear fuel. During Kartman's stay in Pyongyang, he and North Korean officials also discuss labor issues and the need to establish a separate communication network to increase construction efficiency.

—"Protocol between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Quality Assurances and Warranties for the Implementation of a Light Water Reactor Project," Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org; *KEDO 2001 Annual Report*, Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, p. 10, www.kedo.org; "KEDO Executive Director and His Party Arrive," Korean Central News Agency, 1 December 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; KEDO Chiphaenggukchang' ilhaeng Tojak," Korean Central News Agency, 1 December 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; Yonhap News Agency, "Kartman KEDO Samuch' ongiang Pangbuk," *Joongang Ilbo*, 3 December 2001, www.joins.com; Yonhap News Agency, 1 December 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO Executive Director Visits N. Korea Sat.," FBIS Document ID KPP20011201000006; "North and KEDO Sign Agreements on Reactor Quality Assurance," *Joongang Ilbo*, 3 December 2001, english.joins.com; Chu Yong Sŏng, "Puk-KEDO P'umjilbojang' ūi'jŏngsŏ Sŏmyŏng," *Joongang Ilbo*, 3 December 2001, www.joins.com; Yonhap News Agency, 4 December 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO Chief Arrives in Seoul after North Korean Trip," FBIS Document ID KPP20011204000050; Yonhap News Agency, 3 December 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: N.K., KEDO Sign Agreement on Reactor Quality Assurance," FBIS Document ID KPP20011203000047; Yu Jae-Suk, "KEDO Signs Accord with North Korea Warranting Quality of Nuclear Reactors," Associated Press, 3 December 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Yonhap News Agency, 5 December 2001, in "KEDO's Kartman Briefs ROK UnifMin (sic) on Meeting in P'yongyang," FBIS Document ID 20011205000042; "KEDO Progresses Despite Obstacles; Signs Accord with DPRK," *The People's Korea*, 13 December 2001, www.korea-np.co.jp/pk; "KEDO Chiphaenggukchang' ilhaeng' l Ddŏ'na Kkatta," Korean Central News Agency, 4 December 2001, www.kcna.co.jp.

29 November 2001

Kim Byŏng Ku, the chief of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute's Future Atomic Technology Development Bureau, is appointed as the director of the IAEA's Africa, East Asia and Pacific department.

—"Kim BK Chosen as IAEA Official," *Korea Times*, 5 December 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

27 November 2001

Following a meeting in San Francisco, the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) issues a statement

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reiterating the commitment of the three member countries—Japan, South Korea, and the United States—to implement the Agreed Framework.

—Kyodo News Service, 28 November 2001, in "Japan, S. Korea, U.S. Urge N. Korea to Antiterrorism Actions," FBIS Document ID JPP20011128000038; Kwŏn O Yŏn, "Han.Mi.II, (sic) Pug'e Pan Terror Ch'ugajoch'i Ch'okku," *Joongang Ilbo*, 28 November 2001, www.joins.com.

30 October 2001

During a joint press conference with Greenpeace and the Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, environmentalists urge South Koreans to reject any government plans to export nuclear waste to Russia. According to a member of the Korean Federation for Environmental Movement, exporting nuclear waste to Russia will cause South Korea to lose all justification for protesting North Korea's import of Taiwan's nuclear waste. Russia recently announced its interest in allowing other countries including South Korea to export nuclear waste, but the South Korean government has not made any official decision or comment on the issue.

—Soh Ji Young, "Activists Oppose Seoul's Export of Nuclear Waste," *Korea Times*, 31 October 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

22 October 2001

South Korea and Vietnam sign an agreement to pursue joint research projects. Under the agreement, Vietnamese and Korean scientists will conduct a study on whether a Korean-type nuclear power plant can be developed in Vietnam. In addition, South Korean experts will train high-ranking Vietnamese officials and their atomic energy related staff about the nuclear energy sector.

—Yonhap News Agency, 22 October 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: SK Agrees to Pursue 12 Joint Research Projects with Vietnam," FBIS Document ID: KPP20011022000051.

17 October 2001

South Korea and the IAEA sign a memorandum of understanding on the Enhanced Cooperation on Safeguards Implementation of light water reactors in South Korea. The new safeguards system is expected to be implemented starting 1 January 2002.

—Park Sung Gi, "Workshop for LWR Enhanced Cooperation," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 January 2002, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

15-19 October 2001

The 10th South Korea-IAEA Joint Review Meeting is held in Seoul. On 17 October 2001, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is signed between South Korea and the IAEA on the enhanced cooperation on safeguard implementation of light water reactors in South Korea. According to the MOU, South Korea will participate in all scheduled inspections for light water reactors while the IAEA will perform annual Physical Inventory Verification (PIV) inspections and other inspections as deemed necessary.

—Park Wan Sou, "MOU for LWR Enhanced Cooperation Signed Between ROK-IAEA," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 December 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

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12 October 2001

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces it has signed an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and Indonesia to cooperate in developing the technology to construct and operate a nuclear power desalination plant. Under the agreement, the three parties will collaborate on reviewing the commercial viability and technical feasibility of the construction and operation of the SMART (System-Integrated Modular Advanced Reactor), which South Korea is in the process of developing to supply energy and drinking water to Indonesia.

—"Korea, IAEA, Indonesia Sign Nuclear Technology Agreement," Ministry of Science and Technology, 15 October 2001, www.most.go.kr.

11-15 October 2001

The 11th IAEA-ROK Joint Review Meeting on Safeguards Implementation is held in Seoul. The meeting focuses on discussions of safeguard techniques and measures at various nuclear facilities. The two sides agree that the implementation of the LWR Enhanced Cooperation Program in January 2001 was helpful for the effectiveness and efficiency of safeguards implementation.

—Park Sung Gi, "11th IAEA/ROK JRM on Safeguards Implementation Held in Seoul," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 November 2002, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

10 October 2001

South Korea and Thailand agree to take steps towards signing a memorandum of understanding on the cooperation of atomic energy. During the talks, both sides agree to hold a seminar on nuclear policy for Thai policy planners, and on the latest developments in technology to train Thai students in the field of atomic energy. Thai officials express interest in gaining South Korean support in building a nuclear research reactor, assistance in the uses of radiosopes and the safe uses of nuclear energy.

—"Korea, Thailand to Sign Memo on Atomic Energy Cooperation," Ministry of Science and Technology, 15 October 2001, www.most.go.kr.

3 October 2001

An unnamed "South Korean government official" or "diplomatic source" reports that KEDO will be able to begin negotiations with North Korea by the end of the year on the delivery of the core reactor parts for the light water reactors under construction as part of the Agreed Framework. The agreement will have to comply with the export controls of the United States, South Korea and Japan. South Korea and Japan have already presented their draft agreements, and the United States is to present its draft agreement soon. The United States has reportedly been reluctant to establishing a protocol for the transfers of critical technology and materials since North Korea has yet to submit to full safeguards inspections.

—Yonhap News Agency, 3 October 2001, in "KEDO, DPRK Likely to Begin Talks Soon for Delivery of Core Parts," FBIS Document ID KPP20011003000006; Ok Yŏng Tae, "Hanbando Briefing/ KEDO-Puk, Kyŏngsuro Pubumindo Ilchŏng Yŏnnae Hyŏpsang," *Segye Ilbo*, 4 October 2001, p. 37, www.segyetimes.co.kr.

October 2001

South Korean and American officials discuss potential projects for developing instrumentation and control (I&C)

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technology for the Korean Advanced Pressurized Water Reactor (APR-1400). South Korea's nuclear industry has so far acquired nearly all the technology to manufacture PWRs except I&C systems.

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korea Seeks US Help in Developing PWR I&C Systems," *Nucleonics Week*, 11 October 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late September 2001

Korean officials say that the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company is looking for a new site to construct at least two 1,400MW(e) nuclear reactors at Tök Ch'ön on the east coast. The new reactors will be the Advanced Power Reactor (APR-1400s) design, which was originally to be built at Shin-Wölsöng. However, no formal decision has been made to build the reactors at Shin-Wölsöng or Tök Ch'ön.

—Mark Hibbs, "KHNP Seeks to Open New PWR Site at Dukchun on Coast of East Sea," *Nucleonics Week*, 27 September 2001, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late September 2001

Government officials admit South Korea has more likely prospects in the Indonesian and Romanian nuclear industry than competing for exports to China. According to an official at the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, South Korea does not have enough political power to influence decision makers in China to import Korean equipment and technologies. On the other hand, Indonesia has expressed interest in the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute's (KAERI) SMART (System-Integrated Modular Advanced Reactor) PWR which is a 150MW(e) reactor used for desalinization. South Korea is also preparing to participate in the construction of Romania's Cernavoda-3 PWR. The Ministry of Science and Technology has also been conducting a study for the Vietnam Atomic Energy Commission about its interest in constructing nuclear power reactors.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korean Agencies Set Sights on Exports to Indonesia, Romania," *Nucleonics Week*, 29 September 2001, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 September 2001

Lawmakers criticize safety at nuclear power plants during the National Assembly's annual audit of the government. According to some lawmakers, a total of 41 cracks in the steam generator tubes were found in two nuclear power plants this year. In addition, various defects such as corrosion of steam generator tubes, welding flaws in pipes of the steam turbines, and cracks in the concrete foundations were found in eight of the power plants. In 2000, 94 defects were found, which is an increase from 89 in 1999 and 32 in 1998.

—Kim Hyung Jin, "Lawmakers Question Safety at Nuclear Power Plants," *Korea Herald*, 22 September 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Ch'oe Söng Uk, "Wönjaryökpajönsö 5 Nyöndongan 1,248 Kön Kyunyöl Posu," *Hankook Ilbo*, 22 September 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

15-18 September 2001

North and South Korea hold the fifth round of ministerial talks in Seoul. The delegations are headed by North Korean Senior Cabinet Councilor Kim Ryöng Söng and South Korean Unification Minister Hong Sun Yöng. The two sides agree to resume construction of a railway connecting Seoul to Kaesöng, North Korea, where the South pledged to finance the development of an industrial zone.

—"DPRK Delegation Reaches Seoul for Inter-Korean Ties," Xinhua News Agency, 15 September 2001, in Lexis-Nexis,

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web.lexis-nexis.com; "Inter-Korean Ministerial Talks Open," Korean Central News Agency, 16 September 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "Che 5 Ch'a Pungnamsanggŭphoedam'i Yŏllyŏtta," Korean Central News Agency, 16 September 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "5th North-South Ministerial Talks Close," Korean Central News Agency, 16 September 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "Che 5 Ch'a Pungnamsanggŭphoedam'i Kkŭt'natta / Kongdongbodomun Palp'yo," Korean Central News Agency, 16 September 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; Korean Central News Agency, 16 September 2001, in "North Korea Lists Demands at Inter-Ministerial Talks in Seoul," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 16 September 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; John Gittings, "Two Koreas Put Peace Process Back on Line," *The Guardian*, 19 September 2001, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid-September 2001

The Ministry of Science and Technology establishes a new Nuclear Emergency Division within the Nuclear Affairs Directorate. The decision to immediately establish this division comes after the 11 September attacks on New York and Washington, DC. Prior to the attacks, the Nuclear Emergency Division was expected to launch in October. The Nuclear Emergency Division is expected to create a database of information on physical protection and resistance from external threats, review the resistance of nuclear components to direct hits from passenger jet aircraft, and investigate whether efforts to include air crash in the design of reactors had taken into account a scenario in which a large amount of flammable jet fuel is used. In addition, the director of the Nuclear Policy and R&D Division states that the new Emergency Division will be "less concerned about threats from North Korea and more concerned about the threat from radical Islam."

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korean Regulator Adds Timely 'Nuclear Emergency Division'," *Inside NRC*, 24 September 2001, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 September 2001

A 61-member delegation from KEDO and South Korea attends the groundbreaking ceremony for the light water reactors in North Korea.

—Agence France Presse, 14 September 2001, in "Groundbreaking Held for DPRK Reactors," FBIS Document ID KPP20010914000077; "Construction Begins on North Korean Reactors," Agence France Presse, 14 September 2001.

12 September 2001

A South Korean Foreign Ministry official says that the groundbreaking work for the KEDO light water reactor project will begin as scheduled on 13 September 2001, but there will be no ceremonies. [Note: This report is erroneous; the groundbreaking ceremony is held on 14 September.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 12 September 2001, in "KEDO Head Cancels DPRK Visit for LWR Ground-Breaking Ceremony," FBIS Document ID KPP20010912000098.

11 September 2001

The World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) meeting to be held in Seoul is cancelled due to the 11 September attacks on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center.

—Mark Hibbs, "WANO Meeting Cancelled by Attack to Convene in Seoul Next Spring," *Nucleonics Week*, 20 September 2001, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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10-14 September 2001

The second IAEA-Japan-Korea Joint Workshop on IAEA Safeguards is held in Japan. The purpose of the workshop is to enhance IAEA safeguard techniques and measurement methods for light water reactor (LWR) inspections. During the workshop, Korea and the IAEA discuss the possibility of expanding the program from LWRs to research reactors.

—"2nd IAEA-Japan-Korea Workshop on IAEA SG and 7th NMCC-TCNC Annual Meeting," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 October 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

10 September 2001

A nuclear power plant condition report is submitted by the Ministry of Science and Technology revealing a total of 1,087 crack over 0.22 mm in width over the last two years. There were 329 cracks found in the Kori power plant, 279 in Ulchin, 232 in Yönggwang and 178 in Wölsöng. According to one lawmaker, 39 of the cracks are serious and their size exceeds three meters in length and 0.5 to 4mm in width. In addition, another lawmaker accuses the Korea Plant Service and Engineering Department, which is responsible for maintenance, of negligence because of the arrest of its managing staff for embezzling 142 million won.

—Baek Gang Nyeong, "Assembly Audit Notes Cracks in Nuclear Power Plant," *Chosun Ilbo*, 10 September 2001, english.chosun.com; Kwak Min Yöng, "Kori-Wölsöng-Yönggwang Wönjön 1087 Kot Kyunyöl," *Segye Ilbo*, 11 September 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

10 September 2001

In hearings before the South Korean National Assembly's Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade Committee, the Ministry of Unification says that \$638 million was spent on the KEDO light water reactor project between February 2000 and 31 August 2001. South Korea provided \$447 million (70 percent) and Japan provided \$191 million (30 percent) of the total. South Korea's expenditures on the project have resulted in a national debt of 150 billion won in 1999, 255 billion won in 2000, and 262.5 billion won for the period between January 2001 and 31 August 2001. The total deficit from the project over this period is 667.5 billion won. The operating expenses for KEDO during 2001 are \$18.36 million, with the United States, South Korea and Japan each contributing \$4.56 million. US expenses for heavy fuel oil for the year are \$70.32 million, and the United States has supplied North Korea with 308,000 tons of heavy fuel oil from January 2001 to 31 August 2001. The Ministry of Unification also reveals that KEDO plans to begin training North Korean technicians to operate the light water reactors under construction in North Korea. According to the Ministry, the training is to begin in February 2002, and will be divided into two steps for 529 personnel in all.

—Chu Yong Sök, "Kyöngsuro Kongbi 6ök3ch'önman Dollar Chiphaeng," Yonhap News Agency, 10 September 2001, www.yonhapnews.co.kr; "South Korea Extends \$638 Million for LWR Project So Far," *Joonggang Ilbo*, 10 September 2001, english.joins.com; Yonhap News Agency, 10 September 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO Pays KEPCO \$638 Million on Reactor Building Contract," FBIS Document ID KPP20010910000094; "Naenyön 2 Wöl Pukch'ük Kyöngsuroyowön Kyoyuk," *Chosun Ilbo*, 10 September 2001, www.chosun.com; Yonhap News Agency, 10 September 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO to Give Training to North Koreans on Reactor Operation," FBIS Document ID KPP20010910000063.

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9 September 2001

At the 7th expanded panel for a Limited Nuclear Weapons Free Zone for Northeast Asia, a group of local and foreign scholars adopt the Seoul Declaration for the creation of a nuclear free zone in Northeast Asia. Participants discuss the size and shape of the zone, the weapons categories, administrative and verification regimes, and the role of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. If participants make an agreement by next year, it will be non-binding, but it will set the stage for Northeast Asian countries to eventually agree to create a nuclear free zone.

—Kim Kwang Tae, "Seoul Declaration Calls for Nuclear Free Zone in Northeast Asia," *Korea Times*, 10 September 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

31 August 2001

Site preparation work for the KEDO light water reactor project is completed in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o, North Korea.

—*KEDO 2001 Annual Report*, p. 10, Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org.

29-30 August 2001

Government officials from the United States, South Korea and Japan meet in New York for a KEDO meeting to discuss nuclear exports. The meeting is held to coordinate policy on the transfer of nuclear facilities, equipment, materials and technology to North Korea under the Agreed Framework.

—Kim Jong Suk, "KEDO Export Control Consultation Meeting in New York," *TCNC Newsletter*, September/October 2001, www.tncn.kaeri.re.kr.

28 August 2001

KEDO Executive Director Charles Kartman reveals that excavation work will begin in September 2001 to prepare the foundations for the light water reactors to be constructed in North Korea under the Agreed Framework.

—David R. Sands, "Construction Set for N. Korea Nuclear Plant," *Washington Times*, 30 August 2001, www.washtimes.com; "KEDO to Launch LWR Excavation Work in September," *Joongang Ilbo*, 31 August 2001, english.joins.com; "KEDO, Puk Kyŏngsuro Kulch' akkongsna Naedal Ch'akkong," *Segye Ilbo*, 31 August 2001, www.segyetimes.co.kr.

26 August 2001

Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor is shut down at 9:32 AM due to jellyfish blocking the inflow of seawater to its cooling system. Ulchin-2 nuclear power reactor experiences the same problem, but is not shut down. The plant is expected to resume operations by late evening.

—Baek Gang Nyeong, "Jellyfish Knock out Nuclear Plant Again," *Chosun Ilbo*, 28 August 2001, english.chosun.com; Baek Süng Mok, "Ulchinwŏnjöne' Ddo Haep'aridde' 1.2 Hogi 12 Shigan Kadongjungdan," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 27 August 2001, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

23 August 2001

The Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC) experiences a uranium hexafluoride (UF₆) leak during a routine maintenance operation. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST), the leak was contained to the facility and did not spread into the surrounding environment. Additional inspectors are expected to investigate

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the exact cause of the leak.[Note: MOST reports on 24 August that three employees of the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company were exposed to minimal amounts of radiation during the accident.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 24 August 2001, in "ROK Nuclear Fuel Plant Reports Uranium Gas Leak," FBIS Document ID: KPP200010824000019; Kim Sang Yŏn, "Uranyumgongjangsŏ Gasŭ Nuch'ul Chag'ŏpcha 3 Myŏng Pangsasŏn Noch'ul," *Donga Ilbo*, 25 August 2001, p. 31, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

21-25 August 2001

A high-level KEDO delegation meets with North Korean officials in Pyongyang to discuss the supply of the two light water reactors under the Agreed Framework.

—"KEDO High-Level Experts Negotiation Delegation Here," Korean Central News Agency, 21 August 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "KEDO Kowigŭpchŏnmun'gahyŏpsangdae'p'yodan Toch'ak," Korean Central News Agency, 21 August 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "Delegates in Pyongyang for Talks over Nuclear Deal," Agence France Presse, 21 August 2001; Central Broadcasting Station, 25 August 2001, in "Korean Energy Organization Delegation Leaves North," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 26 August 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 August 2001

A team of nuclear experts from South Korea visit a heavy water plant in Romania and is expected to visit the Cernavoda nuclear power plant. The South Korean officials conclude that Romania's heavy water is suitable for nuclear reactors in Korea.

—Rompress, 21 August 2001, in "S Korea: Experts Visit Romanian Nuclear Plant, Discuss Importing Heavy Water," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 21 August 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13-24 August 2001

Six North Korean nuclear specialists participate in a 12-day "Training Course on State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material" in Canberra and Sydney, Australia. The program also includes participants from Australia, China, South Korea, and New Zealand.

—Kim Ji Ho, "N.K. Officials Receiving Nuclear Safety Training in Australia: Amb. Heseltine," *Korea Herald*, 23 August 2001, www.koreaherald.co.kr; Kyodo News Service, 23 August 2001, in "N. Korean Officials Get Nuke Safety Training in Australia," FBIS Document ID JPP20010823000092; Park Sung Ki, "SSAC Training Course Held in Australia," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 October 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

14 August 2001

South Korea and Egypt sign an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

—*Cairo MENA*, 12 August 2001, in "Egypt, South Korea Sign Agreement on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Power," FBIS Document ID: GMP20010814000106.

August 2001

The Vietnamese government briefs both US and South Korean officials on a study conducted on the feasibility of nuclear power projects in Vietnam. In addition, Vietnamese and South Korean officials meet to discuss Vietnam's nuclear plans and the sale of natural gas to South Korea.

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—Mark Hibbs, "Vietnam in Talks with ROK, US on Power Reactor Possibilities," *Nucleonics Week*, 16 August 2001, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late July 2001

South Korea signs a charter that formally establishes the Generation IV International Forum (GIF). The GIF was established to increase international cooperation in developing the next generation advanced reactor and fuel technologies. The charter provides the basic framework for member countries to plan and conduct collaborative research on advanced nuclear power technology. Other countries to sign the charter include the US, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, France, and the UK.

—Elaine Hiruo, "Charter Establishes Framework for Generation IV Collaboration," *Nucleonics Week*, 26 July 2001, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 July 2001

South Korea and the Ukraine sign an agreement calling for cooperation in atomic power generation, nuclear safety and the production of isotopes. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology, the agreement will provide opportunities for South Korea to participate in nuclear power projects in the Ukraine.

—Yonhap News Agency, 23 July 2001, in "S Korea, Ukraine Sign Atomic Energy Cooperation Pact," *Asia Pulse*, 23 July 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Han Ukraine Wŏnjaryŏk Hyŏmnyŏkhyŏpjŏng," *Taehan Maeil*, 24 July 2001, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

16 July 2001

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung issues an amended presidential decree to implement and enforce the South Korean Atomic Energy Act. The changes include the establishment of a review committee for export controls, which could affect the delivery of nuclear components and technology for the light water reactors under the Agreed Framework.

—Kim Jong Suk, "Amendment of Presidential Decree of the Act for Reinforced Nuclear Control Framework," *TCNC Newsletter*, July/August 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

15 July 2001

The *Chosun Ilbo* reports that between 1 January 2001 and 20 June 2001, the South Korean government borrowed W172.5 billion with an interest of W17.1 billion in order to finance its share of the LWR project in North Korea. The National Assembly has delayed legislation to levy a 3.0 percent tax on South Korean utility costs to finance the South Korean share of the project.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 15 July 2001, in "Interest on LWR for DPRK Reaches 36.1 Billion Won," FBIS Document ID KPP20010715000002. Kim In Ku, "Pukkyŏngsuro Han'gukpun'dan'gŭm," *Chosun Ilbo*, 16 July 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

12 July 2001

Prime Minister Lee Han Dong approves the government's finalized new nuclear power policy. The new policy calls for the completion of four nuclear power reactors currently under construction by 2006, and four new reactors to start construction in 2004. In addition, the policy calls for the construction of a nuclear waste disposal facility by

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2008 and of an interim waste storage facility by 2016. In addition, the South Korean government announces plans to build a series of new nuclear power plants in order to reduce foreign dependence on oil, and to meet projected energy demands. The new plan calls for the completion of four new reactors by 2006 (Yŏnggwang-5 and -6, and Ulchin-5 and -6), of which two are already under construction in Yŏnggwang. In addition to the four reactors, the government plans to add six more between 2006 and 2011. These include Shin-Kori-1 through -4, and Shin Wŏlsŏng-1 and -2. According to the plan, eight of the new reactors will be 1,000MW(e) pressurized water reactors (PWRs), and two will be 1,400MW(e) next generation design reactors.

—"South Korea to Build 10 New Nuclear Plant," *Energy Daily*, 18 July 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Twenty Nuclear Reactors to go in Full Operation by 2006," Ministry of Science and Technology, 18 July 2001, www.most.go.kr; Pae Kyŏng Rok, "Wŏnjŏn 4 Ki Kŏnsol 2006 Nyŏn Wallyo / Wŏnjaryŏkchinhŭnggyehoek Hwakchŏng Ulchin 5.6 Hogidŭng Ch'ujin," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 13 July 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

5 July 2001

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it has developed the world's first treatment for liver cancer using radioisotope injections. The injections are made up of radioactive material produced in the Hi-Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO).

—Lee Chi Dong, "Local Scientists Develop Injection to Treat Liver Cancer," *Korea Times*, 6 July 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

4-6 July 2001

North and South Korea hold the first direct meetings on export control issues regarding the supply of the light water reactors under the Agreed Framework. The meeting is held in Hyangsan, North Korea, and it addresses the export controls of the United States, South Korea and Japan.

—Kim Jong Suk, "The First South-North Direct Consultation on Export Control Related to KEDO Project," *TCNC Newsletter*, July/August 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

1 July 2001

The South Korean government decides to unilaterally designate a site to deposit nuclear waste. The decision comes after the government's unsuccessful attempt to select a site through an application process in which the selected kun [county] or city receives financial benefits.

—No Jun Hun, "Gov't to Build Spent Fuel Repository," *Korea Times*, 1 July 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

Early July 2001

South Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan and the US agree to jointly conduct research on the disposal of nuclear waste.

—Yonhap News Agency, 4 July 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: Five Nations Agree to Joint Research on Disposal of Nuclear Waste," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010704000004; Lee Yŏng Lee, "Han-Mi-II-Chung-Daeman Haekp'yegimul Ch'ŏri Kongdongyŏn'gu," *Donga Ilbo*, 5 July 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

July 2001

The Sixth Conference of the Parties (COP-6) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is held in Bonn. During the Conference, South Korean officials do not support Japan in including nuclear energy in the Kyoto

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Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). South Korea and other Asian countries initially supported including nuclear energy in the CDM during an IAEA meeting last year. [Note: South Korean officials admit in August that their failure to support including nuclear energy is because it would give advanced nuclear countries like Japan an advantage in China and other emerging Asian nuclear markets.]

—Mark Hibbs, "Korean-Japanese Rivalry Shaping Seoul's Policies on Kyoto Protocol," *Nucleonics Week*, 23 August 2001, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 June 2001

KEDO officials say that 21 North Korean policymakers will be invited to a briefing on 28 June at the light water reactor construction site in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o, North Korea. North Korean officials requested the briefing so that they could inform their superiors on the progress of the project. Cho Kyu Hyŏng, deputy executive director of KEDO, will give the briefing.

—Yonhap News Agency, 26 June 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO to Brief N.K. Officials at Reactor Construction Site," FBIS Document ID KPP20010626000003.

21 June 2001

South Korean Defense Minister Kim Dong Shin meets with US Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld in Washington, D.C. The two agree on a number of issues, including: the United States should maintain a long-term military presence in Korea to ensure regional stability; the United States and South Korea should strengthen military readiness against North Korea and develop an allied defense posture for the 21st century; and North Korea poses a threat with its nuclear and missile programs, and must submit to IAEA inspections. Secretary Rumsfeld also expresses US support for Kim Dae Jung's engagement policy towards North Korea. The two sides also agree that South Korea should take the lead in negotiating conventional arms control issues with North Korea, which seems contradictory to the results of the Bush review of policy towards North Korea announced on 6 June 2001.

—Jefferson Morris, "Rumsfeld, S. Korean Minister Agree on North Korea Policies," *Aerospace Daily*, 22 June 2001; Kyodo News Service, 22 June 2001, in "U.S., S. Korea Reaffirm Threats from N. Korea," FBIS Document ID JPP20010622000001; Yonhap News Agency, 22 June 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: S.K. to Take Initiative in Conventional Forces talks with N.K.," FBIS Document ID KPP20010622000004; Kim Kwang-tae, "Seoul Set to Take Up Conventional Weapons Issue After Kim's Return," *Korea Times*, 25 June 2001, www.koreatimes.co.kr; US Reaffirms Security Commitment to Korea," *Korea Times*, 23 June 2001, www.koreatimes.co.kr; "[Sasŏl] Han-Mi Kukpangjangwanhoedam Ihu," *Taehan Mail*, 23 June 2001, p. 5, www.kdaily.com; *Taehan Mail*, 23 June 2001, in "ROK Daily Views Result of ROK-US Defense Ministerial Talks," FBIS Document ID KPP20010622000108; Chin Kyŏng Ho and Pak Ch'an Ku, "Nambuk Chaeraemugihyŏpsang 'Sonswiun Ŭijebut'ŏ Chŏpkŭn'," *Taehan Maeil*, 23 June 2001, p. 5, www.kdaily.com; Chin Kyong-ho, *Taehan Maeil*, 23 June 2001, in "Prospects for N-S Korea Negotiations on Conventional Weapons Reductions Viewed," FBIS Document ID KPP20010622000110, Yu Yong Wŏn, "Hanmikukpang Anbogongjoman Chaehwagin," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 June 2001, p. 4, www.chosun.com; Yu Yong-won, *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 June 2001, in "ROK Daily Suspects Opinion Difference in ROK-US Defense Ministers' Talks," FBIS Document ID KPP20010622000101.

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20 June 2001

At a luncheon hosted by the Korea Society in New York, Charles Kartman, executive director of KEDO, says that there will be no more delays in the construction of the two light water reactors in North Korea.

—Yonhap News Agency, 21 June 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: No More Delays in Reactor Project: Kartman," FBIS Document ID KPP20010621000049.

18 June 2001

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it will sign an agreement with "CHESTEN," a Moroccan institute for peaceful atomic energy research. According to KAERI, the two institutes plan to agree on promoting the exchange of information and technology, the development of small and medium sized nuclear reactors, and the production of isotopes.

—Yonhap News Agency, 18 June 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KAERI to Sign Cooperation Pact with Moroccan Counterpart," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010618000028.

14 June 2001

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Limited agrees to provide Hyundai Heavy Industries Company with the manufacturing technology for pumps used in nuclear power plants. In addition, Mitsubishi plans to export equipment and dispatch a team of engineers to South Korea to offer instruction on design and manufacturing.

—Nikkei, 15 June 2001, in "Mitsubishi Heavy to Give Hyundai Heavy Nuke Power Pump Tech," *Asia Pulse*, 15 June 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 June 2001

South Korean Unification Minister Im Tong Wŏn says that South Korea has no intention of linking the supply of electricity to North Korea with the issues of nuclear weapons and ballistic missile proliferation.

—Lee Chul Hee, "No Linkage Seen in Aid to North, Nuclear Issue," *Joongang Ilbo*, 15 June 2001, english.joins.com; "Seoul Opposes Proposal to Link N.K. Energy Aid with Missiles," *Korea Herald*, 15 June 2001, www.koreaherald.co.kr.

9 June 2001

South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Han Sŭng Su says he is confident that the Bush administration will abide by the Agreed Framework. Han met with White House and State Department officials last week in Washington. Han quotes officials as saying that the new target date for transferring the two light water reactors is 2008.

—Jim Mann, "U.S. Is Seen as Ready to Fulfill 1994 North Korea Reactor Deal," *Los Angeles Times*, 10 June 2001, p. 4.

6 June 2001

The Ministry of Science and Technology's denial that there are no active faults near the Wŏlsŏng nuclear power plant prove to be wrong. A researcher from the Korea Institute of Geological and Mineral Resources admits providing conflicting information about the classification of an active fault. The researcher stated that there was only one earthquake in the Wŏlsŏng area in over 380,000 years, which conflicts with the research findings that

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found there had been one earthquake between 31,000 and 52,000 years ago.

—"Faults Near Nuclear Plant Could Be Active: Oxford University," *Chosun Ilbo*, 6 June 2001, english.chosun.com.

4 June 2001

The Ministry of Science and Technology denies the existence of active faults near nuclear power plants in Wölsöng. According to the Ministry and the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the sites for nuclear power plants were completed in the 1980's when there were no signs of active faults, and the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources did not conduct geological surveys until 1995. In addition, a researcher at the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources says that the possibility of the fault near Wölsöng being active is 50 percent and its length is only 150 meters.

—Cha Byöng Hak, "Officials See No Cause for Alarm over Active Faults," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 June 2001, english.chosun.com; Lee Chi Dong, "Ministry Denies Report on Active Faults Near Nuclear Plant," *Korea Times*, 4 June 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Lee Yöng Wan, "Wölsöngwönjön In'günjich'üng Anida," *Donga Ilbo*, 5 July 2001, p. 29, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

4 June 2001

Charles Kartman, executive director of KEDO, says the United States will not provide any compensation for delays in the construction of two light water reactors in North Korea. However, Kartman denies reports that the reactors will be replaced with conventional power plants.

—Charles Lee, "N. Korea's Demand for Compensation Rejected," United Press International, 4 June 2001.

3 June 2001

A report by the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources reveals active faults near the Wölsöng area with three of them located within 5km of a nuclear power plant. The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission bans the construction of nuclear power plants within 8km of an active faults more than 300 meter long.

—Kim Duck Han, "Active Fault Found Near Wolseong Nuclear Plant," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 June 2001, english.chosun.com; Yun Söng Hye, "Kyöngbuk Wölsöngwönjön Hwalsöngdanch'ung Nollan," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 4 July 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

June 2001

The United States and South Korea begin a joint study on confidence-building measures (CBMs) with North Korea to address Pyongyang's ballistic missiles, WMD programs and conventional forces. The joint study team reportedly completes the first part of the study in late February 2002, with 32 items to be proposed for CBMs with North Korea.

—Jong-Heon Lee, "U.S. Moves to Tackle Conventional Weapons," United Press International, 28 February 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; C.W. Lim, "US and South Korea Study Ways to Ease Tensions with North," Agence France Presse, 28 February 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Min-Seok, "U.S. to Join Effort to Limit North's Arms," *Joongang Ilbo*, 28 March 2002, english.joins.com; Yu Yong Wön, "[Han-Mi] Taebuk Kunsashilloejoch'i Maryön...Hotline Tüng Hyöpsang," *Chosun Ilbo*, 27 February 2002, www.chosun.com; Kim Kwi Kün, "[Han-Mi, CBM Kongdong' yön' gusönggwawa Chönmang]," *Chosun Ilbo*, 27 February 2002,

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www.chosun.com; Kim Kwi Kŭn, "Hanmi, Kunsashilloejoch'i Kongdongdaeŭng Hab'ŭi," *Chosun Ilbo*, 27 February 2002, www.chosun.com.

Mid 2001

According to a *Nuclear Fuel* report, US officials believe the Bush administration will stick to its current policy of not allowing South Korea to reprocess US-originated spent fuel. The US recently released new energy policy initiatives which include pyroprocessing and other spent fuel reprocessing technologies. South Korean officials expressed interest in whether these initiatives would apply to Korea, but US officials highly doubt the Bush administration will switch from its current policy.

—Mark Hibbs, "US Won't Approve Reprocessing Despite ROK-BNFL-Cogema Study," *Nuclear Fuel*, 11 June 2001, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid 2001

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) awards contracts for the construction of Yŏnggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. ITT A-C Pump is awarded a contract to provide the main circulating water pumps, the turbine building open circulating water pumps and the fire protection systems.

—"Contracts Awarded for Korean Nuclear Station," *Power*, May 2001/June 2001, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 May 2001

South Korea and Russia hold talks on cooperating in the field of atomic energy. During the talks, both sides agree to increase cooperation by exchanging experts in the production and use of radioactive isotope for medical and industrial purposes. In addition, they agree to cooperate in the technological development of advanced nuclear reactors, and radioactive waste treatment.

—"Korea, Russia Hold Atomic Energy Cooperation Meeting," Ministry of Science and Technology, 4 June 2001, www.most.go.kr.

27-31 May 2001

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) holds a seminar in Egypt to discuss the status and near prospects of small and medium reactors from industrialized and developing countries. At the seminar, the president of the Korean Nuclear Society announces South Korea will begin construction of a 65MW(e) pilot plant in August as the final design phase of the System Integrated Modular Advanced Reactor (SMART), which is expected to be completed by June 2007. The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) has been working on the SMART reactor since 1997 and the conceptual design was completed in March 1999.

—"Interest in Small Reactors Led by Korea, South Africa," *Nuclear News*, July 2001, p. 58, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Gamini Seneviratne, "South Korea to Build Smart PWR Pilot with Government Funding," *Nucleonics Week*, 14 June 2001, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 May 2001

After the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) meeting in Honolulu, senior officials from South Korea, the United States and Japan hold an unofficial meeting to discuss North Korea policy. During the meeting,

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South Korean Unification Minister Im Tong Wŏn, former US Deputy Secretary of Defense William Perry William Perry, and Ryozo Kato, who is later named the new Deputy Vice Foreign Minister of Japan, review the Bush administration's policy toward North Korea.

—"Unification Minister in Honolulu Unification Minister Lim Dong-Won Left for Hawaii Yesterday to Attend an Informal Yet Significant Meeting with U.S. and Japanese Experts on North Korea Policy," *Korea Times*, 28 May 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Han · Mi · Il O'nŭl Pi'gongshik Taebukchŏngch' aekhoeŭi / Kelly Ch'a'gwanbodŏng Shilmuch' aegimja Ch'amsŏk Chumok," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 30 May 2001, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

26 May 2001

James Kelly, US representative to the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG), briefs his South Korean and Japanese counterparts on the US policy review of North Korea. He says, "We are in the final stage of the comprehensive review of US policy toward North Korea." All three delegations agree that consultation and coordinated policy is needed towards several issues regarding North Korea, including missiles, WMD, and humanitarian issues. The delegations reaffirm their commitment to the Agreed Framework, and express strong support for South Korea's engagement policy towards North Korea.

—"Brief Comments from Three Delegations after TCOG Talks," *Joongang Ilbo*, 29 May 2001, english.joins.com; "TCOG Issues Joint-Statement on North Korea," *Chosun Ilbo*, 30 May 2001, www.chosun.com; Ch'oe Hyŏn Su, "Han · Mi · Il Taebuk Chojŏnghoeŭi / 'Puk · Mi Taehwa Wŏnjŏmsŏ Chae'gae'," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 28 May 2001, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

23 May 2001

Five construction companies are hoping to bid for the construction of Shin-Kori-1 through -4 nuclear power reactors, and Shin-Wŏlsŏng-1 and -2. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is expected to ask for bids in January 2002 for Shin-Kori-1 and -2, in June 2002 for Shin-Wŏlsŏng-1 and -2, and in December 2002 for Shin-Kori-3 and -4. The construction companies interested in bidding include the SK Engineering & Construction (E&C) Company, the LG E&C Company, Sanwhan Enterprises, the Sambu E&C Company, and Hyundai E&C Company. The five companies are reportedly considering forming a consortium.

—Lee Jae Hee, "Five Builders Vying for Nuclear Power Plants," *Korea Herald*, 24 May 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

17 May 2001

The Wŏlsŏng-3 nuclear reactor is shut down due to a power supply failure of the turbine auxiliary system programmable logic controller. The programmable logic controller directs the lubricating oil pump and other accessories to the turbine engine.

—Yonhap News Agency, 18 May 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: Nuclear Reactor Fails, Stops Operation," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010517000115; "Notes to Nucleonics Week's Generating Table for May 2001," *Nucleonics Week*, 12 July 2001, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16-18 May 2001

The 22nd US-South Korea Joint Standing Committee for Nuclear Energy Cooperation is held in Washington, DC. The

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two sides discuss policy, technical cooperation, nuclear safety cooperation and safeguards. On 16 May, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the US Department of Energy sign the first International Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (I-NERI). The I-NERI is a program created by the Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology to encourage research on nuclear technology through international collaboration. The agreement with South Korea allows the two countries to fund joint project teams. The two countries are expected to issue their first call for proposals in early July.

—"Late News in Brief," *Nuclear News*, July 2001, p. 67, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "22nd JSCNEC Making Form and Continuous Cooperation," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 June 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

7 May 2001

South Korean media report that the United States has decided to replace the two light-water nuclear reactors being constructed in North Korea by KEDO with thermal power stations. According to reports, President Bush has instructed Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage to inform South Korea and Japan of the decision during his upcoming diplomatic trip to South Korea and Japan. However, a spokesman for the South Korean government says that the United States does not have the final decision over the replacement of the light-water reactors with conventional power plants.

—Kyodo News Service, 7 May 2001, in "South Korea Denies Reports on Change in North Korea Nuclear Energy Plans," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 7 May 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Ch'öl Hui, "Mi, Pukhan Kyöngsuro 'Hwaryökpäljönso' Ro Taech'e Pangch'im," *Joongang Ilbo*, 7 May 2001, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Ryu Chae Hu, "Puk Kyöngsuro Hwajön Taech'e Nollan Kyesok," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 8 May 2001, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

1-5 May 2001

A KEDO delegation visits Pyongyang to participate in "high-level expert negotiations" with North Korea. The talks are in regard to the provision of two LWRs under the Agreed Framework. It is later revealed that quality guarantee protocols are covered in the talks, and that North Korea agrees it will be the responsible party for operating the reactors, and that it will accept responsibility for any accidents at the site.

—"KEDO Delegation Here," Korean Central News Agency, 2 May 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "KEDO Delegation Leaves," Korean Central News Agency, 2 May 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; Yonhap News Agency, 2 May 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: KEDO Mission Flies to DPRK to Hold High-Level Talks," FBIS Document ID KPP20010502000141; Korean Central News Agency, 2 May 2001, in "DPRK Radio Reports on KEDO Delegation's 1 May Arrival," FBIS Document ID KPP20010502000051; Korean Central News Agency, 5 May 2001, in "KEDO Experts End Round of Negotiations in Pyongyang," FBIS Document ID JPP20010505000044; "North Responsible in Reactor Mishaps," *Joongang Ilbo*, 28 May 2001, english.joins.com.

1 May 2001

KEDO's Executive Board names Charles Kartman as the new executive director of KEDO.

—*KEDO 2001 Annual Report*, p. 10, Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org.

1 May 2001

Ulchin-1 and -2 nuclear power reactors are temporarily shut down at 1:40 and 4:53 AM due to congregations of

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shrimp blocking the generators. According to the Korea Electric Power Corporation the reactors will resume operations following a clean-up, and no other accidents have been reported. Both power plants were shut down in 1997 on two and three occasions due to the same problem of shrimp blocking the generators.

—Cha Byong Hak, "Shrimp Shut Down Power Plant," *Chosun Ilbo*, 1 May 2001, english.chosun.com; O Ch'öl U, "Saeudde' Süpkyöge' Ch'ömdanwönjön 'Pölböl' / Ulchin 1.2 Hogi Kadongjungdan," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 2 May 2001, p. 15, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

Late April 2001

At the annual Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF) in Seoul, Korean officials site economic factors as the main decision behind constructing PWRs rather than Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited's CANDU reactors. According to officials at KAIF, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy and utility companies conducted a three-year study and concluded that it was more efficient to build more Korean Standard Nuclear Plants. In addition, heavy water reactors cost more to maintain, and CANDU units generate more spent fuel than the PWRs.

—Mark Hibbs, "Economics Led Factors Losing Shin-Wolsong Bid for AECL," *Nucleonics Week*, 26 April 2001, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 April 2001

The International Energy Agency (IEA) approves South Korea's accession to the organization. Membership to the IEA allows South Korea to work together with other countries to control oil supplies during emergencies, share energy information, coordinate energy policies and cooperate in the development of rational energy programs.

—Yonhap News Agency, 20 April 2001, in "International Energy Agency Admits South Korea," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010420000078.

19 April 2001

Russia's Minister of Atomic Energy announces that Russia plans to pursue a program to reprocess South Korea's nuclear waste, including spent fuel. According to the Minister, Russia's lower house passed a bill allowing the import of nuclear waste from other countries. Russia hopes to obtain contracts with South Korea, Japan and Taiwan after the bill is passed in the federal assembly.

—*Donga Ilbo*, 20 April 2001, in "Russia Intends to Take in ROK's Nuclear Waste," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010420000116.

9 April 2001

The Ministry of Science and Technology informs the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company of the nuclear power plant blackout in Taiwan. In addition, MOST warns KHNP of the dangers of a blackout and orders the Yönggwang and Kori stations to take immediate action to assure that the emergency diesel generators are operating in case of a blackout, and to assure that they have alternative supplies of AC power.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korean Regulators Warns KHNP to Prevent Station Blackouts," *Nucleonics Week*, 19 April 2001, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 April 2001

The Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) is created as a subsidiary of the Korea Electric Power

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Corporation (KEPCO). KHNP manages and oversees all nuclear power plants in South Korea.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korean Regulators Warns KHNP to Prevent Station Blackouts," *Nucleonics Week*, 19 April 2001, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power, www.khnp.co.kr.

30 March 2001

Korean officials announce it will build its first Advanced Pressurized Water Reactor (APR) at Shin-Kori-3 and -4. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) plans to build four 1,400MW(e) APRs by 2014. The APR was originally named the Korea Next Generation Reactor (KNGR) and was intended to be a 1,300MW(e) PWR. [Note: KEPCO offers The Korea Heavy Industry and Construction Company (Hanjung) and CE a formal invitation to bid to supply the reactors for Shin-Kori-1 and -2 in April 2001. A formal contract is expected to be signed later this year.]

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO Plans First 1,400-MW PWRs at Shin-Kori, Four Units by 2014," *Nucleonics Week*, 5 April 2001, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 March 2001

Chang Sŏn Sŏp, head of South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light Water Reactor Project, says that replacing the light water nuclear reactors with thermoelectric power plants would be impractical. He says, "There would be difficulties in revising the Agreed Framework and the replacement would not be of help in reducing the construction period or curtailing of costs."

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 March 2001, in "Thermoelectric Power Plant Construction in DPRK 'Impractical'," FBIS Document ID KPP200010328000030; Pak Yong Hyŏn, "Puk Kyŏngsuro Hwajŏndaech'e Hyŏnshilsŏng Opsŏ / Chang Sŏn Sŏp Kihoeжданjang," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 29 March 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

27 March 2001

A 15-member delegation comprised of officials from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, the Korea Electric Power Corporation, the Korea Power Engineering Company, and Hyundai Industries Corporation leave to have talks with officials from China's nuclear sector. The delegation plans to hold talks on how Korean companies can participate in the construction of nuclear power plants in China. According to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, Korean companies are considering forming a consortium with Westinghouse Electric Company to enter the Chinese market.

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 March 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: Ministry Sends Nuclear Energy Industry Team to China," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010327000045; Kim In Hyŏn, "Wŏnjaryŏkhyŏmnyŏktan Chung'guk P'agyŏn," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 28 March 2001, p. 22, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

26 March 2001

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces the government's plan to invest \$179 million this year to enhance technology for nuclear power generation. The plan is an eight-year project consisting of eight areas including the development of nuclear design code systems, code systems for nuclear safety, and environmental protection measures for the soil around nuclear waste sites.

—Yonhap News Agency, 26 March 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: Gov't to Pour 23.5 Billion Won into Nuclear Technology Upgrade," FBIS Document ID; KPP20010326000011; Yŏm Ho Sang, "Sanjabu, Wŏnjŏn'gisul Kodohwa Ol 235 Őkwŏn T'uja," *Segye Ilbo*, 27 March 2001, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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22 March 2001

Romania's Foreign Minister requests Korean companies to participate in the construction of nuclear plants in Rumania during a three-day visit to Seoul. Representatives from Rumania met with South Korean nuclear experts and visited nuclear power plants in Wölsöng and Yönggwang earlier this month.

—*Korea Times*, 22 March 2001, in "Romanian FM Asks ROK to Join Infrastructure, Nuclear Projects," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010322000090.

16 March 2001

South Korea and the Czech Republic sign an agreement to cooperate in the field of atomic energy and to share manufacturing technology and information on the use of radioactive isotopes for medical purposes.

—Yonhap News Agency, 16 March 2001, in "S. Korea: President Holds Talks with Czech Premier on Bilateral Cooperation," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 16 March 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S. Korea, Czech Republic Seeking Close Ties," Xinhua General News Agency, 16 March 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 March 2001

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it has developed a new technology to lessen the effects of an earthquake on nuclear reactors.

—Han Byöng Kwon, "Chijinch' ünggyök Wöñch' önjök Wanhwa 3 Ch'awön Naejin Bearing Kaebal," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 16 March 2001, p.7, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

13 March 2001

The head of the North Korean delegation for inter-ministerial talks, which are scheduled to begin today in Seoul, calls his counterpart in Seoul to inform him that North Korea will have to postpone the talks. Chöñ Küm Chin, the North Korean representative gives no reason for the sudden postponement, but some speculate the reason may be health problems for Chöñ, the recent summit between Kim Dae Jung and George W. Bush, or the perceived US hard-line policy towards North Korea.

—"5th Inter-Korea Ministerial Talks Postponed," *Chosun Ilbo*, 13 March 2001, www.chosun.com; Lee Young-jong and Lee Soo-jeong, "North Abruptly Calls Off Meeting," *Joongang Ilbo*, 14 March 2001, english.joins.com; Associated Press, in "North Korea Cancels Talks with South Korea," *New York Times*, 12 March 2001, www.nytimes.com; Kim In Ku, "Changgwanküp Hoedam Puk, Tolyön'yöngi," *Chosun Ilbo*, 14 March 2001, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

10-13 March 2001

A KEDO delegation travels to Pyongyang "to participate in high-level negotiations" with North Korea officials regarding the light water reactor project.

—"KEDO Delegation Arrives," Korean Central News Agency, 10 March 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "Chosönbando' e' nerüigaealgigu (KEDO) Tae'p'yodan Toch'ak," Korean Central News Agency, 10 March 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "KEDO Delegation Leaves," Korean Central News Agency, 13 March 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; "KEDO Tae'p'yodan'i Ddönakatta," Korean Central News Agency, 13 March 2001, www.kcna.co.jp; Korean Central Broadcasting Station, 13 March 2001, in "DPRK Radio reports Departure of KEDO Delegation," FBIS Document ID KPP20010313000113.

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9 March 2001

KEPCO, the main contractor for the KEDO light water reactor project, announces that the Dong Ah Construction Industrial Company will no longer participate in the project, thus leaving its 20 percent share of the construction project to be divided among the other three companies subcontracted for the project.

—Yonhap News Agency, 9 March 2001, in "South Firm's Share in North's Reactor Project to Be Taken on by Partners," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 14 March 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 March 2001

The Atomic Energy Safety Commission approves the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute's (KAERI) plan to process and supply nuclear fuel for the Hi-Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO). In addition, KAERI will also produce 45 bundles a year of fuel rods for the HANARO research reactor and 420kg of mixed powder used in making fuel rods for exports.

—Yonhap News Agency, 8 March 2001, in "S Korea to Produce R&D Nuclear Reactor Fuel Rods," *Asia Pulse*, 9 March 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 March 2001

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy decides to extend the application period for local governments interested in hosting a nuclear waste site by four months. The decision comes after no applications are received at the end of the original deadline. According to MOCIE, if no applications are received the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will select a site. KEPCO has been selected as the government's contractor to build the nuclear waste site.

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 March 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: Ministry Extends Applications for Nuke Waste Site to June," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010302000021; Kim In Hyön, "Haekp' yejang Kongmo Yönjang," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 3 March 2001, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

28 February 2001

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces that no applications have been received from local governments to house the nation's first nuclear waste site. The government has been looking for nuclear waste disposal sites since June 2000 and has offered a subsidy of \$234.4 million to the local government chosen to house the waste.

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 February 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: Deadline for Nuke Waste Site Approaching and Still No Takers," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010228000029; Lee Byöng Ki, "Haekp' yegimul Ch'örijang Yuch' ishinch' öng Chönmu... Kihanyönjangdüng Taech'aek Kömt'o," *Donga Ilbo*, 1 March 2001, p. 25, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

27 February 2001

South Korea and Russia make a joint statement on their support of the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and agree to uphold the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. This statement is viewed by many as South Korea and Russia's opposition to the proposed US missile defense system. South Korean officials deny these allegations.

—"Washington Downplays Significance of Joint S Korea-Russia Statement," Agence France Presse, 28 February

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Interfax News Agency, 27 February 2001, in "Russia: ROK Confirm Devotion to Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction," FBIS Document ID: CEP20010227000125.

19-21 February 2001

Charles Kartman, US special envoy for Korean affairs, meets with South Korean officials in Seoul to discuss various issues. While in Seoul, Kartman meets with Chan Sun Sup, head of South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light Water Reactor Project. The two reportedly discuss recent developments in the KEDO project, including the employment of 250 Uzbeks to work on the project beginning in March

—"U.S. Envoy to Meet Officials in N.K. Reactor Project," *Korea Herald*, 20 February 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 February 2001

Desaix Anderson, director general of KEDO, says that construction of the two light water nuclear reactors in North Korea would be continued even though the Bush administration has pursued the replacement of the light water reactors with conventional power plants. He dismisses media reports of replacing one LWR with a thermal plant.

—Shin Joong Dong, *Joongang Ilbo*, 4 February 2001, in "KEDO Denies Report of Substituting Thermal Plant for Reactor in DPRK," FBIS Document ID KPP20010204000047; Shin Chung Ton, "Taebuk Kyöngsuro Hwaryökpäljönsö Taech'e Koryöanhae," *Joongang Ilbo*, 5 February 2001, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

1 February 2001

KEDO issues an Authorization to Proceed allowing KEPCO to commence negotiations with the Doosan Heavy Industries and Construction Company to begin preliminary work on the turbine generators for the KEDO light water reactor project. [Note: the General Electric Company (GE) was to be the supplier of the turbine generators, but after failing to receive liability guarantees from the US Congress, GE pulled out of the KEDO project.]

—*KEDO 2001 Annual Report*, p. 10, Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org.

19 January 2001

The Ministry of Science and Technology and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission sign an Exchange of Notes on the transfer of a tritium removal facility. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) plans to construct a tritium removal facility at the Wölsöng nuclear power plant site to extract tritium, which builds up in the heavy water moderator and coolant of the CANDU reactors.

—"MOST-CNSC Meets for Transferring TRF to Wolsong," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 February 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

18 January 2001

South Korea and Brazil sign an agreement on cooperation in the areas of nuclear power, information technology and biological science. In addition, the two countries agree to increase bilateral trade and to cooperate on international issues.

—"S. Korea-Brazil South Korea and Brazil Consolidate Bilateral Relations," EFE News Service, 18 January 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee T'ae Hüi, "Han-Brazil T'ükbyölbönsö' gwan'gye Habüi," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 18 January 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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16 January 2001

Ulchin-2 nuclear power reactor temporarily shuts down due to a complete closing off of the steam circuit belt. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology, no radioactive leaks are reported and Ulchin-2 is expected to resume operations on 17 January.

—Kim Chong Du, "Ulchinwŏnjŏn Handdae 'Stop'," *Segye Ilbo*, 17 January 2001, p. 21, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Kang Sŏk Ki, "Ulchinwŏnjŏn 2 Hogi Kadongjungdan... Chŏnggigŏmsadojung Wŏnjaro Chŏngji," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 January 2001, p. 31, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

16 January 2001

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy holds a panel meeting to discuss ways to promote the export of the Korean Standard Nuclear Power (KSNP) plant. The panel decides to form a consultative committee of experts in the nuclear and construction field to search for new contracts to build nuclear power plants in other countries, especially China. The panel also encourages domestic companies such as the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to form a consortium with Westinghouse. In addition, the committee plans to help domestic companies export technology related to plant operation, equipment, fuel, plant design, repair and maintenance.

—"Seoul Promoting Exports of Nuclear Power Technology," *Korea Herald*, 17 January 2001, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; *Chosun Ilbo*, 19 January 2001, in "ROK to Pursue Nuclear Power Plant Construction Projects Overseas," FBIS Document ID: KPP20010119000060.

13 January 2001

Song Min Sun, director general of the North American Affairs Bureau in South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, says the idea of replacing a nuclear power plant, currently under construction in North Korea, with a thermal plant is unworkable "politically, economically and technologically." Song says, "Once, we reviewed the idea, but reached the conclusion that it is unworkable because of underlying problems regarding the replacement." Noting that Seoul is set to provide 70 percent of the total construction cost reaching \$4.6 billion, Song said that it should have the key voice in any possible change in the agreement.

—*Korea Times*, 14 January 2000, in "ROK Official Says Seoul Rules out Revision of Nuclear Deal with DPRK," FBIS Document ID KPP20010114000027; Son Key Young, "Seoul Rules Out Revision of LWR Deal," *Korea Times*, 14 January 2001, www.hankooki.com.

11 January 2001

The Ministry of Science and Technology holds a meeting to review national inspections of nuclear facilities in 2000 in which 148 inspections were performed at 32 nuclear facilities. The meeting concludes that all facilities are in compliance with the safeguard plan approved by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

—"2000 National Inspection Results Evaluated," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 February 2001, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

11 January 2001

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces that South Korea's nuclear power plants operated at the highest rate in history during the year 2000 at 90.4%. Prior to the year 2000, the highest operating rate was in 1998 at 90.2%. The 16 nuclear power plants account for 40.9% of the total electricity generated in South Korea.

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—Yonhap News Agency, 11 January 2001, in "Operation of Nuclear Power Plants in South Korea Reaches Record High," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 11 January 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 January 2001

A South Korean official announces that construction of two nuclear power plants under the Agreed Framework is likely to be further delayed due to contractual and funding problems. The first reactor is supposed to be built by 2003 and the second by 2004. General Electric Company of the US backed out of a deal to supply turbine generators for the project because the supply contract did not contain compensation guarantees in case of plant accidents. KEDO has now decided to award the power turbine contract to a Japan's Hitachi-Toshiba consortium. According to the official, the contract worth \$100 million will be signed within six months. The official also says that work on site preparation has almost been completed and reactor construction work is expected to begin in the second half of 2001. The contract with the Japanese consortium would increase the pace of planning and constructing the nuclear power plants. However, according to the official, some South Korean lawmakers have opposed the Japanese firms' participation, saying it will only benefit Japan's economy, while turning the North Korean power stations into a Japanese model instead of Korean. Other South Korean lawmakers refute the contention, stressing that Japanese earnings from the contract will only be \$250 million as compared to a \$1 billion contribution to the project by Japan.

—Jae Sook Yoo, "Further Delay Expected in Nuclear Reactors for North Korea," Associated Press, 10 January 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 9 January 2001, in "ROK's Yonhap: 2 Japanese Firms May Supply Generators to KEDO Reactor Project," FBIS Document KPP20010109000067; "Japanese Firms to Assume Reactor Project in N.K. instead of GE," *Korea Herald*, 10 January 2001, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Associated Press, "Further Delay over Reactors Expected," *South China Morning Post*, 10 January 2001, www.scmp.com.

5 January 2001

The *Chosun Ilbo* reports that at the two Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) meetings held on 30 March 2000 and 26 June 2000, the US delegation reportedly proposed to build six standard power plants instead of one of two light water nuclear reactors, as specified under the Agreed Framework. According to the documents produced from the TCOG meeting, the US delegation suggested that the proposal would help ease North Korean power shortages in a shorter time frame and at a much lower cost. However, according to the *Chosun Ilbo*, the South Korean government disagreed with the proposal saying that even though electricity supply to North Korea is a key issue of ongoing North-South dialogue, it cannot be mixed with the conditions of the Agreed Framework. The United States stated its dissatisfaction with South Korea's attempt to support North Korea's electricity generating capacity on its own, disregarding the Agreed Framework. The US contention is that such a move will aggravate the US position at the negotiation table with North Korea.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 5 January 2000, in "ROK Daily Notes US Aim to Build 6 Power Plants in DPRK, ROKG's Objections," FBIS Document ID KPP20010105000068; Lee Ha Wŏn, "Mi 'Pug'e Hwajŏn'gŏnsŏl' Chean," *Chosun Ilbo*, 6 January 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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2000

17 December 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces that it has decided to use Korean Standard Nuclear Plants (KSNP) for the Wölsöng-5 and -6 nuclear reactors, which are scheduled to be built by 2009 and 2010 respectively.

—Hwang Il Song, "Ponggilwönjön 2 Ki Nohyöng 'Han'gukp'yojunhyöng' Ch'ae't'aek," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 18 December 2000, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

22 December 2000

KEPCO signs a contract with Hyundai Engineering and Construction, Donga Construction, Daewoo Corporation and Korea Heavy Industries for the secondary stages of construction for the two KEDO light water reactors in North Korea. The four firms are contracted to complete construction of the reactors, turbines, generators and other related facilities.

—Yonhap News Agency, 22 December 2000, in "South Korean Corporation, Building Consortium Sign Contract on North Reactors," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 22 December 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEPCO Signs Contract with 4 Local Builders on N.K. Reactor," *Korea Herald*, 25 December 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim In Hyön, "Puk Kyöngsuro Chusölbígonsa Kyeyak," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 24 December 2000, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

19 December 2000

President Kim Dae Jung says at a meeting of the National Science and Technology Council that he supports research programs to develop alternative sources of energy such as nuclear fusion.

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 December 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Pres. Kim Reaffirms Satellite Launch in 2005," FBIS Document ID: KPP20001219000068.

11 December 2000

Uzbekistan becomes a member of KEDO.

—Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, *KEDO 2001 Annual Report*, p. 10, www.kedo.org; Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, "About Us: Member Nations," www.kedo.org.

9 December 2000

Officials say that South Korea and the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) have held talks with Uzbekistan about joining KEDO. KEDO officials are interested in having Uzbekistan supply the uranium for the light water reactors in North Korea.

—Mark Hibbs, "Uzbekistan to Discuss Joining KEDO, Could Supply Uranium to PWR Project," *Nuclear Fuel*, 11 December 2000, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 December 2000

The South Korean government decides to push ahead with an inter-Korean nuclear cooperation project for peaceful uses that include the establishment of a nuclear cooperation committee and mutual inspections.

According to government officials, the idea came about "from the perception that a reconciliatory and cooperative

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atmosphere between the two Koreas has been created by the June inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang." The government plans to first propose a joint nuclear cooperation committee and a corresponding agreement.

—Yonhap News Agency, 4 December 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Inter-Korean Nuclear Cooperation Committee to be Set up," FBIS Document ID: KPP20001204000005.

29 November 2000

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that Kori-1 nuclear power plant has generated over one trillion kilowatt hours of electricity since it began operations 23 years ago. The one trillion kilowatt hours accounts for 34.5% of all electricity generated in South Korea since June 1977.

—Yonhap News Agency, 29 November 2000, in "S Korea S Kori Nuke Plant No. 1 Achieves 1 TLN KWH in 23 Years," *Asia Pulse*, 29 November 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 November 2000

An employee of the Korean Inspection and Engineering Corporation suffers exposure to fatal levels of radiation while conducting nondestructive testing in his office. According to investigations, the accident was caused by the employee's failure to use proper safety measures. [Note: A task force from the Ministry of Science and Technology collects all radioactive substances and seals all the radioisotopes on 24 November 2000. The materials are sent to the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 24 November 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Cleanup of Leaked Radioactive Substances Completed," FBIS Document ID: KPP20001124000019; Shin Tong Ho, "Ulsansŏ Pangsasŏn P'iboksago...Iridyum Hweson 1 Myŏng Ibwŏn," *Donga Ilbo*, 23 November 2000, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

10-15 November 2000

South Korea attends the first meeting of the Forum for Nuclear Cooperation in Asia (FNCA) held in Bangkok. Participating countries include South Korea, Japan, Australia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. During the meeting, member countries draft a joint communiqué for increased regional nuclear cooperation in seven fields. The fields include utilization of research reactors, nuclear energy for agricultural development, nuclear energy for medical science, public information on nuclear energy, radioactive waste management, nuclear safety, and human resources development.

—*Bangkok Post*, 14 November 2000, in "Nine Asian Countries Draft Joint Communiqué on Nuclear Technology Cooperation," FBIS Document ID: SEP2000111400001; Mark Hibbs, "Nine Asian Countries Agree to Intensify Regional Cooperation," *Nucleonics Week*, 16 November 2000, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 November 2000

South Korea and Vietnam sign a cooperation agreement on the development of nuclear energy. According to the agreement, the two countries will cooperate in developing nuclear power, operating a research reactor in Vietnam, applying nuclear and radiation technology, and establishing nuclear law.

—*Hanoi VNA*, 11 November 2000, in "Vietnam, Republic of Korea Boost Nuclear Energy Cooperation," FBIS Document ID: SEP20001113000075.

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6-8 November 2000

A DUPIC (Direct Use of Spent PWR Fuel in CANDU Reactors) Project Review Meeting is held in South Korea. Participants discuss the termination of the research and development of DUPIC fuel characterization, the revision of the joint cooperation agreement between the US and South Korea that expires in March 2002, research and development activities, DUPIC safeguards beyond 2002, and IAEA support programs.

—"DUPIC Safeguards Research Highlighted," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 December 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

November 2000

The Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS) starts a new research project to update and strengthen safety regulations for Korea's four CANDU-6 nuclear power reactors. In addition, the Ministry of Science and Technology and KINS are requiring these reactors to be shut down for routine inspections and maintenance every 20 months. Officials state that after research is completed in 2002, they hope to develop a complete set of performance indicators for CANDU reactors.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korean Regulators Order PHWRs, Like PWRs, Shut for Periodic Checks," *Inside NRC*, 6 November 2000, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

November 2000

According to a *Nuclear Fuel* report, representatives from the US Non-Proliferation Trust have been speaking to officials in South Korea and Taiwan about participating in a program to store spent fuel in Russia. The Non-Proliferation Trust is looking to finance and build a facility in Russia capable of holding up to 10,000 metric tons of spent fuel from other countries.

—Michael Knapik and Ann MacLachlan, "Non-Proliferation Trust Looking to Taiwan, South Korea to Store Spent Fuel in Russia," *Nuclear Fuel*, 13 November 2000, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 October-2 November 2000

The 12th Pacific Basin Nuclear Conference (PBNC) organized by the Korea Atomic Industry Forum (KAIF) and the Korea Nuclear Society (KSN) is held in Seoul. The speakers discuss the KEDO project, new reactor designs, research and development programs in Korea, new construction, sustainable development, and nonproliferation issues.

—David Flin, "Update: Generating a Nuclear Future at PBNC2000," *Nuclear Engineering International*, 31 December 2000, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Session on KEDO Project at 12th PBNC Held in Seoul," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 December 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

31 October 2000

Woori Technology Company says it will sign a technology agreement with Siemens on nuclear power generation control systems on 1 November 2000.

—Yonhap News Agency, 31 October 2000, in "Woori Technology to Sign Technology Tie-up Agreement with Siemens," FBIS Document ID: KPP20001301000020.

27 October 2000

South Korean lawmakers criticize the government's loose safety control of nuclear power plants and facilities during a National Assembly audit. According to some lawmakers, a government report revealed more than 40

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fragments of broken couplings at a reactor in Ulchin in 1998. In May 2000, another 116 coupling fragments were found in the same reactor's steam generating machine. Another lawmaker accuses the Korea Institute for Nuclear Safety and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) of failing to keep track of sealed containers of radioactive isotopes that are hazardous to humans and the environment if handled improperly. In addition, lawmakers accuse the government of importing scrap metal contaminated with radiation to build schools and apartments in 1983.

—Lee Joon Seung, "Lawmakers Take Aim at Loopholes in Nuclear Safety," *Korea Herald*, 28 October 2000, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

27 October 2000

Several South Korean government officials propose building a radioactive waste disposal site in North Korea in return for energy aid. South Korea will soon run out of nuclear waste storage and the government has been trying to select a site to build a waste facility. According to some government officials, a nuclear waste disposal site in North Korea "would be a good example of mutual interests served between the two Koreas."

—"Lawmakers Propose Nuclear Waste Site in N. Korea," *Korea Herald*, 28 October 2000, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Roh Wŏn Myŏng, "[Kijaŭi Nun] Isanghan Sanghojuŭi," *Hankook Ilbo*, 23 October 2000, p. 30, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

23 October-10 November 2000

The Sixth Nuclear Cooperation Policy Seminar is held for South Korean nuclear experts in Washington, DC. Attendees include officials from the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS), and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI). The seminar covers an overview of the formation of nonproliferation policy, the international nonproliferation regime, the US nuclear export control regime, US views on nuclear fuel cycle technologies, US nuclear technology policy and trends, and international nuclear cooperation. The seminar is coordinated by Energy Resources International, Inc, and by Bengelsdorf, McGoldrick and Associates.

—"Nuclear Cooperation Policy Seminar between US and ROK in Washington, DC," *TCNC Newsletter*, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

23 October 2000

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces its plan to promote the establishment of the secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency's Regional Cooperation in Asia (RCA) in Seoul. South Korean government officials requested having the RCA secretariat established in Seoul during an IAEA meeting held in India in March 2000. MOST officials state they are willing to transfer technology to other Asian nations and lead projects worth \$5 million if Seoul is chosen as the new headquarters.

—Kim In Hyŏn, "Ch'asedae Wŏnjaro Kaebal Naenyŏn Wallyo," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 24 October 2000, p. 22, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 23 October 2000, "ROK's Yonhap: S. Korea Eager to Have IAEA Secretariat Based Here," FBIS Document ID: KPP20001023000043.

22 October 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces it will begin to develop the next generation Korean

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standard nuclear power plant capable of producing 1.4 million kilowatts of electric power by the end of next year. The project to develop the next generation Korean standard nuclear power plant began in 1992 and its progress has recently been evaluated by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the Nuclear Power Institute, the Safety Technology Institute and the New Nuclear Reactor Center. The new power plant is expected to be built and completed by 2010.

—Yonhap News Agency, 23 October 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Development of Next Gen. Nuke Reactor to be Completed in 2001," FBIS Document ID: KPP200001023000054; "Next-Generation Nuclear Power Plants to be Developed by 2001," *Korea Times*, 23 October 2000, in KIND, www.kinds.or.kr.

16-18 October 2000

The Ninth IAEA-ROK Joint Review Meeting on Safeguards Implementation is held in Vienna. IAEA and South Korean officials discuss strengthening safeguards, safeguard implementation, inspection results of 1999, and review the status of facility attachments (FAs) and design information questionnaires (DIQs).

—"IAEA-ROK Joint Safeguards Review Meeting in Vienna," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 December 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

16 October 2000

During a plenary session of the National Assembly's Committee on Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade, Kim Dök Ryong (Grand National Party) says that South Korea and the US secretly had discussed the possibility of converting one of the light water reactors for North Korea into a thermal power plant. According to Kim, the US and South Korea considered this option in May as a solution to the delay in building the two light water reactors. In addition, he says that the two countries discussed the possibility of having South Korea supply power directly to the North, but this idea was rejected by South Korean officials.

—Kong Chong Shik, "Kim Dök Ryong Ŭiwön 'Pukhan Kyöngsuro Hwajöndaech'e Ch'ujin'," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 October 2000, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 16 October 2000, in "Opposition Lawmaker Claims SK, US Discuss Power Supply to NK," FBIS Document ID: KPP20001016000047.

Mid October 2000

The South Korean government asks Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) to resubmit its bid to construct heavy water reactors for the Wölsöng-5 and -6 nuclear power plants. According to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, AECL submitted a bid for \$3 billion, which is \$370 million less than the cost to construct a standard light water reactor. The government is reportedly having difficulties deciding between the Canadian heavy water reactor and the standard light water reactor design.

—Yonhap News Agency, 16 October 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: AECL under Bid by \$300 Million in Bidding for Wölsung Nos. 5 and 6," FBIS Document ID: KPP200001016000042.

October 2000

South Korean officials explain to the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) that they are putting more emphasis on nuclear safety and increasing government funding for both the Ministry of Science and Technology's (MOST) safety directorate and the Korea Institute for Nuclear Safety (KINS). Since 1997, the NRC has been worried about nuclear safety in South Korea and other Asian countries.

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—Mark Hibbs, "South Korean Regulators Successfully Fighting for Funds, Influence," *Inside NRC*, 23 October 2000, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 September 2000

The Board of Audit and Inspection presents a report to an opposition lawmaker on the number of technicians exposed to radiation at South Korea's nuclear power plants. According to the report, approximately 310 technicians were exposed to radiation at the Yönggwang power plant in 1998. These technicians were exposed to a total of 41 rem of radiation while repairing three broken pins in the control rod tube. According to the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) the level of radiation exposed to power plant workers is less than the amount most people are exposed to in one year. In addition, the report notes that 14 nuclear power plants across the country were shut down 52 times between 1997 and June 2000 due to accidents. According to the report, KEPCO failed to repair programming errors in the Wölsöng-2 nuclear reactor in 1983 and 1986 that caused the generator to break down twice.

—Yonhap News Agency, 20 September 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: 310 Technicians at Yongwang Nuclear Plant Exposed to Radiation," FBIS Document ID: KPP2000092000041; *Joongang Ilbo*, 4 October 2000, in "ROK Nuclear Power Plants Closed 52 Times Due to 'Accidents'," FBIS Document ID: KPP20001004000095; Choi Söng Uk, "Yönggwang Wönjön 3 Paegyömyöng Pangsasön P'ibok," *Hankook Ilbo*, 21 September 2000, p. 41, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

8 September 2000

South Korea and Russia agree to cooperate in the field of atomic energy and promote the exchange of technology and information on next generation liquid metal reactors.

—"S Korea, Russia Seek Cooperation in Atomic Energy," Xinhwa News Agency, 8 September 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early September 2000

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces that regulators and safety consultants have completed establishing the guidelines for mandatory periodic safety reviews for all nuclear power plants in South Korea. MOST plans to include the details of its periodic safety program in South Korea's second national report to the International Nuclear Safety Convention, which will be filed with the IAEA in 2001. [Note: MOST and the Korean Institute of Nuclear Safety have been consulting European, Japanese and the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the past three years on the details of the periodic safety program.]

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korean Regulators Complete Preparations for Periodic Reviews," *Inside NRC*, 11 September 2000, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

September 2000

South Korea and Russia hold talks on ways to enhance cooperation in atomic energy. During the talks, Russia expresses an interest in constructing nuclear power plants in China, Japan and South Korea.

—Yonhap News Agency, 7 September 2000, in "S Korea, Russia Discuss Cooperation in Atomic Energy," *Asia Pulse*, 7 September 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



September 2000

The South Korean government says it will spend 27 billion won to develop the next generation of super-conduction nuclear fusion research equipment over the next year. South Korea has spent 73.6 billion won on this project since 1995 when it designated nuclear fusion as one of the nation's top priority science projects.

—"Seoul to Spend W27 Bill. in Nuclear Fusion Research," *Korea Herald*, 25 September 2000, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

22 August 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces it has chosen the Korean Standard rather than CANDU reactors for Shin-Kori-1 and -2 nuclear reactors. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will hold a meeting in late August to confirm the decision. Kori-1 and -2 reactors are expected to be completed by 2009. In addition, MOCIE states that the reactor design for Shin-Wölsöng-1 and -2 will be made by the end of the year.

—Ham Hye Ri, "Shin'gori Wönjön 1, 2 Hogi Han'guk P'yojunhyöng'üro Könsöl," *Taehan Maeil*, 23 August 2000, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.com; *Chosun Ilbo*, 22 August 2000, in "ROK Standard Reactors Chosen for 2 New Nuclear Plants," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000822000085.

22 August 2000

The Korea Institute of Science Technology Evaluation and Planning announces That South Korea will need fourth generation nuclear reactors as an energy source in 20 years. South Korea, the US, Japan, France, Brazil, South Africa, the UK, Canada, Germany and the IAEA have been cooperating together to develop fourth generation reactors and they are expected to come online around 2020. Partner countries are expected to send representatives to South Korea on 28 August to discuss nuclear energy policies and other issues related to fourth generation nuclear reactors.

—Yun Söng Hye, "4 Sedae Wönjaro Kaebal..Han, Mi, Ildüng Kongdongch'amyö," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 22 August 2000, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.com; Yonhap News Agency, 22 August 2000, in "South Korea Joins Nuclear Reactor Development Project," *Asia Pulse*, 22 August 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid August 2000

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) offers to purchase 1,000 metric tons of heavy water from Romania's Romag-Prod Heavy Water Factory. Discussions regarding the purchase have been on going since mid July.

—Bucharest Ziua, 19 August 2000, in "Romania: South Korean Company Offers to Purchase Heavy Water from Romag," FBIS Document ID: EUP20000821000122.

9-15 August 2000

The first Japan-Korea joint workshop on IAEA safeguards is held at the Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute in Taejön. The workshop covers a combination of theoretical and practical exercises on environmental sampling analysis, inspection techniques, spent fuel measurement and measuring nuclear materials. A similar workshop is planned to be held in Japan next year.

—Yonhap News Agency, 8 August 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Seoul, Tokyo, IAEA to Hold Workshop on Nuclear Material Inspection," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000808000007; "First Japan-Korea Workshop on IAEA Safeguards Completed," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 October 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



3 August 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy says that the five affiliate companies of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to be privatized will be sold through stock offerings. The government plans to privatize the energy sector by creating spin-off firms from KEPCO with the exception of nuclear power plants.

—Yonhap News Agency, 3 August 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Five KEPCO Affiliates to Be Privatized Through Share Sales," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000803000049; Lee Myŏng Chae, "Sanjabu 'Hanjŏn 5 Kae Chahoesa Ilban'gongmobangshik Maegak'," *Donga Ilbo*, 4 August 2000, p. 31, in KINDS, www.kinds.com.

1 August 2000

South Korea and Japan sign an agreement on nuclear safeguards. Under the agreement, the two countries agree to increase nuclear cooperation, hold annual meetings on nuclear safety and emergency management technology, and to exchange nuclear safety specialists.

—Yonhap News Agency, 1 August 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Seoul, Tokyo Conclude Nuclear Safeguards Agreement," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000801000083.

14 July 2000

According to South Korean news reports, the South Korean government is delaying the announcement of the model type for four new nuclear power plants out of fear of a possible trade dispute with Canada. Officials from the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy stated that the Korean Standard Nuclear Power (KSNP) plant will most likely be chosen for Shin-Kori-1 and -2 nuclear reactors. However, the decision has not been made for Shin-Wŏlsŏng-1 and -2 nuclear reactors. According to the report, the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will make a decision based solely on efficiency, but the government has not yet decided which model to choose due to lobbying by those who support the Canadian CANDU reactor.

—Yonhap News Agency, 14 July 2000, in "ROK's Yonhap: Gov't Suspected of Delaying Announcement on Reactor Model Choice," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000714000028; Ch'a Pyŏng Hak, "Shingyu Wŏnjŏn Nohyŏngsŏnjŏng Kaltŭng," *Chosun Ilbo*, 14 July 2000, p. 15, in KINDS, www.kinds.com.

13 July 2000

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that subcontractors have agreed to let Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company take half of the third phase of constructing the two light water reactors in North Korea. Daewoo Engineering and Construction Company, Dong Ah Construction Industrial Company and Korea Heavy Industries and Construction (Hanjung) agreed to take a 5% reduction from their second phase share while Hyundai's portion will increase 15%.

—Yonhap News Agency, 13 July 2000, in "ROK Firms Allow Hyundai to Take Half of DPRK Reactor Project," FBIS Document ID" KPP20000713000065.

11-12 July 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy holds the government's first public forum for a nuclear waste site. The two-day presentation is held in Taejŏn and is attended by 31 officials from 24 local governments and organizations. The government plans to hold presentations at every local government that expresses interest in becoming a nuclear waste site.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—Yonhap News Agency, 12 July 2000, in "Local ROK Gov'ts Said Interested in Becoming Nuclear Waste Site," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000712000040.

26-28 June 2000

The 21st Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear Energy Cooperation (JSCNEC) between the US and South Korea and the US is held in South Korea. The two sides discuss nuclear policy, and cooperation in the areas of technology and safeguards. Export controls for the KEDO light water reactor project is discussed for the first time during a JSCNEC meeting. Officials from South Korea and the US discuss export control requirements and regulations, and agree to mutual cooperation on export control issues.

—"21st JSCNEC Ended with Accord," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 August 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

13-15 June 2000

North Korea's National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong Il and South Korean President Kim Dae Jung meet in Pyongyang to discuss various bilateral issues. On 14 June, the two leaders sign an agreement, the "Joint North-South Declaration," by which they pledge to work for reconciliation and eventual reunification of the two countries. The agreement contains a clause by which the two Koreas agree not to engage in offensive military operations against each other. Upon returning to Seoul following the historic talks, Kim Dae Jung announces that he raised the issue of international concerns over North Korea's nuclear and missile programs. According to South Korean government spokesman Park Chun Yŏng, President Kim Dae Jung, in a 16 June telephone conversation with US President Bill Clinton says that he comprehensively discussed the North Korean weapons development program with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il during their summit in Pyongyang. Park says, "President Kim told President Clinton that he strongly urged the North Korean leader to successfully conclude negotiations with the United States on North Korea's nuclear and missile programs, and that leaving these weapon issues unsettled could impede regional peace and cooperation."

—Thomas Wagner, "Korean Leaders Sign Agreement to Work Toward Reunification," Associated Press, 14 June 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Charles Lee, "Korean Summit Ends with Historic Agreement in Hand," United Press International, 15 June 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "2 Kims Discussed Nuclear, Missile Issues in Summit Talks," Japan Economic Newswire, 15 June 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Howard W. French, "Korea's 'New Day': Historic Summit Praised by All, But Concerns Remain," *The Gazette* (Montreal), 16 June 2000, p. B1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "President Says He Urged N.K. Leader to Resolve Nuclear, Missile Issues with U.S. at Summit Talks," *Korea Herald*, 17 June 2000, www.koreaherald.co.kr; Ch'oe Yŏng Bŏm, "DJ-Clinton Chŏnhwat'onghwa, Nambukhoedam Sŏngkwa Tŭng Sŏlmyŏng," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 16 June 2000, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

1 June 2000

Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company reaffirms its intentions to be the main contractor for the third stage of the light water reactor project in North Korea. However, company officials are showing the willingness to discuss related building issues with the Daewoo Engineering and Construction Company, the Dong Ah Construction Industrial Company, and Korea Heavy Industries and Construction (Hanjung). The companies have been unable to agree upon how to divide the terms of the project.

—Yonhap News Agency, 1 June 2000, in "Hyundai to Continue 3d Part of DPRK Reactor Project Alone," FBIS

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



Document ID: KPP20000601000072; Yonhap News Agency, 1 June 2000, in "ROK Hyundai Poised to Oversee NK Nuke Reactor Construction," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000601000032.

22 May 2000

Twenty liters of cooling water leaks from the Wölsöng-1 pressurized heavy water reactor while technicians carry out an inspection of the joints in the feed-water pumps. The leak exposes two technicians to moderate levels of radiation. According to the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety, the technicians were exposed to 4.59 mSv of radiation which is equivalent to 15 chest x-rays. During the inspections, no other problems are found with the nuclear power plant.

—Ch'a Pyöng Hak, "Wölsön'gwönjön Ddo Chungsunusöl; Chagöpcha 2 Myöng Pangsänüŋ P'ibok, *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 May 2000, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Wölsöng 1 Hogi Chömgömjung Naenggaksu Yuch'ulsago," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 23 May 2000, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; *Chungang Ilbo* [sic], "Radiation Leaks at ROK's 1st Wolsong Atomic Power Station," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000524000026.

15 May 2000

An official from KEPCO, the primary contractor for the KEDO light water reactor project, announces that the current consortium of South Korean subcontractors for the project will be disbanded unless an agreement on how to divide the project is reached by the end of June. The statement is in response to a complaint filed by Daewoo Construction on the same day to the Fair Trade Commission claiming that Hyundai Engineering and Construction is attempting to monopolize the third stage of construction. [Note: In 1996, Hyundai, Donga, Daewoo, and Korea Heavy Industries agreed to divide the light water reactor project 35%, 25%, 20%, and 20% respectively.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 15 May 2000, in "Koreas: South Subcontractors in Dispute over North Reactor Project," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 15 May 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 15 May 2000, in "Koreas: Daewoo Accuses Hyundai of North Reactor Project Monopoly," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 15 May 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 April 2000

Officials from South Korea's Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) meet with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's (NRC) Commissioner to discuss issues within the US-South Korean agreement on nuclear cooperation. The bilateral agreement expires this year and the two countries will hold discussions in June to extend the agreement. During the talks, MOST officials explain South Korea's plans to develop a set of standards and procedures for extending licenses that differ from formal NRC licensing procedures. In addition, Korean officials request more information on changes to the US regulatory environment.

—Mark Hibbs, "Extension of Korea-US Regulatory Agreement Subject to Talks," *Inside NRC*, 24 April 2000, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 April 2000

The Ministry of Science and Technology reveals a new plan to promote 154 projects in 26 categories in order to develop new technologies and increase nuclear safety. The government plans to invest 27 billion won for nuclear reactor research, 24.5 billion won for safety research, 15 billion won for nuclear fuel, and 18.4 billion won for radioactive waste disposal. In addition, 17.4 billion won will be allocated for radioactive isotope research.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—*Korea Herald*, 20 April 2000, in "Seoul to Invest 114.6 Billion Won in Nuclear Power," FBIS Document ID" KPP20000419000085.

10 April 2000

Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut down due to damage to power-transmission cables, which was caused by a forest fire in the area. According to officials, no damage is reported to the nuclear reactors.

—Ku Tae Son, "Söllosönsang Ulchinwönjön 1 Hogi Kadongjungdan," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 8 April 2000, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 11 April 2000, in "ROK Forest Fire Leads to Suspending Nuclear Plant Output," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000411000079.

1-4 April 2000

KEDO and North Korean officials meet in Hyangsan, North Korea to discuss a protocol on the training of North Korean engineers who will operate the two light water reactors once they are completed. KEDO reportedly wants the engineers trained in South Korea, but North Korea insists the training take place in any country other than South Korea. According to a KEDO official, North Korea agrees to comply with KEDO's decision to conduct the training at a South Korean nuclear plant.

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 March 2000, "North Korea, Energy Organization to Discuss Signing of Protocol on Training," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 27 March 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; KBS Radio (Seoul), 16 April 2000, in "North Agrees to KEDO-Designated Training Site," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 18 April 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Delegation Here," Korean Central News Agency, 1 April 2000, www.kcna.co.jp; "Chosönbando' enerügigaebalgiguhyöpsangdae'p' yodan Toch' ak," Korean Central News Agency, 1 April 2000, www.kcna.co.jp; "KEDO Delegation Leaves," Korean Central News Agency, 4 April 2000, www.kcna.co.jp; "KEDO Hyöpsangdae'p'yodan'i Ddöna Katta," Korean Central News Agency, 4 April 2000, www.kcna.co.jp.

30-31 March 2000

The US, Japan and South Korea hold a meeting of the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) in Tokyo to coordinate their policies on North Korea. According to reports, the US side suggests that one of the LWRs being supplied to North Korea under the Agreed Framework should be replaced with six conventional power plants. However, the South Korean delegation disagrees with the proposal.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 5 January 2001, in "ROK Daily Notes US Aim To Build 6 Power Plants in DPRK, ROKG's Objections," FBIS Document ID KPP20010105000068; Lee Ha Won, "US Proposes Alternative Power Plants for NK," *Chosun Ilbo*, 5 January 2001, www.chosun.com; Lee Ha Wön, "Mi 'Pug'e Hwajön'gönsöl' Chean," *Chosun Ilbo*, 6 January 2001, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "Han-Mi-II Taebukchöngch' aekhyöp 30 Il Tok'yosö Yölllyö," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 28 March 2000, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

22-24 March 2000

The Seventh Korea-Japan Atomic Power Council meeting is held in Seoul. Participants discuss increasing nuclear safety in Asia and agree to jointly address the North Korea nuclear issue. The two sides agree to increase bilateral cooperation in the nuclear energy industry.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—Yonhap News Agency, 24 March 2000, in "ROK, Japan Agree to Cooperation in Nuclear Energy Industry," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000324000076.

17 March 2000

A DUPIC (Direct Use of Spent PWR Fuel in CANDU Reactors) open-lab ceremony is held at the DUPIC Fuel Development Facility for over 50 participants from South Korea and other countries. During the ceremony, a demonstration is made of the remote fabrication process of DUPIC fuel.

—"DUPIC Celebrated Open Lab," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 April 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

9 March 2000

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung delivers his "Berlin Declaration," which proposes governmental talks between the two Koreas, and aims to increase inter-Korean exchanges.

—"S. Korea's Kim Set to Work Directly with North," United Press International, 10 March 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korean President Kim Dae-jung Calls for Talks with North Korea," Agence France Presse, 9 March 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ji-ho, "'Berlin Declaration' Shows Seoul's Will, Confidence in Inter-Korea Initiative," *Korea Herald*, 10 March 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Min Bae, "Kim Taet'ongnyŏng 'Berlin Sŏn'ŏn' 4 Kaehang Palp'yo," *Chosun Ilbo*, 10 March 2000, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.com; Kim Min Bae, "Kim Taet'ongnyŏng 'Berlin Sŏn'ŏn' Pukchiwŏn, Chŏngbuga Chikchŏp Nasŏnda," *Chosun Ilbo*, 10 March 2000, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.com.

8 March 2000

A professor at Inha University announces he has developed a pilot generator called the Ocean Thermal Energy Converter (OTEC) using high temperature water released from nuclear power plants and low-temperature water from the deep sea. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) has been supporting this research and hopes to commercialize the technology with water discharged from the Kori and Wŏlsŏng nuclear power plants.

—*Korea Times*, 9 March 2000, in "ROK Professor Invents Power-Generation Device," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000309000073; Kim Hak Chun, "Haesuondoch'a Iyong Palchŏngi Kuknae Ch'öt Kaebal," *Taehan Maeil*, 10 March 2000, p. 25, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 March 2000

The Yŏnggwang-3 nuclear power plant is temporarily shut down due to a leak in the coolant from the flow meter.

—Yonhap News Agency, 3 March 2000, in "ROK's Yongkwang Power Plant Partially Suspended," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000303000088.

28 February 2000

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) begins its two day seminar for 200 companies bidding to supply auxiliary components for the two light water reactors in North Korea. The companies bidding are all from member countries of the Korea Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 February 2000, in "ROK Power Co Holds Seminar for Nuclear Equipment Suppliers," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000228000039.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



28 February 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces that South Korea's nuclear power operation rate is 88.2%, which is the second highest in the world. [Note: The average rate for countries operating five or more nuclear power plants is reportedly 75.6%. Belgium has the highest operation rate in the world with 93%.]

—"Korea's Nuclear Power Operation Rate World's 2nd Highest," *Asia Pulse*, 28 February 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 February 2000

The Seoul Tests and Inspections Company loses a radiation tester containing iridium-192, a 35-curie radioisotope that can be harmful to humans. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) approved the use of this radioisotope for nondestructive testing. [NOTE: The radioisotope is later found on 25 February 2000 by a housing development manager.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 25 February 2000, in "Highly Radioactive Isotope Lost in Ulsan, ROK," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000225000026; Yonhap News Agency, 25 February 2000, in "Radiation Tester, Radio Isotope Retrieved in ROK's Ulsan," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000225000077.

24 February 2000

A ceremony is held for the completion of the Ulchin-4 nuclear power plant. The Ulchin-4 plant has a capacity of 1,000MW(e) and is South Korea's second Korean-type pressurized light water reactor (PWR).

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 23 February 2000, in "ROK Ulchin No. 4 Nuclear Reactor Completed," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000223000067; Ch'oi Yun P'il, "Ulchin Wŏnjŏn 4 Hogi Chun'gong," *Hankook Ilbo*, 25 February 2000, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

15 February 2000

JCG Corporation, a Japanese plant engineering company, concludes an agreement with the Korea Power Engineering Corporation (KOPEC) to transfer technology to process low-level radioactive waste from nuclear power plants. Under the agreement, JCG will transfer technology on how to solidify cleansing fluids used at nuclear power plants, and bury drums containing radioactive wastes. South Korea plans to build a processing plant for low-level radioactive waste by 2008.

—"JGC Corp to Provide Nuclear Waste Expertise to S Korean Co," *Asia Pulse*, 16 February 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kyodo News, 15 February 2000, in "JGC to Transfer Nuclear-Waste Processing Tech to ROK," FBIS Document ID: JPP20000215000057.

8 February 2000

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) says it is making a bid to export its Korea Standard Nuclear Plants to China through a consortium that includes ABB-CE. The bid is for the construction of two 1,000MW(e) nuclear plants in China worth \$3 billion. If the consortium is awarded the contract, KEPCO will design and manage the project while supplying auxiliary facilities, and ABB-CE will build the main reactor.

—*Korea Times*, 9 February 2000, in "Korea Electric Bids to Export Nuclear Plants to China," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000209000086; Lee Myŏng Chae, "Hanjŏn Han' gukhyŏngwŏnjŏn Chunggug'e Such'ul Ch'ujin," *Donga Ilbo*, 10 February 2000, p. 37, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



7 February 2000

The Yŏnggwang-4 nuclear power plant is temporarily shut down due to a malfunction of an arithmetic unit that detects the position of the control rods. The malfunction caused the 27th control rod to be misplaced. Yŏnggwang-4 resumes operations later in the afternoon.

—Yonhap News Agency, 7 February 2000, in "ROK Nuclear Power Plant Suspended Due to 'Minor Problems'," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000207000042; Yonhap News Agency, 7 February 2000, in "Operations Resume at ROK Yongkwang Nuclear Power Plant," FBIS Document ID: KPP20000207000081; Chŏng Sŭng Ho, "Yŏnggwangwŏnjŏn 4 Hogi Ddo Kojang...7 Il 11 Shigan Kadongjungdan," *Donga Ilbo*, 8 February 2000, p. 31, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

February 2000

According to a *Nuclear Fuel* report, the British government decided last fall to support British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) efforts to reprocess spent fuel from South Korea's nuclear power reactors. A study done by BNFL's consultants concluded that South Korea was a potential major customer for both reprocessing and MOX fabrication by BNFL's Sellafield Mixed Oxide Fuel Plant. According to the report, South Korea is interested in considering reprocessing, but must first gain approval from the US to reprocess any US-origin spent fuel.

—Mark Hibbs, "Britain Would Support BNFL Bid to Eventually Reprocess ROK Fuel," *Nuclear Fuel*, 7 February 2000, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late January 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy revises plans to privatize the utility industry under the guidance of a Seoul National University professor who had assisted in preparing the original restructuring plan. Under the new plan, the government is considering spinning off the Korea Electric Power Corporation's power plants into separate subsidiaries and listing them on the stock exchange. A revised restructuring plan is expected to be released in March at the earliest.

—*Korea Herald*, 26 January 2000, in "ROKG Considers Spinning Off, Listing KEPCO Power Plants," FBIS Document ID: FTS20000125000981.

31 January 2000

The Technology Center for Nuclear Control and the Argentine-Brazilian Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC) sign a technology cooperation agreement.

—"TCNC-ABACC Signed Arrangement," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 February 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

30 January 2000

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute announces it has developed a robot to be used in South Korea's nuclear power industry. The robots are expected to be used starting in March or April for maintenance and other repair duties at nuclear power plants.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 31 January 2000, in "ROK Atomic Institute to Deploy Robots at Nuclear Plants," FBIS Document ID: FTS20000206000324; Ch'a Pyŏng Hak, "Wŏnjŏn Yujibosu Robotsi Mat'a; Wŏnjaryŏg'yŏn, Robotkaebal Kŭnnae," *Chosun Ilbo*, 31 January 2000, p. 13, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



28 January 2000

Researchers at the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute announce that they have developed an agent that chemically dissolves radioactive material and can be used to clean up radioactive contamination. The agent is made from a mixture of clay, ion-exchange materials and an unspecified water-soluble polymer and has reportedly been patented in South Korea and the UK.

—Stefan Baumgarten, "S Korea Researchers Develop Radioactive Clean-up Agent," *Chemical News & Intelligence*, 31 January 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Chung Su, "Kungnaeyŏn' gujin, Pangsanŭng Oyŏm Chegŏ Shingisul Ch'ŏt Kaebal," *Segye Ilbo*, 29 January 2000, p.23, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

24-26 January 2000

The Sixteenth ROK-Canada Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting on Nuclear Energy is held in Ottawa, Canada. The two sides discuss issues related to bilateral nuclear cooperation, international nonproliferation and safety.

—"16th Korea-Canada Joint Coordinating Committee Meeting on Nuclear Energy," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 February 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

21 January 2000

The Fifth Annual Permanent Coordinating Group (PCG) Meeting between the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the US Department of Energy is held in Seoul. The delegations agree in principle to extend the arrangement for PCG with minor changes in intellectual property rights and a new action sheet on physical protection.

—"5th PCG Meeting Held in Seoul," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 February 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

20 January 2000

The Swiss firm Asea Brown Boveri AG (ABB) announces that it recently signed contracts with Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co., Ltd. and Korea Power Engineering Corporation to deliver \$200 million worth of equipment and services for the KEDO light water reactor project.

—"ABB Wins 200 Mln USD Nuclear Power Plant Contracts in North Korea," *AFX Europe*, 20 January 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Swiss Firm Receives Order for Nuclear Project in N. Korea," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 20 January 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Sŭwisŭ ABB Sa, Taebuk Kyŏngsurosaŏp 2 Ők Pul Kyeyak," *Segye Ilbo*, 22 January 2000, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 January 2000

Chinese Defense Minister Chi Haotian tells South Korean Defense Minister Cho Sŏng T'a'e that Beijing fully supports efforts to make the Korean peninsula free of nuclear weapons, and that China is actively working towards that end. Chi, meeting with his South Korean counterpart in Seoul, is the first Chinese Defense Minister to visit South Korea since its founding in 1948. Chi is in Seoul 19-23 January.

—"S. Korea Asks for China's 'Constructive Role' to Engage N. Korea," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 19 January 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Chinese Defense Minister Calls for Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, 20 January 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Hwang Yang Chun, "[Chungguk] Ch'ŭhaot' en Chungguk Kukpangbujang Ch'ŏt Panghan," *Hankook Ilbo*, 19 January 2000, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yu Yong

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Wön, "Hanjunggukpanghoedam Kunsagyoryu- Hyömnnyök Hab'üi; Chung 'Shilsejangsöng' Taegö Panghan," *Chosun Ilbo*, 21 January 2000, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 January 2000

The Korea Institute for National Unification (KINU) publishes a report concluding that retired South Korean generals favor possessing nuclear weapons or at least having the capability of developing them after reunification. The findings are based on a survey conducted by KINU in April 1999 of 300 retired generals. According to one of the authors of the report, the results represent fears amongst Koreans of a military build up by Japan and China. —Yonhap News Agency, 19 January 2000, in "ROK Ex-Generals Favor Post-Unification Nuclear Capability," FBIS Document ID: FTS20000119000091; Kim Yöng Shik, "'Yebiyök Changsöng 90% 'Haek P'ilyo'," *Donga Ilbo*, 20 January 2000, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

13 January 2000

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces the fifth power supply plan through 2015 that includes a plan to gradually shut down old nuclear power plants starting in 2008. Kori-1 and Wölsöng-1 reactors are expected to close down in 2008 and 2013 respectively.

—Yonhap News Agency, 13 January 2000, in "ROKG to Shutdown Old Nuclear Plants Starting 2008," FBIS Document ID: FTS20000113000401; "Energy: Korea Will Shut Down 2 Nuclear Units by 2013," *Korean Industry Updates*, 14 January 2000, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Hak Yong, "Wönjön Kori 1 Ho 2008 Nyön P'yeswae," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 14 January 2000, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

6 January 2000

The Satellite Technology Research Center at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) reveal for the first time in public a satellite image of the Yöngbyön-kun region in North Korea. The image was taken by the Uribyöl-3 satellite which was developed completely by South Korean technology.

—Yi Ki Hhin, *Tonga Ilbo*, 6 January 2000, in "The Uribyöl-3 Satellite Succeeds in Photographing the Yongbyon Region of North Korea," FBIS Document ID: FTS20000110000444; Lee Ki Jin, "Uribyöl 3 Ho In' gongwisöng, Puk' yöngbyönjiyök Ch'walyöng Sönggong," *Donga Ilbo*, 7 January 2000, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 January 2000

Researchers at the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announce that they have successfully developed a free electron laser accelerator. The accelerator is 70 centimeters in diameter, four meters long and two meters high and is used to transform electronic beams into light energy and then into far infrared. According to researchers, the accelerator can be used for bioengineering research, DNA sequencing, environmental monitoring of areas harboring nuclear power plants, and atomic energy development.

—*Korea Times*, 4 January 2000, in "ROK Research Team Develops Device to Produce Far Infrared," FBIS Document ID: FTS20000104000831; Ham Hye Ri, "'Wönjögwoesön Reijö' Sohyönghwa Sönggong," *Taehan Maeil*, 5 January 2000, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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1999

31 December 1999

The Uljin-4 nuclear power reactor, which is South Korea's sixteenth nuclear power plant, begins commercial operations. Uljin-4 is a 1,000MW(e) pressurized light-water reactor. South Korea's nuclear power plants now account for over 40% of the country's electric power.

—"Construction of South Korea's 16th Nuclear Reactors Complete," Xinhua News Agency, 24 February 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power, "Han'guk Suryöŋ'wönjaryök (Chu) Uljinwönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr

27 December 1999

A dedication ceremony is held for the Wölsöng-3 and -4 nuclear power reactors. Wölsöng-3 and -4 are both 700MW(e) pressurized heavy water reactors. During the ceremony, Prime Minister Kim Jong P'il pledges to have the government ensure the safety of nuclear reactors and the neighborhoods surrounding the plants. The completion of these power plants brings South Korea's capacity to produce electricity to 12.7 million kilowatts per year.

—"Wolsong Nuclear Units 3, 4 Begin Commercial Operation," *Korea Times*, 27 December 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Ch'a Ki T'ae, "Wölsöng'wönjön 3, 4 Hogi Chun'gong," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 28 December 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 27 December 1999, in "Minister Kim Pledges Safety at ROK Nuclear Reactors," FBIS Document ID: FTS19991227000693.

27 December 1999

Local residents and environmental groups stage a protest in Wölsöng against the government's plans to construct additional nuclear power plants. The recent accident at Wölsöng in which 22 workers were exposed to radiation aroused public concern over safety measures at South Korea's nuclear power plants.

—"S. Koreans Rally Against New N-Power Plants," *The Times of India*, 28 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 December 1999

Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) sign an agreement with the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to supply components for the two light water reactors for North Korea. Under the agreement, Hanjung will provide 850 billion won worth of nuclear furnaces, turbine generators and other equipment for North Korea's reactors.

—Nho Joo Hun, "Hanjung to Supply W850 Bil. Worth of N-Components to KEPCO for NK Reactor," *Korea Times*, 28 December 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

15 December 1999

An official from South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project announces that KEDO will not provide financial assistance to North Korea for the construction of a new electricity transmission and distribution system [power grid], which is necessary for the successful operation of the two KEDO light water reactors.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—"Gov't Denies Aid for NK Construction of Power Transmitter," *Korea Times*, 16 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 December 1999

KEDO and KEPCO sign a \$4.6 billion dollar turnkey contract in Seoul, allowing KEPCO to begin construction on the two light water reactors in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o. The contract, signed by KEDO Executive Director Desaix Anderson and KEPCO President Ch'oe Su Pyŏng, supercedes the preliminary works contract signed by KEDO and KEPCO in August 1997. [Note: While the turnkey contract is signed on 15 December, it does not become effective until 3 February 2000 when KEDO signs a contract with Japan's Bank of International Cooperation for \$1 billion in funding for the project.]

—"Kudos for KEDO: Contract Signed to Facilitate Construction of N-Reactors in N.K.," *Newsreview*, 18 December 1999, pp. 5-6; Sung Hun Choe, "North Korea getting Nuclear Reactors," Associated Press, 15 December 1999; "Officials Sign Landmark Deal to Build Reactors for North Korea," Agence France Press, 15 December 1999; "Nuclear Power for Peace," *Nuclear Engineering International*, October 2000, pp. 34-35; Chang Yong Hun, "<Taebuk Kyŏngsuro Kŏnsŏlgongsa Hyŏnhwang>," Yonhap News Agency, 6 December 2001, www.yonhapnews.net; "North Korean Nuclear Reactor Treaty Signed in Seoul," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 15 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Light Water Reactor Project: Turnkey Contract," Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org.

14 December 1999

The US Department of Energy's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) announces it has signed a contract with the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) to test a new nuclear reactor fuel for the High flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO). Under the contract, INEEL will create the preliminary design for the instrumented capsule to test the reactor fuel design, and will develop the control system used for the experiments and the handling systems to remove the capsule from the reactor.

—"International Cooperation on Reactor Fuel Testing," *Nuclear News*, February 2000, p. 44, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 December 1999

KEDO's Executive Board meets in Tokyo and adopts a resolution allowing KEDO Executive Director Desaix Anderson to conclude a turnkey contract with KEPCO, the main contractor for the light water reactor project, on 15 December.

—"KEDO to Start N-Reactor Construction in N. Korea," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 13 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Board to Begin Full Nuke Project in N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 13 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11 December 1999

Kyodo News Service reports that three Japanese firms, Mitsubishi Industries, Toshiba, and Hitachi, will participate in the KEDO light water reactor project as subcontractors. According to a Japanese official quoted by Kyodo, the three firms will sign working agreements with the Korea Electric Power Corporation by the end of the month.

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—Kyodo News Service, 11 December 1999, in "Three Japanese Firms to Help Build North Korean Reactors," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 11 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 December 1999

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces plans to build 106 more power plants through the year 2015 and to increase current power generating capacity by 45.13 million kilowatts. Among the 106 power plants, 14 will be nuclear, 22 coal burning, 22 LNG, 15 oil burning and 12 hydroelectric.

—"S Korea to Build 106 More Power Plants by 2015," *Asia Pulse*, 10 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ye Chin Su, "2015 Nyönkkaji 67 Cho T'uja Paljönso 106 Ki Shin'gyugönsöl," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 11 December 1999, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21-22 November 1999

KEDO's Executive Board meets in New York to narrow differences between board members on a turn-key contract to be signed with KEPCO, the primary contractor of the light water reactor project. The board agrees to wrap up the turn-key contract before 15 December, the date site preparation work in [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o is schedule to be completed.

—"KEDO Convenes Executive Council in New York," *Korea Times*, 22 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Still Aims to Start Construction within 1999," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 24 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, "South Korea, Japan, USA to Conclude Contract for North Korean Reactors," 25 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 November 1999

Dr. Shin Söng T'aek, a researcher with the Korea Institute for Defense Analysis, claims that since 1994 North Korea has stockpiled 40kg of plutonium. While this amount of plutonium is enough for 10 small nuclear weapons, Shin claims that Pyongyang will not develop several nuclear weapons due to its "one nuclear warhead strategy." Shin presents his conclusions, which are based on data from the CIA and a South Korean-US nuclear inspection team, at the Korea-Russia Defense Forum held in Seoul.

—Yonhap News Agency, 18 November 1999, in "Korea: South Researcher Claims North Has 40kg Of Plutonium," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 18 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Has Enough Plutonium for 10 Small Nuclear Bombs: Researcher," Agence France Presse, 18 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8-9 November 1999

The Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG), comprising the United States, South Korea, and Japan, meets in Washington. The three delegations discuss coordinating policies on North Korea and implementing the comprehensive approach to North Korea recommended in the Perry Report. On 9 November, the three nations issue a joint statement in which they reaffirm their commitment to the Agreed Framework.

—Shin Yong Bae, "Korea, U.S., Japan Urge P'yang to Take Steps to Improve Relations," *Korea Herald*, 11 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Three-Way Meeting Opens to Address Future US-NK Talks," *Korea Times*, 8 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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5 November 1999

An official from South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs questions the credibility of a report submitted by US Congressional Republicans on 3 November claiming that North Korea is actively pursuing nuclear weapons despite the 1994 Agreed Framework. The official claims that "the evidence Republicans presented is just a compilation of various suspicions which have already been raised by the news media in the United States."

—"Seoul Skeptical about Report," *Korea Herald*, 5 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Mi Konghwa 'Pukhan Haekkaebal Kyesok Chünggö Itta'," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 5 November 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "Migonghwa 'Taebukpogosö' Kwallyön Urijöngbu Shigak," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 4 November 1999, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

3 November 1999

The Korea Electric Power Corporation's board of directors announces it will split its power generation holdings into six subsidiaries. A single subsidiary, which will not be put for sale, will hold South Korea's nuclear power plants, but the reactors will remain under government control. KEPCO plans to sell off one of the subsidiaries by the end of 1999 and four others by 2002.

—"Chemical & Energy: KEPCO Will Split into 6 Firms for Privatization," *Korean Industry Update*, 4 November 1999, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea to Start Sell-off in 2000 for as Much as 56,310 MW of Capacity," *Global Power Report*, 26 November 1999, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1-2 November 1999

KEDO and South Korea's Export-Import Bank hold working-level talks in Seoul to finalize the loan agreement for South Korea's \$3.2 billion [to be paid in South Korean wön] contribution to the light water reactor project.

—"KEDO, KEPCO to Sign Turn-Key Pact," *Korea Times*, 4 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 October 1999

The Chairman of the Hyundai Business Group announces that Hyundai Engineering and Construction, and the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) plan to participate in an international bid next March to construct two nuclear power plants in Guangdong Province in China. The companies will participate in the bidding as a consortium led by the Hyundai Engineering Group.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 27 October 1999, in "KEPCO to Bid for Nuclear Power Plants in China," FBIS Document ID: FTS19991027000861; Park Wön Kap, "Hyöndaegönsöl Chung'wönjönsaöp Chinch'ul," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 28 October 1999, p. 14, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21-22 October 1999

The Eighth ROK-IAEA Joint Review Meeting on Safeguards Implementation meeting is held in Seoul. During the meeting, officials from South Korea and the IAEA discuss the inspection results of 1998, review the status of facility attachments (FAs) and design information questionnaires (DIQs), and the implementation of safeguards at nuclear related facilities.

—"8th IAEA-ROK Joint Safeguards Review Meeting Held," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 December 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

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20 October 1999

The Vice Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy tells reporters that the government has not yet decided on the model of the additional 12 nuclear reactors that South Korea plans to build. In addition, he states that the government will reconsider the Korea Electric Power Corporation's (KEPCO) plans to order additional CANDU pressurized heavy water reactors due to the recent heavy water leakage at the Wölsöng power plant.

—Yonhap News Agency, 20 October 1999, in "ROK Having 'Second Thoughts' About Nuclear Reactor," FBIS Document ID: FTS19991020000790; Yun Pong Söp, "CANDU Hyöng Wönjön Ch'ugadoip Chaegömt'o," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 21 October 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 October 1999

The South Korean government announces it will form a team of investigators called the "Comprehensive Nuclear Safety Inspection Team" to inspect nuclear power plants across the country as well as investigate the recent heavy water leakage at the Wölsöng plant. The investigation team was organized by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy, the Minister of Government Information, and the president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). The Nuclear Safety Inspection Team will consist of residents near nuclear power plants, environmental groups, members of the Nuclear Safety Commission, nuclear experts and regional government representatives. The investigation is expected to be completed by November and the findings will be available to the public.

—Samuel Len, "Quelling Jitters, Seoul to Form Special Team to Test Nuclear Plant Safety," *Korea Herald*, 21 October 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Joint Inspection Team to Be Set Up to Probe Nuke Accident," *Korea Times*, 20 October 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Mi Kyöng, "Chonghapjosadan Idal Kadong / Wönjön Chömgööm Köt'halki Uryö," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 21 October 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18-20 October 1999

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the IAEA host a seminar on IAEA safeguards for the 21st century at the Nuclear Training Center of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI). The purpose of the seminar is to encourage participating countries to join the new safeguards regime. The seminar focuses on the nuclear non-proliferation regime, components of the non-proliferation regime, and regional and national arrangements.

—"Regional Safeguards Seminar Held in Taejon," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 December 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

14 October 1999

Chang Sön Söp, director of South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project, says that while KEDO-KEPCO negotiations are in the final stages, there is only a 50 percent chance that the contract will be completed in time to begin construction on the two light water reactors by the end of the year.

—"ROK Official Hints at Delay in KEDO Project," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 14 October 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 October 1999

Kim Myöng Kyu of the National Congress for New Politics states at a National Assembly hearing on the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Energy (MOCIE) that all sixteen nuclear power plants contain basic defects. According to Kim, Kori-1 through -4 and Yönggwang-1 and -2 have damage to their controlling rods and buttress pins.

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Yönggwang-3 and -4, and Uljin-3 and -4 are in danger of losing controlling functions due to a distortion of the nuclear fuel lines caused by high temperature combustion. Furthermore, the reactor core of the Wölsöng plants are in danger of a melt down due to the possible leakage of cooling water caused by the faulty design of the coolant pipeline. Kim suggested that the government reconsider constructing the additional 15 nuclear power plants under the fifth long-term program on power supply and demand.

—"All 16 N-Power Plants Defective," *Korea Times*, 15 October 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Nam Ho Ch'öl, "'Kadongwönjön 16 Ki Modu Kyölham'," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 16 October 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

13 October 1999

Experts from the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS) report finding 49 unidentified welded sections in the Yönggwang-3 and -4, and Uljin-1 nuclear power reactors (Uljin-1 has the same piping system as the Yönggwang reactors). In addition, welded sections were also found in Uljin-2, Wölsöng-1, and Kori-3, and -4. Unidentified welded sections refer to parts that were welded in noncompliance with the original design. According to experts, these flaws can cause corrosion of the pipes due to the boric acid contained in the coolant water.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 13 October 1999, in "Welding Found in Nuclear Reactors," FBIS Document ID: FTS19991013001123; Kim Dong Wön, "Yönggwang-Uljinwönjön Tüng Sangdangsu 'Yongjöbkyölham'," *Segye Ilbo*, 14 October 1999, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 October 1999

The Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM) files a claim with the Seoul District Court asking for an investigation of the president and four officials of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). According to KFEM, KEPCO officials did not respond to the accident at the Wölsöng-3 nuclear power on 4 October, even though alarms in the plant rang for one hour and seventeen minutes. In addition, KFEM accuses KEPCO for failing to report the incident to the Ministry of Science and Technology officials, which is a violation of the nuclear power law.

—"Environmental Group Files Plea to Probe KEPCO Head, Officials," *Korea Times*, 11 October 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Environmentalists Accuse Officials over Radiation Leak," *Korea Herald*, 12 October 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

8 October 1999

The National Assembly's science and technology committee sites human error and mechanical problems as the cause of the radiation leak at the Wölsöng-3 nuclear power reactor. The investigative committee found that workers opened a pipe connection to replace a broken bearing without shutting a valve that could have blocked the spill of heavy water. The committee also notes that workers could have prevented the accident if they took proper safety measures while conducting the repair work. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that it will dismantle the malfunctioning parts in the Wölsöng-3 nuclear power reactor for seven days to determine the exact cause of the leak. According to KEPCO officials, nuclear experts from the manufacturer and the Ministry of Science and Technology will conduct the investigation.

—"Human Error, Mechanical Problems Blamed for Radioactive Leak in S Korea," Associated Press, 8 October 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 8 October 1999, in "Human Error Cited as Possible Cause of Nuclear Leak," FBIS ID: FTS19991008000218; Yonhap News Agency, 8 October 1999, in "Kepeco to Dismantle Nuclear Reactor in Wolsong for Probe," FBIS Document ID: FTS19991008000274.

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5 October 1999

KEDO holds its annual general meeting in New York. After the meeting, Marc Vogelaar, KEDO's director for public and external promotion and support, announces that KEDO is ready to begin construction on the two light water reactors. Vogelaar also tells reporters that the start up date for the first reactor is 2003.

—"Construction of Nuclear Reactors in N Korea Gets the Go-Ahead," Agence France Presse, 5 October 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; *Chosun Ilbo*, 6 October 1999, in "KEDO: Construction of Light-Water Reactors to Start Soon," FBIS Document FTS19991006001030, 6 October 1999; "Puk Kyöngsuro'gönsöl Cho'man'gan Shijak," *Segye Ilbo*, 7 October 1999, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

4 October 1999

The Wölsöng-3 nuclear power reactor leaks 45 liters of heavy water exposing twenty two workers to low-level radiation. According to KEPCO officials, heavy water leaks from the damaged ring of a seal connecting the motor and the pump. Three of the twenty two workers are under special care for possible overexposure to radiation. Specific details on how the leak occurred are not revealed.

—MoT'ae Chun and Sön U Chöng, "Wölsöngsönjönsö 22 Myöng Pangsänüng P'ibok," *Chosun Ilbo*, 6 October 1999, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 6 October 1999, in "Damaged Seal Blamed for Radiation Leak at Wolsong Plant," FBIS Document ID: FTS19991006000143; "South Korean Nuclear Leak Exposes 22 People to Radiation," AFX (AP), 5 October 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 October 1999

The National Congress for New Politics (NCNP; President Kim Dae Jung's political party) accuses the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) of ignoring the hydrogen leak in Uljin-2 nuclear power reactor stating that it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy to manage the problem. According to the NCNP, Uljin-2 has been leaking hydrogen since last September at a rate of 1.9 cubic meters a day and as of 30 September the rate increased to 34.34 cubic meters a day. Alsthom, the manufacturer of the power plant, warned that the plant should be shut down for repair and that if the leakage is over 40 cubic meters a day an explosion is likely in the case of hydrogen mixing with oxygen.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 1 October 1999, in "Uljin Nuclear Plant Leaking Hydrogen," FBIS Document ID: FTS19991001000929; Lee Süng Chae, "Uljunwönjön Susonuch'ul 'Wihömsuwi," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 2 October 1999, p. 21, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

October 1999

South Korean and Taiwanese officials state that they have not made a concrete decision on whether to store spent fuel from Japan or any other country. Since September, Japanese officials have been holding discussions about the possibility of storing spent fuel on one of the several islands owned by South Korea or Taiwan as an alternative to storing it in the Russian Federation.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korea, Taiwan Not in a Hurry to Store Japanese Spent Fuel," *Nucleonics Week*, 14 October 1999, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

October 1999

The Wölsöng-4 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operations. The Wölsöng-4 reactor is a 700MW(e)

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CANDU pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR).

— South Korea Ministry of National Defense, *Taeryangsalsangmugi (WMD) Mundappaekkwa: Hwa Saeng Pang Missile Őlmana Algo Kyeshimnikka?* (Seoul: Ministry of National Defense, 2001), p. 87;

"International Briefs," *Nuclear News*, December 1999, p. 36, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Co., Ltd., "Han'guksuryŏk Wŏnjaryŏk (Chu) Wŏlsŏng'wŏnjaryŏk Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

29 September 1999

Officials at the Yŏnggwang nuclear power station announce that reactor one resumed operations at 11:20 pm on 28 September.

—Yonhap News Agency, 29 September 1999, in "Yongkwang Atomic Power Plant Resumes Operations," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990928001890.

28 September 1999

The Yŏnggwang-1 nuclear power reactor is shut down due to a malfunction of the electronic circuit board that controls signals. Officials at the plant state that no radioactive leaks have been reported and the power plant is expected to resume operations by the evening.

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 September 1999, in "Nuclear Power Plant Shuts Down Due to Circuit Problems," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990928000072.

27 September 1999

The Ministry of Science and Technology announces that the government is working on plans for a Periodic Safety Review (PSR) on nuclear power facilities. The PSR requires the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to conduct a full inspection from design to facility maintenance of nuclear power plants, most likely every ten years. The South Korean government attempted to implement this program last year, but KEPCO rejected the idea because routine inspections are performed every year and a half. However the recent malfunctions at several nuclear power plants have increased concerns over safety.

—Hwang Jang Jin, "Government to Introduce Periodic Safety Reviews on Nuclear Plant," *Korea Herald*, 29 September 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 September 1999

Approximately 30 delegates from the United States, Japan, South Korea, and KEPCO meet with North Korean officials in Pyongyang to discuss pending issues concerning the KEDO light water reactor project.

—Kim Ji Ho, "KEDO to Hold Experts' Meeting in N.K. Sept. 25," *Korea Herald*, 21 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 September 1999

US President Bill Clinton, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung, and Japanese Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi issue a joint statement saying that the three nations are prepared "to undertake measures to improve their respective relations" with North Korea. The three leaders issue the statement before the opening of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Auckland, New Zealand.

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—"3 Nations Show Readiness to Promote Ties with N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 11 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 September 1999

The Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) signs a \$50 million contract with ABB-Combustion Engineering to supply four steam generators for a 1,200MW(e) light water reactor to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The steam generators will be manufactured in Hanjung's plant in Ch'ang'wŏn, South Kyŏngsang province and they are expected to be delivered to TVA by October 2002.

—"HANJUNG to Supply Nuclear Power Facilities to US," *Korea Economic Weekly*, 14 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 September 1999

The Korea Federation for the Environment Movement (KFEM) accuses British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) of lobbying the South Korean government to buy reprocessed plutonium. According to KFEM, British Nuclear Fuels set up a secret office in Seoul in the early 1990's and lobbied to secure a contract to sell plutonium.

—Yonhap News Agency, 9 September 1999, in "UK State Firm Accused of Lobbying Plutonium Sale to ROK," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990908001819.

3 September 1999

KEDO's Executive Board meets in News York and agrees to try to start construction on the two light water reactors in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o by the end of the year. In this regard, the board, comprising the United States, EU, South Korea, and Japan, resolves to hold talks with KEPCO, the primary contractor of the project, as soon as possible to finalize arrangements for the commencement of reactor construction.

—"KEDO Aims to Start Work on New N. Korean Reactors by Year-End," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 4 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 September 1999

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that it will be divided into six units in November as part of government reforms to privatize the power industry. KEPCO plans to sell off its power generating facilities to five hydroelectric and thermoelectric power companies, and keep the nuclear power plants under a single subsidiary. KEPCO officials note that the privatization will not happen until 2000.

—"Energy: KEPCO Privatization Will Start in November," *Korean Industry Update*, 3 September 1999, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S. Korea to Divide, Sell Generation Facilities," *Generation Week*, 8 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 August 1999

Chang Sŏn Sŏp, chief South Korean representative to KEDO, announces that construction of two light water reactors in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o will begin by the end of the year. According to Chang, the project will be accelerated due to North Korea's threat to abandon the 1994 Agreed Framework if construction on the reactors continues to be stalled.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—Paul Shin, "Reactor Project to Be Sped Up to Allay North Korean Complaint," Associated Press, 25 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 August 1999

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung tells Taku Yamasaki, former chief of the Liberal Democratic Party's Policy Affairs Research Council in Japan, that the 1994 Agreed Framework and KEDO are vital to ensuring that North Korea does not develop nuclear weapons. Kim also urges Japan not to follow through with its threat to freeze funding for the KEDO light water reactor project if North Korea tests another long-range missile.

—"KEDO Framework Needs to Be Maintained: S Korea's Kim," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 18 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "2002 Nyön Wöldköptaehoe Apsö Akihito Ilhwang Panghan Kidae," *Taehan Maeil*, 19 August 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 August 1999

The South Korean Ministry of National Defense announces that it has established an observation post in an undisclosed area in Kang'wön Province that can detect nuclear and high explosive tests as well as missile launches from North Korea. The observation post was established in mid-July by the Korea Institute of Geology, Mining and Materials, and the Southern Methodist University of the US. The observation post uses four micro barometers, barometers and seismographs to detect any activity by North Korea.

—"Seoul Sets Up Observation Station Able to Detect NK's Test of Atomic Bomb," *Korea Times*, 17 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kungnae Ch'öt 'Pukhaekshilhöm' Ump'agwanch'ükso Unyöngjung Misail Palsayöbudo P'och'ak," *Chosun Ilbo*, 18 August 1999, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 17 August 1999, in "ROK Sets Up Test Detection Observatory," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990816001578.

16 August 1999

The South Korean Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project announces that preliminary site preparation in [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o will be extended until 15 December. An official from the office says that delays in negotiations among the nations responsible for financing the KEDO project have in turn delayed the conclusion of a contract between KEDO and KEPCO, the primary contractor for the project.

—"Construction of Reactors in North Delayed," *Korea Herald*, 17 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 August 1999

The South Korean National Assembly unanimously approves a loan of \$3.2 billion [to be paid in wön] to fund the KEDO light water reactor project. The loans, to be provided through the Inter-Korea Cooperative Fund, will cover 70 percent of the estimated \$4.6 billion project.

—"House Passes KEDO Assistance Law," *Korea Times*, 12 August 1999, www.koreatimes.com; "S Korea's Parliament Approves Funds for Nuclear Reactors in North," Associated Press, 12 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11 August 1999

The US and South Korean officials discuss ways to improve bilateral science cooperation. During the talks, officials from both countries agree on South Korea's participation in US nuclear energy projects, US participation in Korea's

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next generation nuclear fusion research project and the Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research project (KSTAR).

—Yonhap News Agency, 11 August 1999, in "ROK, US Discuss Improving Cooperation in Science," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990811000686.

5-9 August 1999

Representatives from the United States, China, and the two Koreas meet in Geneva for the sixth round of four-party peace talks aimed at replacing the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement with a formal peace treaty. The talks once again fail to make significant progress reportedly due to North Korea's continuing insistence that the talks address US troop withdrawal from South Korea. Despite the lack of noticeable progress, the four nations, in a joint statement, describe the talks as "useful and productive."

—Konstantin Pribytkov, "New Round of Koreas Talks Opens in Tense Air," ITAR-TASS, 5 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Geir Moulson, "North Korea Expresses Frustration as Latest Talks Wind Up," AAP News, 10 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

5 August 1999

South Korean Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Hong Sun Yŏng tells the National Assembly's Unification, Foreign Affairs and Trade Committee that Seoul intends to continue supporting the KEDO light water reactor project even if North Korea tests another long-range missile.

—Shin Yong Bae, "Hong Reaffirms KEDO Project Will Continue," *Korea Herald*, 6 August 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

26 July 1999

US Secretary of State Madeline Albright, South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Hong Sun Yŏng, and Japanese Foreign Minister Masahiko Komura meet on the sidelines of the ASEAN Regional Forum. The three foreign ministers issue a joint statement warning Pyongyang that if it launches another long-range missile, "it would adversely affect peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and beyond, and would have serious negative consequences" for North Korea. While the three foreign ministers do not specify what consequences would follow a missile launch, Komura reiterated Tokyo's threat to freeze contributions to KEDO if Pyongyang tests another missile.

—Tom Raum, "U.S., Japan and S. Korea Join In Issuing Missile Challenge to N. Korea," Associated Press, 26 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kohei Murayama, "Japan Reiterates Possible Freeze of KEDO Funding," Japan Economic Newswire, 26 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "United States, Japan, ROK Warn N. Korea on Missile Launch," *Korea Times*, 27 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid July 1999

South Korea establishes a sound detection station in Kang'wŏn Province that is capable of detecting a nuclear test explosion in North Korea. The stations, located near the demilitarized zone and consisting of four ultra-low frequency reception facilities, are set one kilometer apart and are capable of detecting explosions up to 1,000km away.

—"Seoul Sets Up Observation Station Able to Detect NK's Test of Atomic Bomb," *Korea Times*, 17 August 1999, in

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kungnae Ch'öt 'Pukhaekshilhöm' Ump'a'gwanch'ükso Unyöngjung Misail Palsayöbudo P'och'ak," *Chosun Ilbo*, 18 August 1999, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 17 August 1999, in "ROK Sets up Test Detection Observatory," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990816001578.

13-14 July 1999

Senior officials from the United States, Japan, and South Korea meet in Tokyo to coordinate policies on North Korea. During the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) meeting, the three nations agree to work together to deter North Korea from testing another long-range ballistic missile. According to an official from the Japanese Foreign Ministry, the three nations will face similar domestic problems in funding KEDO if North Korea shows signs of preparing for a missile launch.

—Kyodo News Service, 14 July 1999, in "Tokyo, Seoul Agree to Deter North Korea's Missile Test," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 14 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 July 1999

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) holds a meeting at the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) to discuss the transfer of strategic technology to North Korea for the light water reactor construction project. Officials from the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung), Korea Power Engineering Company (KOPEC) and the Technology Center for Nuclear Control attend the meeting.

—"Export License to KEDO Project Discussed at MOST," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 August 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

2 July 1999

South Korea signs a contract with KEDO to provide \$3.2 billion for the light water reactor project. The contract is signed by Chang Sön Söp, South Korea's representative to KEDO, and KEDO Executive Director Desaix Anderson. According to an official from South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project, South Korea will provide the funds in wön, at a fixed rate of 1,100 wön per dollar. [Note: The contract is unanimously approved by the National Assembly on 12 September.]

—"S. Korea, KEDO Sign Agreement for Financing by Seoul," Japan Economic Newswire, 1 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 2 July 1999, in "South Korea to Pay in Won for North's Reactor Project," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 2 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yu Kwang Chong, "Han'guk, Puk Kyöngsuro Könsölb'i 70% Chiwön," *Joongang Ilbo*, 3 July 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Late June 1999

According to a *Nuclear Fuel* report, South Korean government and energy industry officials said that South Korea will most likely overturn the decision by former KEPCO president Chang Yöng Shik to reject the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. The report also states that both government and foreign firms have been informed that KEPCO will reconsider reprocessing and separating recycled plutonium as mixed oxide fuel once a new president is appointed. [Note: Under the terms of the 1992 "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula," South Korea is prohibited from reprocessing spent fuel. Furthermore, the US-ROK bilateral agreement concerning civilian uses of atomic energy signed in 1972 also prohibits South Korea from reprocessing without permission from the United States.]

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—Mark Hibbs, "Chang's Successor Will Reopen Reprocessing Option, Officials Say," *Nuclear Fuel*, 28 June 1999, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25-26 June 1999

The US, Japan, and South Korea hold a meeting of the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) in Washington to coordinate their policies on North Korea amid rising tension on the Korean Peninsula following a naval clash on 15 June. The delegations are headed by Wendy Sherman, councilor for the US State Department, Ryozi Kato, director-general of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and Chang Chae Ryong, deputy minister of foreign affairs and trade.

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 June 1999, in "ROK, US, Japan Repeat Pledge for Engagement Policy," FBIS Document FTS19990627000023; "Han-Mi-II Taebukchoyul 3 Ch'a Koüi Chöngch'aekhyöbüi Naeilbut'ö Washington Sö," *Chosun Ilbo*, 24 June 1999, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 June 1999

Japan and South Korea hold working-level talks in Sapporo to discuss implementation of the KEDO light water reactor project. The talks focus on the contract between KEDO and KEPCO, the primary contractor for the light water reactor project.

—Kyodo News Service, 24 June 1999, in "Japan, South Korea to Hold Talks on Reactors for North," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 26 June 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24-25 June 1999

The second phase of remote monitoring equipment is installed at the Yönggwang-3 nuclear power reactor. The equipment will collect video images and seal data on containment vessels and on the spent fuel storage pond, and transmit the information to the IAEA and Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC) simultaneously.

—"Phase II Launched at Younggwang -3," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 August 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

21-23 June 1999

The 20th Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear Energy Cooperation (JSCNEC) between the US and South Korea is held in Washington, DC. The two sides discuss nuclear policy, cooperation in research, export controls, the export of jointly developed nuclear technology to other countries, and safeguards.

—"Six Safeguards Related Issues Discussed in 20th JSCNEC," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 August 1999 www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

21 June 1999

South Korean and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) officials sign the Additional Protocol (INFCIRC/540) to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement. The South Korean government expects to request the National Assembly to ratify the Additional Protocol in the fall.

—"ROK Signs Additional Protocol," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 August 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

8-15 June 1999

North Korean vessels cross the Northern Limit Line in the Yellow Sea on 8 June, apparently to fish in the crab-rich waters. South Korean Navy vessels respond by bumping the ships back across the line that separates the two countries. The tense standoff continues and comes to a head on 15 June, when the two nations, still technically at

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war, exchange heavy gun fire for ten minutes. The ten-minute naval clash, the largest since the 1953 Armistice Agreement, results in casualties on both sides and the sinking of a North Korean gunship. In response to the rising tension on the peninsula, the United States sends air and naval reinforcements to South Korea. [Note: North Korea does not recognize the Northern Limit Line because it was not part of the 1953 Armistice and was established unilaterally by the UN Command in Seoul following the war. On 29 June 2002, a South Korean naval vessel is sunk in a similar clash.]

—Robert Whyment and David Watts, "Korean Dispute Ends in Sea Battle," *Times* (London), 16 June 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 16 June 1999, in "US Military Reinforcements Arrive in South Korea," 16 June 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Marc Lavine, "Tensions Boil in Yellow Sea as US Sends Warships, Planes," Agence France Presse, 17 June 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Song Sang Kŭn, "'Puk Kyŏngbijŏng Sŏhae Ch'ulhyŏn' Yŏnghae Ch'imbŏmhaenna? Anhaenna?" *Donga Ilbo*, 10 June 1999, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Ch'oe Sang Yŏn, "Jokkyonan Pukkyŏnbijŏng Tashi Ch'imbŏm...Sŏhae Nambuk Ch'oginjang Taech'i," *Joongang Ilbo*, 12 June 1999, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Kim Yŏng Bŏm and Lee Che Kyŏ, "Nambuk Sŏhae Kyojŏn Puk'ŏroejŏng Kyŏkt'oe," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 15 June 1999, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

7-8 June 1999

Senior US and South Korean officials meet in Hawaii to discuss recent developments in North Korea including the recent US inspection of a suspected nuclear facility in Kŭmch'ang-ri.

—Jun Kwan-woo, "Seoul, Washington to Discuss N.K. Policy in Hawaii," *Korea Herald*, 7 June 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; *Korea Herald*, 12 June 1999, in "ROK Official Comments on US-DPRK Missile Talks," FBIS Document FTS19990611000645.

29 May 1999

William Perry, coordinator of US policy on North Korea, meets with South Korea's Unification Minister Im Tong Wŏn and Ryozo Kato, Japanese director general for foreign policy, in Seoul to discuss his recently concluded trip to North Korea. In Pyongyang, Perry proposed a package deal to North Korea by which it would halt its nuclear and missile programs in exchange for an easing of economic sanctions, increased food aid, and diplomatic recognition from Washington and Tokyo. At a press conference later in the day, Perry says that he "clearly and firmly" expressed the combined concerns of the United States, South Korea and Japan over North Korea's nuclear and missile programs. However, Perry adds, "It will take some time for (North Korea) to further reflect upon the views I have expressed and for us to reflect on our visit."

—"U.S., S. Korea, Japan Discuss Result of Perry's DPRK Tour," Xinhua News Agency, 29 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Sang Hun Choe, "U.S. Envoy Says He Achieved His Goal in North Korea," Associated Press, 29 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; NAPSNet Special Report, 2 June 1999, www.nautilus.org.

24 May 1999

William Perry, coordinator of US policy on North Korea; Im Dong Wŏn, South Korea's Minister of Unification; and Ryozo Kato, Japanese director general for foreign policy, meet in Tokyo to fine-tune their countries' respective policies on North Korea. The three also discuss Perry's upcoming trip to Pyongyang and the package deal he is to present to high-ranking North Korean officials. The three say in a joint statement that they hope Perry's meetings in Pyongyang "will produce useful insights as the review of a joint approach toward North Korea moves toward a

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conclusion."

—"Japan, U.S., South Korea Agree on Message to North Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 24 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Perry to Visit NK Today with Message from Top Leaders," *Korea Times*, 24 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Shino Yuasa, "Japan, South Korea and US Seek United Front on North Korea," Agence France Presse, 24 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11-14 May 1999

The 11th DUPIC (Direct Use of spent PWR fuel in CANDU) Technical Review Meeting is held in South Korea. Attendees include representatives from the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), the IAEA, the US, and Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss DUPIC safeguards and to finalize IAEA safeguard approaches.

—"DUPIC Safeguards Meeting Held," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 June 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

13-17 May 1999

South Korean Foreign Minister Hong Sun Yŏng meets with US officials in Washington to encourage the United States to support a comprehensive approach to North Korea based on South Korean President Kim Dae Jung's "sunshine policy." At a 17 March joint press conference with US Secretary of State Madeline Albright, Hong says that William Perry, in his upcoming trip to North Korea, will deliver a package of "attractions and incentives" to Pyongyang. Hong adds, "North Korea is well-advised to seize this opportunity."

—"Hong Urges US Congress to Support Comprehensive Approach," *Korea Times*, 14 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Matthew Lee, "US to Give 400,000 Tonnes of Food Aid to North Korea," Agence France Presse, 17 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; NAPSNet Special Report, 18 May 1999, www.nautilus.org.

9 May 1999

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that the Yŏnggwang-3 nuclear power reactor shut down due to a malfunction of one of the three water pumps in the steam generator. According to KEPCO, the power plant is expected to resume operation shortly. The malfunction raises concerns since the Yŏnggwang-3 reactor is the same design as the reactors to be supplied to North Korea under the 1994 Agreed Framework.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 9 May 1999, in "Operations Suspended at Yongwon Nuclear Plant," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990509000273; Lee Sang Il, "Yŏnggwangwŏnjŏn 3 Hogido Kojang Palchŏnjungdan," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 10 May 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 May 1999

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung, in a CNN interview calls on the United States and North Korea to improve relations by reducing mutual threats and faithfully implementing the 1994 Agreed Framework.

—"Pres. Kim Calls on US, NK to Improve Relations by Reducing Mutual Threats," *Korea Times*, 5 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

May 1999

The South Korean government restructures the Atomic Energy Bureau of the Ministry of Science and Technology

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by reducing its six divisions into four. The four divisions include the Atomic Energy Policy Division, the Atomic Energy Cooperation Division, the Nuclear Safety Division and the Radiation Safety Division.

—"MOST Restructured," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 June 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

24-25 April 1999

Representatives from the US, South Korea, and Japan meet in Hawaii to coordinate policies on North Korea. The three nations, taking note of the threat that North Korea's nuclear and missile programs pose to regional security, agree to establish the Trilateral Coordination and Oversight Group (TCOG) to institutionalize the process of coordinating policies on North Korea.

—"ROK, US, Japan to Set Up Panel to Coordinate NK Policy," *Korea Times*, 26 April 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan, U.S., S. Korea to Form Coordination Group on N. Korea," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 26 April 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 April 1999

Chang Yŏng Shik, president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) submits his resignation.

—"KEPCO President Tenders Resignation," *Korea Herald*, 26 April 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Park Chŏng Kyu, "Han'gukchŏllyŏk Changyŏngshiksajang Sapyojech'ul," *Hankook Ilbo*, 26 April 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 April 1999

The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces that Chang Yŏng Shik will be fired from his position as president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). According to the Minister, the government's decision to fire Chang is because he leaked information about a thermal power plant in North Korea and for his public criticisms of the government's restructuring plans for the energy sector.

—Samuel Lee, "Gov't to Replace KEPCO President," *Korea Herald*, 20 April 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Hwang Chŏng Mi, "Chŏngbu, Changyŏngshik Hanjŏnsajang Kyŏngjil," *Segye Ilbo*, 20 April 1999, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

15 April 1999

Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) announces that it has contracted to sell four heavy water storage tanks to Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL), which will use the tanks in the construction of the Qinshan Atomic Power Plant in China. The plant is scheduled for completion in November 2003. According to Hanjung, the 140 billion won contract with AECL will include the provision of 20 different types of nuclear components by July 2001.

—"HANJUNG Exports Nuclear Reactor Equipment to China," *Korea Herald*, 16 April 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "HANJUNG Ships N-Power Generation Facility to China," *Korea Times*, 16 April 1999, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

13 April 1999

The South Korean government signs and ratifies the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—Yonhap News Agency, 13 April 1999, in "Cabinet Approves Nuclear Test Ban, Extradition Treaties," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990412001997.

12 April 1999

Chang Yǒng Shik, president of KEPCO, the primary contractor of the KEDO light water reactor project, tells reporters in Japan that the reactors to be constructed in North Korea should never use mixed oxide fuel (MOX), a mixture of uranium and plutonium.

—"South Korean Rules Out Plutonium at N. Korea's KEDO Reactors," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 12 April 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 April 1999

Chang Yǒng Shik, the president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that KEPCO has no plans to reprocess spent nuclear fuel or process them into mixed oxide. According to Chang, the decision is due to a lack of economic benefits of reprocessing, pressure from the South Korean government, and the possibility of misunderstanding by North Korea.

—"Nuclear Reprocessing Not an Option for S Korea: KEPCO Chief," *Asia Pulse*, 14 April 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid April 1999

According to a report by *Nuclear Fuel*, South Korea is setting aside an inventory of spent fuel from two French supplied reactors at Uljin for possible reprocessing despite KEPCO's a recent statement by KEPCO President Chang Yǒng Shik that South Korea will not reprocess. However, some Korean and French government and industry officials are waiting for KEPCO to reverse its decision when a new president is appointed in 2001. The two reactors at Uljin are not subject to US prior consent rights since the fuel was supplied by France.

—Mark Hibbs, "Reprocessing Bid After Chang to Center on Ulchin Spent Fuel," *Nuclear Fuel*, 19 April 1999, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 April 1999

The director general of the Nuclear Energy Agency (a semi-autonomous body of the OECD) states that South Korea can soon become a major exporter of nuclear technology and equipment to other countries. In addition, the director general suggests that South Korea team up with energy companies in Europe and the US to participate in projects in China and other Asian countries.

—*Korea Times*, 9 April 1999, in "OECD Official Says ROK May Become Nuclear Exporter," FBIS Document ID: FTS199990409000809.

4 April 1999

Officials at Yǒnggwang-2 nuclear power reactor discover washers and bolts from support pins in two of the three generators. According to officials, the debris was due to the poor quality of the metals used. Officials say the pins will be replaced during a two-month maintenance period.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 4 April 1999, in "Investigators Find Debris in Nuke Plant's Generators," FBIS Document ID:

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



FTS19990404000251; Kim Chong Nae, "(Yönggwangwönjön 2 Hogi Sago) Wönjaro Cheöbong Chijipin P'ason," *Donga Ilbo*, 5 April 1999, p. 21, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 April 1999

Kori-3 nuclear power reactor shuts down due to a problem with the cooling system and steam generator.

According to Kori's chief engineer, it will take ten days to service the reactor.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 4 April 1999, in "Cooling System, Generator Trouble Close Kori Nuke Plant," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990404000256; "Koriwönjön 3 Hogi Naenggakkyet'ong Kojang...Paljön Chungdan," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 5 April 1999, p. 22, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 April 1999

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that Yönggwang-2 nuclear power reactor will undergo maintenance inspections on its steam generators for the next two months. Yönggwang-2 has been non-operational since 23 March. According to KEPCO officials, Westinghouse, the reactor's designer, will be contracted to carry out the maintenance.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 1 April 1999, in "Nuclear Plant Remains Closed; KEPCO to Check Generator," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990401000580.

April 1999

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is expected to order two CANDU-9 pressurized heavy water reactors from Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) and two pressurized water reactors (PWR) from ABB-Combustion Engineering within two months. KEPCO plans to construct these nuclear power plants at a site previously named Ponggil, which is adjacent to the four Wölsöng plants. KEPCO has renamed the site "Shin-Wölsöng" (New Wölsöng).

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO May Order Four Reactors, Two Each for Wolsong and Kori," *Nucleonics Week*, 15 April 1999, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early April 1999

The KEDO Executive Board meets in New York to discuss loan guarantees for the \$4.6 billion light water reactor project in North Korea. The United States, EU, South Korea, and Japan reportedly agree that contracts with KEDO should include the consortium's guarantee to pay back the loans if North Korea defaults. However, the United States reportedly demands assurance that it would not assume responsibility for paying back the loans even though it is a KEDO board member.

—Yonhap News Agency, 14 April 1999, in "South Korea, USA, Japan Fail to Agree on Recovering North's Reactor Costs," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 14 April 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 March 1999

A foreign substance is found in the steam generator of the Yönggwang-2 nuclear power reactor. [Note: Yönggwang-2 is shut down for an inspection of the foreign substance on 28 March. According to the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) there is approximately 50-70 grams of this foreign substance in the reactor.

Yönggwang-2 is expected to be shut down for approximately ten days.]

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—Chöng U Ch'ö'n, "Yönggwang Wönjön 2 Hogi Ddo Sago Ch'oegün 1 Choilsae 4 Ch'aryebalsaeng," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 29 March 1999, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Chöng Süng Ho, "Yönggwangwönjön 2 Hogi Ddo Mömch'wo...23 Il lhu Neach'arye Kojang," *Donga Ilbo*, 29 March 1999, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

24 March 1999

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it has developed a new technology to accurately assess the level of deterioration of metal parts used in nuclear power reactors.

—"Wönjaryokkigi Pyönsöngch'ükchöng Capsule Kaebal," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 25 March 1999, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

24 March 1999

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors approves South Korea's application for the Additional Protocol (INFCIRC/540) to the Comprehensive Safeguard Agreement.

—"IAEA Board Approved Additional Protocol for ROK," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 April 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

23 March 1999

Yönggwang-2 nuclear power reactor is shut down due to a malfunction of the turbine generator.

—Na Yöng Sök, "Yönggwangwönjön 2 Hogi Kadongjungdan," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 24 March 1999, p. 21, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

18 March 1999

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces an eight-year plan that includes investing 500 billion won to acquire more sophisticated and advanced nuclear power technology by the year 2006. The plan calls for self reliance in nuclear technology, computerization of nuclear plant design codes, and increasing the competitiveness of Korean technology in the international market. [Note: According to the *Kukmin Ilbo*, MOCIE makes this announcement on 21 March 1999.]

—*Korea Times*, 19 March 1999, in "ROK to Invest in, Seek Nuclear Power-Related Technology," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990319001723; Nam Sang Mun, "Hanjön, Wönjaryökpälchön Kisułgodohwa Kyehoek," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 22 March 1999, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

13 March 1999

An official in South Korea's Planning Office for the North Korean Light-Water Reactor Project says that the canning of the spent-fuel rods from the 5MW(e) nuclear reactor in Yöngbyön-kun will be complete sometime in May or June 1999.

—*Joongang Ilbo*, 13 March 1999, in "Article Notes Sealing of Fuel Rods Expected to End Soon," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990314000166, 13 March 1999.

8 March 1999

William Perry, coordinator of US policy on North Korea, travels to Seoul and meets with President Kim Dae Jung, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Hong Sun Yöng and Im Dong Wö'n, senior presidential secretary for foreign affairs and national security. Perry, who for the past few months has been writing a review of Washington's policy on North Korea, discusses the differences between Washington's and Seoul's approach to addressing concerns

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arising from North Korea. After meeting Perry, Hong announces that the two sides agreed to "solve North Korea's nuclear and missile issues within the framework of Seoul's engagement policy."

—"Perry to Coordinate NK Policy with Seoul Officials," *Korea Times*, 8 March 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul, Washington to Continue "Sunshine Policy" Toward DPRK," Xinhua News Agency, 9 March 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency), 9 March 1999, in "South Korea, USA Discuss Outlook If Package Solution to North Fails," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 9 March 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6-10 February 1999

Charles Kartman, US special envoy for Korean affairs, meets with senior South Korean officials in Seoul to discuss progress in the four-party peace talks and the US desire to gain access to North Korea's suspected underground nuclear facility in Kŭmch'ang-ri. On 9 February, Kartman meets with Kwŏn Chong Rak, director general for the North American Affairs Bureau of the South Korean Foreign Ministry, and Terusuke Terada, Japanese special envoy for Korean affairs, to coordinate US, South Korean and Japanese policies on various North Korean issues including the suspect Kŭmch'ang-ri facility, implementation of the 1994 Agreed Framework, and the possibility of another North Korean missile test. According to a government official in Seoul, Kartman informs Kwŏn and Terada that the United States will not ease economic sanctions against North Korea until Pyongyang allows inspection of the Kŭmch'ang-ri site. Terada also reportedly says that Japan will not send additional food aid to North Korea until suspicions about the site are erased.

—"U.S. Envoy Kartman Due in Seoul Today in N. Korean Site," *Korea Herald*, 6 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S. Korea, U.S., Japan to Hold Talks Tues. on N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 6 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "3-Way Talks on Underground Site to Open Today," *Korea Times*, 8 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US, S Korea and Japan Begin Talks over N Korea's Nuclear Site," Agence France Presse, 8 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lim Yun-Suk, "US likely to Lift Sanctions on N Korea if Nuclear Suspicions Cleared," Agence France Presse, 9 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ch'ang Hyŏk, "Hanmiil Taebukchŏngch'aekhyŏp, Puk Missile Őkche Kinmilhyŏb'ŭi," *Donga Ilbo*, 10 February 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 February 1999

South Korea and Egypt sign an agreement to cooperate in the field of nuclear energy. Officials from the two countries discuss ways to exchange technology and facilities for the construction of nuclear power plants.

—Yonhap News Agency, 4 February 1999, in "ROK, Egypt Agree to Cooperate in Atomic Energy," FBIS Document ID: FTS19990203001944; "Kimch'ongni Egypt Pangmun-Wŏnjŏn'gŏnsŏl Hyŏmnyŏk Hapŭi, Muparŭk'ŭdae't'ongnyŏnge' 4," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 5 February 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 February 1999

Yŏnggwang-3 nuclear power reactor shuts down due to a malfunction of the turbine generator. According to Yŏnggwang plant technicians, no radioactive leaks are detected and the reactor is expected to resume full operations by 2 February.

—Lee Su Pŏm, "Yŏnggwangwŏnjŏn 3 Hogi Paljŏn Chungdan," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 2 February 1999, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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19-23 January 1999

Representatives from North Korea and KEDO meet in Hyangsan, North Korea for talks on a protocol detailing the procedure for training North Korean technicians on light water reactor operations.

—"North Koreans, KEDO Open Talks on Nuclear Reactors," Agence France Press, 19 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ch'ang Hyök, "Pukkyöngsuro Illyök Han'guksö Yönsu...KEDO Wa Üjjöngsöch'egyöl Hyöpsang," *Donga Ilbo*, 19 January 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19-22 January 1999

Representatives from the United States, China and the two Koreas meet in Geneva for the fourth round of four-party peace talks aimed at replacing the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement with a formal peace treaty. For the first time the four parties meet in two earlier established subcommittees, one to address facilitating a lasting peace between the two Koreas, and the other to address reducing tension on the peninsula. The talks make little progress as North Korea reportedly renews its demand for the withdrawal of all US forces from South Korea. The four parties agree to resume talks in mid-April.

—"Korea Peninsular Talks Go into 4th Round amid Pessimism," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 19 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Geir Moulson, "Korea Negotiators Make Steady Start to Latest Peace Talks," Associated Press, 19 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Janet Lawrence, "Korean Peace Talks in Final Day, Little Sign of Progress," Agence France Presse, 22 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14-16 January 1999

US Secretary of Defense William Cohen meets with South Korean officials in Seoul to coordinate policies on North Korea. Cohen and Defense Minister Ch'ön Yong T'aek issue a joint statement in which they state that "combined defense readiness should be steadfastly maintained against a wide range of possible threats" from North Korea. Ch'ön and Cohen also demand full access to a suspected nuclear facility in Kümch'ang-ri. At a joint press conference with Ch'ön, Cohen says that while there is no conclusive evidence that the site is related to a clandestine nuclear weapons program, "we believe there is sufficient evidence for us to be suspicious, and the suspicions must be addressed." Ch'ön adds that Seoul and Washington will take joint action if conclusive evidence is found that the Kümch'ang-ri facility is nuclear related.

—Pauline Jelinek, "U.S. Korea Vow Closer Military Ties against North Korean 'Threats,'" Associated Press, 14 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul, Washington Ask for Full Access to Suspected DPRK Nuke Site," Xinhua News Agency, 15 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 January 1999

A KEDO official announces that due to difficulty in collecting funds, full-scale construction of the two light water reactors will not begin on 15 January as scheduled. Instead, construction is scheduled to begin five months later on 15 June.

—KBS Radio, 14 January 1999, in "KEDO Organization to Delay North Reactor Construction," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 16 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 January 1999

Chang Sön Söp, director of South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project, announces that it

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would be physically impossible to complete the light water reactors by the original target date of 2003. Chang says that due to several events, including the September 1996 incursion of a North Korean submarine into South Korea and North Korea's firing of a rocket over Japan in August 1998, the two light water reactors will not be completed for several years beyond the original target date.

—"Completion of N. Korea N-Reactors to Be Delayed," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 13 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 January 1999

South Korean Defense Minister Ch'ŏn Yong T'aek and his Japanese counterpart Housei Norota meet in Seoul to expand military cooperation to prepare for possible aggression from North Korea. The two defense ministers agree that stability in Northeast Asia requires greater transparency in North Korea's nuclear program. At the meeting, Norota also reiterates Tokyo's threat to suspend all financial contributions to the KEDO light water reactor project if North Korea test launches another long-range missile. [Note: On 31 August 1998, Tokyo suspended all financial support to KEDO after North Korea test fired a rocket over Japanese territory. Tokyo did not lift the freeze on financial contributions until late-October 1998.]

—"South Korea, Japan to Expand Defense Ties over North Korea Threat," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 7 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Tokyo Threatens to Withdraw Support for NK Nuclear Project," *Korea Times*, 7 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Zeno Park, "Japanese Defense Chief Warns Tokyo May Withdraw from Nuclear Project," Agence France Presse, 7 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Song Sang Kŭn, "Han—Il Kunsu Hotline Kot Kaesŏn...Yangguk Kukpangjanggwan Hoedam," *Donga Ilbo*, 8 January 1999, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

5 January 1999

The US, China and the two Koreas hold working-level consultations at the UN in New York to prepare for the upcoming fourth round of four-party talks to be held in Geneva during 18-22 January.

—Yonhap News Agency, 6 January 1999, in "Preparatory Meeting Held for Geneva Four-Party Conference on Korea," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 6 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 January 1999

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung urges a diplomatic solution to problems arising from North Korea's nuclear and missile programs. Presiding over a National Security Council meeting, Kim says, "We need to solve the pending problems, including the North's nuclear and missile issues, through dialogue and negotiation."

—Chon Shi Yong, "President Kim Advocates Measures to Avert Crisis on Korean Peninsula," *Korea Herald*, 5 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 January 1999

Researchers at the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) unveil the development of the world's first free electron laser (FEL). This new device can be used in research related to DNA, semiconductors, isotope separation, molecular structure and next generation military surveillance systems. The FEL project cost one billion won and took researchers at KAERI three years to complete.

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—Hwang Chang Chin, *Korea Herald*, 5 January 1999, in "Korean Researchers Develop Small Free Electric Laser," FBIS Document ID: FTS20000104000543.

January 1999

According to a report in *Nucleonics Week*, the US denied greater nuclear cooperation with South Korea because of suspicions that South Korea was developing nuclear weapons in the 1970s under former President Park Chung Hee. However, the US never officially denied nor admitted any knowledge of a nuclear weapons program in South Korea. According to US officials, the US discovered that South Korea was involved in research related to nuclear weapons development in the 1970s that did not require IAEA reporting. In response to this discovery, the US enforced strict verification and safeguard clauses into the US-ROK bilateral cooperation agreement, which includes challenge and short notice inspections at all nuclear related facilities.

—Mark Hibbs, "Legacy of Secret Nuclear Program Led US to Blunt ROK Cooperation," *Nucleonics Week*, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

January 1999

Construction begins on the Uljin-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. Uljin-5 is expected to begin commercial operation in June 2004, and Uljin-6 in June 2005.

— Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power, "Han'guk Suryö'g'wönjaryök (Chu) Uljinwönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

Early 1999

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) resumes payment to ABB Combustion Engineering (ABB-CE) for the construction of the Yönggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. Construction began in early 1997, but KEPCO suspended payment when the Korean economic crisis hit. However, construction continued throughout 1998 and both units are expected to begin commercial operation in 2002.

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO Construction Back on Track; Yonggwang-5 Target is 58 Months," *Nucleonics Week*, 8 April 1999, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1999

The South Korean government issues W150 billion (\$125 million) in treasury bonds to help finance the LWR project under the Agreed Framework.

—Yonhap News Agency, 31 October 2000, "ROK's Yonhap: Dong-ah, Hyundai Likely to Negatively Affect Nuclear Reactor Plan," in FBIS Document ID: KPP2001031000052.

1999

South Korea performs national inspections at 32 nuclear facilities. The facilities include twelve pressurized water reactors (PWRs), four CANDUs, four fuel fabrication plants, ten research and development facilities at KAERI (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute) and two others. During the first half of the year, inspections concentrate on the refueling of eight PWRs and the initial core loading of Wölsöng-4 nuclear power reactor. During the second half of the year, inspections are performed at twelve PWRs, four CANDUs, the High flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO), the Post Irradiation Examination Facility (PIEF), the CANDU Fuel Fabrication Plant (CFFP), and

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the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company. [Note: Sources do not specify the two "other facilities"].

—"National Inspection: Summary of 1999 and Plan for 2000," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 February 2000, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr; "National Inspection: 4th Quarter National Inspection Undergoing," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 December 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr; "First Half of '99 National Inspection Completed," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 August 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

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1998

22 December 1998

Representatives from the United States, South Korea and Japan meet in New York to coordinate their policies on North Korea. The three nations agree to maintain pressure on Pyongyang to allow inspections of a suspected underground nuclear facility in Kŭmch'ang-ri.

—"3 Allies See No Sign of N. Korean Missile Firing," Japan Economic Newswire, 23 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 23 December 1998, in "South, US, Japan Coordinate North Policy at New York Talks," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 24 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 December 1998

The Wŏlsŏng-3 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut-down due to a high pressure signal from the coolant system.

—Mo T'ae Chun, "Wŏlsŏng'wŏnjŏn 3 Hogi Ddo Kojang," *Chosun Ilbo*, 21 December 1998, p. 29, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

18 December 1998

The Wŏlsŏng-3 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut-down due to the malfunctioning of its unit distribution transformer. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology, no radioactive leaks are reported.

—*Korea Times*, 18 December 1998, in "No. 3 Wolsong Nuclear Power Plant Malfunctions," FBIS Document ID: FTS19981221000416; Chŏng Chae Ung, "Wŏlsŏng'wŏnjŏn 3 Hogi Chŏngji," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 18 December 1998, p. 14, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

17 December 1998

The South Korean military detects a North Korean spy submarine at 11:15 PM about 2km from the South Korean Imp'o-ri Army Battalion in Yŏsu, South Chŏlla province. South Korean Navy vessels give chase and sink the submarine around 5:55 AM on 18 December. [Note: On 19 December, North Korea denies any wrongdoing and accuses South Korea of creating the incident in order to fuel tension on the peninsula.]

—Kevin Sullivan, "South Korea Detects, Sinks North's Spy Sub," *Washington Post*, 18 December 1998, p. A24, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea Sinks Suspected North Korean Spy Vessel," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 18 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korea Charges Plot in Sub Sinking," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 19 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ko Se Uk, "Puk Chamsujŏng Tto Ch'imt'u / Palgyŏnesŏ Kyŏkch'imkkaji," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 18 December 1998, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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16 December 1998

Officials from the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) discuss and review national inspections performed in 1998. At the end of the meeting, MOST decides to expand national inspections from 13 to 27 facilities in 1999. The 27 facilities include eight research facilities, three fuel fabrication plants, 12 light water reactors, and four on-load refueled reactors.

—"Full Scope National Inspection Slated for '99," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 February 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

11 December 1998

The Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor shuts down due to a pipe rupture. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) the rupture is a result of coolant leaking from the steam generator which caused the pipe to erode.

—Shin Dong Ho, "Ulchinwŏnjŏn 1 Hogi Kadong Chongdan/Naenggaksu Yuip Paegwan Kallajyŏ," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 12 December 1998, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

9 December 1998

The Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, a South Korean think tank under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, issues a report urging US President Bill Clinton to invoke a presidential decree overriding the congressional freeze on heavy fuel oil deliveries to North Korea until 31 May. The report also calls on the United States and South Korea to offer additional food aid in exchange for access to the suspected nuclear weapons facility in Kŭmch'ang-ri.

—Yonhap News Agency, 9 December 1998, in "S Korea: Foreign Affairs Body Urges USA to Delay Sanctions against North," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 9 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 December 1998

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) officials announce plans to expand services to nuclear power plant projects in other countries such as Turkey and Hungary. According to KEPCO officials, bids have been placed for the Akkuyu nuclear project in Turkey, and KEPCO is in the process of preparing a bid for an 80MW(e) nuclear power plant project in Hungary.

—Yonhap News Agency, 9 December 1998, in "KEPCO to Build Power Plants in Turkey, Hungary," FBIS Document ID: FTS19981209000022.

8 December 1998

A dedication ceremony is held for a 65MW(e) nuclear power plant in Rizal, Philippines that the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) has been restoring since 1995. KEPCO was awarded the bid to refurbish the power plant under a "rehabilitation, operation, maintenance and management" basis.

—"KEPCO Dedicates Power Plant in Philippines," *Korea Herald*, 9 December 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chŏllyŏksaŏp 100 Nyŏnsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

7 December 1998

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) officials announce that they are in negotiations with Asea Brown Boveri-Combustion Engineering (ABB-CE) and other foreign firms to form a consortium to participate in constructing

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nuclear power plants in China.

—Yonhap News Agency, 7 December 1998, in "KEPCO to Create Consortium to Build Nuclear Plants," FBIS Document ID: FTS19981207000092; "KEPCO Eyeing Reactor Business in China," *Korea Herald*, 8 December 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Seoul Maeil Business Fax, 8 December 1998, in "KEPCO Holds Talks with ABB for Nuclear Reactors in China," FBIS Document ID: FTS19981208000055.

4 December 1998

Seoul announces that in 1999 it plans to send an additional consul to the KEDO office in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o as construction of the reactors gets under way. [Note: Currently there are five consuls at the KEDO office: two each from the United States and South Korea, and one from Japan.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 4 December 1998, in "South Korea to Send One More Envoy to Nuclear Energy Body Office in North," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 4 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 December 1998

South Korean Defense Minister Ch'ŏn Yong Taek says that North Korea's nuclear and missile programs remain a threat to Northeast Asia. Speaking at an annual meeting of top ranking military personnel, Chun says that South Korea must remain at full alert as tension grows over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program.

—Lee Sung Yul, "Defense Minister Calls for Full Readiness: Against Possible Tension over N.K.'s Suspected Nuclear Arms Program," *Korea Herald*, 4 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Yŏng Bŏn, "Puk Naenyŏn Kunsajijondo Tŏ Kŏjiltŭt," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 3 December 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

Early December 1998

The National Congress for New Politics and the United Liberal Democrats block a vote in the National Assembly to increase electricity prices by four percent over 10-15 years to help finance the light water construction project in North Korea. According to a *Nucleonics Week* report, the energy industry strongly urged both parties to oppose the rate increase for fears that it will hinder their recovery from the 1997 economic crisis.

—Mark Hibbs, "Heavy Industry, Seoul Parties Block Rate Increase for KEDO," *Nucleonics Week*, 10 December 1998, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late 1998

South Korean officials make plans to develop a study on the aging process of the Wŏlsŏng-1 nuclear power reactor. The study is to be held in 1999 with the hope of finding ways to extend the life of the reactor by at least 10 more years. In addition, the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS) will draft a comprehensive regulatory outline for the life extension of all Korean nuclear reactors by 2000. So far, the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) has taken steps to extend the life of Kori-1, Korea's oldest reactor, by replacing parts such as the steam generators, condenser tubes, and the control system. However, there are no formal rules, regulations and standards for aging nuclear reactors.

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO, KINS to Develop Plan for Extending Wolsong-1 Life," *Nucleonics Week*, 10 December 1998, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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30 November 1998

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) sign a memorandum of understanding on strengthening cooperation with the IAEA's regional and inter-regional training courses and workshops. According to the Ministry of Unification (MOU), MOST will act as the national coordinator for hosting the IAEA's regional and inter-regional training courses and workshops.

—"MOST-IAEA Concluded MOU on Technical Cooperation," 4 December 1998, Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

22 November 1998

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung, in a meeting with top government officials says, "If North Korea's underground site is confirmed to be a nuclear weapons storage facility, we will first ask Pyongyang to remove nuclear weapons. Should it deny the call, a grave situation will take place."

—"Kim Presses NK to Allow Access to Suspected Nuke Site," *Korea Times*, 23 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 November 1998

US President Bill Clinton and South Korean President Kim Dae Jung urge North Korea to allow inspections of a suspected underground nuclear facility at Kŭmch'ang-ri. Speaking at a joint press conference, Clinton says that Washington and Seoul "have strong information that raises a suspicion, but no one knows for sure what the facility is." Kim warns that the two allies "will not tolerate any development of nuclear weapons or any other weapons of mass-destruction" by North Korea.

—"U.S. and Seoul Warn North Korea about Developing Nuclear Arms," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 21 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Robert Burns, "Clinton, Kim Demand Answers on Suspected Nuclear Site," 21 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 November 1998

After his visit to Pyongyang, Charles Kartman, special envoy for Korean affairs, announces that the United States and South Korea have "compelling evidence" that the underground facilities currently under construction in Kŭmch'ang-ri are related to a nuclear program. However, the South Korean government denies that there is clear evidence. South Korean President Kim Dae Jung also says, "there is suspicion that the underground facilities in Kŭmch'ang-ri are nuclear-related, but there is no clear evidence."

—Yonhap News Agency, 20 November 1998, in "South Korean Report Details Intelligence Gathering on North Nuclear Facility," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 20 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kartman T'ŭksa Ilmunlldap / 'Puk Ŭihok Changso Kŭmch'ang-ri Hangot'," *Hankook Ilbo*, 20 November 1998, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Lee T'ae Hŭi, "'Puk Chihashisŏl Haek Kwanllyŏn Chŭnggŏ' / Chŏngbu 'Haekshisŏl Hwakchŭng'ŭn Ajik Optta'," *Hangyoreh Shinmun*, 20 November 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Hong Yun O, "'Puk Haeg'ŭihok Hwakchŭng'ŭn Optta' / Kim Taet'ongnyŏng Kwiguk Hwoegyŏn," *Hankook Ilbo*, 21 November 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

20 November 1998

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung says that there is not yet any "conclusive evidence" to prove that the

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underground facility in Kŭmch'ang-ri, North Korea is related to a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

—"Kim Says No Evidence About N. Korea's Nuclear Site," Japan Economic Newswire, 20 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korean P.M. Urges Caution over North's Alleged Nuclear Plant," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 20 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 November 1998

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces it will establish a consortium to participate in nuclear power projects in China. According to KEPCO officials, the consortium will be established before 2001. KEPCO officials hope to provide the technology and training, while foreign firms finance the project.

—Yonhap, 16 November 1998, in "KEPCO to Set up Consortium for China Nuclear Power Plant," *Asia Pulse*, 16 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 November 1998

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces it will suspend operations of Ulchin-1 nuclear power plant in February 1999. In addition, KEPCO says it will continue to operate Ulchin-1 at a lower generating capacity to prevent further leakage of coolant until February 1999.

—Park Chong Sŏng, "Naenggaksu Nusu Wŏnjŏn 1 Hogi / Naenyŏn 1 Wŏle' Kadong Chongdan," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 16 November 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

13 November 1998

The Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) announces it has successfully developed monoblock rotors for use in 1,000 MW(e) nuclear power plants. Hanjung has invested \$6.1 billion since 1996 to develop this technology.

—"HANJUNG Develops Monoblock Rotor," *Korea Herald*, 14 November 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 November 1998

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces that the Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor has leaked four to seven liters of coolant from June to September 1998, and is still leaking. MOST is discussing the possibility of lowering the reactor's generating capacity or suspending operations because if this trend continues, Ulchin-1 will leak over ten liters of coolant by the end of this year or early next year.

—Chŏng Chae Yong, "Ulchinwŏnjŏn 1 Hogi 'Anjon Pisang' / 'Pangsanŭng Naenggaksu' Kyesok Noch'ul," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 11 November 1998, p. 15, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

9 November 1998

KEDO adopts a resolution stipulating how the costs of constructing two light water reactors will be divided among the executive board members. Under the resolution, South Korea will finance 70 percent of the \$4.6 billion project, and Japan will provide \$1 billion. The remaining \$400 million will be provided by the United States and the EU, but the details of how much each would pay is not mentioned in the resolution.

—"KEDO Adopts Cost-Sharing Resolution on N. Korea Reactors," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 11 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "4 Nations Agree on How to Pay for N. Korean Nuclear Project," *Korean Industry Update*, 12 November 1998, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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5 November 1998

South Korean Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Hong Sun Yŏng announces that South Korea has discovered "some suspect parts of North Korea's underground facility," but, Hong adds that South Korea will not take "excessive action until we obtain a clear conclusion that the underground facility is related to a nuclear program." Hong states that until such proof comes forward, South Korea will continue to support the KEDO light water reactor project.
—Yonhap News Agency, 5 November 1998, in "Koreas: South Not to React to North Nuclear Site Unless Evidence Found," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 5 November 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ch'u Sŭng Ho, "T'ong'ilwoegyot'ongsangwi / Kukkam Hairait'ŭ," *Taehan Maeil*, 6 November 1998, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

November 1998

South Korea and Canada agree to jointly participate in international biddings for nuclear power plant projects in China and Turkey during the APEC summit.

—"ROK, Canada to Jointly Bid for N-Power Plants/'98 APEC Summit," *Korea Times*, 18 November 1998, p.2, KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Late October-Early November 1998

The chief of Ulchu-kun requests that the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) construct all four of its planned nuclear power plants in and around the county. KEPCO's original plan was to split the four plants between Ulchu-kun and Kijang-kun. The chief's decision to request the construction of nuclear power plants is due to the employment opportunities and increased revenue.

—Jung Sung Woo, "Ulchoo Chief Asks for Reactors," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 November 1998, www.chosun.com; Sŏn U Jŏng, "'Shinsŏl Wŏnjaro 4 Ki Urigune Moladalla' / Ulchugunsu, Kwagamhan Yoch'ŏng," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 November 1998, p. 29, www.chosun.com.

27 October-7 November 1998

The United States and South Korea hold the annual Foal Eagle combined military exercise. The military exercise, aimed at preparing for a North Korean invasion, involves 50,000 South Korean troops and 35,000 US troops. Foal Eagle '98 is the largest combined military exercise since the cancellation of Team Spirit in 1993. [Note: Team Spirit was cancelled in order to encourage North Korea to sign the Agreed Framework, but since Team Spirit's cancellation, North Korea has accused the United States and South Korea of merely replacing Team Spirit with other combined military exercises.]

—Marc Lavine, "S. Korea, US to Launch Massive Joint Military Exercise Next Week," Agence France Presse, 20 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 October 1998

South Korea and Turkey sign an agreement on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Under the agreement, both countries will cooperate in constructing nuclear power plants and research reactors, the processing of nuclear materials, security and protection against radiation, and the exchange of technology and personnel.

—Ankara TRT Television Network, 26 October 1998, in "Turkey, South Korea Sign Agreement on Nuclear Energy," FBIS Document ID: FTS19981026001328; "Korea, Turkey Sign Nuclear Energy Pact," *Korea Times*, 29 October 1998, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



23 October 1998

Kim Tök Ryöng, a member of South Korea's National Assembly, claims that Seoul has evidence that two recently discovered underground facilities in North Korea are related to a clandestine nuclear weapons program. According to Kim, one of the facilities is located in Kümchang-ri, Taegwan-kun, and the other is located between T'aechön-kun and Kusöng. Kim says the Kümch'ang-ri facility, to be completed within six years, is expected to house a reactor and a reprocessing plant. The other facility, according to Kim, is located under an island in the middle of a lake, and is already producing plutonium. However, South Korea's Unification Minister, Kang In Tök, announces that the United States and South Korea have not yet determined whether or not the facilities are in fact related to a nuclear weapons program.

—"NK Building 2 Underground Nuke Sites," *Korea Times*, 23 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency (Seoul), 23 October 1998, in "Koreas: South's Lawmaker Says North Has Two More Nuclear Sites," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 23 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korea Builds Two More Nuclear Sites: S Korean Opposition," Agence France Presse, 23 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency (Seoul), 23 October 1998, in "Koreas: South Says Status of North's Underground Facility Still Unconfirmed," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 23 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim In Ku, "'Puk Haekshisöl 2 Kot Tö Itta' / Kim Tök Ryöng Ŭiwön Chujang," *Chosun Ilbo*, 24 October 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

21-24 October 1998

Representatives from the United States, China, and the two Koreas meet in Geneva for the third round of four-party peace talks aimed at replacing the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement with a formal peace treaty. This round of talks shows progress as the four parties agree to form two subcommittees to discuss establishing peace on the peninsula and reducing tension between North and South Korea. At the talks, the United States and North Korea meet in private to discuss the suspected underground nuclear facility located near Kümch'ang-ri. North Korea reportedly offers to allow the United States to inspect the site in return for compensation due to the "infringement of its sovereignty." On 24 October, a US official announces that at the bilateral meetings, North Korea agreed to allow Charles Kartman, head of the US delegation, to visit the suspected site as early as November.

—Lim Yun Suk, "US, N. Korea Exchange Sharp Words on No Progress in Peace Talks," Agence France Presse, 21 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lim Yun Suk, "Peace Talks to Resume as North Korea Demands US Troop Pullout," Agence France Presse, 22 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; John Zarocostas, "US, N. Korea Meet on Summit Sidelines," United Press International, 23 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South and North Korea Move Closer to Reaching Deal," Agence France Presse, 23 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lim Yun Suk, "US Korea Specialist to Visit N. Korea over Suspect Nuclear Complex," Agence France Presse, 24 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lim Yun Suk, "South and North Korea Take a Step Forward Toward Achieving Peace," Agence France Presse, 25 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 October 1998

Chang Yöng Shik, president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is chosen as the sixth chairman of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO).

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—"Business News Briefs: KEPCO President to Head WANO," *Korea Herald*, 22 October 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Chang Yŏng Shik Han'gukchŏllyŏk Sajang Segyewŏnjŏnhyŏphoejang P'isŏn," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 21 October 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20-22 October 1998

The 7th IAEA-ROK Joint Review Meeting on Safeguards Implementation is held in Seoul. During the meeting, 20 new action items are identified for the effective implementation of safeguards. In addition, discussions are held on South Korea's support programs, the joint use of safeguard instruments, short notice random inspections, and requirements for medical certificates. During the meeting, South Korean officials express the willingness to host the IAEA's Regional Safeguards Training Course in 1999.

—"7th IAEA-ROK Safeguards Joint Review Meeting Held," *TCNC Newsletter*, November/December 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

18 October 1998

The Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor leaks coolant from three of its steam generator tubes. According to the Ministry of Science and Technology, the tubes leaked 1.31, 3.87 and 6.38 liters of coolant.

—Lee In U, "Ulchin Wŏnjŏn 1 Hogi Naenggaku Nuch'ol / Hanjŏn Kukkamjaryo," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 22 October 1998, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Mid-October 1998

South Korean officials announce that the government is against reprocessing spent nuclear fuel because of the 1994 Agreed Framework between the US and North Korea. The government's position is shared by Korea Electric Power Corporation's new president Chang Yŏng Shik who voiced his opposition to reprocessing when he came into office in May.

—Mark Hibbs, "No Spent Fuel Reprocessing, New KEPCO CEO Chang Declares," *Nuclear Fuel*, 19 October 1998, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 October 1998

South Korean Foreign Minister Hong Sun Yŏng urges the US Congress to approve funds for heavy fuel oil shipments to North Korea. Stressing the seriousness of the current situation to the survival of the Agreed Framework, Hong says, "In case the US neglects its part of the agreement, they will give North Korea the excuse to scrap the agreement."

—"US Urged to Back North Korean Fuel Supplies," *Financial Times* (London), 14 October 1998, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 October 1998

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung and Japanese Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi meet in Tokyo to discuss cooperation between their two countries in the 21st Century. The two leaders issue a joint declaration in which they reconfirm their commitment to uphold the 1994 Agreed Framework and recognize KEDO as the most effective mechanism to halt North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

—"Joint Declaration on New ROK-Japan Partnership for 21st Century," *Korea Times*, 8 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis,

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web.lexis-nexis.com; "Summary of Japan-S. Korea Joint Declaration," Japan Economic Newswire, 8 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Hanil Kongdongsönön Yoji," *Hankook Ilbo*, 8 October 1998, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

2 October 1998

Wölsöng-3 nuclear power reactor is temporality shut down due to an increase of combustibile gas in the interior. According to officials at the Wölsöng power plant, this incident does not affect the safety of the reactor.

—Lee Dong' Gu, "Wölsöng'wönjön 2 Hogi Paljönjungdan / Chubyönapki Kasübalsaeng Chünggaro," *Taehan Maeil*, 3 October 1998, p. 19, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

October 1998

After a review of nuclear research and development programs, South Korean officials say the government may decrease funds for these projects. The projects that were reviewed include the fast reactor, the advanced PWR (Korea Next Generation Reactor), and the fuel cycle programs.

—Mark Hibbs, "Seoul Undertaking Review of Nuclear R&D Programs," *Nucleonics Week*, 19 November 1998, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

October 1998

The first phase of remote monitoring systems is installed at the Yönggwang-3 nuclear power reactor. The system includes surveillance cameras and a server at the spent fuel storage pond. The data is then transmitted through a telephone line to the IAEA and the Technology Center for Nuclear Control in Taejön. Phase II of the remote monitoring systems are expected to be applied in June.

—"Korean Remote Monitoring Progress," *TCNC Newsletter*, 1 June 1999, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

30 September 1998

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces plans to build a radioactive waste disposal facility. The new facility is to hold both low-level radioactive waste and spent fuel. According to the plan that was finalized by the Nuclear Energy Committee, the facility's size is to be 1.98 million square meters, and is expected to be completed by 2008.

—"Repository to be Built for Spent Fuel," *Korea Times*, 1 October 1998, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Government to Construct Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility," *Korea Herald*, 1 October 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

28 September 1998

Kim Chöng Ryöm, a former presidential chief secretary under the late President Park Chung Hee states that the US attempted to hinder South Korean plans to import nuclear reprocessing facilities from France in the 1970's. According to Kim, the US pressured both the Korean and French governments to abandon the transaction, due to fears that the reprocessing facility would be used for military purposes.

—Yonhap News Agency, 28 September 1998, in "US 'Impeded' ROK Import of Nuclear Facilities in 1970's," FBIS Document ID: FTS19980928000004; Lee Chung Kün, "Haekchaech'örishisöl Toip/Mi, Pul'e Amnyök Musan / Kim Chöng Ryöm Ssi Hwagin," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 28 September 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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26 September 1998

Classified documents released by the US Department of State reveal both South Korea's plans to develop nuclear weapons, and the US plans to prevent this during the 1970's. According to the documents, President Park Chung Hee doubted US security assurances, and decided to develop weapons to prevent dependence on the US. The US threatened South Korea with suspension of loans to develop nuclear technology and reactors, and pressured the Canadian and French governments. In 1975, the US successfully prevented the sale of a plutonium reprocessing facility by France, which led the South Korean government to abandon its plans to conduct research. South Korea also sought the purchase of solid rocket fuel and rocket motors from the Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company for ballistic missiles.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 27 September 1998, in "Documents Reveal US Pressure on ROK Nuclear Plan in 70's," FBIS Document ID: FTS19980927000188; Kuk Ki Yŏn, "Mijŏngbu-Chuhandaesa Chŏnmunnaeyong," *Segye Ilbo*, 28 September 1998, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.ke; "Park Tae't'ongnyŏng 70 Nyŏndae Chungban Haengmugi Poyu Ch'ujin," *Donga Ilbo*, 28 September 1998, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "'Allyŏjin Pinil' Sashillo Chaehwagin / Mi Munsŏ Konggae Ŭiŭi," *Chosun Ilbo*, 28 September 1998, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Kimil Haeje 74-76 Nyŏn Mi Munsŏ Chuyonaeyong," *Hankook Ilbo*, 28 September 1998, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 September 1998

The 4th Permanent Coordination Group meeting to promote safeguards related research and development activities between the US Department of Energy and South Korea's Ministry of Science and Technology is held in Washington DC. During the meeting, South Korea and the US renew the cooperation agreement on DUPIC safeguards (Direct Use of Spent PWR Fuel in CANDU Reactors). In addition, the two countries agree to develop physical protection research programs, and they discuss the development of a curriculum on material control and accounting.

—"USDOE/MOST Safeguards Joint R&D Tasks Developed," *TCNC Newsletter*, September/October 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

11 September 1998

A dedication ceremony is held for the Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactor. Ulchin-3 is South Korea's first Korean Standard Nuclear Power Plant (KNSP) using a pressurized water reactor (PWR). In addition, a ground-breaking ceremony is held for the Ulchin-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors which are expected to be completed in 2004 and 2005.

— Sohn Tae Soo, "KEPCO Fires up Ulchin Plant No. 3; First Korean Standard Nuclear Power Station," *Korea Herald*, 12 September 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kwak Chŏng Su, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Ch'ŏt Han'gukhyŏng Wŏnjŏn Ulchin 3 Hogi Chun'gong," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 12 September 1998, p. 2, Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chŏllyŏksaŏp 100 Nyŏnsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Park Chong Sŏng, "Han'gukhyŏng Wŏnjŏn Ulchin 3 Hogi Chun'gong / Kungnaeŏpch'e Sŏlgye Kŏnsŏl," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 12 September 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

6 September 1998

Daewoo Corporation announces it has agreed to provide technology for the construction of nuclear power plants in Taiwan. Daewoo will deliver the technology to New Asia Construction & Development Corporation of Taiwan for

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\$5 million. Under the agreement, Daewoo will provide a team of three experts to the firm for the next five years.
—"Daewoo to Export Atomic Plant Technology," *Korea Herald*, 7 September 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

5 September 1998

The Korean Central News Agency reports that Kim Kwang Mo, a former Chŏng'wadae [Blue House] economic secretary, has admitted that the South Korean government secretly supported the development of nuclear weapons under former President Park Chung Hee. In addition, the report states that the former secretary recalls President Park stating in 1973 that South Korea needs nuclear weapons.

—"S. Korea Develops Nuclear Weapons in Secrecy," Korean Central News Agency, 5 September 1998, www.kcna.co.jp.

31 August 1998

KEDO's Executive Board postpones signing an agreement on sharing the cost of the \$4.6 billion light water reactor project after North Korea attempts to launch a satellite with a rocket that flies over Japan. Following the launch, Tokyo informs Seoul and Washington that it will not sign the agreement as scheduled and is currently suspending all financial support to KEDO.

—"N. Korea Reactor Cost-Sharing Accord Put on Hold," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 31 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Betsy Pisik, "Test Threatens Aid from Tokyo, Washington," *Washington Times*, 1 September 1998, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan Halts Air Traffic to North Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 2 September 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 August 1998

Commenting on the recently discovered underground facility in North Korea, South Korean Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministry spokesman Lee Ho Chin announces that "the government has no grounds to prove that the facility is for nuclear development and the governments of South Korea and the United States share such an evaluation." However, Lee says that South Korea is "closely watching the facility with every possibility in mind, including the possibility of the facility being reserved for nuclear development."

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 August 1998, in "South Korean Spokesman Says No 'Solid' Proof of North's Nuclear Facility," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 27 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Gov't Denies NK's Development of Nuclear Facilities," *Korea Times*, 28 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 August 1998

South Korea's Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Hong Sun Yŏng submits a report to the National Assembly in which he claims that while there does not yet exist any proof that North Korea has violated the 1994 Agreed Framework, the recently discovered underground facility is most likely linked to a clandestine nuclear program.

—Yonhap News Agency, 25 August 1998, in "South's Foreign Minister Admits No Proof on North's Suspected Nuclear Facility," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 27 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kwon Tae Yol, "Large-Scale Construction Project in Yongbyon in North Korea," *Chosun Ilbo*, 25 August 1998, BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 27 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kwŏn Tae Yŏl, "Puk Yŏngbyŏnsŏ Taegyumo Chihagonsa / 'Haek Kwallyŏnshisŏl Ch'ujŏng'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 26 August 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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21 August 1998

The Korean Federation for Environmental Movement (KFEM) accuses the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) of choosing three locations for nuclear power plant projects without the full approval of residents. According to KFEM, the three sites are Ulchin, Samchok, and Haenam, but these sites have not been officially designated by KEPCO. KFEM accuses KEPCO of bypassing the formal approval process by requesting the Ministry of Industry and Energy to designate these sites.

—"Environmental Group Protests KEPCO's Nuclear Power Plan," *Korea Herald*, 22 August 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 August 1998

The Ministry of National Defense announces plans to inaugurate an anti-nuclear, biological and chemical warfare command by the end of September 1999 to protect against threats from North Korea. According to the Ministry's reports, the possibility of a chemical attack by North Korea will peak between the years of 2000 and 2002.

—"Anti-NBC Warfare Command to be Launched Next Year," *Korea Times*, 22 August 1998, p.3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Hwasaengbang Panghosaryöngbu / Naenyön 9 Wölkaji Ch'angsöl," *Chonghap News*, 22 August 1998, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

18 August 1998

Prime Minister Kim Chong P'il admits that the South Korean government had plans to develop nuclear weapons, but did not provide specific information as to when and how. The Prime Minister stated that "in the past, Seoul had tried to make nuclear weapons but subsequently declared the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone." Kim made his remarks during a meeting with the chairman of the Pugwash Conference of Science and World Affairs.

—"S. Korean Premier Confirms Past Attempts to Go Nuclear," Japan Economic Newswire, 28 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News, 28 August 1998, in "Prime Minister Confirms ROK Had Nuclear Program in Past," FBIS Document ID: FTS19980828000233.

11 August 1998

Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operation. Ulchin-3 is a 1,000MW(e) PWR.

— Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryög'wönjaryök (Chu) Ulchinwönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; Sohn Tae Soo, "'KEPCO Fires Up Ulchin Plant No. 3; First Korean Standard Nuclear Power Station," *Korea Herald*, 12 September 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 August 1998

Admiral Joseph Prueher, commander-in-chief of the US Pacific Command, meets with South Korean Defense Minister Ch'ön Yong T'aek and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Kim Jin Ho, and promises to make additional assets of the US Pacific Command available in order to counter any small-scale North Korean military provocations, such as the recent submarine incursion.

—"US Committed to Continue Joint Operations Against NK Subs," *Korea Times*, 13 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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6-7 August 1998

Representatives from the United States and South Korea meet in Hawaii to discuss lifting economic sanctions against North Korea. The two sides fail to agree to what degree sanctions should be eased. An official from the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade says on 10 August that the United States did not completely rule out the possibility of easing sanctions, but "the conditions for lifting sanctions, however, is not favorable to the Republican Congress mainly because of the recent infiltration of a North Korean submarine into the South, and the North's suspected transfer of missile technology." [Note: Under the 1994 Agreed Framework, the United States agreed to take steps to ease economic sanctions against North Korea.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 August 1998, in "South Korea, USA Fail to Agree on Sanctions Against North," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 10 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Jun Kwan Woo, "Washington, Pyongyang to Open Talks in New York," *Korea Herald*, 17 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

5 August 1998

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) discloses information about Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactors' accidents. According to MOST, an auxiliary unit of Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactor's steam generator fell off twice in June and July 1998. In addition, on 19 July 1998, during the process of filling one of the tanks with distilled water and nitrogen, the reactor's pressure increased ten times causing the tank to rupture.

—Shin Tong Ho, "Ch'öt Han'gukhyöng Wönjön Ulchin 3 Hogi 'Bushil' / Shihömgadongjung Itdan P'ason Sago," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 6 August 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 August 1998

SK Engineering and Construction Company announces its plan to enter the international nuclear power generation market. SK recently received a certificate for the nuclear power sector from the Korea Electric Association which allows qualified bidders to participate in bids for domestic nuclear power projects. SK plans to form a consortium to bid for nuclear power construction projects in Kori.

—Yonhap, 4 August 1998, in "SK Eng. and Const. to Enter Nuclear Power Generation Mkt," *Asia Pulse*, 4 August 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Han Yu Chae, "SK, Wönjön Könsöl Ch'amyö Sönön," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 August 1998, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

27-28 July 1998

KEDO's Executive Board meets in New York and tentatively agrees on how to share the cost of constructing two light water reactors in North Korea. South Korea will be responsible for \$3.22 billion, or 70 percent of the estimated \$4.6 billion project. Japan is to pay \$1 billion, and the remaining \$380 million will be split between the United States and EU. The board does not announce the specifics on how the \$380 will be divided between the United States and EU. [Note: The tentative agreement must still be accepted by each of the governments involved.]

—"KEDO Members Tentatively Agree on Cost Sharing," *Korea Times*, 29 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Agrees on Funding for North Korean Nuclear Reactors," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 29 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 29 July 1998, in "South Korea Agrees to Fix US Obligation for North's Reactor," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 29 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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23 July 1998

A shipment of spent nuclear fuel containing 299 spent fuel elements from South Korea arrives at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL). The US accepts spent nuclear fuel from South Korea under a bilateral agreement that bans South Korea from reprocessing US originated fuel.

—"Research Reactor Fuel from Korea Arrives at INEEL," *Nuclear News*, September 1998, p. 55, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 July 1998

The *Chosun Ilbo* quotes a South Korean official working on the KEDO light water reactor project as saying that even though preparatory construction is scheduled to be completed in early August, construction on the actual reactors will probably not begin until October because the United States, South Korea and Japan have yet to reach a final agreement on each party's share of the construction costs.

—"N. Korea Reactor Project to Start in Oct.: Official," Japan Economic Newswire, 22 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim In Ku, "Kyöngsuro Pujigongsa 3 Kaewöl Yönjang / Piyongbudam Habüi Andwoe," *Chosun Ilbo*, 22 July 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

2 July 1998

Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Shunji Yanai and his South Korean counterpart meet in Tokyo and agree to seek an early resolution on how to share the construction costs of the KEDO light water reactor project. The foreign ministers agree that US cooperation in funding the reactor construction is indispensable.

—"Japan, ROK Hope to Settle KEDO Cost-Sharing Dispute," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 2 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan, S. Korea Seek More U.S. Cooperation for KEDO," Japan Economic Newswire, 2 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 July 1998

Wölsöng-3 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operation. Wölsöng-3 is a 700MW(e) CANDU reactor built and designed by Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL), Hanjung Engineering Group and the Daewoo Construction Company.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Co., Ltd. (KHNP), "Han'guksuryök Wönjaryök (Chu) Wölsöngwönjaryök Ponpu," www.khnp.co.kr; "Wolsong-3 Goes Commercial at Beginning of July," *Nuclear News*, August 1998, p. 28, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

July 1998

National Assemblyman Pak Kwan Yong (Grand National Party) discloses information regarding a secret project carried out through the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and the 21st Century National Development Research Institute to reprocess spent nuclear fuel abroad then have it returned to South Korea. According to Pak, "the former President Kim knew nothing about the project. The reprocessing project was pushed for the peaceful purposes of securing nuclear fuel." KEPCO decided to abandon this project at the end of June due to the current domestic and international political environment. As a result of abandoning the project, KEPCO decided not to renew a contract with the US law firm Hogan and Hartson, which has been lobbying the US government since April

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1997 to allow South Korea to reprocess spent nuclear fuel.

[Note: On 23 July 1998, the South Korean government and the Korea Electric Power Corporation say they cannot comment on this issue because South Korea does not yet have an official policy on reprocessing spent fuel.]

—Im Kyu Jin and Pak Hyon Jin, *Donga Ilbo*, 15 July 1998, in "Overseas Nuke Fuel Reprocessing Scrapped," FBIS Document ID: FTS19980916001302; Yun Söng Hye, "Sayonghu Haeg'yöllyo Chaech'öri Saöp Chongdan / P'yoryuhanün Wönjaryök Chöngch'aek," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 23 July 1998, p. 13, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

29-30 June 1998

KEDO's Executive Board meets in Brussels to discuss cost-sharing and reducing the total cost of the light water reactor project. The executive board decides to lower the total cost for the light water reactor construction from \$5.2 billion to \$4.6 billion and agrees to meet in mid-July to formalize the new cost estimate. However, the board members fail to reach an agreement on sharing the cost of the project. [Note: Even with the new figure of \$4.6 billion, KEDO still needs at least \$300 million to cover construction costs.]

—"KEDO Lowers Cost Estimate for N. Korea Reactors," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 1 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Construction Cost of N. Korean Reactors Lowered," Japan Economic Newswire, 1 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 June 1998

A North Korean submarine is captured by South Korea 11.5 miles off the South Korean port city of Sokch'o. The 70-ton submarine is detected after becoming ensnared in the nets of a fishing vessel. Following the incident, South Korea places its military on the east coast on high alert.

—Marc Lavine, "South Korea on Alert as Tension Escalates Despite Landmark Talks," Agence France Presse, 22 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Don Kirk, "North Korea Sub Is Snagged Off South," *International Herald Tribune*, 23 June 1998, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US Protests over Submarine During Military Talks with North Korea," Agence France Presse, 23 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22-26 June 1998

The 19th annual US-ROK Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear Energy Cooperation is held in Seoul. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss US-ROK bilateral cooperation, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and nuclear safeguards.

—"19th JSCNEC Participated," *TCNC Newsletter*, July/August 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

19 June 1998

The replacement work begins for the Kori-1 nuclear power reactor's steam generators. Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) and Westinghouse provide the fabrication design and Bechtel and Hyundai do the construction work for the new steam generators. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) decided to replace the generators to increase the plants reliability in the long-term. The major construction work for the replacement is expected to be completed by the end of July 1998.

—"The First Steam Generator Replacement Began at Kori Nuclear Unit 1," Biannual Review Second Half, 1998, Korea Electric Power Corporation, www.kepco.co.kr.

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10 June 1998

US Secretary of State Madeline Albright and South Korean Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Park Chŏng Su meet in Washington to discuss various bilateral issues. Albright and Park agree to hold working-level talks in July on easing economic sanctions against North Korea.

—Yonhap News Agency, 11 June 1998, in "South Korea, USA to Hold July Talks on Lifting North Sanctions," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 12 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ben Barber, "N. Korea Sanctions Likely to Be Eased; South's President Sways U.S. Policy," *Washington Times*, 12 June 1998, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Hanmi 'Taebukchejae Tan'gyewanhwa Kŏm't'o' / Yangguk Woemu '7 Wŏl jung Shilmuhyŏbŭi'," *Hankook Ilbo*, 12 June 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 June 1998

Speaking at a joint press conference with US President Bill Clinton in Washington, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung says, "We have nothing to fear from North Korea." [Note: Kim, on a nine-day diplomatic trip to the United States, has encouraged the United States to lift economic sanctions against North Korea in order to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and pave the way for a lasting peace between the two Koreas.]

—Sarah Jackson-Han, "US Vows More Help for South Korea, under Right Conditions," Agence France Presse, 10 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S., South Korea to Work Together on North Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 9 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Betsy Pisik, "Kim Proposes an Approach to North Korea," *Washington Times*, 9 June 1998, p. A15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 June 1998

Lee Chong Ch'an, director of South Korea's National Security Planning Agency, says, "At this moment, we have not found any signs that North Korea has reneged on the nuclear agreement with the United States and is actively trying to resume its nuclear weapons program."

—"S. Korea Spy Chief Says North Not Developing Nukes," Japan Economic Newswire, 8 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Choe Pyŏng Muk, "Lee Chong Ch'an An'gibujang Kwanhan't'oron," *Chosun Ilbo*, 9 June 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 June 1998

During the 15th meeting of the Korea-Canada Joint Committee on Nuclear Energy, both countries agree to increase cooperation in developing peaceful uses of nuclear energy. In addition, the two countries agree to participate in joint projects to develop nuclear power plants in third countries.

—"Seoul, Ottawa to Discuss Joint Marketing of Nuke Energy," *Asia Pulse*, 1 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; The Embassy of the Republic of Korea, Ottawa, Canada, "News on Korea," 3 June 1998, www.emb-korea.ottawa.on.ca; Son Key Young, "Korea, Canada Open Nuke Energy Committee," *Korea Times*, 2 June 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1-2 June 1998

KEDO's Executive Board meets in New York to discuss cost-sharing for reactor construction and heavy fuel oil deliveries. The executive board, comprised of the United States, Japan, South Korea, and the EU, also discuss ways to reduce the cost of the \$5.18 billion project. Japan reportedly proposes a new cost estimate that would reduce

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the total cost by \$500 million. Executive board members fail to reach an agreement on cost-sharing and new cost estimates, but they agree to continue talks in Brussels during 29-30 June.

—Akinori Uchida, "N. Korea Reactor Cost May Be Cut 500 Mil. Dollars," *Daily Yomiuri*, 1 June 1998, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Robert Reid, "Korea Board Agrees to Talk More About Nuclear Program for North," Associated Press, 2 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Fails to Work Out Cost-Sharing Accord," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 3 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Ch'öl Min, "Taebuk Kyöngsuro Saöppi Pundam Hyöböi / KEDO Chiphaeng'isahoe," *Chosun Ilbo*, 6 June 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 June 1998

South Korean President Kim Dae Jung calls on the United States to end economic sanctions against North Korea. In an interview conducted in Seoul, Kim says that in his upcoming visit to Washington he will urge President Clinton and Congress to end sanctions in order to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula. [Note: North Korea has threatened to abandon the 1994 Agreed Framework and restart its nuclear program if the United States does not lift economic sanctions.]

—Nicholas D. Kristof, "Seoul Leader Asks End to Sanctions on North Koreans," *New York Times*, 2 June 1998, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Chöng Ŭi Kil, "Kim Tae't'ongnyön Mi Pangbukddae / Puk Chejae Haeje Ch'okkuhalköt," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 3 June 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Mid 1998

A *Nucleonics Week* report states that the US does not favor the purchase of the Canadian CANDU by South Korea. According to the report, sources from South Korea stated in May 1998 that the US might favor Canadian reactors because it would further justify the need to establish the DUPIC (Direct Use of Spent Fuel in CANDU Reactors) fuel cycle. However, US officials deny that they support the DUPIC program and that "no one is interested in DUPIC at a high level of policy."

—Mark Hibbs, "US Won't Favor Candu Purchase by Korea to Deter Reprocessing," *Nucleonics Week*, 4 June 1998, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 May 1998

South Korea's Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Park Chöng Su announces that Seoul is exploring ways to reduce the cost of the KEDO light water reactor project.

—"S. Korean Govt Trying to Cut Costs of Light-Water Reactors," *Daily Yomiuri*, 24 May 1998, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 May 1998

A KEDO official announces that the two light water reactors being constructed in North Korea will not be completed by the original target date of 2003.

—"Light-Water Reactors for N. Korea to Miss 2003 Deadline," Japan Economic Newswire, 21 May 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 May 1998

US State Department Spokesman James Rubin announces that the United States, Japan and South Korea have thus

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far failed to rectify problems in funding and cost-sharing for the KEDO light water reactor project.

—Yonhap News Agency, 12 May 1998, in "USA Said to Admit Differences on Financing Reactor, Heavy Fuel Oil for North Korea," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 12 May 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kuk Ki Yŏn, "Kyŏngsuro Piyongbundam / Tangsaguk Igyŏn Yŏjŏn / Mi Kungmubu," *Segye Ilbo*, 13 May 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 May 1998

President Kim Dae Jung appoints Chang Yŏng Shik as the new president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO).

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chŏllyŏksaŏp 100 Nyŏnsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

4 May 1998

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) announces plans to designate and construct a nuclear waste facility. According to MOCIE and the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the plan will be implemented as early as January 1999. The construction of a nuclear waste facility is expected to cost approximately 1 trillion won (including compensation for local residents) and will have the capacity to store 800,000 barrels of spent fuel. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—"Site for N-Waste Disposal to Be Chosen," *Korea Times*, 5 May 1998, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Cho Sŏng Kuk, "Pangsasŏng P'yegimul Chich'im Bbarŭmyŏn Naedalchung Hwakchŏng," *Kumin Ilbo*, 4 May 1998, p. 7, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 May 1998

The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy announces that the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will no longer have a monopoly on the energy sector. Under a revised Electricity Business Law, to be submitted to the National Assembly in June, private companies will be able to sell electricity starting in early 1999. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—"Private Firms to Sell Electricity from '99," *Korea Times*, 5 May 1998, p.8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Cho Sŏng Kuk, "Chŏllyŏksaŏp P'anmaebumundo Min'gan Ch'amyŏ," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 4 May 1998, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 May 1998

The Pacific Nuclear Council (PNC) rejects South Korea's proposal to transform the PNC into a formal group similar to the Euratom. South Korea's former Minister of Science and Technology first proposed this idea in February along with a policy paper on the future of nuclear energy in Asia by the Atlantic Council. Many PNC members rejected the proposal because the funding objectives were unrealistic and the purpose unclear. However, South Korean officials hope to revisit this proposal at the PNC's meeting in late November.

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—Margaret L. Ryan, "Proposal to Formalize, Transform Pacific Nuclear Council Rejected," *Nucleonics Week*, 7 May 1998, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 May 1998

US Secretary of State Madeline Albright meets with South Korean officials to discuss funding for the KEDO light water reactor project. An official from South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade announces that Albright "said that her government will consider contributing to the construction of the light water reactors if South Korea pays for the purchase of the heavy fuel oil." Albright reportedly says that the United States will donate \$55 million for safety equipment if South Korea assists with the oil deliveries. However, according to the official, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Park Chŏng Su informs Albright that Seoul has no intention of funding the oil shipments. Despite recent difficulties in funding the KEDO project, Albright stresses that the United States will not abandon its commitments under the 1994 Agreed Framework.

—Yonhap News Agency, 1 May 1998, in "Koreas: US to Contribute to Reactors of South Provides Heavy Fuel Oil," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 1 May 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Barry Schweid, "Albright Vows to Maintain Accord with North Korea," Associated Press, 1 May 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Differences over Cost-Sharing for N. Korea Nuclear Reactors Narrowed," Agence France Presse, 5 May 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 19 June 1998, in "South Korea Seeks US, Japan Talks on North Reactor Funding," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 19 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

May 1998

The United States, Japan, and South Korea hold informal talks aimed at reducing the cost of the KEDO light water reactor project. Japan proposes that the overall budget be reduced from \$5.18 billion to \$4.5 billion.

—"Japan Urges S. Korea to Cut Plant Cost," *Nikkei Weekly*, 18 May 1998, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 April 1998

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) celebrates the 20th anniversary of nuclear power in South Korea. South Korea established its first nuclear power plant in 1978 with Kori-1, and currently has twelve reactors operating across the country.

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chŏllyŏksaŏp 100 Nyŏnsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "Nuclear Power Generation Marks 20th Anniversary," *Korea Times*, 24 April 1998, p.8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

15 April 1998

South Korea's Planning and Budget Commission instructs all government agencies to submit a plan to privatize public companies. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is one of the thirteen public companies subject to privatization.

—"Most of 155 Public Corporations to Be Sold Off," *Korea Times*, 17 April 1998, p.8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 April 1998

An opening ceremony is held for the Nuclear Performance Control Center at the Electrical Engineering and Science Research Institute. The Nuclear Performance Control Center is headed by a professor from Seoul National

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University, and was established by a group of university professors in the field of nuclear energy and civil engineering. The four major research goals of the Center are: prevention of incidents at nuclear power facilities, nationalization and performance verification of equipment, management and extension of the nuclear lifespan, and nuclear performance and assessment training.

—*Wonjaryok Sanop*, April 1998, p. 77, in "Nuclear Performance Control Center Opens," FBIS Document ID: FTS19981118000897.

13 April 1998

The head of South Korea's Planning and Budget Commission announces that five to six government-owned companies will be up for sale in the international market by late 1998. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is one of the companies that may be included in the list of companies for sale.

—"Up to 6 Companies to Be Privatized," *Chosun Ilbo*, 13 April 1998, english.chosun.com.

11 April 1998

North and South Korea hold high-level talks in Beijing, and the South promises to follow through with its pledge to finance the construction of two light water reactors in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o, North Korea. [Note: The Beijing talks are the first high-level consultations between the two Koreas in over four years.]

—Andrew Browne, "Move to Reunite Millions; Two Koreas Take Tentative Steps towards Reconciliation at Their First High-Level Talks in Four Years," *The Guardian* (London), 13 April 1998, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid April 1998

The South Korean government and industry officials announce that South Korea will no longer order pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs) from Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL).

—Mark Hibbs, "Crises Deepens Korean Resolve to Base Future on 1,300-MW PWR," *Nucleonics Week*, 23 April 1998, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 April 1998

US Undersecretary of State Thomas Pickering meets with Park Chŏng Su, South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Im Tong Wŏn, South Korean Senior Presidential Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Security. Pickering requests that South Korea help fund the annual heavy fuel oil shipments to North Korea, Park and Im reportedly inform Pickering that it would be difficult to convince the National Assembly to accept the additional financial burden given the current economic crisis in South Korea. [Note: The US had originally agreed to completely fund the 500,000 tons/year of oil to North Korea until the completion of two light water reactors. However, following Congress's refusal to allocate the necessary funds, the United States has asked South Korea and Japan to share approximately \$20 million/year of the costs.]

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 8 April 1998, in "South Korea-USA 'Discord' over Cost of North's Heavy Oil," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 10 April 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kong Yŏng Un, "Mi, Kyŏngsurobi 70% Han'guk Pudam Konggae Yogu / Panghan Pickering Kungmu Ch'agwan," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 9 April 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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6 April 1998

The first national inspection begins to verify the transfer of spent fuel from Wölsöng-1 nuclear power reactor. The process of transferring the spent fuel bundles into long-term storage and the verification measures will take twelve weeks.

—"Fuel Transfer Campaign Verification at Wolsong Unit 1," *TCNC Newsletter*, May / June 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr

1 April 1998

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a contract with China's Third Qinshan Nuclear Power Company (TQNPC) to provide training at the Wölsöng -3 and -4 nuclear power reactor sites from May 1998 to June 1999. According to the contract, approximately 60 personnel from TQNPC will receive simulator and commissioning field training.

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "China/Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 30 April 1998, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Hüi Sun, "Hanjöñ Chung Chinsanwönjön Chig'wönhullyön Kyeyak," *Taehan Maeil*, 3 April 1998, p. 7, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

April 1998

The Institute for Advanced Engineering develops a three-dimensional integrated design system. This new system uses computers to facilitate the construction of CANDU reactors. According to the Institute of Advanced Engineering, the three-dimensional integrated system is being used for the construction of the Wölsöng-3 and -4 nuclear power reactors.

—"Wönjaro Shigong Kyölham Computer Ro Haegyöl," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 10 April 1998, p. 13, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 March 1998

The Wölsöng-3 nuclear power reactor begins trial operations and the generation of electricity. Wölsöng-3 is a 700MW(e) pressurized heavy water reactor, and is expected to begin commercial operation in late June 1998.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "Business Briefs; Wolsong Reactor No. 3 Put into Operation," *Korea Herald*, 26 March 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 March 1998

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it has received a license from the US to develop a new technology that could preserve the outer wall of a nuclear power reactor in the case of an accident. According to researchers, the new technology would preserve the nuclear reactor's vessel by cooling it with water if an accident in which the reactor's core melts.

—Chön Hang Su, "Wönjönnp'ihae Ch'oesohwa Tokchagisullo T'ükyhö / Wöjaro Oebyök Naen'gakupöp," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 21 March 1998, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19-20 March 1998

The KEDO Executive Board meets in New York to discuss sharing the construction costs for the light water reactor project. The board fails to reach an agreement on how much each country will contribute, but according to Chang

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Sön Söp, director of South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project, all board members "concurred that reactor construction should not be halted under any circumstances."

—"KEDO to Have Talks in N.Y. March 19-20," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 12 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S. Korea, Japan, US Undecided on Cost Sharing for N. Korea's Reactors," Agence France Presse, 25 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 25 March 1998, in "No Agreement on Cost Sharing of North Korean Reactor Construction," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 26 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Kõn Yõng, "Kyõngsuro Piyong Pundam Non'úi / KEDO Isahoe Kaech'oe," *Taehan Maeil*, 20 March 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 March 1998

The *Chosun Ilbo* reports that KEDO has accumulated a \$47 million debt in its three years of activity.

—Park Tu Shik, "Pittõmi KEDO / Pak Tu Shik Washington T'ükp'awõn (Kijasuch'õp)," *Chosun Ilbo*, 9 March 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr *Chosun Ilbo*, 8 March 1998, in "South Korea Daily Reports US Troubles with Growing Energy Project Debt," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 10 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 March 1998

South Korea decides to allow Japan and the United States to provide additional labor and materials for the KEDO light water reactor project in exchange for funding a larger portion of the construction cost. The South Korean government makes the decision at the first meeting of ministers responsible for security and unification under Kim Dae Jung's government.

—"S. Korea to Provide In-Kind Help in KEDO Reactors," Japan Economic Newswire, 7 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 March 1998

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces it has shut down 52 power plants. In addition, KEPCO is preparing to shut down Yõnggwang-1, Wõlsõng-1 and Kori-2 nuclear power reactors. The shut downs are a result of decreased energy demand by 2.1 percent of total output.

—"Lower Demand Shuts Down 52 Power Plants in S. Korea," *Asia Pulse*, 4 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kang Ho Shik, "Chõn'guk 52 Kae Paljõnso 'Stop' / Chõn'gisobi Chunt'at...90 Man KW Saengsanjungdan," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 4 March 1998, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 March 1998

Stephen Bosworth, US ambassador to South Korea and former executive director of KEDO, says that the United States is prepared to help South Korea pay for the construction of two light water reactors in North Korea. Referring to Washington's previous stance that it was only responsible for funding the annual heavy fuel oil deliveries, Bosworth says, "Maybe it's time to stop thinking separately about the light water reactors and heavy fuel oil." Bosworth suggests that in order to temporarily relieve the burden on South Korea, "the United States and Japan can pay more early on and Korea can pay later on." However, Bosworth believes that the economic situation in South Korea will soon improve, and stresses that any cost-sharing would be temporary.

—"US to Temporarily Cut S. Korean Nuclear Reactor Payments," *Asia Pulse*, 3 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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March 1998

The Ministry of Science and Technology with the assistance of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute's Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC) conduct national inspections on six light water reactors. The six light water reactors include Yönggwang-1 and -4, Kori-1 and -4, and Ulchin-1 and -2. During the inspections, the Trovan seals are used for the first time on equipment hatches, canal gates, and missile shields.

— "National Inspections on LWRs-National Seals Attached," *TCNC Newsletter*, March/April 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

Early March 1998

Officials from Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) state that South Korea's decision to announce the winner of the Ponggil nuclear reactor project may take up to one year. In addition, AECL officials note that they have not heard any reports to confirm rumors that the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will no longer build pressurized heavy water reactors (PHWRs).

—Ann MacLachlan, "Bonggil Decision May Be Delayed Up to a Year, AECL Executives Say," *Nucleonics Week*, 5 March 1998, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 February 1998

The South Korean government is restructured under a new government organization law. Under the new law, the Atomic Energy Office of the Ministry of Science and Technology is reorganized into six divisions. Safeguard related activities are divided into the Nuclear Control and Inspection Division (NCID) and the Atomic Energy Cooperation Division (AECD). The former Nuclear Control Division is merged with the former Nuclear Inspection Division to create the Nuclear Control & Inspection Division (NCID). The NCID is responsible for conducting all domestic safety and safeguard inspections as well as nuclear export/import control and physical protection of nuclear materials.

—"Domestic & International Safeguards Realigned," *TCNC Newsletter*, March/April 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

26 February 1998

The South Korean sea vessel *Taewöngatamaran-ho*, transports 19 technicians and 10 tons of supplies to the light water construction site in [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o. [Note: *Taewöngatamaran-ho* is the first ship to travel on a temporary shipping route directly connecting North and South Korea.]

—"Inter-Korean Passenger Ferry Makes First Run from South to North," Agence France Presse, 26 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 25 February 1998, in "South-North Shipping Route to Transport Material for Reactor Project," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 26 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Pak Yong Ch'ae, "Pundanhu Ch'öt Yö'gaeksön Nambuk Chikhaeng / KEDO Kisolchadül Susong," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 25 February 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

25 February 1998

Kim Dae Jung is sworn in as South Korea's president. Immediately following his inauguration, Kim calls for an exchange of envoys and a summit with North Korea. Commenting on the 1991 Basic Agreement between the two Koreas that calls for cooperation and nonaggression, Kim says, "If we only carry out these agreements faithfully, we can successfully resolve inter-Korean problems and move forward on a broad path toward unification." Kim also reaffirms South Korea's commitment to the KEDO light water reactor project.

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—Lim Yun Suk, "South Korea Proposes Exchange of Special Envoys, Summit with the North," Agence France Presse, 25 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yun Sök In and Söng Han Yong, "Kim Dae Jung 15 Tae Taet'ongnyöng Ch'wiim... 'Kungminjöngbu' Sönön," *Hangyoreh Shinmun*, 26 February 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "Kim Dae Jung Taet'ongnyöng Ch'wiimsa Chönmun," *Kyunhyang Shinmun*, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

16 February 1998

The *Chosun Ilbo* reports that the United States has informed South Korea that it will help fund the construction of the light water reactors in [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o. According to the report, South Korea expects the United States to contribute up to \$400 million to the project.

—Chu Yong Chung, "Taebuk Kyöngsuro Piyong Mi 3-4 Ökpul Pundam," *Chosun Ilbo*, 16 February 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; *Chosun Ilbo*, 16 February 1998, p. 1, in "Seoul Daily Says USA Willing to Help with Cost of North Reactors," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 17 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15-17 February 1998

The US and South Korea hold working-level talks in Hawaii on issues related to the Korean Peninsula. The delegations are headed by Charles Kartman, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and Song Yöng Shik, South Korean Assistant Foreign Minister. The two sides discuss food aid to North Korea, progress on the KEDO light water reactor project, and the second round of the four-party talks scheduled for mid-March. Kartman reportedly informs Song that the United States is prepared to lift economic sanctions against North Korea if the four-party talks produce results.

—Yonhap News Agency, 15 February 1998, in "South and US Officials Discuss Four-Party Peace Conference," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 17 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lim Yun Suk, "US Considers Lifting Economic Sanctions on N. Korea," Agence France Presse, 20 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Isan'gajok Sangbong Nonüi / Nambuk Taehwach'aenöl Cheüi / Chöngbu, Naedal 4 Chahwoedamsö," *Joongang Ilbo*, 21 February 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

5-6 February 1998

KEDO's Executive Board meets in New York to discuss cost-sharing for the estimated \$5.17 billion light water reactor project. During the talks, South Korea informs the United States, Japanese and European officials that Seoul will not be able to pay any costs for the light water reactor project within the next few years due to the Asian financial crisis. However, South Korean KEDO officials announce that it will pay two thirds of the total cost as the economy recovers from the financial crisis and will fulfill a major role in the light water reactor construction. According to one member of the South Korean delegation, "We are asking as a matter of principle the United States and Japan to take the burden off South Korea." In a statement issued at the conclusion of the two-day meeting, KEDO says the talks were "productive, and are part of an ongoing process that will continue." However, board members fail to resolve the issue of cost-sharing.

—"South Korea Asks U.S., Japan to Pay More for Nuclear Reactors," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 5 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Partners Hold 'Productive' Talks on Cost-Sharing," Agence France Presse, 6 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Partners Discuss Cost-Sharing," Agence France Presse, 5 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Denies Reports Seoul Wants Relief on Cost of N. Korean

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Reactor," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 5 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kuk Ki Yŏn, "Puk Kyŏngsuro Chŏnmyŏn Yubo / Chŏngbu '2-3 Nyŏn'gan Mot Naenda' Miil'e T'ongbo," *Segye Ilbo*, 7 February 1998, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

5 February 1998

US State Department spokesman James Rubin announces in his daily briefing that the United States will not share the cost of constructing two light water reactor in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o. Rubin claims that despite the recent economic crisis in South Korea, it remains the world's 11th largest economy and is capable of financing a majority of the \$5.17 billion project. [Note: In 1995, South Korea agreed to finance a majority of the light water reactor construction in return for playing a central role in the project. However, the 1997-1998 financial crisis and the subsequent IMF bailout have led Seoul to ask for larger contributions from the United States and Japan.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 6 February 1998, in "US Government Will Not Share Light-Water Reactor Construction Cost, Says Official," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 7 February 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park In Kyu, "Mi 'Kyŏngsurogongsabi Pundam Mothanda'," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

2 February 1998

Yonhap News Agency quotes a senior official in President-Elect Kim Dae Jung's transition team as saying that South Korea's financial burden for the KEDO light water reactor project must be reduced from 70 percent of the total cost to 60 percent. According to the official, the presidential transition team has demanded the government to strongly urge the United States to share the rest of the financial burden for the light water reactor project. However, according to *Munhwa Ilbo*, a government official says that the South Korean government has officially informed the United States and Japan that Seoul cannot share "more than two thirds" of the total cost due to South Korea's financial crisis.

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 February 1998, in "Transition Team Requests Smaller Share in DPRK Reactor," FBIS Document FTS 19980201000617, 1 February 1998; Han Chong Ho, "'Kyŏngsurobiyong 70% Isang Pudam Pulga' / Chŏngbu, Miil'e T'ongbo," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 2 February 1998, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

Early February 1998

Korea Power Engineering Company (KOPEC) officials deny informing foreign companies of South Korea's decision to use the PWR rather than the PHWR reactor design. The Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF) states that KEPCO and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Energy (MOCIE) will announce the contractors for the four nuclear power plants in Ponggil at the end of February. The contracts were originally to be awarded in 1997 but were delayed due to Korea's financial crisis. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—Mark Hibbs, "AECL Says It's Still in Running for PWR Contracts at Bonggil," *Nucleonics Week*, 12 February 1998, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

February 1998

The Technology Center for Nuclear Control of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute receives 80 grams of

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standard uranium metal from IRMM of Belgium (Institute for Reference Materials & Measurements). The uranium metal will be used as a quantification standard for the chemical analysis of fuel fabrication samples taken during national inspections.

—"Standard U Metal Received," *TCNC Newsletter*, March / April 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

6 January 1998

The Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactor is connected to the power grid and begins generating electricity. Ulchin-3 is a 1,000MW(e) pressurized water reactor and is the first Korean standard nuclear power generation facility in Ulchin.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "1st Korean Standard Nuclear Plant Launched," *Korea Times*, 7 January 1998, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Ulchin-3 Connected to Grid Ahead of Schedule," *Nuclear News*, February 1998, p. 60, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

January 1998

The Korea Power Engineering Company (KOEPEC), a subsidiary of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) informs foreign companies that South Korea will base its future nuclear power reactors on the pressurized water reactor (PWR) rather than the pressurized heavy water reactor (PHWR) design. However, officials from PWR manufacturer Asea Brown Boveri-Combustion Engineering (ABB-CE) state that they have not been informed of this decision. South Korean officials have postponed investing in four new nuclear power reactors since 1997, but are expected to award contracts for them in the spring.

"Korea Said Ready to End PHWR Line, Make ABB PWR Standard for Future," *Nucleonics Week*, 1 January 1998, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1998

South Korea performs inspections at thirteen nuclear facilities. The facilities include six pressurized water reactors (PWRs), two CANDUs, one research reactor, two fuel fabrication plants, and two hot cells. During the first half of the year, priority is given to the fuel transfer at the Wölsöng-1 reactor that takes three months. During the three months, national inspectors stay at the site and verify that the transfer of spent fuel is performed according to safeguard procedures. In addition, TRIGA spent fuel which was stored in TRIGA II, III, and the Hi-Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO) are transferred to the US. During the third quarter of national inspections, a physical inventory verification of the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC) is performed. Physical inventory verifications are performed at Kori-4, Ulchin-1 and 3, and Yönggwang-4 nuclear power reactors, and new safeguard equipment is installed in the hot cells to monitor nuclear material transfers. During the fourth quarter of inspections, IAEA safeguard equipment is installed at Wölsöng-4 and a new surveillance system with remote monitoring capability is installed at Yönggwang-3 and Ulchin-4 nuclear power reactors.

—"1st Half of 1998 National Inspections Completed," *TCNC Newsletter*, July/August 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr; "3rd Quarter of 1998 National Inspections Completed," *TCNC Newsletter*, September/October 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr; "1998 4th Quarter National Inspections," *TCNC Newsletter*, November/December 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

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1997

Mid December 1997

The South Korean government decides to revise plans to construct more nuclear power reactors due to demands from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to decrease government spending in response to the Asian Financial Crisis.

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO Investment Plans on Hold after IMF Deal, Currency Crash," *Nucleonics Week*, 18 December 1997, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 December 1997

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces its plan to sell 20kg of nuclear fuel to the US firm Babcock & Wilcox. The nuclear fuel was produced jointly by KAERI and the French nuclear fuel company CERCA.

—Ch'oe Su Mok, "Haeg'yölllyojangch'i Ch'öt Such'ul / Wönjaryögg'yön, Pulmiwa Kyeyak," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 December 1997, p. 29, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 December 1997

The South Korean government approves a five-year science and technology innovation plan. The plan calls for a 22 trillion won investment over the next five years to emphasize national R&D programs, to promote basic research and training, and to construct the science and technology infrastructure. The national R&D program includes plans to develop new technology for nuclear power.

—Chong Ch'ang Hun, *Seoul Chonja Sinmun*, 13 December 1997, p.1, in "5-Year National RD Plan Established," FBIS Document ID: FTS19980315000148.

December 1997

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) holds a meeting to evaluate the performance of the national inspections carried out from August to December 1997. Based on the evaluation, MOST decides to expand national inspections from seven to thirteen nuclear facilities. The thirteen facilities include six light water reactors, two CANDU reactors, two fuel fabrication plants and three research facilities.

—"Feedback from Evaluation of 1997 Results," *TCNC Newsletter*, January/February 1998, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

4 November 1997

South Korea's Nuclear Safety Committee (NSC) passes a resolution to issue an operations permit for the Ulchin-3 nuclear power reactor. The Ulchin-3 reactor will begin operating in June 1998.

—Park Kõn Süng, "Ulchin Wõnjõn 3 Ho Unyõnghõga Palgüp / Wõnjaryögg'anjõnwiwõnhoe," *Taehan Maeil*, 30 October 1997, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

29 October 1997

South Korean officials ask Turkey to include South Korean companies in expanding Turkey's nuclear industry during a meeting to promote economic and technical trade between the two countries. South Korea is interested in being a subcontractor for Canadian companies in building the Akkuyu nuclear power plant.

—"Korea Wishes to Participate in Turkey's Nuclear Plant Project," *Korea Times*, 30 October 1997, p.2, in KINDS,

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www.kinds.or.kr; "Korea, Turkey Discuss Peaceful Use of N-Power," *Korea Herald*, 30 October 1997, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 October 1997

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces plans to develop a small research reactor by 2002. The 100,000KW(e) reactor can be used in residential centers of 100,000 people. The total construction cost is estimated to be \$200 million.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 9 October 1997, in "KAERI to Develop Mini Nuclear Reactor," FBIS Document ID: FTS19971009000780.

2 October 1997

The presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, Cho Soon states at a seminar in Pusan that South Korea needs to develop the technology and capability to manufacture atomic bombs. In addition, Cho notes that neighboring countries, China and Russia both possess nuclear bombs, and Japan has the technology to manufacture them. The president of the United Liberal Democrats, Kim Jong Pil adds that Korea needs to be capable of deterring threats from possibly China and Japan once the two Koreas are unified.

—"Korea Needs to Accumulate Tech to Manufacture Atomic Bombs," *Korea Times*, 3 October 1997, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

October 1997

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) awards a contract worth more than \$20 million (Canadian dollars) to Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) to provide additional fuel handling equipment for South Korea's CANDU reactors.

—"KEPCO N-Award for AECL," *FT Energy Newsletters*, 20 October 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9-10 September 1997

An informal meeting of US and South Korean nuclear export control officials is held in Seoul. The main topic of discussion is the nuclear export controls of both countries and ways to obtain assurances from North Korea that it will use the supplied light water reactor equipment for peaceful purposes. In addition, participants discuss possible joint participation in other countries' nuclear programs.

—"Export Control Meeting Between Korea and US Held," *TCNC Newsletter*, September / October 1997, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

3 September 1997

A dedication ceremony is held for Wolsong-2 nuclear power reactor, which is South Korea's second pressurized water reactor (PWR). Construction of the plant took 62 months and cost 1331 billion won (about \$1.47 billion). According to the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the addition of Wolsong-2 brings nuclear energy to approximately 30% of the total power generated in South Korea.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "Completion of Second Wolsung Plant Marks 10 Mil. KW in Nuclear Energy," *Korea Times*, 4 September 1997, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "KEPCO Dedicates Wolsung Nuclear Power Plant Unit 2," *Korea Herald*, 4 September 1997, in

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KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Lee Chin, "Wŏnjŏn Wŏlsŏng 2 Hogi Jun'gong / Kungnae Tubŏnjjae Kaapjungurohyŏng," *Donga Ilbo*, 4 September 1997, p.8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 August 1997

KEDO holds the groundbreaking ceremony in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o, marking the start of construction on the first of two light water reactors. The ceremony is attended by over 200 people, including Stephen Bosworth, executive director of KEDO, Chang Sun Sop, chief of South Korea's Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project, Hŏ Jong, North Korean ambassador-at-large, and various other representatives from KEDO member states and contractors working on the project. Bosworth touts the groundbreaking as "the fulfillment of a promise," but Kim Pyŏng Ki, North Korean project manager, claims that the road ahead "is still very long and twisted." After pointing out that the groundbreaking comes 18 months late, Kim says, "It's only when the two light water reactors are completed that the suspicion of the Korean people will be removed thoroughly, and confidence built between the United States and the government of the DPRK."

—"Groundbreaking Ceremony for Reactor Held in N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 19 August 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Mission Departs for DPRK to Attend Reactor Event," Xinhua News Agency, 18 August 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Ground-breaking Ceremony for Nuclear Reactors in N. Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 19 August 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korean Nuclear Project Launched," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 19 August 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Nuclear Power for Peace," *Nuclear Engineering International*, October 2000, vol. 45, no. 555, pp. 34-35; Chang Yong Hun, "<Taebuk Kyŏngsuro Kŏnsŏlgongsa Hyŏnhwang>," Yonhap News Agency, 6 December 2001, www.yonhapnews.net.

1 August 1997

National safeguard inspections for nuclear facilities begin with the HANARO research reactor. Seven nuclear related facilities are to undergo inspections by the end of the year including the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC), Kori-4, Yŏnggwang-4, Wŏlsŏng-1, Ulchin-1 and a post irradiation examination facility.

—"National Inspection Commenced with HANARO on August 1," *TCNC Newsletter*, July/August 1997, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

10 July 1997

South Korea and Russia conclude a meeting in which the two sides agree that Russia should repay in kind by the end of 1998 loans of \$391 million. According to the agreement, Russia will deliver enriched uranium, steel products, aluminum, electrolytic copper and helicopters as repayment. Under a previous agreement made between the two countries in 1995, Russia was to repay part of its loans with weapons. However, due to US pressure and inter ministerial conflicts, the South Korean government decides not to receive any Russian weapons as a form of loan payment.

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 July 1997, in "US Allegedly Pressuring ROK on Russian Loan Repayment," FBIS Document ID: FTS19970709001722; "Imports of Russian Weapons on Loan to Be Suspended," *Korea Times*, 11 July 1997, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

7-9 July 1997

The Sixth ROK-IAEA Safeguards Review Meeting is held in Seoul. During the meeting, South Korea and the IAEA

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agree to take steps to jointly use NDA (non-destructive assay) equipment seals by early 1998 and to promote cooperation in the joint use of other safeguard equipment.

—"Closer Cooperation with IAEA Promoted at the 6th Korea-IAEA Safeguards Review Meeting," *TCNC Newsletter*, July/August 1997, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

1 July 1997

The Wölsöng-2 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operation. Wölsöng-2 is a 700MW(e) pressurized heavy water reactor manufactured by Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) and the Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung).

—"Wolsung-2 Reactor Starts Commercial Operation," *Nuclear News*, August 1997, p. 31, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Co., Ltd.(KHNP), "Han'guk Suryöng'wönjaryök (Chu) Wölsöng'wönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

1 July 1997

Construction of the Wölsöng-2 nuclear power reactor is completed. [Note: The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) cite 1 July 1997. However, the Korea Hydro and Nuclear Power (KHNP) cites June 1997.]

— Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryöng'wönjaryök (Chu) Wölsöng'wönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; Korea Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

22-25 June 1997

The Committee to Evaluate and Verify Physical Feasibility of the Next Generation Superconducting Nuclear Fusion Research Apparatus (KSTAR) meets to discuss research results and provide recommendations. The Committee is comprised of experts from Japan, Germany, the Naval Surface Warfare Research Laboratory in the US, and the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor group. The committee agrees that the development of KSTAR will contribute to worldwide fusion R&D efforts. In addition, the members express satisfaction with the development of the project. [Note: KSTAR is also referred to as the Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research.]

—Yi Kyong Su, "Seoul Wonjaryok Sanop", August 1997, in "Report on KSTAR Superconducting Nuclear Fusion Project," FBIS Document ID" FTS19971103000401.

2 June 1997

The Yönggwang-4 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut-down due to a leak in the micro tube of the secondary cooling system.

—"Younggwang Power Station No. 4 Temporarily Stops," *Chosun Ilbo*, 2 June 1997, english.chosun.com.

28 May 1997

KEDO contracts with Korea Telecom to provide all of the telecommunication links between South Korea and the light water reactor construction site in [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o.

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—KBS Radio (Seoul), 29 May 1997, in "North-South Telecommunications to Be Set Up to Facilitate Reactor Project," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 30 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 May 1997

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) announces plans for South Korea to develop the technology to use a small, 300MW(e) nuclear power reactor to convert seawater into freshwater. MOST plans to develop this new reactor and technology by 2002.

—Ch'oe Su Mok, "Wŏnjaryŏk Iyong Haesudamsuhwa Ch'ujin / 300MW Kŭp Chungsohyŏng Wŏnjaro Kaebal," *Donga Ilbo*, 27 May 1997, p. 35, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25-27 May 1997

IAEA Director General Hans Blix travels to Seoul to discuss North Korea's nuclear program and Taiwan's planned shipment of nuclear waste to North Korea. Blix promises that the IAEA will continue to make efforts to ensure the transparency of North Korea's past and present nuclear activities. He also reaffirms that the planned shipment of Taiwanese nuclear waste is comprised solely of low-grade nuclear material and thus not prohibited for international transportation.

—Debbie Kuo, "IAEA Reaffirms Taiwan's Nuke Waste is Low-Grade," Central News Agency, 27 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 27 May 1997, in "South's President Discusses North's Nuclear Programme with IAEA Head," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 28 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 27 May 1997, in "IAEA Head Promises Efforts for 'Transparency' of North's Nuclear Program," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 28 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid 1997

Chung Kun Mo, the South Korean candidate for the IAEA Director General position accuses Mohamed Elbaradei of not following IAEA procedures for official nominations, and accuses the US of having manipulated the process by which Elbaradei was selected. Chung was strongly supported by South Korea's nuclear industry, but failed to gain the support of the South Korean government. In addition, the US and China opposed Chung's candidacy due to fears that his position would conflict with efforts to keep North Korea's nuclear weapons program under control.

—Mark Hibbs, "IAEA Board Poised to Elect Elbaradei to Succeed Blix," *Nuclear Fuel*, 2 June 1997, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Mark Hibbs, "Chung Claims IAEA Chief Election Marred by Improper Procedures," *Nucleonics Week*, 12 June 1997, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12-13 May 1997

The KEDO Executive Board meets in Tokyo and decides to allow the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC) join KEDO as a board member. The board, including representatives from the United States, Japan and South Korea, also decides to begin construction of peripheral facilities for the light water reactor project in mid-July.

—"KEDO to Give Board Membership to EU," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 13 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO to Begin Construction of Support Facilities in July," Japan Economic Newswire, 13 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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Early May 1997

President Kim Young Sam orders the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make sure Chung Kun Mo withdraws from the race for director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The South Korean government originally supported Chung's candidacy, but changed positions after opposition from the US. The South Korean government fears Chung's campaign will interfere with the national interest and its relationship with the IAEA. —"Chung Pressed to Withdraw Bid for Top IAEA Post," *Korea Herald*, 5 May 1997, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Early May 1997

During an interview with the Yonhap News Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) director-general candidate Chung Kun Mo announces his plans to continue running without the support of the South Korean government. According to Chung, US scientists are urging him to continue his candidacy and do not understand why the South Korean government no longer supports him in his effort. —Yonhap News Agency, "Nuclear Amb. Chung Not to Withdraw from Race for IAEA Director General," *Korea Times*, 5 May 1997, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 April 1997

Ulchin-1 and -2 nuclear power reactors are temporarily shut-down for approximately 7.5 hours due to shrimp clogging the intake water pipes. A similar incident occurred in early February, and company officials site the area in which the Ulchin plants are located as the problem. According the company officials, cold and warm water meet near the power plants and the cold water current carries shrimp and jelly fish. —"Shrimp Stops Nuclear Power Plant for 7 ½ Hours," *Chosun Ilbo*, 24 April 1997, english.chosun.com.

23 April 1997

Samsung Corporation's construction division is awarded a contract jointly with Dong Ah Construction Company and the Korea Heavy Industry and Construction Company to build Ulchin-5 and 6 nuclear power reactors. This is the first nuclear power plant project undertaken by the Samsung Corporation According to the \$90 million contract, Samsung Corporation holds 20% and is to lead the construction of key components of the Ulchin power plants. —"S. Korea's Samsung Set to Move into Nuclear Power Market," *Asia Pulse*, 23 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Chang Hak Man, "Ulchin 5 6 Hogi Kongsach'amyö Palp'an / Samsöngmulsan Kimhönch'ul Könsölbumunsajang," *Hankook Ilbo*, 24 April 1997, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16-21 April 1997

Representatives from North Korea meet with representatives from the United States and South Korea in New York to present Pyongyang's reply to the 5 March joint briefing on the proposed four-party talks. Kim Kye Kwan, head of the North Korean delegation, says that the confidence needed for the peace talks has not yet been built. Thus, he suggests more rounds of negotiations with the United States and South Korea before the actual peace talks begin. —"Head of DPRK Delegation on 'Four-Way Talks'," Korean Central News Agency, 24 April 1997, www.kcna.co.jp.

15 April 1997

According to the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)

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misclassified the 17 January 1997 incident at the Ulchin-2 nuclear power reactor. KEPCO classified the incident as a grade 0 according to the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) safety standards when in fact it was a grade 1.

—Ch'oe Su Mok, "Hanjön Wönjönsago Tünggüp Ch'okso / Kwagich'ö, 1 Wöl Ulchinsago Sanghyangjojöng," *Donga Ilbo*, 15 April 1997, p. 35, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 April 1997

KEDO selects four South Korean companies—Hyundai Engineering & Construction Company, Dong Ah Industrial Company, Daewoo Corporation, and Korea Heavy Industry & Construction Company—to construct preliminary facilities for the light water reactor project. The companies' work involves building offices and living quarters for personnel, constructing roads between Yanghwa port and the reactor site in [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o, and securing reliable sources for drinking water and electricity.

—Yonhap News Agency, 14 April 1997, in "Firms Selected for First-Phase Work on Light-Water Reactor Project," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 15 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Kwang Hee, "Hyundai Könsöl Tüng 4 Kaesa Puk Kyöngsuro Kongsä Matt'a," *Chosun Ilbo*, 15 April 1997, p. 13, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9-15 April 1997

A KEDO delegation travels to North Korea for working-level talks on preparations for the groundbreaking at the proposed light water reactor construction site. The 54 member delegation meets with North Korean government officials in Shinp'o. Upon returning to Seoul, Ch'oe Yöng Jin, head of the delegation, tells reporters that KEDO and North Korea reached an agreement on entry and exit procedures for personnel working on the project. Cho'oe also reports progress in negotiations on wages for North Korean workers. However, Ch'oe says more negotiations are necessary before breaking ground at the construction site. [Note: This KEDO delegation, which travels aboard the South Korean ship *Hannara-ho*, is the first to travel directly to North Korea by ship. In July 1996, KEDO and North Korea signed a protocol opening four transportation links—two by sea and two by air—between the North and South for materials and personnel related to the light water reactor project.]

—"KEDO Delegation to Travel by Sea to North Korea," Agence France Presse, 4 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Visit to Pyongyang Successful," Xinhua News Agency, 16 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; KBS Television (Seoul), 16 April 1997, in "Negotiating Team Says Reactor Project Expected to Be Carried Out Smoothly," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 18 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Chöng Yöñ Uk, "KEDO Shilmuhyöpsangdan 54 Myöng / O'nül 'Ch'ötpaekkil Ippuk'," *Donga Ilbo*, 9 April 1997, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Lee Mi Suk, "Pangbuk Kyöngsurohyöbüidan Kwihwan," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 16 April 1997, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 April 1997

During a press conference, the CEO of Cogema, a French firm providing services related to nuclear power generation, names South Korea and Taiwan as potential markets for reprocessing and recycling of spent fuel. The US has strongly opposed any plans for these countries to begin reprocessing.

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO Wants to Reprocess Offshore, Take Back MOX and Recycle PU, REPU," *Nuclear Fuel*, 7 April 1997, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ann MacLachlan, "Cogema's 1996 Results 'Respectable', But No 'Source of Joy', Syrota Says," *Nuclear Fuel*, 7 April 1997, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1 April 1997

The Wölsöng-2 nuclear power reactor is connected to the power grid and begins generating electricity.

—"International Briefs," *Nuclear News*, May 1997, p. 50, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr, "Wolsung Nuclear Plant No. 2 Generator Begins Operations," *Chosun Ilbo*, 4 April 1997, english.chosun.com.

Early April 1997

The Russian firm Elemash signs an agreement with South Korea to supply nuclear fuel for South Korea's nuclear power plants.

—Alexandr Rubtsov, "Russian Nuclear Power Engineering Manufacturers Have to Count on Foreign Contracts," *BizEkon News*, 15 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early April 1997

The Ministry of Trade, Industry, and Energy (MOTIE) plans to secure a new site for two new nuclear power reactors to be operational by 2010, but the ministry has not publicly disclosed the possible locations. MOTIE officials are working with local governments to gain political acceptance to avoid problems such as those seen in trying to obtain construction licenses for the Yönggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power plants last year. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—Mark Hibbs, "ROK Seeks New East Coast Site to Host Two Reactors by 2010," *Nucleonics Week*, 10 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

April 1997

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) hires a US law firm, Hogan & Hartson to lobby on its behalf to allow South Korea to reprocess spent nuclear fuel abroad.

—Mark Hibbs, "No Spent Fuel Reprocessing, New KEPCO CEO Chang Declares," *Nuclear Fuel*, 19 October 1998, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; *Donga Ilbo*, 15 July 1998, in "Overseas Nuke Fuel Reprocessing Scrapped," FBIS Document ID: FTS19980916001302.

April 1997

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) overrules the decision by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to begin reprocessing spent fuel. MOST officials want KEPCO to wait until market uranium prices fall, and to look for non-US Department of Energy origin uranium to make South Korea less dependent on the US. The US maintains the right to prevent South Korea from reprocessing US based uranium through a bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement between the two countries signed after the Korean War, and a classified document stating US nonproliferation objectives created in 1994 under the Clinton administration. [Note: Under the terms of the 1992 "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula", South Korea agreed not to reprocess spent fuel. Furthermore, the US-ROK bilateral agreement concerning civilian uses of atomic energy signed in 1972 prohibits South Korea from reprocessing without permission from the United States.]

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—Mark Hibbs, "ROK Told KEPCO to Postpone Offshore Reprocessing Quest," *Nuclear Fuel*, 21 April 1997, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 March 1997

The third Permanent Coordinating Group (PCG) meeting between the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the US Department of Energy is held in South Korea. During the meeting, MOST officials inform the US that South Korea will soon begin its national safeguard inspection program for nuclear transparency in 1997 and requests continued US support. The two countries discuss the MOST-DOE Arrangement, the US-Korea Scientific and Technology Cooperation Agreement, and progress made on DUPIC (Direct Use of spent PWR fuel in CANDU reactors) safeguards.

—"Third PCG Meeting Held in Seoul," *TCNC Newsletter*, March/April 1997, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

11 March 1997

Kwŏn Yŏng Hae, director of South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning, says that "it is believed North Korea is trying to import Taiwan's nuclear waste as a means of camouflage for the disposal of its own nuclear waste."

—*Seoul Sinmun*, 12 March 1997, p. 2, in "South Korean Official Says North's Import of Taiwan Nuclear Waste 'Camouflage,'" BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 13 March 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Chin Kyŏng Ho, "Pug'ŭi Taemanhaek Panip Kyehwoek / Chach'ye Haekch'ŏri Ŭijang Soksyem/Kwŏn Angibujang," *Taehan Maeil*, 12 March 1997, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

6 March 1997

The South Korean Foreign Ministry announces that the United States and South Korea will cancel the Team Spirit combined military exercise for the fourth consecutive year.

—"S. Korea, U.S. to Skip 'Team Spirit' Exercises Again," Japan Economic Newswire, 6 March 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

5 March 1997

Delegates from the United States, South Korea and North Korea meet in New York to discuss the proposed four-party peace talks. The US, South Korean, and North Korean delegations are respectively headed by Charles Kartman, Principle Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Song Yŏng Shik, South Korean Assistant Foreign Minister, and Kim Kye Kwan, North Korean Vice Foreign Minister. The South Korean delegation suggests that North Korea could receive economic assistance, food aid, and more cooperation on the light water reactor project if Pyongyang participated in the four-party talks. During the five-hour meeting, described by all sides as "serious and sincere," the North Korean delegation listens to the US and South Korean proposal for the peace talks, which would also include China. After the briefing, the North Korean delegation expresses interest in the proposal and returns to Pyongyang for consultations.

—Norman Kemster, "N. Korea Hears Peace Proposal from South, U.S.," *Los Angeles Times*, 6 March 1997, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yu Haye Chu, "Puk 4 Chahwoedam Surakttaen Kyŏng'wŏn / New York Sŏlmyŏnghwoe," *Segye Ilbo*, 6 March 1997, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Cho Chae Yong, "4 Chahwoedam Chŏnmang Palgajŏ / New York Sŏlmyŏnghwoe," *Hankook Ilbo*, 6 March 1997, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Lee

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Byöng Sön, "Puk, 4 Chahwoedam Ipchang Yubo," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 6 March 1997, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Lee Kõn Yöng, "Puk, '4 Chahwoedam Ch'amsök'/4 Chasölmýöngghwoesö Küngjöng Panüng," *Taehan Maeil*, 6 March 1997, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

27 February 1997

Wölsöng-2 nuclear power reactor temporarily shuts down due to a leak of 18 tons of heavy water. The leak occurs around 7:00 pm during a trial test of the reactor, which is expected to be completed by June.

—Chang Yöng T'ae, "Wölsöngwönjön Chungsu Daryangnuch'ul / Chönghwajangch'i Chakdong'andwae Chaksanün Miryanghamyu 2 Hogi," *Segye Ilbo*, 1 March 1997, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 February 1997

A cargo ship carrying 15 tons of equipment to be used by the seventh KEDO site inspection team departs Pusan, South Korea on its way to Najin [Nasön], North Korea. From Najin the equipment will be transported by rail to the proposed light water reactor construction site near Shinp'o. The equipment reportedly includes five drilling machines and 11 pumps.

—"Ship with Nuke Inspection Equipment Leaves for N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 19 February 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 February 1997

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Hyundai Construction Company agree to delay construction of the Yönggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors due to temporary cancellation of the construction permits by the local government in Yönggwang-kun, South Chölla Province. The original date to complete construction was June 2000 and June 2002, but this will extend the completion dates to April and December 2002.

—"Completion of S Korean Nuclear Reactors to Be Delayed," *Asia Pulse*, 18 February 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Yönggwangwönjön 5 6 Hogi 2002 Nyönnae Modu Chun'gong," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 18 February 1997, p. 12, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 February 1997

The chairman of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces the desire to use nuclear fuel reprocessed in other countries as fuel for South Korea's power plants. In addition, the chairman mentioned France and the UK as possible suppliers.

—"KEPCO Plans to Use Reprocessed Nuclear Energy from Abroad," *Chosun Ilbo*, 17 February 1997, english.chosun.com.

17 February 1997

In response to a North Korean letter assuring the safety of a 27-member South Korean KEDO team, Pan Ki Mun, South Korea's Senior Presidential Security Secretary, announces that South Korea intends to send the survey team to [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o as planned. Pan adds that the KEDO light water project is not related to the current political tension that resulted from the attack on North Korean defector Lee Han Yöng because the KEDO project is an international agreement. However, the negotiations between the two Koreas on the safety of the KEDO team's trip to North Korea are still underway, and no final decision has been made. [Note: The target date of 22 February

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is delayed to 1 March as KEDO officials await an official reply from Pyongyang that it will strictly abide by the protocol signed in 1996 granting immunity and consular protection to all personnel working on the light water reactor project.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 February 1997, in "South to Join Food Aid Plan to North, Continue Reactor Work Despite Assassination Attempt," BBC Summary of World Reports, 19 February 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 19 February 1997, in "Nuclear Body Asks North Korea to Abide Strictly by Protection Protocol," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 20 February 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Team to Head to North Korea to Survey Site for Nuclear Reactors," Agence France Presse, 20 February 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Jong Ku, "'Indojök Taebukchiwön Kyesok Kyöngsurojosadando P'agyön' / Pan Ki Mun Oegyoanbosusök," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 18 February 1997, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 February 1997

After an attempt on the life of North Korean defector Lee Han Yöng in Seoul on 15 February, the South Korean government decides to suspend the seventh visit of a reactor survey team to [Kümho-chigu], Shimp'o, until North Korea guarantees the team's safety. The Ministry of Unification makes the decision during an emergency meeting called by Unification Minister Kwön O Ki after the attack on Lee Han Yöng.

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 February 1997, in "South Korea to Withhold Food Aid, Reactor Work Following Killing of Defector," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 18 February 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Vladimir Kutakhov, "S. Korea Suspends Aid to Pyongyang and All Contacts with It," ITAR-TASS, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kyöngsuro Chosadan P'abuk Yubo / Shimbyönanjyön Chaehwagin'düi Ch'ujin," *Joongang Ilbo*, 17 February 1997, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 February 1997

Lee Süng Kon, South Korean ambassador to Austria, meets with IAEA Director General Hans Blix to discuss the planned shipment of Taiwanese nuclear waste to North Korea. Blix expresses concern and says that "South Korea and the IAEA need to discuss closely what they could do to thwart Taiwan's bid to export nuclear waste to North Korea from legal and moral viewpoints."

—Yonhap News Agency, 5 February 1997, in "South Korean Envoy Relays Concerns on Taiwan's Nuclear Waste to IAEA," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 6 February 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Kang Su, "'Taeman Haek Chöji Kukchegigu'e Hosö / Yuenhwan'gyönggyehwoek-IAEA Kaeipch'okku," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 6 February 1997, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 February 1997

Ulchin-1 and -2 nuclear power reactors are temporarily shut down due to the clogging of the rotating drum filters caused by shrimp swimming into the inlet pipes. The reactors are expected to be operational by 6 and 14 February. —"Shrimps Close Down Nuclear Plant," *Chosun Ilbo*, 1 February 1997, english.chosun.com.

31 January 1997

South Korea threatens to abandon the KEDO light water reactor project if North Korea takes delivery of nuclear waste from Taiwan. Protesting the recently signed contract between Taipower and North Korea, South Korean Prime Minister Lee Su Söng warns that if the contract is realized, "it would be difficult for the National Assembly to

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approve the necessary expenditures to provide the reactors to the North." [Note: Since the contract was signed on 11 January, South Korea has protested the deal, contending that North Korea does not have the necessary facilities to safely dispose of the waste.]

—Zeno Park, "South Korea May Boycott Nuclear Deal with North Korea," Agence France Presse, 31 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Sö Tong Ch'öl, "'Puk Haekp'yegimul Pan'ipddaen Kungmin Pulyong' / I Ch'öngni Kandam," *Taehan Maeil*, 1 February 1997, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

27 January 1997

Wölsöng-2 nuclear power reactor begins trial operations. It is expected to begin commercial operation by late June.

—"Twelfth Reactor; Wolsong-2, Starts Trial Operations," *Nuclear News*, March 1997, p. 54, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

22 January 1997

South Korean Foreign Minister Yu Chong Ha warns Taiwan that Seoul will take economic and political measures to cancel a deal by which North Korea agreed to dispose of up to 200,000 barrels of Taiwanese nuclear waste in P'yöngsan-kun—approximately 90km from the DMZ. Seoul contends that North Korea lacks the necessary technical facilities to properly dispose of the waste, and thus might cause environmental damage to the Korean Peninsula for many years to come.

—"Taiwan to Send 5,000 Barrels of Nuclear Waste to Russia," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 23 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Germany Denies Exporting Nuclear Waste to North Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 24 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korean Experts Arrive in Taiwan for Nuclear Waste Shipment," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 27 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Kang Su, "Chöngbu 'Puktaeman Chug'üm'üi Körae Mag'ara' Tongbunsöju," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 23 January 1997, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 January 1997

The head of South Korea's mission to the United Nations, Sön Chun Yöng, is appointed president of the UN Conference on Disarmament.

—"Sun Joun-Yung Takes Presidency of Disarmament Conference," *Korea Herald*, 22 January 1997, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Song T'ae Kwon, "Yuen Cheneba Kunch'ukhoeüi Kaemak / Han'gukdaesa Üijangmatta," *Hankook Ilbo*, 22 January 1997, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 January 1997

Ulchin-2 nuclear reactor is shut down for eight hours due to a breakdown of the main breaker.

—"Ulchinwönjön Kadong Chungdan Sago/2 Hogi 8 Shigandong'an/Öje," *Donga Ilbo*, 18 January 1997, p. 38, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Kim Chin Ku, "Ulchinwönjön 2 Hogi Isang / 8 Shigandong'an Palchönjungdan Sago," *Hangyureh Shinmun*, 18 January 1997, p. 27, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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15 January 1997

South Korean officials demand that North Korea reject plans to store nuclear waste from Taiwan in exchange for \$227 million. According to the Taiwan Power Company, the nuclear wastes are "only slightly radioactive."

— Sheryl Wudunn, "North Korea Agrees to Take Taiwan Atom Waste for Cash," *New York Times*, 7 February 1997, p.1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea Demands North Korea Stop Importing Nuclear Waste," Associate Press, 15 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 January 1997

Yönggwang-3 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut down due to an employee's mishandling of the gauge. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that this incident is a grade 0 according to the International Atomic Energy Agency's safety standards.

—Chöng U Ch'ön, "Yönggwangwönjön Onül Chaegadong / Öj'e Chigwönshilsuro Mömch'wö," *Munhwa Ilbo*, 16 January 1997, p. 29, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 January 1997

Dong Ah Construction Industrial Corporation partners with Samsung Corporation's construction division, and with Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Company (Hanjin) to bid for the construction of the Ulchin-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. The Korea Electric Power Corporation is expected to request bids for pre-qualified candidates on 14 March.

—"Dong Ah, Samsung Join Hands for Nuclear-Power Plant," *Korea Herald*, 15 January 1997, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Chae Süng, "Wönjön 5 6 Hogi Ipch'al (Jjakchitgi) Kkünaetta," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 15 January 1997, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 January 1997

The Taiwan Power Company (Taipower) and North Korea sign a contract allowing Taipower to ship up to 200,000 barrels of low-grade radioactive waste to North Korea for an estimated cost of \$1,151/barrel. [Note: Seoul strongly objects to the deal out of concerns that North Korea will dump the waste in abandoned mines near the DMZ.]

—Dennis Engbarth, "North Korean Agency Agrees to Dispose of Taipower LLW," *Nucleonics Week*, Vol. 38, No. 3, 16 January 1997, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Environmentalists Protest Nuclear Waste Deal with North Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 14 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Taiwan to Pay North Korea 69 Million Dollars to Store Nuclear Waste," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 18 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Taiwan to Send 5,000 Barrels of Nuclear Waste to Russia," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 23 January 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 January 1997

The Nuclear Environment Technology Institute (NETEC) is established under the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). NETEC is responsible for managing nuclear waste, a task originally undertaken by the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).

—Korea Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "Nuclear Environment Technology Institute Opens," *Quarterly News Highlights* (Second Quarter, 1997), Korea Electric Power Corporation, www.kepco.co.kr.

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7 January 1997

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) approves 17 Accounting and Control & Physical Protection Regulations (AC&PP) submitted by domestic nuclear facilities. National inspections will have to be performed throughout the year that confirm and verify the inventory of nuclear materials at each facility.

—"First National Inspection Starts with Initial Inventory Verification," *TCNC Newsletter*, January/February 1997, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

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1996

Late 1996

Researchers at the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) hope to test the Direct Use of spent PWR fuel in CANDU (DUPIC) program by 1998-99. DUPIC is a joint project by South Korea, the US, and Canada to resolve the conflict between the US and South Korea over reprocessing spent fuel from Korean power reactors. Korean researchers estimate the cost of using DUPIC fuel to be \$15 million less than using natural uranium fuel.

—Mark Hibbs, "ROK Plans to Demonstrate DUPIC Fuel Cycle by 1999," *Nuclear Fuel*, 18 November 1996, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 December 1996

South Korea returns the remains of 24 North Korean commandoes that were killed after their submarine ran ashore near Kangnŭng, South Korea on 18 September. After the remains are returned, North Korea further eases tension on the peninsula by expressing its "willingness to listen...to a 'joint explanation' of the proposed 'four-way (peace) talks'" aimed at replacing the Korean War Armistice with an official peace treaty.

—"Bodies of 24 Dead North Koreans Returned," Associated Press, 30 December 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korea Makes New Peace Gesture after Return of Sub Bodies," Agence France Presse, 30 December 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 December 1996

China's vice premier asks South Korean officials for more investments in China's nuclear power plants, and more technology transfers during a four day visit to South Korea.

—"Chinese Vice Premier Calls for S Korean Nuclear Power Investment," Agence France Presse, 17 December 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; O Sŭng Ho, "'Chung Wŏnjŏn'gŏnsŏl Han'gukkiŏp Ch'amyŏ Hŏyong' / Han Chung Puch'ongni Hoedam," *Taehan Maeil*, 18 December 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

December 1996

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces it will not participate in the Direct Use of Spent PWR Fuel in CANDU Reactors (DUPIC) program to reduce spent fuel inventories at the Kori nuclear power station. The DUPIC program involves re-fabricating spent PWR fuel and burning it in the Wŏlsŏng reactors. According to KEPCO officials, South Korea would prefer to have another country such as France or Britain reprocess Kori's spent fuel. However, the US is against such a move and any efforts by South Korea to reprocess fuel supplied by the US or any

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other country.

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO Says It Has No Plans to Implement DUPIC Fuel Cycle," *Nuclear Fuel*, 16 December 1996, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early December 1996

The South Korean National Assembly approves new legislation calling for an independent Nuclear Safety Commission that is to take over the responsibility of regulatory activities from the Atomic Energy Commission. The new legislation also requires nuclear operators to inform the public on the environmental impact of nuclear power plants. In addition, nuclear fuel design activities will be transferred from the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) to the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC). Furthermore, the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will be responsible for the funding and management of radioactive waste.

—"Parliament Revises Atomic Energy Law," *Nuclear News*, January 1997, p. 35, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late November 1996

The US government decides to hold talks with South Korean officials about signing Part II of the 93+2 enhanced International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Part II of the 93+2 safeguards include more intrusive IAEA inspections and require states to submit an expanded declaration of nuclear activities. South Korea recently joined Germany and Japan in voicing opposition to these enhanced safeguards.

—Mark Hibbs, "ROK Belatedly Weighs in on 93+2 Safeguard Terms," *Nuclear Fuel*, 2 December 1996, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 November 1996

ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Systems is awarded an engineering design and components contract by the Korea Electric Power Corporation for the Ulchin-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. Construction for the two 1,000MW(e) reactors will begin in early 2003 and 2004.

—"South Korea/US," *Nucleonics Week*, 12 December 1996, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "ABB Wins Dollars 200M N-Plant Equipment Supply Contract," *FT Energy Newsletter*, 9 December 1996, p. 26, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Late News," *Nuclear News*, January 1997, p. 17, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Ulchin-5 and -6 Contracts Signed," *Nucleonics Week*, 19 December 1996, p. 18, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 November 1996

US President Bill Clinton and South Korean President Kim Young Sam issue a joint statement reassuring North Korea that the KEDO light water reactor project "will be implemented." Referring to the 18 September submarine incident, the statement also calls on North Korea to "take acceptable steps...to reduce tension and avoid such provocations in the future."

—"URGENT Clinton and Kim Call on N. Korea to Help Reduce Tension," Agence France Presse, 24 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Tyler Marshall and David Holley, "Clinton Smooths Rift with S. Korean Leader; Diplomacy: Two Nations Still Differ on N. Korea Nuclear Policy, Peace Initiatives, as Asian Summit Opens," *Los Angeles Times*, 25 November 1996, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "4 Cha Hwoedam Chönjesöpsi Ch'ujin / Chöngbu, 'Chamsuham Sagön' Sagwawa'üi Yöngye Ch'ölhoe," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 25 November 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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22 November 1996

In Manila, South Korean Foreign Minister Yu Chong Ha says that South Korea cannot proceed with the four-party talks and the KEDO light water reactor project until North Korea apologizes for the 18 September submarine infiltration into South Korea. However, US Secretary of State Warren Christopher says it is important to continue the talks and the reactor project.

—Cho Kang Su, "'Puk Sagwa · Chaebalbangji Yaksok Sŏnhaengdoeya' / Han, Mi Woemuhoedam," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 23 November 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 November 1996

South Korea and Vietnam sign a cooperation agreement on researching peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The two countries agree to conduct research on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, to abide by International Atomic Energy Agency safety regulations, and to obtain approval from one another prior to transferring nuclear material to a third country.

—Han Dong Soo, "ROK, Vietnam to Expand Cooperation / Kim, Do Muoi Agree in Summit Talks," *Korea Times*, 21 November 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "ROK, Vietnam Sign Agreement on Safe Use of Nuclear Energy," *Korea Times*, 21 November 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 November 1996

Paul Cleveland, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and US ambassador-at-large in charge of nuclear affairs, meets in Seoul with Chang Sŏn Sŏp, director commissioner of the ROK Light-Water Reactor Office. Cleveland stresses that resumption of the KEDO light water reactor project is vital to security on the Korean Peninsula, but Chang says that Seoul's position is that activities relating to the reactor project will not resume until Pyongyang apologizes for the 18 September submarine incident. Chang says that South Korea cannot guarantee the safety of technicians working on the project while tension on the peninsula is so high.

—*Donga Ilbo*, 21 November 1996, p. 2, in "Light Water Reactor Project Discussed at Seoul Meeting," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 22 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Mun Ch'ŏl, "Mi 'Kyŏngsuro Chosokchaegae Hŭimang' / Panghan Mi Kyŏngsurodaesa," *Donga Ilbo*, 21 November 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

16 November 1996

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) authorizes the Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC) of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) to be the nation's technical assistant agency for national safeguards implementation, which is to begin in 1997.

—"MOST Authorizes TCNC as Technical Assistant Agency for National Safeguards Implementation," *TCNC Newsletter*, November/December 1996, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

12 November 1996

China and South Korea agree to promote twelve joint research projects in science and technology. The two countries also agree to establish a nuclear consultative council.

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—"S Korea, China Agree to Expand Science-Technology Cooperation in Fields of Nuclear Fusion, Genetic Engineering," *Korea Times*, 13 November 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 November 1996

South Korean President Kim Young Sam announces that South Korea will not participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) light water reactor project until North Korea apologizes for the incursion of a North Korean submarine into South Korea on 18 September. In an interview with the *Washington Post*, Kim says, "The implementation of the nuclear agreement on our part will be suspended for the time being."

—Kevin Sullivan, "S. Korea Demands Apology from North: Kim Suspends Nuclear Deal after Sub Incident," *Washington Post*, 9 November 1996, p. A19; Yonhap News Agency, 9 November 1996, in "South's President Says Nuclear Project Aid Suspended but Not Totally Withdrawn," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 11 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park In Kyu, "Kyöngsuro Chiwön Mugihan Yubo / Kim Tae't'ongnyöng WP Chi Hoegyön," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 10 November 1996, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

5 November 1996

Asia's first conference on the safety of nuclear power is held in Tokyo. The conference is hosted by Japan, and participants include officials from South Korea, China, Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. The participating states agree to closer cooperation and exchanges on safeguards and the management of radioactive waste.

—"Asian Nations Confirm Need for Safe Nuclear Energy Use," Japan Economic Newswire, 5 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Asia's First Nuclear Safety Conference Appeals for Closer Cooperation," Agence France Presse, 5 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 November 1996

Samsung Heavy Industries announces it has independently developed a fuel cell for use in nuclear power reactors. This development makes South Korea the third country in the world to have independently manufactured a galvanic battery.

—"Palchönyong Yöillyojönji Kaebal / Samsöngjunggong'öp Segye 3 Pönjjae," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 2 November 1996, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Early November 1996

The Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS) completes construction of a new building that has nuclear safety control facilities and a radiation prevention center in the Taedök Science Town in Taejön. In the new building, approximately 300 experts will be in charge of nuclear power plant safety evaluations and safety controls for isotope-related facilities.

—Kim Pyöng Hui, "Wönjaryöng'anjön'gisul 'Sae Tungji Türotta' / Taedög'yön'gudanjinæ'e Saech'öngsa Wan'gong," *Donga Ilbo*, 2 November 1996, p. 31, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Early November 1996

British Nuclear Fuels, Ltd. (BNFL) and the Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) sign an agreement to jointly investigate the possibility of Korea's CANDU reactors using recycled uranium from fuel processed at BNFL's

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plant.

—Pearl Marshall, "BNFL, KAERI to Investigate Using REPU in South Korean Candu Stations," *Nuclear Fuel*, 30 December 1996, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early November 1996

South Korean officials announce Kori and Ponggil as two possible sites for eight additional power reactors. These reactors are expected to be completed by 2010, and officials hope to decide by 1997 whether they will be PWR or PHWR reactors.

—Mark Hibbs, "Next Korean Reactors May Be Built at Kori, Ponggil Sites," *Nucleonics Week*, 7 November 1996, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

November 1996

South Korean officials announce plans to re-negotiate its bilateral nuclear cooperation agreement with the US. South Korean officials hope to lift the indefinite ban on South Korea from reprocessing spent fuel that originates in the US.

—Mark Hibbs, "Korea's Long-Term Ambition is French Nuclear Pact with US," *Nuclear Fuel*, 2 December 1996, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

November 1996

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), and Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. (AECL) begin negotiating with the Point Lepreau power station to conduct tests on a CANDU-6 unit. AECL and KAERI have been conducting a joint research project to reduce the usage of spent fuel by the four PHWR reactors in Wölsöng by developing a modified CANDU fuel bundle. Officials at KAERI hope to test-load the fuel at the Wölsöng-1 nuclear power reactor in four years. This research project is part of a plan to reduce South Korea's spent fuel storage problem. South Korea is avoiding projects that reprocess spent fuel due to US prior consent rights and pressure not to reprocess. [Note: The "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" of 1992 prohibits spent fuel reprocessing].

—Mark Hibbs, "Demo Test of Korean-Canadian Canflex Planned in Canada," *Nuclear Fuel*, 5 November 1996, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

November 1996

South Korean officials decide to take additional precautionary measures to protect its coastal power plants and nuclear reactor sites after North Korean submarines were discovered off the coast of the Ulchin nuclear power plant in September.

—Mark Hibbs, "ROK Takes Anti-Sabotage Action in Wake of Submarine Incident," *Nucleonics Week*, 7 November 1996, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 October-1 November 1996

US Defense Secretary William Perry and South Korean Defense Minister Kim Dong Jin meet in Washington for an annual security meeting. Perry and Kim issue a joint security communiqué condemning "the submarine infiltration of armed North Korean commandoes" as a breach of the armistice agreement. In addition, the communiqué

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reaffirms the need for a "robust schedule" of combined military maneuvers, but it puts off until next year any decision on whether or not to resume the contentious Team Spirit exercise. [Note: Pyongyang condemns the Team Spirit exercise as a preparation for nuclear attacks against North Korea. Team Spirit has been cancelled since 1994 in order to reduce tension on the peninsula, but after the 18 September North Korean submarine incident, South Korea has recommended resuming the maneuvers.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 2 November 1996, in "Communiqué on Security Issued with USA," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 4 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kohei Murayama, "S. Korea, U.S. to Enhance War Drills, but Not Team Spirit," Japan Economic Newswire, 2 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 October-17 November 1996

The 4th Nuclear Cooperation Policy Course is held in Washington, DC for South Korean managers in the field of nuclear energy. The course covers an overview of non-proliferation policy, the international non-proliferation regime, the US nuclear export control regime, US views on nuclear fuel cycle technologies, US policy on nuclear technology, and a technical perspective of international nuclear cooperation. South Korean officials requested the arrangement of this course during the US-ROK Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear and Other Energy Technologies meeting in 1996.

—"Nuclear Cooperation Policy Course Held in Washington DC for Korean Nuclear Managers," *TCNC Newsletter*, November/December 1996, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

19 October 1996

An opening ceremony is held for the Yönggwang-3 and -4 nuclear power reactors.

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "Yonggwang Nuclear Units 3, 4 Dedicated," *Korea Times*, 21 October 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 October 1996

The European Union (EU) agrees to provide funding over a five-year period to the Korean Energy Development Organization (KEDO). In addition, the EU holds talks with KEDO in hopes of gaining a seat on the executive board, which would allow European companies to compete for contracts associated with the KEDO project.

—"EU Ups KEDO Funding, Bids for Seat on Board," *EC Energy Monthly*, 18 October 1996, p. 22, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "EU to Join KEDO at Early Date," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 18 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Yuröp'yönhap KEDO Isagukddaen Hoewön'guk Puk Wönjön Könsöl Ch'am'yö," *Kookmin Ilbo*, 17 October 1996, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 October 1996

US Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord and South Korean Foreign Minister Kong Ro Myöng meet in Seoul to discuss bilateral security issues following the mid-September incursion of a North Korean submarine into South Korea and the subsequent deaths of the North Korean crew. Despite the rising tension on the peninsula, Lord and Kong agree that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) project should move ahead as scheduled.

—"Seoul: U.S., S. Korea to Bolster Defense," United Press International, 11 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-

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nexis.com; Zeno Park, "South Korea and US Agree to Push for Dialogue with North Korea," Agence France Presse, 11 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 October 1996

South Korean President Kim Young Sam announces that construction on the light water reactor project in North Korea will be delayed due to the mid-September incursion of a North Korean submarine into South Korea.

—"S. Korea to Suspend Aid to North, President Kim Says," Japan Economic Newswire, 9 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ki Hong, "'Kyöngsuro Södülji Anhk'etta' / Kim Tae't'ongnyöng Palghyö," *Segye Ilbo*, 10 October 1996, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 October 1996

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces a plan for the development and construction of the Korean Advanced Liquid Metal Reactor (KALIMER). According to the plan, KAERI will begin construction in 2005 and the reactor is expected to be completed in 2010. In addition, KAERI plans to complete the production of nuclear fuel for the KALIMER by 2006 and complete construction of a nuclear fuel production facility by 2010.

—Sön Yön Kyu, "Aekch'e'kümsongno (KALIMER) Ch'ömdan Kwahak Shingisul," *Hankook Ilbo*, 5 October 1996, p. 13, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3-4 October 1996

The 5th South Korea-International Atomic Energy Agency Joint Review Meeting on Safeguards Implementation is held in Vienna. South Korean and IAEA officials discuss the inspection results of 1995, review the status of facility attachments and design information questionnaires, safeguards implementation at each facility, the strengthening of safeguards, notification of imports and exports, and the exemption and non-exemption of nuclear materials.

—"5th Korea-IAEA Safeguards Review Meeting Held in Vienna," *TCNC Newsletter*, November/December 1996, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

1 October 1996

The South Korean National Assembly releases a report on the number of nuclear accidents that have occurred since the first nuclear power plant was constructed in 1978. The report reveals 288 incidents since 1978, with Kori-1, -2 and -3 nuclear power reactors as the plants with the most accidents. However, since 1995, the Yönggwang power plants are reported to have the most accidents, accounting for 57.8 percent of the total.

—"288 Nuclear Plant Incidents Reported Since 1978," *Chosun Ilbo*, 1 October 1996, english.chosun.com.

October 1996

Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC) announces it will expand its fuel fabrication capacity by the end of 1997 to meet the demands of the additional reactors South Korea plans to bring into operation between now and 2010. KNFC has already begun construction of a new fabrication plant with assistance from Framema of France and GE Canada. The plant is expected to be operational by January 1998 with the capacity to produce 400 metric tons of PWR fuel (the current fabrication plant produces 200 metric tons). In addition, KNFC is building a plant to make natural uranium fuel for South Korea's three CANDU-6 reactors. The plant is expected to be operational by early 1998 and will produce 400 metric tons of uranium per year.

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—Mark Hibbs, "KNFC to Double Fabrication Capacity for PWR's and Add Candu Line," *Nuclear Fuel*, 18 November 1996, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 September 1996

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces it has developed an improved nuclear fuel for heavy water reactors. The research was conducted jointly with Canada and will be tested on a model reactor in Canada in November 1997. According to researchers, the development of this improved fuel gives South Korea the ability to independently produce nuclear fuel for heavy water reactors.

—Sön Yŏn Kyu, "Chungsuroyong Haegyŏllyo Such'ulshidae Nun'ap (Ch'ŏmdan Kwahak Shingisul)," *Hankook Ilbo*, 1 October 1996, p. 25, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

24 September 1996

Construction begins for the Yŏnggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors.

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chŏllyŏksaŏp 100 Nyŏnsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

24 September 1996

The South Korean Ministry of National Defense issues a statement proposing the resumption of the combined US-South Korean military exercise Team Spirit. According to the statement, Seoul will make the recommendation to Washington during bilateral security consultative talks scheduled for 31 October to 1 November. [Note: Condemned by Pyongyang as preparations for a nuclear conflict, the annual Team Spirit exercise was canceled in 1994 in order to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula in the months leading up to the Agreed Framework. The proposed resumption of the exercise comes in the wake of the mid-September incursion of a North Korean submarine into South Korea.]

—"S. Korea to Propose to U.S. Revival of Joint Drills," Japan Economic Newswire, 24 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Vasily Golovnin, "South Korea Moves to Resume 'Team Spirit' Manoeuvres," ITAR-TASS, 24 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul Seeks Restart of Joint Maneuvers," *Washington Post*, 25 September 1996, p. A26, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 September 1996

A North Korean submarine runs ashore in the northeastern region of South Korea. According to South Korean reports, the submarine carried 26 North Korean agents, 24 of whom are later killed by South Korean soldiers or their fellow agents. The incident sparks inflamed rhetoric from both the North and South and threatens the success of ongoing North Korea- KEDO negotiations on the light water reactor supply contract. Following the incident, South Korea cancels a planned visit to [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o by a site survey team.

—"Talks with North Korea 'In Flux' on Nuclear Project," Agence France Presse, 10 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul: U.S., S. Korea to Bolster Defense," United Press International, 11 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Urges N. Korea to Change Attitude," United Press International, 12 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Tong Chae and Chu Yŏng Ki, "Mujangganch'ŏp 10 Myŏng Kangnŏng Ch'im't'u / Onŭlsaebŏk P'ŭrasŭtik Chamsujŏng Iyong," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 18 September 1996, p. 1, in KINDS,

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www.kinds.or.kr; "Saengp'oganch'öp Lee Kwang Su Ilmun'iltap," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 19 September 1996, p. 27, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 September 1996

Local government officials from Yönggwang-kun, South Chölla Province grant the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) a license to construct the Yöngkwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. In exchange, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and KEPCO agree to legalize and install environmental monitoring facilities around the plants, and to increase compensation for the damages caused by the warm water emissions from the plants.

—"Yöngkwang County Issues Nuclear Power Plant License," *Chosun Ilbo*, 17 September 1996, english.chosun.com.

16 September 1996

Local government officials from Yönggwang-kun, South Chölla Province reject for the second time the Board of Audit and Inspections demand to approve the construction license for the Yönggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors.

—"Yöngkwang County Again Rejects Nuclear Power Plants," *Chosun Ilbo*, 16 September 1996, english.chosun.com; Mark Hibbs, "ROK Seeks New East Coast Site to Host Two Reactors by 2010," *Nucleonics Week*, 10 April 1997, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 September 1996

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute's (KAERI) Atmospheric Nuclide Monitoring System (ANMS) project team fabricates and installs the ANMS on top of the Radiation Application Research Building. The ANMS can detect an atmospheric nuclear test and substances released from a nuclear reactor or other nuclear related facilities. The ANMS is a joint research project between KAERI and Pacific Sierra Research.

—"ANMS Starts Operations," *TCNC Newsletter*, September/October 1996, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

9-12 September 1996

A workshop on the physical protection of nuclear materials is held at the Nuclear Training Center of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. Forty participants from seven different organizations attend. The purpose of the workshop is to develop awareness of the physical protection against radiological sabotage and theft of nuclear materials.

—"Workshop on Physical Protection Held," *TCNC Newsletter*, September/October 1996, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

1 September 1996

South Korean officials offer to provide \$1 million worth of nuclear waste disposal equipment to persuade Russia from dumping radioactive waste into the ocean. The equipment is expected to be available in late October.

—"South Korea Gives \$1 Million to Help Russia Store Nuclear Waste," Associated Press, 2 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Russia: South Korea Offers Gov't \$1M for Radwaste Dump," Greenwire, 5 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kuk Ki Yön, "Rö'e Haek'p'yegimul Ch'örijajae Chegong / Chöngbu, Tonghae't'ugi Yebangch'awön Paengmanbul Kyumo," *Segye Ilbo*, 2 September 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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31 August 1996

The Yŏnggwang-2 nuclear power reactor resumes operation after being shut down due to leaks in the steam generating tubes. The leaks were first identified on 18 July, and the reactor was shut-down on 7 August after technicians discovered cracks in three tubes.

—"Yonggwang-2 Restarts but Questions Linger After Three-Tube Leak," *Nucleonics Week*, 5 September 1996, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Yongkwang Nuclear Plant to Resume Operation Saturday," *Chosun Ilbo*, 29 August 1996, english.chosun.com.

24 August 1996

Japan's *Sankei Shimbun*, quoting a Japanese government official, reports that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) will begin construction on the first light water reactor as early as November.

—"KEDO Set to Start Building Nuke Plants in N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 24 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 August-27 September 1996

Representatives from North Korea and the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) meet in New York for the second round of talks concerning protocols on management of the [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o reactor site and the provision of North Korean labor and services to the light water reactor project. On 27 September, the two sides agree to the terms of the protocols. North Korea agrees to provide 3.3 square miles for the construction site and related facilities. However, the most contentious issue, the wages of North Koreans working on the project, remains unresolved as the two sides decide to pass the issue on to KEPCO, the prime contractor for the project.

—"N. Korea, KEDO Resume Talks on Nuclear Reactor Project," Japan Economic Newswire, 23 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 24 August 1996, in "Energy Organization, North Korea Resume Protocol Talks on Reactor Site," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 24 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korean Reactor Project Talks Suspended," Japan Economic Newswire, 26 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 23 September 1996, in "Negotiations between Korean Energy Body and North Korea on Verge of 'Rupturing'," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 25 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 29 September 1996, in "South Korean Report on Signing of Reactor Protocols," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 30 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 August 1996

The Ministry of Science and Technology announces the decision to establish a nuclear safety commission and a nuclear research fund. Under the plan, the nuclear safety commission will act independently of the Nuclear Commission in order to eliminate any conflict of interest when the International Nuclear Safety Convention goes into effect on 24 October 1996. In addition, the South Korean government transfers the responsibility of managing nuclear waste from the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) to the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). The decision comes after KAERI's failure to confirm a site to store nuclear waste.

—Anne MacLachlan, "KEPCO Gets Government Mandate to Manage Korea's Nuclear Waste," *Nucleonics Week*, 19 September 1996, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Gov't to Set Up Nuclear Safety Commission," *Korea Times*, 28 August 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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11 August 1996

A Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) official announces that KEPCO has selected Duke Engineering & Services as its technical consultant for the light water reactor project in North Korea. The US based Duke Engineering will provide technical support for various aspects of the project including expenses, design and construction. [Note: KEPCO and Duke Engineering & Services sign a contract in May 1997.]

—Yonhap News Agency, 12 August 1996, in "Korea Nuclear Consortium Tentatively Names Technical Consultant for North Project," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 13 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "B&W Canada to Supply Qinshan SGs; Other Contracts," *Nuclear News*, June 1997, vol. 40, no. 7, p. 70.

2 August 1996

Russia concludes an agreement with South Korea to repay overdue debts and interest with \$90 million worth of enriched uranium and helicopters. South Korea provided the Soviet Union with \$1.4 billion in loans in the early 1990s, and Russia has so far repaid \$40.4 million.

—"Russia to Supply Enriched Uranium to Repay Overdue Debts," *Korea Times*, 2 August 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

29 July 1996

The Kori Nuclear Power Plant and the Korean Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announce that they will build the Kori-5 and Kori-6 nuclear reactors in Pihak-ri, Sösaeng-Myön, Ulchu-ku, Ulsan, South Kyöngsan Province and in Hyoam-ri, Chang'an-öp, Kijang-kun, Pusan, respectively.

—Kim Ham T'ae, "Koriingün Wönjön 2 Ki Chüngsöl / Ulchugu Pihangni, Kijanggün Hyoamni Chumin Tong'üi," *Kyungghyang Shinmun*, 30 July 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

26 July 1996

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) announces that it has selected the Korea Exchange Bank, Citibank, the Bank of Tokyo and Mitsubishi Bank to handle the financial services for the light water reactor project in North Korea.

—"Four Banks Chosen to Handle N Korean Nuclear Reactor Funds: Report," Agence France Presse, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Chugörae'ünhaeng / Woehanün Sönjöng," *Donga Ilbo*, 27 July 1996, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

22 July 1996

South Korea's Ministry of Finance and Economy informs the Office of Planning for the Light-Water Reactor Project that South Korea will not finance more than 60 percent (approximately \$3.5 billion) of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) project.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 23 June 1996, p. 1, in "South Will Not Bear More Than 60 Percent of Costs of Reactors for North," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 25 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Puk Kyöngsuro Piyong Pundam Han'guk 60% Isang Pulga'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 July 1996, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

20-29 July 1996

Representatives from the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and North Korea meet near

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Mt. Myohyang, north of Pyongyang, to discuss additional follow-up protocols to the light water reactor supply agreement. The protocols under discussion will cover the management of the construction site in Kümho-chigu, near Shinp'o, and the provision of North Korean labor, goods and services for the project. The North Korean delegation reportedly demands "special" wages for North Koreans working on the project. The two sides fail to initial an agreement, but talks resume in New York on 22 August. [Note: The KEDO delegation had originally planned to visit the proposed reactor site, but due to torrential rains, the trip was cancelled.]

—"Nuclear Team Arrives in North Korea," Agence France Presse, 21 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; KBS Radio (Seoul), 30 July 1996, in "South's Rector Delegation, Energy Organization Team Leave North Korea," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 1 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO-Pyongyang Talks Set to Resume Thursday," Agence France Presse, 20 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 July 1996

South Korea's National Unification Board announces its approval of a plan for the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to be the prime contractor for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). According to the plan, KEPCO will construct two 1,000 MW(e) light water reactors in North Korea and the scale and cost of the project will be determined after negotiations between KEPCO and KEDO are concluded.

—"South Korea Approves Nuclear Power Plant Plan for DPRK," Xinhua News Agency, 20 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Min Ho, "Hanjön'e Nambukkyönghyöpsaöpcha Süng'in / T'ong'ilwön," *Segye Ilbo*, 21 July 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 July 1996

The Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) announces it has won an international bid in cooperation with Atomic Energy Canada, Limited (AECL) to provide steam generators, pressurizers and heat exchangers for Phase III of China's Qinshan nuclear power plant. The contract is worth approximately \$150 million and Hanjung is expected to deliver all the components to China by 2000.

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 July 1996, in "Nuclear; South Korean Firm to Supply Nuclear Power Plant Parts," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 18 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Mo T'ae Chun, "Chünggibalsaengi Tüng Chusölb'i Hanjung, Chungguk Wönjön'e Such'ul," *Chosun Ilbo*, 18 July 1996, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Park Chong Söng, "Hanjung, Chungguk Wönjön'sölb'i 2 Ki Such'ul / 1 Ök 5 Ch'önmandallö," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 18 July 1996, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 July 1996

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), primary contractor for the light water reactor project in North Korea, submits a cost estimate to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). KEPCO estimates that the construction will cost at least \$5 billion, but KEDO officials say the figure is subject to further negotiations.

—"Contractor Gives Cost Estimate on N. Korean Reactors," Japan Economic Newswire, 17 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan Ponders Loan for North Korean Nuclear Reactors," *Nikkei Weekly*, 29 June 1996, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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11 July 1996

North Korea and the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) officially sign three protocols related to the light water reactor supply agreement. The protocols, which were initialed on 22 May and 14 June, provide diplomatic protection for KEDO and KEPCO personnel, regulate satellite communications, and designate two transportation routes for reactor materials. [Note: Talks on the protocols were held in New York from April to June.]

—"Protocol between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Communications for the Implementation of a Light-Water Reactor Project," Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org; "Protocol between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Transportation for the Implementation of a Light-Water Reactor Project," Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org; "Protocol between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the Juridical Status of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, www.kedo.org; "Protocols Signed on North Korean Nuclear Agreement," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 11 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "DPRK, KEDO Sign Nuclear Protocols," Xinhua News Agency, 11 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 12 July 1996, in "North Korea, Korean Energy Body Sign Protocols on Reactor Supply Agreement," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 13 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6-29 July 1996

The sixth Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) inspection team travels to North Korea to inspect the proposed light water reactor construction site in [Kümho-chigu], Shinp'o.

—"6th KEDO Inspection Team to Visit N. Korea Sat.," Japan Economic Newswire, 6 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; KBS Radio (Seoul), 30 July 1996, in "South's Rector Delegation, Energy Organization Team Leave North Korea," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 1 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 July 1996

South Korea remits \$6 million to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) for pre-project service costs. South Korea's donation completes the estimated \$9 million required by KEDO for this purpose; in 1995, Japan donated \$3 million.

—"S. Korea Sends Money for Light-Water Reactor in DPRK," Xinhua News Agency, 9 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Tae Kün, "KEDO Saöb'yong'yökp'i / Chöngbu, 6 Paengmanbul Songgüm," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 10 July 1996, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

5 July 1996

South Korea's Board of Audit and Inspection declares that the local government of Yönggwang-kun, South Chölla Province cannot reject the construction license for the Yönggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors.

—Chöng Yong Kwan, "Yönggwanggun 'Wönjön Ch'wiso' Kyölchöng Chalmot / Kamsawön 'Könch'ukhöga Ch'wiso Mothanda'," *Donga Ilbo*, 6 July 1996, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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4-6 July 1996

The 6th Korea-Australia Nuclear Policy Consultations meeting is held in Seoul. During the meeting, South Korea and Australia agree to cooperative studies on remote surveillance monitoring.

—"Australia and Korea Collaborates on Remote Monitoring," *TCNC Newsletter*, July/August 1996, www.tcnc.kaeri.re.kr.

July 1996

An international joint research and development project begins to develop cold crucible vitrification methods for Korean low and intermediate level waste. The project plans to use a pilot cold crucible melter and a multi-step program. [Note: According to the *Taehan Maeil*, the contract for the international R&D project was signed on 22 May 1997 and participants include the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), SGN and the Korea Fiber Group. KEPCO cites the participants as SGN of France, Hyundai Precision & Industry, and Kumho Engineering. *Nuclear Engineering International* does not specify the participants but says the program started in July 1996 "with the support of SGN and Mobis."].

—Yi Tong Ju, *Taehan Maeil*, 24 May 1997, p. 12, in "Joint Development with France of Nuclear Waste," FBIS Document ID: FTS19970730001545; "KEPCO Began Performance Test on Vitrification Pilot Plant for Low-and Intermediate-Level Radioactive Waste (LILW)," Biannual Review First Half, 1999, Korea Electric Power Corporation, www.kepco.co.kr; Song Myung Jae, "Radwaste Management; The Vitrified Solution," *Nuclear Engineering International*, 28 February 2003, p. 22, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

July 1996

The South Korean Board of Audit and Inspection clears the construction of Yönggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. The South Korean government declared the attempt by Yönggwang-kun officials in January 1996 to block the construction as illegal.

—"South Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 11 July 1996, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

July 1996

The Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) loses a contract to supply pressure vessels for Phase I of China's Qinshan nuclear power plant due to a lack of government financial credits. The contract was originally awarded in 1995 and the new contract is given to Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

—"Late News," *Nuclear News*, July 1996, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Judith Perera, "South Korea: China Buys Korean Nuclear Equipment," Interpress Service, 13 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 June 1996

The South Korean government decides to transfer all atomic energy-related affairs from the Ministry of Science and Technology to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. At the 245th Atomic Energy Commission meeting, the government passes a resolution that the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and the Korea Power Engineering Company (KOPEC) take over radioactive waste operations and the design work for nuclear reactors and nuclear power plant fuel, respectively. These tasks had previously been under the control of the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI). The government also decides to establish the "Atomic Energy Research and Development Fund." Under the government's plan, KEPCO is expected to donate 1.2 won per 1KW of energy

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generated each year over the previous year's total to this newly established fund.

—Kim Yŏn Kwang, "Wŏnjaryŏksaŏp T'ongsanbu Igwan / Chŏngbu, Kwanhalgwon Ilwonhwa," *Chosun Ilbo*, 26 June 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Sŏng Ha Un, "'Wŏnjaryŏksaŏp' T'ongsanbu Igwan /'Yŏn'gugaebalgigŭm' 1 Cho 2 Ch'ŏnŏk Chosŏng," *Donga Ilbo*, 26 June 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

24 June 1996

South Korean Ministry of Trade and Industry issues "a Guide for Environmental Assessments around Nuclear Power Plants" that requests all nuclear power plants to report regular base environmental assessments of the region to the government.

—Hŏ Sŭng Ho, "Wŏnjŏn Chubyŏn Hwan'gyŏngjosa / Hanjŏn, Chŏngi Shilshishi'k'iro," *Donga Ilbo*, 25 June 1996, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 June 1996

North Korea and the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) initial two more protocols related to the light water reactor supply agreement. One protocol calls for the establishment of two transportation routes, one by sea and one by air, to facilitate the transfer of reactor materials. The other protocol establishes rules for the use of satellite communications by KEDO personnel while they are in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o. Talks on these protocols began in New York on 16 April.

—"N. Korea, KEDO Ink 2 More Protocols on Reactor Project," Japan Economic Newswire, 15 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Pyongyang, US-Led Consortium Agree on KEDO Protocols," Agence France Presse, 14 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "DPRK, KEDO Sign Transportation, Communication Protocols," Xinhua News Agency, 17 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 May 1996

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) Executive Director Stephen Bosworth announces that site preparation work in [Kŭmho-chigu], Shinp'o will begin by the end of the year. According to Bosworth, the proposed location for the reactors "fully meets international standards [of safety]." However, due to disputes over the type of reactor to be supplied, the target completion date of 2003 for the first reactor will be delayed at least one year. [Note: North Korea later establishes Kŭmho-chigu as a special district in the area of Shinp'o for the reactor project].

—Debra Lau, "North Korea Reactor Work to Start This Year," *The Daily Yomiuri*, 2 June 1996, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 May 1996

The South Korean government announces plans to increase spending on nuclear energy research by 21% each year until the year 2010. According to the plan, the share of nuclear energy in domestic electricity production will increase from a current level of 30 percent to 40 percent. The number of South Korean nuclear power plants will increase from 11 to 23 by 2007, and to 28 by 2010. The plan consists of developing methods to reduce nuclear waste and build a nuclear waste facility. In addition, the South Korean government plans to explore ways to use thorium instead of uranium for nuclear reactor fuel.

—"Government Increases Spending for Nuclear Research," *Chosun Ilbo*, 27 May 1996, english.chosun.com; Mo

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T'ae Chun, "Wŏnjaryŏk Yŏn'gubi Yŏn 21% Ssik Chŭng'aek / Aekch'egŭmsong'no Kŏnsŏlto Ch'ujin," *Chosun Ilbo*, 28 May 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; An Chong Chu, "Segye 3 Wi Wŏnjŏnguk Mandŭnda / Wŏnjaryŏkjonghapgyehoeg'an," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 28 May 1996, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; An Chong Chu, "Nollan K'un Wŏnjaryŏkkangguk 'K'ŭnkkum' / Chinhŭngjonghapkyehoeg'an Chŏmgŏm," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 28 May 1996, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 May 1996

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute announces that it has developed a new nuclear safety system called "Sonata 4," which prevents melted reactor cores from leaking.

—Sŏn Yŏn Kyu, "Noshim Nongnŭn Sago Pangjijangch'i Kaebal / Wŏnyŏn Sŏgyunyŏl Paksa't'im," *Hankook Ilbo*, 18 May 1996, p. 26, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

6 May 1996

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute announces that it will conduct research on technology to deal with nuclear waste by using TRIGA Mark II and TRIGA Mark III research reactors that were shut down in 1995.

—Sŏn Yŏn Kyu, "Wŏnjaro 'P'yerogisul' Yŏn'guch'aksu / Wŏnyŏn, T'ŭrigamak'ŭ 2 Hogi Taesang," *Hankook Ilbo*, 7 May 1996, p. 21, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

28 April-6 May 1996

A 13-member Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization team travels to Shinp'o to conduct an infrastructure design assessment for the proposed light water reactor site. Upon returning to Seoul, one of the team members says that due to the lack of a stable power supply, generators may have to be shipped to the construction site.

—Yonhap News Agency, 7 May 1996, in "North Korea: Reactor Body Development Team Says Shinp'o Infrastructure Inadequate," Reuter Insurance Briefing, 8 May 1996, in IAEA Daily Press Review, 9 May 1996; "Nuclear Site Survey Team Says North Korean Preparations on Track," Agence France Presse, 7 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 April 1996

US President Bill Clinton and South Korean President Kim Young Sam propose four-party talks to replace the current armistice agreement with a peace treaty officially ending the Korean War. The proposed talks would include North and South Korea, the United States and China. North Korean ambassador to Moscow Song Sung Pil dismisses the proposal, saying, "At present other countries have no role to play in this area...There is no need for an international conference on this question." However, on 18 April, the North Korean Foreign Ministry announces that it is "examining the proposal of the US side to see whether it seeks another purpose and whether it is feasible."

—Alison Mitchell, "Clinton Visits Korea and New Peace Talks Are Proposed," *New York Times*, 16 April 1996, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Richard Lloyd Parry, "North Korea Insists It Will Only Talk to The US; Korean Conundrum; North Rejects Four-Party Conference Aimed at Bringing 'Permanent Peace' to Peninsula," *The Independent* (London), 17 April 1996, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kate Webb, "North Korea Breaks Its

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Silence, Says It Is Studying Peace Proposal," Agence France Presse, 18 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

April 1996

Representatives from the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and North Korea begin negotiations in New York to resolve issues relating to the light water reactor supply agreement. The two sides discuss issues such as the protection of foreign engineers working on the project (8 April-22 May) and the transportation of reactor components (16 April-14 June). The talks in New York and later talks to be held near Mt. Myohyang in North Korea are aimed at concluding protocols necessary for implementing the reactor supply agreement.

—"Working-Level Talks Under Way on KEDO Reactor Project," Japan Economic Newswire, 9 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Catherine Toups, "U.S. Group Starts Negotiations with North Korea on Reactors," *Washington Times*, 9 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Pyongyang, KEDO Begin Transport Discussions," Agence France Presse, 16 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26-30 March 1996

A Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization delegation, headed by Executive Director Stephen Bosworth, meets with North Korean officials in Shinp'o to inspect the proposed construction site and discuss details of the light water reactor project. The two sides agree to hold further consultations in New York and Mt. Myohyang to conclude necessary follow-up protocols for implementing the reactor supply agreement.

—"Delegation in North Korea Discussion Building of Nuclear Plant," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 26 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Nuclear Consortium Leaders Visit North Korea," Agence France Presse, 26 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO, N. Korea to Hold Talks in New York on April 8," Japan Economic Newswire, 3 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 March 1996

Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization Executive Director Stephen Bosworth and Korean Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) President Lee Chŏng Hun sign the agreement commissioning KEPCO as the prime contractor for the light water reactor project.

—Yonhap News Agency, 21 March 1996, in "KEDO Commissions South Korean Corporation as Prime Reactor Contractor," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 21 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Chae Yong, "Hanjŏn Chugyeyakcha Shijŏng/KEDO Isahoe / Ch'ongjangdan 26 Il Pangbuk," *Hankook Ilbo*, 20 March 1996, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 March 1996

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization executive board officially names the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) as the prime contractor for the light water reactor project. At the meeting held in Seoul, delegates from South Korea, the United States and Japan also discuss funding for the heavy oil shipments and the admission of the European Union to the executive board.

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 March 1996, in "Korean Energy Organization to Commission Company to Build Nuclear Reactor," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 19 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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5 March 1996

British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) and South Korea's Hanjung sign a cooperative agreement whereby BNFL will supply South Korea with the technology to manufacture spent fuel storage canisters. BNFL will provide the design, licensing, quality control, and implementation of safety controls, while Hanjung will be responsible for manufacturing as BNFL's sub-contractor.

—Pearl Marshall, "BNFL Hopes to Crack Market for Interim Storage in South Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 8 April 1996, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "British N-Fuel Firm Signs Partnership Accord with Hanjung," *Korea Times*, 7 March 1996, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 March 1996

According to the Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*, the European Union (EU) requests membership on the KEDO executive board as a condition for its recent decision to pledge funds. The *Asahi Shimbun* says if the EU is granted membership, South Korea's influence over KEDO's decision making process will be weakened.

—*Hangyore Sinmun*, 3 March 1996, in "Daily on EU Membership on Nuclear Body in Exchange for Funds," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 4 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Chong Mun, "EU, KEDO Isaguk Yogu / Chagŭmjiwŏn Taekka Kim Tae't'ongnyŏng'e T'ajin," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 3 March 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 February 1996

The South Korean Ministry of National Defense announces that the combined US-South Korean military exercise Team Spirit will be cancelled for the third year in a row. According to a Ministry spokesman, "The decision has been made to create a more positive atmosphere for the security situation on the Korean Peninsula and as a confidence-building measure for North Korea's implementation of the Geneva nuclear agreement." However, the Ministry claims that the exercise will resume in 1997 if North Korea does not adhere to the Agreed Framework or threatens military aggression against South Korea.

—"Joint U.S.-South Korean Military Exercises Cancelled," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 14 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea, U.S. Not to Hold Joint Maneuver," Xinhua News Agency, 14 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S. Korea, U.S. Will Not Hold Joint Exercises This Year," Japan Economic Newswire, 14 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 February 1996

The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) pre-approves the construction site for Yŏnggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors. The decision allows the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to break ground for construction at the site prior to obtaining official approval.

—"Ministry 'Pre Approves' Site for Yonggwang Nuclear Reactors," *Korea Times*, 11 February 1996, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Yŏnggwang'wŏnjŏnbuji Sŭng'in / Kwa'gich'ŏ," *Hankook Ilbo*, 11 February 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

February 1996

The US and South Korea conduct 10-day combined naval exercises off South Korea's east coast and a combined bombing exercise north of Seoul. Pyongyang claims that the military exercises are preparations for war and

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condemns the bombing tests as target practice for dropping nuclear bombs on North Korea. While the United States and South Korea have refrained from holding the highly contentious Team Spirit exercise since the signing of the Agreed Framework, North Korea has warned that any US-South Korean joint military exercises threaten the success of the agreement.

—"U.S., South Korea to Conduct Joint Maneuvers Amid Tension," Associated Press, 9 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korean Central Broadcasting Station (Pyongyang), 23 February 1996, in "Commentator Justifies New Peace Mechanism Proposal," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 26 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 January 1996

Yönggwang-kun, South Chölla Province rescinds permission for the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to build two more nuclear power reactors in the region. KEPCO built four reactors in Yönggwang-kun and planned to build two more 1000 MW(e) reactors by 2002. The local kun (county) government permitted the construction of the reactors on January 22, but revoked the permit after protests from residents and environmental activists.

— Zeno Park, "South Korea's Nuclear Project Hit by Democracy-Fanned Regional Nimbies," Agence France Press, 2 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "International News," Associated Press Worldstream, 31 January 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Han Ki Hüng, "'Yönggwang'wönjön Ch'wiso' Shimsa / Kamsawön," *Donga Ilbo*, 24 May 1996, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

23 January 1996

A spokesman for the Daewoo Corporation announces it has signed an agreement with Cogema to cooperate in manufacturing nuclear fuel and to develop a uranium mine. Under the agreement, the two companies will engage in joint projects in Southeast Asia and China and set a sales goal of \$500 million by 2000. [Note: The Daewoo Group went bankrupt in 1999].

—"Daewoo to Manufacture Nuke Fuel," *Korea Times*, 24 January 1996, p.8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 January-23 February 1996

The fourth Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) survey team travels to Shinp'o, North Korea. The 20-member team, consisting of 17 South Koreans, two Americans and one Japanese, conducts various geological tests at the proposed site for two light water reactors. During the month long mission, the team tests the quality of the earth using seismological and drilling equipment.

—"US-Led Nuclear Survey Team Arrives in North Korea," Agence France Presse, 16 January 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 14 January 1996, in "Energy Body Dispatches Fourth Site Survey Team to North," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 15 January 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Survey Team Leaves DPRK," Xinhua News Agency, 24 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 January 1996

A South Korean official announces that Pyongyang will allow seven members of the third Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) survey team to remain in North Korea for an additional 38 days. The team was unable to complete the necessary geological survey work, including measuring the depth of the sea off the coast of Shinp'o, within the scheduled time. The third KEDO survey team arrived in North Korea on 16 December, but

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instead of departing on 16 January as scheduled, the seven members who were granted extensions will remain in Shinp'o until 23 February and work with the fourth survey team, which is scheduled to arrive on 16 January.

—*Chosun Ilbo*, 14 January 1996, p. 2, in "Extended Stay Granted to Energy Body's Third Survey Team," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 16 January 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 January 1996

The Yönggwang-4 nuclear reactor begins commercial operation with a generating capacity of 1,000MWe.

—Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryöög'wönjaryök (Chu) Yönggwang'wönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; *Wönjaryök Anjönbaeksö* (Seoul: Ministry of Science and Technology, 2001), p. 376.

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29 December 1995

According to the Korea Electric Energy Corporation, it is considering Köje Island in South Kyöngsang Province as a possible site to construct four 1MW(e) Kori-model light water reactors.

—"Köjedoe Wönjön'gönsöl Köm't'o / Hanjön 4 Kaejiyöktaesang Ipchijosa Mach'ö," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 29 December 1995, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

28 December 1995

The Ministry of Trade and Industry announces plans to liberalize the energy sector. Since 1990, a government regulation has restricted the construction of power generating facilities to Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Corporation (Hanjung). The government plans to deregulate the sector to increase competition. In addition, the guidelines of the World Trade Organization (WTO) require the energy sector to be open to foreign competition by 1997.

—"Control of Power Generation Facilities to Be Mitigated," *Korea Times*, 29 December 1995, p.8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

15 December 1995

The Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Corporation (Hanjung) announces it has developed a 700MW(e) pressurized heavy water reactor called Calandria. The only other company in the world to have developed this type of reactor is Atomic Energy Canada, Ltd. (AECL). Hanjung is the only company with the technology to develop both light and heavy water reactors. The Wölsöng-4 nuclear power plant will be equipped with a Calandria reactor.

—"Hanjung Successfully Develops Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor," *Korea Times*, 17 December 1995, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Yöng Su, "Hanjung 'Chungsuröhyöng Wönjaro' Kaebal Sönggong," *Chosun Ilbo*, 16 December 1995, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Han Tong-Chin, *Wonjaryok Sanöp*, March 1996, p. 4-13, in "ROK Indigenization of Heavy-Water Reactors Detailed," FBIS Document ID: FTS19960301001507.

15 December 1995

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) signs a contract with North Korea to supply two

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light water reactors. According to the contract, construction of the light water reactors will begin in early- to mid-1996. North Korea is expected to bear the cost of building its own power transmission grid and a plant to process fuel rods. KEDO will bear the costs of providing the reactors and a training simulator, as well as the costs for improving port facilities and roads.

—Kathleen Hart, "KEDO Signs Contract to Supply Two LWR's to North Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 21 December 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N Korea, KEDO Sign Agreement on Provisions of Reactors," Japan Economic Newswire, 15 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chöllŷöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

14 December 1995

South Korea's Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI) announces that MOTI and the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will build an additional 19 nuclear power plants by 2010.

—Kim Yöng Su, "Palchönso 1 Paek 22 Ki Ch'ugagönsöi Ch'ongjöllyök 5 Ch'ön 7 Paekman kW Ro / 2010 Nyönkkaji," *Chosun Ilbo*, 15 December 1995, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Palchönso Paek 22 Ki Könsöi / 2010 Nyönkkaji...5 Ch'ön 7 Paekman kW Kyumo," *Donga Ilbo*, 15 December 1995, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 December 1995

The UN General Assembly adopts a resolution cosponsored by 40 countries including South Korea urging the Nuclear Weapons States to cease nuclear testing.

—"UN Adopts Antinuclear Test Resolution," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 13 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early December 1995

Asea Brown Boveri, Ltd. (ABB) is awarded a contract by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to provide 10 steam turbines for South Korea's nuclear power plants.

—"ABB Wins 100 Mln Dlr South Korea Steam Turbine Order," AFX News, 6 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

December 1995

China's official five-year plan outlines four new nuclear power projects. South Korea will be involved in the second stage of the plan by supplying reactor pressure vessels for the Qinshan-2 and -3 power reactors.

—"Four Projects in China's Five-Year Plan," *Nuclear News*, December 1995, p. 26, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 November 1995

South Korea's Ministry of Environment cancels plans to build its first nuclear waste dump site on Kuröp Island. This site was supposed to be constructed in seven years with a storage capacity of one million drums of nuclear waste. The Ministry of Environment decided to cancel the plans after finding two active fault lines about three kilometers off the island. In addition, North Korea has voiced opposition to the plan because the island is near its western sea border.

—"South Korea Scraps Plan to Build Nuclear Waste Plant," Associate Press, 30 November 1995, in Lexis-Nexis,

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea: Enviro Ministry Scraps Nuke Waste Dump Plans," Greenwire, 5 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Ministry Scraps Plan to Set Up Nuclear Waste Site on Kurop-Do," *Korea Times*, 1 December 1995, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Late November 1995

A spokesman for the South Korean Foreign Ministry announces that South Korea is no longer obligated to gain approval prior to transferring enriched uranium under 20% or processed nuclear fuel obtained from Australia to third countries. The Australian government lifted this requirement during a recent nuclear energy conference. —"Seoul to Transfer Canberra's Nuke Materials to 3rd Countries Freely," *Korea Times*, 23 November 1995, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 November 1995

South Korea and China agree to cooperate in the construction of nuclear power plants, the joint development of mid-sized passenger planes, and the exploitation of natural gas in Siberia. — "China, S Korea to Step up Nuclear, Aviation and Gas Development Links," Agence France Presse, 14 November 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Im T'ae Sun, "Hanjung Such'urip P'yochun'gyeyaksö Habüi / T'ongsangjanggwan Hoedam," *Taehan Maeil*, 15 November 1995, p. 17, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 October 1995

A former employee at Canada's Communications Security Establishment (CSE) reveals that the Canadian government has spied on its allies and trading partners, such as South Korea, Mexico and Japan. According to the employee, the Canadian government eavesdropped on a secret discussion by South Korean officials on the three-billion-dollar purchase of Canadian nuclear reactors for the Wölsöng-3 and Wölsöng-4 nuclear plants. —"Canada Spied on Korea to Gather Economic Info," *Korea Times*, 18 October 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Ka Han'gukdaesa'gwan Toch'öng / 91 Nyönbut'ö Wölsöngwönjön Kyeyakkwallyön Chöngbo Tüng Sujip," *Hankook Ilbo*, 14 November 1995, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "South Korea Probes Canada Spy Charges," *Toronto Star*, 15 November 1995, p. A23, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 October 1995

South Korea becomes the 32nd member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). As a member of the NSG, South Korea will abide by its rules and regulations in implementing the 1994 Agreed Framework, and will gain access to advanced nuclear technology. —"Korea Joins Nuclear Export Control System," *Korea Times*, 18 October 1995, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

22 September 1995

South Korean officials announce that South Korean companies will not supply the pressure vessel for a 300MW(e) nuclear power reactor that China is constructing in Pakistan. South Korea's decision comes after a government decree to seek admission to the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). Under the NSG, member states are not permitted to transfer any nuclear equipment to states that have not put all nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards. South Korea plans to submit an application to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group in October.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—Mark Hibbs, "South Korea Seeks NSG Status, Won't Help China at Chashma," *Nucleonics Week*, 28 September 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 September 1995

South Korean officials announce an agreement with China to provide the pressure vessel for a 300MW(e) power plant in Pakistan.

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korea Could Provide Vessel for Pakistan's PWR," *Nucleonics Week*, 21 September 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 September 1995

Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission announces that it has sold 30 tons of heavy water to the Korean Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). This is the first time Argentina has exported heavy water to South Korea. [Note: According to the *Kyunghyang Shinmun* Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission makes this announcement on 22 September.]

—Telam News Agency (Buenos Aires), 8 September 1995, in "Foreign Trade; Sales of Heavy Water to South Korea," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 19 September 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; No Ŭng Gŭn, "Argentinasan Chungsu Toip / K'oorongsangsa," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 23 September 1995, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Mid-Late 1995

South Korea expresses interest in obtaining mixed oxide (MOX) fuel, a mixture of plutonium and uranium, for their nuclear power plants. South Korea's interest in this comes after Canada's plan to burn US and Russian weapon plutonium for Candu reactors.

—Mark Hibbs, "Candu MOX Fabrication Costs Are Unfavorable, Germans Say," *Nuclear Fuel*, 11 September 1995, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 August 1995

South Korea's *Joongang Ilbo*, quoting North Korean defector Kang Myŏng Do, reports that North Korea has a secret underground nuclear facility in Kimdan-gol, Tonghŭng-ri, Tongshin-kun, Chagang Province. The defector, Kang Myŏng Do, son-in-law of North Korean Premier Kang Sŏng San, claims that he witnessed construction of the facility and was told by the project coordinator that it was a nuclear facility. [Note: In July 1994, Kang, who defected in May 1994, claimed that North Korea possessed five nuclear bombs.]

—*Joongang Ilbo*, 28 August 1995, in "Defector on Nuclear Facilities on Chagang Province, North Korea," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 30 August 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Has Secret Underground Nuclear Facility: Defector," Japan Economic Newswire, 27 August 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Choe Wŏn Ki, "Pukhan Kŭkpi Haekshisŏl Itta / Chagangdo Kimdangol Chiha," *Joongang Ilbo*, 28 August 1995, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 August 1995

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) opens its first general assembly at the US Mission to the United Nations. During the meeting, member states agree to send a fact finding mission to North Korea to

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survey the construction site by the end of August or September. In addition, the members plan to begin negotiations for the provisions of light water reactors with North Korea in August.

—"KEDO Opens 1st General Assembly in New York," Japan Economic Newswire, 1 August 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO to Start Talks with N Korea This Month," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 2 August 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO to Select Site for Reactors in N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 2 August 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 July 1995

President Kim Young Sam delivers a speech in San Francisco and unveils a government plan to develop nuclear fusion technology. According to the plan, the government will invest 120 billion won through 2001 to build research and development facilities, and to develop new technology.

—Han Dong Soo, "ROK to Develop Nuclear Fusion Technology," *Korea Times*, 25 July 1995, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Lee Mok Hüi, "Haeg'yonghapkisul Kaebal Kot Ch'aksu / Kim Tae't'ongnyöng," *Taehan Maeil*, 25 July 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 July 1995

A South Korean government official announces that three US firms, Combustion Engineering, General Electric, and Sergent and Lundy will participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) light water reactor project. Sergent and Lundy will provide technical support to Korea Power Engineering Company in designing the reactors. Combustion Engineering will provide technical assistance to Korea Heavy Industries Company (KHI) and to Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) in manufacturing and designing the reactor facilities. General Electric will provide technical assistance to KHI in constructing the turbine generators. The government official stresses that overall project management and infrastructural construction will be conducted exclusively by Korea Electric Power Cooperation (KEPCO).

—Yonhap News Agency, 21 July 1995, in "Three US Firms 'Expected to Participate' in Reactor Project," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 24 July 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ku Söng Chae, "'Kyöngsuro' Misach'amyö Sangdangnyang Pojang / Han'gukhyöng T'oesaek Uryö," *Chosun Ilbo*, 22 July 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Im Min Su, "Kyöngsuro Misa Ch'amyö Pojang / Kungnae Hach'öng'öpch'e Chijönggwön Tüng Puyö," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 22 July 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 July 1995

South Korea's Ministry of Science and Technology announces that the memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed between the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Asea Brown Boveri-Combustion Engineering (ABB-CE) does not serve as an obstacle to providing North Korea with Korean Standard Nuclear Power plants (KSNP). The announcement comes after confusion over the wording of the MOU, which does not clearly state the specific type of reactors to be supplied to North Korea.

—Yonhap News Agency, 24 July 1995, in "Nuclear Issue; Yonhap Reviews Controversy Between South's KEPCO, KAERI," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 25 July 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 24 July 1995, in "Nuclear Issue; Seoul Official Says MOU 'Improperly' Guarantees US Firm's Role in Nuclear Project," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 25 July 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News

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Agency, 21 July 1995, in "Nuclear Issue; KEPCO, US Firm Agreement No Obstacle to Provision of Reactors," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 24 July 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 June 1995

A leak is detected in the Kori nuclear power station. According to the Korean Ministry of Science and Technology the leak is confined to the area around the waste storage site. The Ministry of Science and Technology does not disclose this information until late July due to negotiation problems with North Korea over the type of nuclear reactors to be supplied by South Korea to the North.

—Richard Walker, "Radiation Leak Embarrasses Seoul," *Financial Times*, 26 July 1995, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; An Chon Chu, "Koriwŏnjŏn Pangsannŭng Nuch'olsago," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 22 July 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

13 June 1995

The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) officially decides to provide North Korea with two South Korean-designed light water reactors. The KEDO executive board determines that the "reference plants" for the project will be South Korea's Uljin-3 and -4 reactors, currently under construction by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO).

—Andrew Pollack, "North Korea to Get Plants from Rival," *New York Times*, 14 June 1995, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea to Build Light water Reactors in North: Gallucci," Agence France Presse, 13 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 June 1995

The Korean Energy Development Organization (KEDO) unofficially names the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) as the lead company in providing light water reactors to North Korea. In addition, KEDO reaffirms that the reactors to be supplied will be the Korean Standard Nuclear Power Plants (KSNP).

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chŏllyŏksaŏp 100 Nyŏnsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *Seoul Shinmun*, 15 June 1995, in "Nuclear Issue; President of Responsible South Korean Firm Comments on Reactor Construction Plans," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 19 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 13 June 1995, in "The Nuclear Issue; Reactor Consortium Meeting Follows Nuclear Agreement," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 15 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 May-13 June 1995

Officials from the United States and North Korea meet in Kuala Lumpur to resolve issues related to the Agreed Framework. The main topic of the negotiations is whether or not two light water reactors, promised to North Korea for giving up its graphite moderated nuclear program, will be provided by South Korea. North Korea, claiming that the South Korean reactor design is untested and unsafe, demands that the reactors come from another country, but the United States insists that since Seoul is financing more than three-quarters of the reactor project, South Korean reactors are the only option. On 13 June, after three weeks of talks, the two sides release a joint statement in which North Korea concedes that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) retains the right to choose the provider of the reactors.

—"Joint U.S. - DPRK Press Statement," 13 June 1995, www.kedo.org; Andrew Pollack, "U.S. and North Korea Agree

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on Deal for Nuclear Reactors," *New York Times*, 13 June 1995, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Officials on Kuala Lumpur for Nuclear Talks with North Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 19 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Vladimir Solntsev, "North Korea and USA Make Headway at Kuala Lumpur Talks," ITAR-TASS, 7 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Philip Shenon, "Breakthrough is Announced in U.S.-North Korea Nuclear Talks," *New York Times*, 8 June 1995, p. A7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 May 1995

South Korean President Kim Young Sam says, "South Korea has succeeded in constructing Korean standard nuclear power plants as a result of tireless efforts in developing indigenous nuclear energy technology. The economical efficiency and safety of these reactors have an international reputation." He also announces that all nuclear power plants will be built with domestic technology and personnel.

—Kim Söng Jin, "'Wönjön Kungnaegisulro Könsöl' / Kim Tae't'ongnyöng/Kyöngje, Anjyönsöng Kukkejök P'yöngka," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 20 May 1995, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 May 1995

Samsung Engineering & Construction Corporation (SECC) officially announces that it will participate in bidding for the construction of the Yönggwang-5 and Yönggwang-6 nuclear power plants.

—Kim Hyön Tae, "'Wönjön 5, 6 Ki Ipch'al Ch'amyö' / Samsönggönsöl," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 20 May 1995, p. 9, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 May 1995

During a summit meeting between South Korean President Kim Yong Sam and Kazakh President Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, the two presidents confirm that the countries' nuclear nonproliferation policies will enhance regional and global peace. Both presidents agreed to make joint efforts to fulfill the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

—Lee Mok Hui, "Hanbando Pihaekhwa Shilhyön Kongjo / 'Muyökkyojin' 10 Kaehang Palp'yo," *Taehan Maeil*, 17 May 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Ki Hong, "Hank'asahü Hyömnyökjüngjin Habüi / Yanggukjöngsanghoedam / Hanbando Pihaekhwa Shilhyön Kongdongnoryök," *Segye Ilbo*, 17 May 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Kazakh President in Seoul, Meets President," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 17 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11 May 1995

South Korea and China sign an agreement to establish the South Korea-China Nuclear Energy Joint Committee. This agreement is established to fulfill the contents of an agreement for cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, which was concluded by the two countries in October 1994.

—Kim Kyöng Ho, "'Wönjaryök Kongdong'wi' Han, Chung Sölch' ihabüi," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 11 May 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Hong Yun Ho, "Han, Chung 'Wönjaryökkongdong'wi' Habüi/Wönjarogaebal, Haengmulchilt' ongedjüng Maenyön Hyöbüi," *Hankook Ilbo*, 12 May 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

10 May 1995

South Korea's Secretary General of the Office of Planning for the Light Water Reactor Project Ch'oi Tong Chin, US

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Ambassador-at-Large Robert Gallucci, and Japanese Nuclear Ambassador Tetsuya Endo meet and issue a joint statement on the KEDO light water reactor project. The joint statement reconfirms the principle of South Korea's central role. During the joint press conference, Gallucci says that the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will certainly be the main contractor for the provision of the light water reactors to North Korea. He also warns that the upcoming US-North Korea talks will hit a deadlock if Pyongyang refuses to accept South Korean-made light water reactors.

—"South Korea, U.S., Japan Reiterate Seoul's Central Role in Reactor Supply," Xinhua News Agency, 10 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S., S. Korea, Japan Stand Ground on Nuke Talks," Japan Economic Newswire, 10 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Wölnae Pon'gyökkadong / Han, Mi, Ilhoeüi," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 11 May 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2-6 May 1995

The 16th annual meeting of the US-ROK Joint Standing Committee on Nuclear Energy Cooperation (JSCNEC) is held in Washington. During the meeting, officials from the US and South Korea discuss nuclear safety, cooperation on nuclear energy development, and the reinforcement of nonproliferation regimes.

—"16 Ch'a Hanmiwönjaryök Kong'wi / Onülbu't'ö Wöshingt'önsö," *Taehan Maeil*, 2 May 1995, p. 5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 April 1995

At the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, South Korean Ambassador to the UN Park Su Gil says that North Korea's noncompliance with its obligations under the NPT is a threat not only to the Korean Peninsula "but also to the whole world." Park also calls on North Korea to "faithfully implement" the Agreed Framework.

—"South Korea Backs Indefinite NPT Extension, Urges North's Cooperation," Agence France Presse, 19 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Han'guk, NPT Mugiyönjang Chiji / Haekpoyuguk Kunch'ukkidae / Puk Haeksöngshilihaeng Ch'okku," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 20 April 1995, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 April 1995

South Korea officials offer 'maximum support' for Vietnamese development projects, including a plan to build their first nuclear power plant. Vietnamese officials ask South Korea for technology, personnel training and feasibility studies for the \$2.7 billion nuclear power plant project.

—"S Korea Backs Vietnamese Nuclear Power Projects," Agence France Presse, 12 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ki Hong, "Hanvietnam Kyönghyöphwaktäe Habüi / Yangguk Chöngsanghoedam," *Segye Ilbo*, 13 April 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

8 April 1995

The South Korean Minister of National Unification announces that South Korea is ready to invite North Korean officials to visit Uljin-3, and -4 nuclear power reactors. According to the Minister, once North Korea sees the construction process of the nuclear reactors, they will realize the appropriateness of South Korea's position in recommending the Uljin reactors. North Korea recently refused to accept power reactors supplied by South Korea citing safety defects.

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—Nikolai Geronin, "South Korea Ready to Show Uljin Nuclear Power Plant Units," ITAR-TASS, 8 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; An Chong Chu, "Uljin Wŏnjaro Puk Ch'amgwan Hŏyong," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 9 April 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

7 April 1995

An inauguration ceremony is held for the High Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO).

— Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "The History of KAERI," <http://hanaro.kaeri.re.kr>; Kim Sŏn Kyo, "(Hanaro) Wŏnjaro Chun'gongshik / Yugongja 36 Myŏng'e Hunp'ojang," *Segye Ilbo*, 7 April 1995, p. 21, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

31 March 1995

Yŏnggwang-3 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operation.

—Wilson Dizard III, "KEPCO's Younggwang-3 is Commercial as ABB-CE Gains \$200 Million Pact," *Nucleonics Week*, 6 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryŏg'wŏnjaryŏk (Chu) Yŏnggwang'wŏnjaryŏk Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

29 March 1995

ABB-Combustion Engineering announces it has signed a \$200 million contract with the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to provide engineering designs and parts for two 1000-MW(e) light water nuclear steam supply systems for Yŏnggwang-5 and -6 nuclear power reactors.

—"ABB to Equip South Korean Nuclear Power Plants," Agence France Presse, 29 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Wilson Dizard III, "KEPCO's Yonggwang-3 Is Commercial as ABB-CE Gains \$200-Million Pact," *Nucleonics Week*, 6 April 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 March 1995

Seoul warns that the United States, Japan, and South Korea will impose "immediate sanctions" and seek UN Security Council intervention if Pyongyang does not accept a South Korean reactor model for the light water reactors to be supplied under the Agreed Framework. The Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) says that North Korea has until 21 April to accept the South Korean design.

— Robert Coloma, "Seoul Warns of 'Immediate Sanctions' if Pyongyang Scraps Deal," Agence France Presse, 20 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; O Yŏng Hwan, "Kyŏngsurogyeyak Shihannae An'doemyŏn UN Sŏ Taebukchejae Non'ŭi / Sankeishinmun Podo," *Joongang Ilbo*, 20 March 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 March 1995

The president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) discloses information regarding a Chinese proposal for coal to be substituted as payment for the construction of a nuclear power plant to be built in Shandong Province. The president announces that KEPCO is considering this proposal.

—Yonhap News Agency (Seoul), 20 March 1995, in "Foreign Investment; South Korea's KEPCO Considers Payment in Coal for Chinese Atomic Plant Construction," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 29 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Yŏng Su, "Taechung Wŏnjŏnsuch'ul Sŏkt'ansanghwan Kŏmt'o / Hanjŏn," *Chosun Ilbo*, 21 March 1995, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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9 March 1995

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and the Asea Brown Boveri-Combustion Engineering (ABB-CE) sign a ten-year Memorandum of Understanding to construct nuclear power plants in other countries, including North Korea, and to exchange information and cooperation on market development. The MOU does not clearly state the type of nuclear power plants to be provided for North Korea.

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "KEPCO Teams up with US Reactor Maker," Agence France Presse, 9 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 24 July 1995, in "Nuclear Issue; Yonhap Reviews Controversy Between South's KEPCO, KAERI," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 25 July 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8-9 March 1995

The United States, Japan and South Korea host a conference in New York for the establishment of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). Twenty-three nations plus the European Union attend the conference. On 9 March, the United States, Japan and South Korea sign the Agreement on the Establishment of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, officially establishing KEDO. Of the other twenty-three nations, none sign on as members, but Australia, New Zealand, and Canada pledge funds amounting to approximately \$7 million.

—"Agreement on the Establishment of the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization," Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization, 9 March 1995, www.kedo.org; Steven Greenhouse, "North Korea Threatens to Jettison Pact in Dispute over Reactors," *New York Times*, 9 March 1995, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Korean Energy Group Meets to Discuss Nuclear Reactor," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 8 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Japan, U.S., ROK Urge Participation in KEDO," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 9 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO to Be Unveiled Even as Framework Agreement Falter," Agence France Presse, 9 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEDO Agreement Signed by US, Japan, South Korea," Agence France Presse, 10 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 March 1995

The Nuclear Assurance Corporation and Samsung Engineering & Construction Corporation sign an agreement to develop and manufacture spent fuel storage and transportation systems. Under the agreement both companies will build and license spent fuel management technology in the areas of storage and transportation casks, dual purpose casks for storing and transporting spent fuel and other nuclear wastes, and multi-purpose tasks.

—Richard R. Zuercher, "NAC, Samsung Sign Cooperative Pact to Develop Multipurpose Cask Systems," *Nuclear Fuel*, 13 March 1995, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 March 1995

The South Korean Defense Ministry announces that South Korean and the United States will hold a six-day combined military exercise beginning 3 April. A Defense Ministry spokesman says that these maneuvers should not be mistaken as a resumption of the annual Team Spirit military exercise that was postponed in order to relieve tension on the peninsula and encourage North Korea to abide by the Agreed Framework. North Korea has threatened to revive its frozen nuclear program if Team Spirit exercises resume.

—"South Korea and U.S. Forces to Hold New War Games," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 7 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis,

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web.lexis-nexis.com; "Yukhaegong Haptonghullyŏn / Kukkundandok Ch'öt Shilshi / 4 Wöl 8 Manmyŏng Ch'amga," *Donga Ilbo*, 8 March 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

27 February—March 1 1995

The US, South Korea, and Japan hold a working-level conference to discuss the details of a draft contract between the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and North Korea. During the meeting, the three countries decide to use a South Korean type of nuclear reactor for the KEDO to construct for North Korea.

However, the US expresses pessimism in persuading North Korea to accept this reactor design.

—"Experts Choose S Korean Nuclear Reactors for N Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 1 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US, Japan, S. Korea Experts Start 2-Day KEDO Talks," Japan Economic Newswire, 28 February 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 February 1995

The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, quoting a diplomatic source in Seoul, reports that the United States and South Korea are making plans to conduct the annual Team Spirit military exercises from 28 March to 2 April. The military drill has reportedly been scaled down to one-fourth of the usual size, involving about 30,000 US and South Korean soldiers.

—Ichiro Ue, "Team Spirit Exercises Planned," *The Daily Yomiuri*, 12 February 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S Korean, US Plan Military Drills Despite Warning by North," Agence France Presse, 12 February 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kang Sök Chin, "Han Mi (Team) Hullyŏn Chaegaebangch'im / Ilyomiuri," *Taehan Maeil*, 13 February 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

8 February 1995

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute's High Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO) research reactor goes critical. HANARO is a 30MW research reactor to be used for irradiating nuclear fuel, conducting neutron physics research, and producing radioisotopes.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr; "Late News in Brief," *Nuclear News*, March 1995, p. 51, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 February 1995

Representatives from the China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) meet in Seoul to discuss the possibility of South Korea building nuclear power plants in China.

—"South Korea and China to Discuss Building of Nuclear Power Stations," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 6 February 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chöllŷksaŏp 100 Nyŏnsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

1 February 1995

US Senator Richard Lugar announces in a press conference that South Korea will pay approximately three quarters of the cost for the two light water reactors scheduled to be built in North Korea under the Agreed Framework. The total cost of the reactor construction project is estimated to be \$4.5 billion.

—"Seoul to Foot Three Quarters of Pyongyang Reactor Cost," Agence France Presse, 1 February 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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28 January-1 February 1995

Technical experts from the United States and North Korea meet in Berlin to work out details for the delivery of two light water nuclear reactors to North Korea. Pyongyang's insistence that the reactors come from a country other than South Korea reportedly threatens the success of the talks and the survival of the Agreed Framework between the United States and North Korea. However, after the meeting, the two sides release a joint statement in which they "agreed that some progress had been made," but details such as financing, the type of reactor and safety considerations have yet to be resolved. During the talks the United States strongly conveys to North Korea that there is no other option for North Korea than to accept South Korean model light water reactors.

—Steven Greenhouse, "North Balks, Threatening Korean Pact," *New York Times*, 9 February 1995, p. A7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S., N. Korea, Open Talks on Nuclear-Reactor Deliveries," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 28 January 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Other Countries Agree to Participate in Korean Project," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 3 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kyöngsuro 'Hangukhyöng' Pulga'p'i," *Taehan Maeil*, 30 January 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

24 January 1995

The South Korean government officially announces that it supports the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

—"NPT Mugian Yönjang Chishi / Hangukdae'p'yo Kongshik P'yomöng," *Taehan Maeil*, 26 January 1995, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "Talbot Sees Key Role for Japan in NPT Review," Jiji Press, 25 January 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 January 1995

The South Korean government officially inaugurates the Light Water Reactor Team to oversee the light water reactor project in North Korea. The team is composed of 43 bureaucrats and specialists who will be responsible for providing assistance in policymaking and technical support. The team will also seek international cooperation and financial support to build the reactors.

—"Kyöngsuro Kihöektan' Kongshik Ch'ulböm / Chönmunga 43 Myöng Kusöng," *Taehan Maeil*, 24 January 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; *Wönjaryök Anjyönbaksö*, (Seoul: Ministry of Science and Technology, 2002) p. 127.

9-12 January 1995

Experts from the United States, Japan and South Korea meet in Washington to set up the framework for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO). KEDO is the consortium tasked with supplying two light water reactors and 500,000 tons/year of heavy fuel oil to North Korea in exchange for Pyongyang's pledge to give up its graphite-moderated reactors and allow IAEA inspections of its nuclear facilities. The total cost is estimated at \$4 billion. During the working-level talks, the three parties decide to use South Korea's Uljin-3 and Uljin-4 nuclear reactors as models for the light water reactors.

—"U.S. to Start Looking for Korean Energy Money," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 10 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Meeting on North Korean Energy Needs in Fourth Day," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 12 January 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Experts Finish Up Korean Energy Meeting," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 13 January 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ku Ki Yöñ, "Pug'e Kyöngsuro Yusanggonggöpp / 2001

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Nyönbu't'ö Taegümsanghwan / Hanmiil Shilmuhoeüi," *Segye Ilbo*, 15 January 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

10 January 1995

The Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces that it will shut down the 250KW TRIGA Mark II and 2MW TRIGA Mark III research reactors. According to KAERI, the TRIGA Mark II reactor will be preserved at a memorial hall at KAERI in the Taedök Science Town near Taejön, and the TRIGA Mark III will be scrapped.

—"Wönjaro 2 Ki T'oeyök / 'TRIGA Mark II' Pojön 'Mark III' Haech'e'k'iro," *Donga Ilbo*, 10 January 1995, p. 17, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; *Wönjaryök Anjyönbaeksö*, (Seoul: Ministry of Science and Technology, 2002) p. 127.

8 January 1995

An official from the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that the government will provide Russia with materials and equipment for Russia's waste storage site construction. The materials and equipment is estimated to be worth approximately \$100 million.

—"Rö Haekp' yegimulshisöl önsöl / Kijajae Paekmantallö," *Donga Ilbo*, 9 January 1995, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

5 January 1995

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) announces that it has been awarded a contract with the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources to provide consulting for the construction of Turkey's first nuclear power plant at Akkuyu.

—Sö Pae Wön, "Wönjaryök'yön Tö'k'ie Kisulsuch'ul / Wönjajönmunyongnyök Kyeyak," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 6 January 1995, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "Contract Award Contested," *European Energy Report*, 6 January 1995, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1994

30 December 1994

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) signs a \$350,000 contract with the Turkish Electricity Authority to evaluate bids from international vendors for the construction of Turkey's first nuclear power plant. In addition, KAERI will establish a consortium of Korean and Turkish engineers to provide technical support.

—"Late News in Brief," *Nuclear News*, February 1995, p. 18, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 December 1994

South Korean officials announce Kuröp Island as its new nuclear waste dump site. The storage facility to be constructed will have the capacity to hold one million drums of nuclear waste and is expected to be completed in six to seven years.

—"South Korea Chooses Tiny Island to Dump Nuclear Wastes," Associated Press, 22 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis,

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web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Hak Chun, "Kuröpto / Ch'oech' imdan Wönjaryöktanjiro Kakkunda / Chöngbuüi Haekp' vegimul Ch'öpunjang Ch'öngsachin," *Taehan Maeil*, 23 December 1994, p.5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 December 1994

The United States, Japan, and South Korea agree to form a consortium tasked with financing and constructing two light water nuclear reactors promised to North Korea in the Agreed Framework. The consortium is named the Korean Energy Development Organizations (KEDO) and will be based in New York.

—"US, Japanese, Korean Representatives Meet on Implementing US-N Korean Pact," Agence France Presse, 16 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Consortium Formed for North Korean Nuclear Reactor Project," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 17 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 December 1994

South Korea and China sign a formal protocol on the cooperation of nuclear safety. According to the protocol, South Korea and China will cooperate in monitoring radioactive emissions, exchange information and experts on nuclear safety and regulations, and carry out joint research. In addition, the two countries agree to establish an emergency system to notify one another of nuclear accidents.

—South Korean News Agency, 13 December 1994, in "South Korea and China Sign Protocol on Nuclear Safety Cooperation," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 14 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Cho Hong Söp, "Hanjung Wönjaryöküichöngsö Sömyöng," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 14 December 1994, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

6 December 1994

The former chairman of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is sentenced to three years in prison for receiving \$1.1 million in bribes from the Daewoo Group, Dong Ah Group, and Samsung Construction Corporation for a \$2 billion nuclear power project.

—"Former Utility Firm Head Found Guilty of Receiving Bribes," Associated Press Worldstream, 6 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Anbyönghwa Chönhanjönsajang / Chingyök 3 Nyön Sön'go," *Taehan Maeil*, 7 December 1994, p.23, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Early December 1994

South Korea's Honam Oil Refinery Corporation wins a bid from the US government to supply North Korea's power plants with heavy fuel oil. Under the contract, Honam will provide 50,000 tons of oil during the month of December.

—"South Korea's Honam Oil Refinery Co Wins North Korean Oil Tender," AFX News, 7 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

December 1994

British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) signs a contract with Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to supply uranium hexafluoride. Deliveries of uranium hexafluoride are to start in 1996.

—Pearl Marshall, "BNFL Signs UF6 Contract with KEPCO," *Nuclear Fuel*, 5 December 1994, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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Late 1994

Cegelec, a unit of the French electrical engineering company Alcatel-Alsthom, announces an order from South Korea to supply two turn-key nuclear power plants in Wölsöng, North Kyöngsang Province.

—"Alcatel-Alsthom Unit Cegelec Wins 100Mln Ffr South Korean Order," AFX News, 3 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 November 1994

An international consortium to oversee the construction of two light water reactors for North Korea will consist of the United States, Japan, and South Korea. This consortium will be named the Korea Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and will be established in January 1995. Russia, China, and other European Union nations were asked to join the consortium, but none of them have provided an official statement of interest or intent to join.

—"'Han Mi Il 3 Kungman KEDO Kusöng Hwakshil' / Ilgyodot'ongshin Podo," *Hankook Ilbo*, 1 December 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Reactor Consortium to Group Japan, US, S. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 30 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 November 1994

During an expert-level meeting between North Korea and the United States, North Korea rejects the South Korean standard model of light water reactors citing safety concerns. According to North Korea, the South Korean standard model has never been exported and has not undergone international safety verification measures. In addition, North Korea argues that it has the right to select the contractors and to put the construction of the two light water reactors up for international bidding. The United States tells North Korea that the international consortium consisting of South Korea, Japan, and the United States has already decided upon the South Korean standard model and that this consortium holds the right to choose the construction contractors.

—Kim Ch'ung Kün, "Puk Han'gukhyönggyöngsuro Köbu / Pukkyöngjönmun' gahoedam / 'Öpch'esönjönggwön Talla' Chujang," *Donga Ilbo*, 1 December 1994, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; South Korea News Agency, 30 November 1994, in "The Nuclear Issue' Reactor Talks in Beijing: North Opposes South's Type," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 2 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Continues to Reject S. Korean Reactor," Japan Economic Newswire, 30 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 November 1994

South Korea's cabinet decides to establish the Light Water Reactor Team to oversee the light water reactor project. The team, which is expected to be composed of about 50 bureaucrats and specialists, will be responsible for providing assistance in policymaking and technical assistance in the construction of the light water reactors.

—"'Kyongsurogihoektan' Sol'ch'i Uigyol / Kagui/Seoul, 3 Kae Kwang'yoksi Kyyok Chojongdo," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 29 November 1994, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "S Korea NUB to Form Light-Water Reactor Planning Group," Japan Economic Newswire, 29 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 November 1994

South Korea, Japan, and the United States agree to have the international consortium Korean Energy Development Organization (KEDO) select the main contractor for the construction of two light water reactors for North Korea.

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This decision is made to prevent North Korea from trying to select the contractor.

— "Consortium to Chose Contractor for N Korean Reactors," Japan Economic Newswire, 25 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kyöngsuro Chukyeyakcha / KEDO Sö Sönjöng/Hanoemu 'Han Mi Ilhabüi' Palghyö," *Hankook Ilbo*, 26 November 1994, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 November 1994

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Atomic Energy of Canada (AECL) conclude an agreement to provide technical support for nuclear power projects in other countries.

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; David Crane, "Canada's Know-How Fuels Korean Surge," *The Toronto Star*, 29 December 1994, p. C1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 November 1994

The United States, Japan, and South Korea agree that South Korea will play a "central role" in financing and constructing light water reactors for North Korea. In addition, the South Korean press reports that a Korean company will be chosen as the main contractor, which is expected to be Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO).

— "S Korean Firm to Be Picked as Main Contractor," Japan Economic Newswire, 19 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "S Korea to Play Key Role in N Korea Nuclear Project," Japan Economic Newswire, 19 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 November 1994

South Korea's Minister of Unification proposes a joint nuclear consultative body to be formed with North Korea. According to the minister, the purpose of this consultative body is to follow up on the provisions of the Agreed Framework, and to share information between the two Koreas.

— "South Korea Proposes Inter-Korean Nuclear Consultative Body," Agence France Presse, 3 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Nambukhan Energy Hyöbüich'e Kusöng Haeya' / I' Puch'onngni," *Teahan Maeil*, 4 November 1994, p.5, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

November 1994

Specialists from the United States, Japan, and South Korea meet to discuss the details of the project to supply North Korea with two light water reactors. South Korea proposes the Uljin-3 and -4 reactors as reference designs.

— "Getting Down to Business on LWR Supply Details," *Nuclear News*, January 1995, p. 46; Lee Pyöng Kwang, "(Habüiheang) Sunhangyöbu Kanümja / Puk Mi Kyöngsurochönmun'gahoeüi Chönmang," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 1 December 1994, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

31 October 1994

South Korea and China sign a cooperation agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, as well as a provisional agreement on direct air service between the two countries and a memorandum on the joint development of civilian aircraft.

— Simon Rippon, "China-South Korea Sign Accord on Aviation, Nuclear," *Nuclear News*, December 1994, p. 40, in

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Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "China, ROK Sign Accords on Cooperation," Xinhua News Agency, 31 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 October 1994

South Korean officials announce the discovery of a vein of uranium close to the demilitarized zone. The discovery was made by army troops undergoing a routine military exercise in early October. Tests are being done on the uranium to measure its degree of purity.

—"Uranium Vein Discovered Near Korean Demilitarized Zone: Military," Agence France Presse, 29 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Hwach'ŏn Pimujangjidae / Uranium Gwangmaek Palgyŏn," *Donga Ilbo*, 29 October 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

27 October 1994

South Korea's Minister of Foreign Affairs announces that the international consortium to provide North Korea with alternative sources of energy will need \$4.5 billion. This includes the construction of two light water reactors, alternative sources of energy during construction of the power reactors, and dismantlement of the two graphite reactors. South Korea agrees to bear 65 percent of the cost.

—"South Korea to Pay Half Cost for Converting North's Reactors," Associated Press Worldstream, 27 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Süng Ch'öl, "Kyöngsuro 65% Sön Pudam / Han Oemu," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 28 October 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

22 October 1994

President Kim Young Sam states that South Korea has no intentions of funding the cost of heavy fuel oil for North Korea. This statement follows President Clinton's speech in which South Korea and Japan are mentioned as nations to "bear most of the cost of providing North Korea with fuel to make up for the nuclear energy it is losing." According to the accord signed by North Korea and the United States, North Korea will receive 500,000 tons of heavy fuel oil per year.

—"S Korea Won't Fund Heavy Oil for N. Korea, Kim Says," Japan Economic Newswire, 22 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ryu Min, "'Pukchiwŏn Chung'yu'gab Pundam Anhanda' / Ch'öngwadae / 'Clinton Parŏnün Sashilgwa Talla'," *Taehan Maeil*, 23 October 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 October 1994

The United States and South Korea announce the suspension of the annual Team Spirit joint military exercise.

—"S Korea-U.S. 'Team Spirit' Joint Military Drill to Be Suspended," Xinhua News Agency, 21 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Park Chae Pöm, "Ol T'imhullyŏn Chungdan Hwakchöng," *Taehan Maeil*, 22 October 1994, p.6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 October 1994

The United States and North Korea sign the Agreed Framework, an accord that specifies the actions both countries will take to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. Under the terms of the agreement, a US-led international consortium will help North Korea replace its graphite-moderated reactors with two 1,000MW(e) light water reactors. The international consortium will compensate North Korea for the freeze on its graphite-moderated

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reactors by supplying 500,000 tons of heavy-fuel oil annually until the new reactors come online. Second, the United States and North Korea will make efforts to normalize their economic and political relations by reducing investment and trade barriers. Third, both countries will strive towards establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone on the Korean peninsula. Finally, North Korea will help strengthen the nonproliferation regime by remaining a member of the NPT. It will also allow the IAEA to implement the safeguards agreement and monitor the freeze on its nuclear facilities. However, the United States makes a concession in allowing North Korea to retain possession of 8,000 spent fuel rods instead of sending them to a third country for storage, a condition on which the United States had earlier insisted.

In 1999, a source close to US-North Korean negotiations over a suspected nuclear facility in Kümch'ang-ri reveals that the 1994 agreement contains a supplementary 10-point memorandum of understanding by which North Korea agrees to forego any future construction of graphite-moderated reactors, and agrees that once a significant portion of the two light water reactors are completed, it will allow the IAEA access to any facility and information it deems necessary. In addition, according to *Flight International*, which later cites a "senior US DIA official," the agreement includes a secret clause that suspends the delivery of 150 North Korean Nodong missiles to Iran. [Note: It is later confirmed that the agreement includes no clause on missile deliveries.]

—"Agreed Framework between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 21 October 1994, www.kedo.org; "Chosŏnminjujuŭiinmin' gonghwa' gukkwa Mihapchungguksaiüi Kibonhab' üimun," 21 October 1994, in "Kongshingmun' gön—Charyo," www.kcna.co.jp; "Iranian Missile Deal with N Korea Falters," *Flight International*, 23 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; David E. Sanger, "Clinton Approves a Plan to Give Aid to North Koreans," *New York Times*, 19 October 1994, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Secret Annex to U.S.-North Korea Agreement," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 20 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Michael R. Gordon, "U.S.-North Korea Accord Has a 10-Year Timetable," *New York Times*, 21 October 1994, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Alan Riding, "U.S. and North Korea Sign Pact to End Nuclear Dispute," *New York Times*, 22 October 1994, P. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea's Pledge on Graphite-Moderated Reactors Cited," Japan Economic Newswire, 14 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Takashi Uemura, "N. Korea's Concession Revealed," Asahi News Service, 10 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 October 1994

South Korean government officials announce the decision to form a committee to manage the construction of light water reactors for North Korea. The committee is to be comprised of officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Unification, and the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). The committee's responsibilities include financing for the reactors and managing the formation of an international consortium. According to a South Korean official, the United States, Japan and South Korea will discuss offering two light water reactors to North Korea based on South Korea's Uljin-3 and -4 nuclear power reactors. South Korea is expected to contribute 50-70 percent of the total expenses needed to construct the light water reactors. [Note: In December 1994, the Economic Planning Board became part of the new Ministry of Finance and Economy].

—"S Korea to Set Up Committee on Light-Water Reactors," Japan Economic Newswire, 20 October 1994, in Lexis-

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Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee To Un, "Chǒngbu, Kyǒngsuro Chiwǒn Kigu Kusǒng / 6 Kaebuch'ǒ Ch'amyo," *Taehan Maeil*, 21 October 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Mid-October 1994

South Korea and China agree to cooperate in the field of nuclear energy. Under this agreement, South Korea will export nuclear technology and related equipment to China, and will conduct joint research projects and promote exchanges of nuclear scientists. An official signing of the agreement is expected to occur in late October when Premier Li Peng visits South Korea.

— "S. Korea, China Agree to Nuclear Cooperation," Japan Economic Newswire, 19 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Nuclear Issues; China and South Korea Initial Nuclear Cooperation Pact," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 20 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 October 1994

Robert Gallucci, chief negotiator for the United States in high-level talks with North Korea, announces that the two sides have reached an agreement concerning North Korea's nuclear program. Gallucci does not mention any details of the agreement but says that "it is a broadly acceptable and very positive document."

—"U.S., DPRK Reach Accord on Nuclear Issues," Xinhua News Agency, 17 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Steven Greenhouse, "U.S. and North Korea Agree to Build on Nuclear Accord," *New York Times*, 18 October 1994, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S., North Korea Reach Accord on Nuclear Monitoring," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 18 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 October 1994

Yonhap News Agency reports that the United States submitted to South Korean officials a draft proposal to end the North Korean nuclear crisis. According to the news report, the US proposal differs from South Korea's in that it allows North Korea to receive two light water reactors prior to international inspections of its nuclear facilities.

—Ivan Zakharchenko, "United States Wants South Korea to Approve Compromise with North Korea," TASS, 12 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US, N Korea Close to Nuclear Accord, CNN Says," Japan Economic Newswire, 13 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 October 1994

South Korean President Kim Young Sam criticizes the United States for compromising in negotiations with North Korea on its suspected nuclear weapons program. President Kim states that the United States is being naïve to believe North Korea will comply with any agreement reached on their suspected nuclear weapons program.

—"South Korean President Assails US Stance in Talks with Pyongyang," Associated Press, 8 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US Naïve to Trust North Korea: Kim Young-Sam," Agence France Presse, 8 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 October 1994

South Korea's Ministry of Unification outlines the following five principles for ending the dispute over North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program: (1) North Korea's nuclear development program must be suspended and frozen; (2) the nuclear question and other issues on the Korean Peninsula must be solved through peaceful

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means; (3) talks must resume between North and South Korea to implement the Joint Declaration of the Korean Peninsula; (4) North Korea must guarantee nuclear transparency; and (5) South Korea must take a leading role in constructing light water reactors to replace the graphite-moderated reactors in North Korea.

—"South Spells Out Its Bottom Line in Accepting a Nuclear Accord," Agence France Presse, 14 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Lee Chae Ch'ang, "Chöngbu, Mibuk Habüian Suyongk'iro / Taehwat'onghan Hanbando Munjehae' gyöI Chönje," *Segye Ilbo*, 15 October 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 October 1994

The South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs calls for North Korea to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in implementing safe guards, and for transparency in their suspected nuclear program at a UN General Assembly meeting. In addition, the Minister states that South Korea is willing to provide technology and economic aid depending on the results of negotiations with the United States.

—"South Korea Says North Must Dispel Nuclear Suspicions," Agence France Presse, 3 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Haeksach'alhu Kyöngsuro Chiwön' / Han Oemu," *Hankook Ilbo*, 4 October 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

22 September 1994

South Korea agrees to participate in an international consortium to replace North Korea's graphite-moderated nuclear reactors with more efficient and proliferation resistant light water reactors.

—"South Korea Ups the Stakes on Eve of Korean Nuclear Talks," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 22 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 September 1994

South Korea signs the International Convention on Nuclear Safety at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) general conference. The convention calls for members to submit reports on measures to implement the 16 obligations on their civilian nuclear power plants.

— Gamini Seneviratne, "Safety Convention Draws 38 Signers on First Day It's Open at IAEA," *Nucleonics Week*, 22 September 1994, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "IAEA Saehaeg'anjönhyöb'yak Sö'myöng / Taebuk Sach'al'gyölüian Chech'ul / Mi Dong 52 Kaeguk," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 22 September 1994, p.7, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

15 September 1994

The United States and North Korea conclude five-day talks in Berlin. During the talks, the two sides discussed issues relating to North Korea's nuclear program including the proposed replacement of North Korea's graphite-moderated reactors with light water reactors. The North Korean representative to the talks, Kim Chong U, says that for Pyongyang to consider such an option, the United States must finance the project and North Korea must be allowed to select the type of replacement reactor. With regard to the 8,000 spent fuel rods currently corroding in a cooling pond, North Korea agrees to store the rods in a dry place where they will not be subject to corrosion but refuses to allow the United States or any other country to assist in the process.

—"U.S., North Korea and Nuclear Talks," United Press International, 15 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; James Sterngold, "Talks Leave North Korea and U.S. Split," *New York Times*, 15 September 1994, p. A11,

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in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Frank Bajak, "Issues of Who Pays, Who Provides Reactors Linger after Talks," Associated Press, 15 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Says No Equipment for North Korea until Full Inspections," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 21 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 September 1994

US Secretary of State Warren Christopher assures South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sŭng Ju that there will be no deal with Pyongyang unless Seoul is included in the negotiations. Speaking at the State Department, Christopher says, "We can't finally resolve the nuclear issue unless and until North Korea resumes the substantive dialogue with the Republic of Korea."

—"No North Korean Nuclear Deal without North-South Negotiations," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 7 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Michael R. Gordon, "U.S. Reassures Seoul on Nuclear Arms Talks with North Korea," *New York Times*, 8 September 1994, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 September 1994

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sŭng Ju meets with Robert Gallucci, the head US negotiator in talks with North Korea. Han insists that South Korea play a larger role in resolving the nuclear crisis in North Korea. According to Seoul, North Korea's nuclear program is a North-South issue as well as an international issue and should be dealt with accordingly. Han also conveys Seoul's concern to the United States over the speed at which Washington is normalizing relations with Pyongyang.

—"South Koreans Insist on Role in Nuclear Talks with North Korea," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 6 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; George Gedda, "U.S. Says It Remains Committed to South Korea's Security," Associated Press, 6 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 August 1994

South Korea suggests setting up an international consortium to organize the replacement of North Korea's graphite-moderated reactor technology with the more efficient and more proliferation resistant light water reactor technology.

—"Seoul Wants Consortium to Lead North Korea Nuclear Conversion," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 16 August 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Han'guk"Yang Sŭng Hyŏn, "Chŏngbu, 'Taebukchiwŏn Taech'aekpan' Kot Kusŏng," *Taehan Maeil*, 17 August 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "'Han'gukhyŏng Kyŏngsuro Kwanch'ŏl' / 'Kwagŏ Haek Kyumyŏng' Hanwoemu Migungmu T'onghwa," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 15 August 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Lee Chae Kŭn, "Han Mi Il Consortium Pangshik / Urich'ŭg'i Taebubun Pudam," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 16 August 1994, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

15 August 1994

South Korea formally offers to supply North Korea with light water reactor technology if Pyongyang opens all of its nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors. President Kim Young Sam says, "If and when the North guarantees the transparency of its nuclear activities, we are ready to support their development of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including light water nuclear reactor construction, by providing them with the necessary capital and technology."

—Andrew Pollack, "South Korea Offers Nuclear Aid to North: Gesture Asks for Weaponry Assurances," *New York*

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Times, 15 August 1994, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ku Pon Yŏng, "Pukhaek Kyŏnggyŏpyŏn'gye Wanhwa Kŏmt'o / Kuch'ejoch'i Shinjung... Wanjŏnbullinŭn Anhkiro / Chŏngbu," *Taehan Maeil*, 16 August 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

August 1994

The Korea Multi-Purpose Research Reactor (KMRR) is renamed Hi-Flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor (HANARO).

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Kungnaeyŏn'guyong Wŏnjaro Yŏnhyŏk," hanaro.kaeri.re.kr.

Late July 1994

Fragema and FBFC agree to build a conversion plant for Korea Nuclear Fuel. The plant would have the capacity to convert 200 metric tons of UF₆ to UO₂, and it is expected to be operational by early 1998.

—"France/Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 28 July 1994, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Haengmulchil Pyŏnhwashisŏl / Taejŏn'gyŏg'e Sŏlch'i / Han'gukhaeg'yŏllyo Pulgwa Kyeyak," *Kookmin Ilbo*, 27 July 1994, p.2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 July 1994

North Korea indefinitely postpones the North-South summit scheduled for 25-27 July. In a one-sentence letter sent to South Korea, Kim Yong Sun, chairman of North Korea's Unification Policy Committee says, "Because of the unusual state of affairs on our side, which has already been made known through urgent reports, I have been instructed to inform you that the scheduled South-North summit meeting will have to be postponed."

—James Sterngold, "Korean Summit Talks Postponed as Northern Military Backs Heir," *New York Times*, 11 July 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "North Korea Postpones Summit, Nuclear Talks with U.S. to Resume," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 11 July 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 July 1994

Kim Il Sung dies of heart failure at the age of 82. Kim's death comes during a period of bilateral negotiations with the United States to freeze the North Korean nuclear program, and shortly before a summit meeting with South Korean President Kim Young Sam that was scheduled to begin on 25 July 1994. His son, Kim Jong Il, later succeeds him as leader of North Korea.

—James Sterngold, "Death Adds a Dangerous Uncertainty to the Warming with U.S.," *New York Times*, 9 July 1994, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kim Il Sung, N. Korea's Longtime Leader, Dies," *Los Angeles Times*, 9 July 1994, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kim Il Sŏng Chusŏk Samang / Ŏje Saebyŏk Kapchagi / Pukhant'ŭkpyŏl'bangsong," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 9 July 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Hŏ Nam Chin, "Kim Il Sŏng Samang / Nambukchŏngsanghwoedam Musan / P'yŏngyangbangsong 'Ŏje Saebyŏk Shimgŭn'gyŏngsaeg'ŭro'," *Joongang Ilbo*, 9 July 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Dr. Taeho Kim, "Kim Jong-il—North Korea's New Leader," *Jane's Intelligence Review*, September 1994, pp. 421-424.

7 July 1994

Officials in Seoul and Tokyo announce that the United States, Russia, and South Korea are currently working on a plan to supply North Korea with a light water nuclear reactor to replace its graphite-moderated reactor. Under the

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proposal, Russia would provide North Korea with light water reactor technology, and South Korea would pay the costs by waiving part of the \$1.47 billion in loans owed by Moscow to Seoul.

—Kevin Rafferty, "Plan Offers North Korea Safer Nuclear Technology; U.S., South Korea and Russia Working out Details," *Ottawa Citizen*, 9 July 1994, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Plan Discussed to Provide North Korea with Russian Reactor," Associated Press, 6 July 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 July 1994

Diplomats from North and South Korea meet to discuss the details of the upcoming summit between the leaders of the two countries to be held in Pyongyang on 25-27 July. The South Korean delegation will be allowed to bring 100 officials and 80 members of the South Korean press.

—Peter Goodspeed, "Korean Summit Plans Bog Down But Diplomats Do Strike Deals on Some Details of Meeting," *Toronto Star*, 2 July 1994, p. A13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ku Pon Yöng, "Tandokchöngsanghoedam Duch'arye Isang / Nambuk Shilmuchöpch'oksö Hapüi," *Taehan Maeil*, 2 July 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 July 1994

Delegates from the United States, Japan, and South Korea hold a third round of consultations in Washington to discuss North Korea's suspected nuclear weapons program. The three countries reaffirm their commitment to solving the problem through cooperation and dialogue.

—"Japan-U.S.-ROK Ties on Nuke Issue Reconfirmed," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 4 July 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US, Japan, S. Korea Seek Solution to Nuclear Standoff," Japan Economic Newswire, 2 July 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 June 1994

North and South Korea agree to hold the first ever inter-Korean summit in Pyongyang on 25-27 July. The decision to hold the summit comes after hours of negotiations between officials from both Korea's in Panmunjöm. South Korean President Kim Young Sam is expected to travel to Pyongyang during 25-27 July. The two sides are to discuss the possibility of extending the talks during the summit. The summit would mark the first meeting between leaders of the two Korea's since the Korean peninsula was divided on August 1945.

—"Inter-Korean Summit Set," United Press International, 28 June 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Two Koreas to Hold First Ever Summit in July," Japan Economic Newswire, 28 June 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yu Sün Gu, "Nambukchöngsanghoedam Pyongyangsö Yönda/7 Wöl 25-27 Il Yöksajök Taejwa," *Hankook Ilbo*, 29 June 1994, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 June 1994

Former US President Jimmy Carter announces that he will travel to North and South Korea in the coming week to discuss "important issues of the day with leaders." Carter claims that he "will have no official status relating to the US government" and thus will not be speaking on behalf of Washington.

—"DPRK Urges U.S. to Help Establish New Peace Mechanism," Xinhua News Agency, 10 June 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Yöngchin, "Carter Naejö Nambukhan Ch'aryero Pangmun/ Kaenja'gyög'üro," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 10 June 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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8 June 1994

South Korean President Kim Young Sam meets with his National Security Council and decides that economic sanctions should be used to deal with North Korea's defiance of the IAEA. He says that South Koreans must prepare for Pyongyang's response to the sanctions, which could include political turmoil or even military action.
 —Charles A. Radin, "South Korea President Says Sanctions Needed to End Nuclear Dispute," *Boston Globe*, 9 June 1994, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Pukhaek Uri Kyõnugo Itta' / Kukkaanbohoeüi Non'üi Naeyong," *Donga Ilbo*, 9 June 1994, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Puk Haekkaebal Pandüşhi Chõji," *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 9 June 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

4 June 1994

Delegates from the United States, Japan, and South Korea issue a joint statement in Washington calling on the UN Security Council to "urgently" consider economic sanctions against North Korea for defying IAEA inspectors.
 —"U.S., Japanese, S. Koreans Meet in Washington," United Press International, 4 June 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; John Darnton, "Clinton Says That North Korea Can Still Avoid U.N. Sanctions," *New York Times*, 5 June 1994, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 May 1994

South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hong Ku hosts a conference on unification and security policy coordination at the Office of the South-North Dialogue under the Ministry of Unification. According to a South Korean Ministry of Unification spokesman Kim Hyõng Ki, the South Korean government reaffirms during the conference that it is of vital importance to implement and to fulfill the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
 —"Puksõ Chunsuhaeya 'Pihaekhwa' Yuhyo / T'ongilanbo Chõngch'aekhoeüi," *Hankook Ilbo*, 27 May 1994, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

24 May 1994

In response to Deputy Prime Minister Lee Hong Ku's announcement about reconsidering the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula on 23 May, South Korean Ministry of Unification spokesman Kim Hyõng Ki says that Lee's announcement was a remark stressing South Korea's position that the Agreed Framework and the Joint Declaration must be fulfilled. Kim adds that Lee's intention in making the announcement is to ask the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the international community to continue their efforts in persuading Pyongyang to obey the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.
 —"Hanbando Pihaekhwason'õn Chaegõm't'o Palõn / T'ongilwõn 'Sõnõnjunsu Ch'okkuttüt' Haemyõng," *Kyunghayng Shinmun*, 25 May 1994, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

23 May 1994

South Korean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Unification Lee Hong Ku announces that South Korea has to reconsider the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula from a new angle as long as North Korea possesses the Radiochemistry Laboratory, which is Pyongyang's major reprocessing facility. He says that the

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Joint Declaration has been in fact nullified in a sense. However, the Prime Minister does not mention an alternative policy. Prior to the Deputy Prime Minister's announcement, South Korea National Assemblyman Lee Se Ki says that the South Korean government should announce nullification of the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and consider acquiring "a nuclear card."

—"Hanbando Pihakhwa Chaegömt'o / Sangwidappyön / Lee Puch'ongni Shisa," *Tonga Ilbo*, 24 May 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yun Kuk Han, "'Haekkongdongsön'ön' Chaegömt'o Pulga'p'i," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 24 May 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

May 1994

India's Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) signs an agreement with the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to provide 100 tons of heavy water in 1997-1998. The heavy water is to be used for the Wölsöng-2 nuclear power reactor.

—"Late News in Brief," *Nuclear News*, May 1994, p. 22, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "India-H-Water for Kepco," *FT Energy Newsletter*, 2 May 1994, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 April 1994

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) submits a bid to assist the Turkish Electricity Authority to prepare bid documents and evaluate tenders for its planned nuclear power plant. [Note: According to a *Kyönghyang Shinmun* report on 30 April 1994, South Korea is in the process of preparing to bid for Turkey's planned nuclear power plant.]

—Margaret L. Ryan, "Korean Nuclear Industry Takes First Steps into Export Market," *Nucleonics Week*, 2 June 1994, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Han Yun Chöng, "P'alchönsölbipch'e / Haeüishijang Kongnyak Hwalbal / Chung In Tongnama Saudi Düngsö 'Kaega'," *Kyönghyang Shinmun*, 30 April 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

20 April 1994

US Secretary of Defense William Perry and South Korea's Defense Minister Lee Pyöng T'ae hold a meeting to discuss issues related to the North Korean nuclear crisis. After the meeting, both officials announce that if North Korea does not accept the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) inspections and do not resume inter-Korean talks by October, then the joint US-South Korea Team Spirit exercises will begin in November. North Korea has previously criticized plans for the Team Spirit exercises calling them a preparation for war against their country.

—R. Jeffrey Smith, "US-South Korean Exercise Put Off as Gesture to North; Perry Sees Inspection of Nuclear Reactor as Critical," *Washington Post*, 21 April 1994, p. A18, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yu U Gön, "Team Hullyön 11Wöl Shilshi/Hanmi Kukpanghoedam / 10 Wölkkaji Haekchinjönöpsümyön," *Segye Ilbo*, 21 April 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19 April 1994

Nuclear Electric, a UK utility company, signs a technical cooperation agreement with the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO).

— Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Michael Smith, "UK-S Korea in Power Agreement," *Financial Times*, 20 April 1994, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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15 April 1994

South Korean Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Unification Lee Yöng Tök announces that South Korea has withdrawn its demand for an exchange of special envoys with North Korea as a condition for the resumption of high-level US-North Korean talks.

—"S. Korea Withdraws Demand for Exchange of Inter-Korean Envoys," Xinhua News Agency, 15 April 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'T'üksa' P'ogi / Pug'e 5 Wö'Ich'o'kkaji Ch'ugasach'al Suyong Ch'okku," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 15 April 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "'Sö'n T'üksa'gyohwan' Ch'ölhoe / I T'ong'ilbuch'onngni / Haek Ch'oeusönhae'gyöl Ipchang'ün Pulbyön," *Joongang Ilbo*, 15 April 1994, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

8 April 1994

The Indian Department of Energy and the Korean Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) sign a contract for India to ship 100 metric tons of heavy water to South Korea for three nuclear power plants in Wölsöng, North Kyöngsang Province.

— Shekhar Hattangadi, "KEPCO and DEA Sign Deal for Wolsung Heavy Water Supply," *Nucleonics Week*, 14 April 1994, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Indo Haekwönjaroyong Chungsu / Han'guksö Paek T Suip," *Donga Ilbo*, 9 April 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

April 1994

According to a report in *Jane's Defense Weekly*, South Korea had plans to develop nuclear weapons as late as 1991. The report cites Sö Su Jong, the former chief secretary of the Agency for National Security Planning from 1987 to 1993, who stated that former President Roh Tae Woo had plans to develop nuclear weapons in 1991. According to Sö, Roh Tae Woo's decision came following reports that North Korea was suspected of developing nuclear weapons. The plans were cancelled due to US pressure in 1991.

—"Seoul Planned Nuclear Weapons Until 1991," *Jane's Defense Weekly*, 2 April 1994, p. 1.

27-29 March 1994

South Korean President Kim Young Sam travels to China in order to plead with Chinese leaders to place added pressure on North Korea to resolve suspicions about its nuclear program. On 28 March China's President Jiang Zemin tells Kim that the only way to resolve the issue with North Korea is through dialogue.

—Peter Goodspeed, "China's Help Sought in North Korean Nuclear Crisis," *Toronto Star*, 28 March 1994, p. A15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Victoria Graham, "U.S., China at Odds over Security Council Statement on North Korea," Associated Press, 28 March 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 March 1994

South Korean President Kim Young Sam places the South Korean military on high alert in response to a North Korean delegate's remark that North Korea could turn Seoul into a "sea of fire." Kim is scheduled to leave for Japan and China tomorrow. [Note: The remark is made during a meeting of North and South Korean officials at Panmunjom].

—Terry McCarthy and Teresa Poole, "Seoul Forces Put on Alert as Tension with North Grows," *The Independent*, 23 March 1994, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; John Burton and George Graham, "S Korean Forces Go on Alert as N-Plant Row with North Grows," *Financial Times*, 23 March 1994, p. 24, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-

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nexis.com; T.R. Reid, "North Korea Warns of 'Brink of War'," *Washington Post*, 23 March 1994, p. A23, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Steven Greenhouse, "Christopher Says U.S. Stays Firm on Korea, But Pledges Diplomacy," *New York Times*, 23 March 1994, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 March 1994

President Clinton announces that the United States will send Patriot missiles to South Korea in response to growing tensions on the Korean peninsula. Speaking to reporters in Florida, Clinton says, "We have agreed that it is our national interest and in the interest of the security of the people of South Korea and the security of our armed forces there to send Patriot missiles at this time." According to a Pentagon spokesman, the missiles will be transported by sea and reach South Korea in about 30 days.

—Jim Abrams, "Clinton Says United States Sending Patriot Missiles to South Korea," Associated Press, 21 March 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Michael R. Gordon, "U.S. Goes to U.N. to Increase the Pressure on North Korea," *New York Times*, 22 March 1994, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 March 1994

Lee Ch'ung Kuk defects to South Korea. Lee, a former analyst and translator for the Ministry of People's Armed Forces Nuclear Chemical Defense Bureau, supplies South Korean officials with information about North Korea's nuclear weapons and chemical weapons programs.

—U Chong Chang, *Chugan Chosun*, 30 June 1994, pp. 26-28, in "Weekly Assesses DPRK Nuclear War Preparations," FBIS-EAS-94-126, 30 June 1994, p. 38; "Pukhan'gun Chungsa Kwisun," *Donga Ilbo*, 19 March 1994, p. 31, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 March 1994

General Gary Luck, commander of US forces in South Korea, announces to Congress that the joint US-South Korean Team Spirit military exercises will be cancelled. A few hours later (3 March), the South Korean Foreign Ministry announces the cancellation in Seoul. However, both the United States and South Korea state that the cancellation of the military exercises is contingent on North Korea allowing the completion of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections at seven declared nuclear facilities and the resumption of inter-Korea dialogue regarding nuclear issues on the peninsula.

—Michael R. Gordon, "South Korea Offers Terms for Ending War Games," *New York Times*, 3 March 1994, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Shin Sang In, "Mi, Pukhanch'ük (Üidodoen Haengdong)e' Üihokchegi," *Segye Ilbo*, 3 March 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

March 1994

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute establishes the Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC) with assistance from the United States. The TCNC is responsible for providing the government with technical support in accounting for nuclear material, import/export controls, physical protection, implementing International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) safeguard inspections, and adhering to other international nonproliferation rules and guidelines.

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korea Must Reprocess If DPRK Has Weapons Program, Minister Says," *Nuclear Fuel*, 6 June

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1994, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

18 February 1994

US and South Korean officials reaffirm their position that the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue on the nuclear situation on the peninsula is a prerequisite for the next round of high-level talks between the United States and North Korea.

—South Korean News Agency [sic], 18 February 1994, in "USA, South Korea Reportedly Confirm Conditions for US Talks with North," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 19 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Nambuktaehwa'dwaeya Mi Pukhoedam' / Clinton, Han Oemu T'onghae YS'e Dapshin," *Taehan Mail*, 19 February 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 February 1994

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sŭng Ju meets with senior US officials in Washington to discuss North Korea's refusal to allow IAEA inspections of its nuclear facilities. After meetings with US Vice President Al Gore and National Security Advisor Anthony Lake, Han announces that the United States and South Korea have "decided to exert all available efforts to settle the nuclear question through dialogue until the regular Board of Governors' meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)." Speaking on the possibility of calling for economic sanctions in the UN Security Council, Han says that China may not oppose sanctions but is still reluctant to support such measures, believing that the international community must first give negotiations a chance.

—"S Korean FM Set for Talks on North Korean Nuclear Impasse," Agence France Presse, 11 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; George Gedda, "U.S., Japanese Leaders Weigh Sanctions against North Korea," Associated Press, 12 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; South Korean News Agency [sic], 11 February 1994, in "South Korean Foreign Minister in USA; UN Security Council to Meet in Vienna," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 14 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 February 1994

Addressing the annual meeting of South Korean diplomats, Foreign Minister Han Sŭng Ju says that the dispute over North Korea's nuclear program should be resolved through dialogue in order to prevent its development into a "worst-case" scenario.

—"Seoul Urges Talks to Solve North's Nuclear Issue," Japan Economic Newswire, 2 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Nambuktaekyŏlshimni Chiyanghaeya' / Pukhaektaeŭng Yuyŏnhan Chase'p'illo/Han Oemu Kangjo," *Segye Ilbo*, 2 February 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

26 January 1994

US officials announce that preparations are under way to deploy Patriot missiles in South Korea at the request of General Gary Luck, the commander of US forces in South Korea.

—"North Korea Assails US Plan to Put Patriot Missiles in South," Agence France Press, 28 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Pan on 'Patriot' in S. Korea Made," Xinhua News Agency, 29 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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25 January 1994

The South Korean Ministry of Unification announces its decision to establish an agency for possible mutual nuclear inspections with North Korea. The agency's tentative name is the Atomic Energy Control Center.

—"S. Korea to Set up Atomic Energy Control Center," Xinhua News Agency, 25 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Nambuk Sanghosach'al Taebi Haekt'ongje Center Ŭl Shinsöl / T'ongilkwankyejanggwanhoeüi," *Taehan Mail*, 26 January 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 January 1994

The South Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs denies allegations that the United States has been pressuring the Koreans to formalize the North-South Korea Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula into a treaty. According to Han, after North Korea's announcement to withdraw from the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in March, other countries suggested formalizing the Declaration into an international treaty, but the United States said that would not be an effective method to solve the North Korean nuclear crisis. [Note: According to the *Donga Ilbo*, the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs says on 17 January 1994 that the South Korean government is against the US plans to promote formalizing the Declaration into an international treaty because the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula does not involve the international community and should therefore only be handled by the concerned parties.]

—"Han Denies Report on Inter-Korea Non-Nuclear Treaty," United Press International, 17 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Hanbandopihaek Choyakhwa / Hanmi Nonüihanjök Öpsö' Han Oemu," *Segye Ilbo*, 18 January 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Hanbando Pihaekchoyakhwa Pandae / Chöngbo Ipchangjöngni," *Donga Ilbo*, 18 January 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 January 1994

According to a high-ranking South Korean government official, the United States has been pressuring South Korea to formalize the North-South Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula into a treaty. The official says, the United States has suggested providing South Korea with material for the peaceful uses of atomic energy if South Korea agrees to formalize the Joint Declaration.

—"Mi, (Hanbando Pihaek) Choyakhwa Amnyök / Chaech'örishishöl Poyukümji," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 January 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim Ch'asu, "Haekchu'gwön Sashilsang P'ogi Yogu / Hanbando Pihaekchoyakhwa Munjejöm," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 January 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

7 January 1994

Officials from the South Korean Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Unification announce that North Korea and South Korea will exchange special envoys to discuss nuclear issues on the Korean Peninsula in the middle of this month. South Korean officials hope to use this opportunity to re-open the inter-Korean talks that were suspended in 1992.

—"Koreas to Exchange Special Envoys on Nuclear Issue," Associated Press, 7 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Nambukdaehwa Idalchung Chaegae' / Chöngbu Soshikt'ong," *Hankook Ilbo*, 8 January 1994, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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1993

Late 1993

South Korea joins the following three International Energy Agency cooperative research and information agreements: Energy Technology Data Exchange, Centre for the Analysis and Dissemination of Demonstrated Energy Technologies, and the Greenhouse Gas Technology Information Exchange.

—"Korea Joins IEA Work Groups," *Power Asia*, 20 December 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 December 1993

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a two-year contract with China's Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant to provide technical support and maintenance. In addition, the Uljin-1 nuclear power reactor and China's Guangdong plant conclude an agreement for technical cooperation.

—Margaret L. Ryan, "Korean Nuclear Industry Takes First Steps into Export Market," *Nucleonics Week*, 2 June 1994, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

13 December 1993

The Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited (AECL) announces that it has won a \$270 million contract to supply heavy water for South Korea's nuclear power plants in Wölsöng, North Kyöngsang Province.

—Pamela Newman, "AECL Snares Korean Heavy Water Contract," *The Energy Daily*, 14 December 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "KEPCO in Record Canadian Heavy Water Deal," *Power Asia*, 20 December 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 November 1993

US President Bill Clinton meets with South Korean President Kim Young Sam to discuss Clinton's "new approach" to deal with North Korea's nuclear program. After the meeting, Clinton states that if Pyongyang meets its demands, "the door will be open on a wide range of issues." At the request of President Kim, Clinton does not publicly announce the details of his proposed new approach. According to reports, the United States is prepared to call off the Team Spirit joint military exercise if North Korea allows IAEA inspections of its nuclear facilities.

—"U.S. Offers North Korea Swap for Nuclear Inspections," United Press International, 22 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Robert Burns, "Clinton Says U.S. Ready to Resolve Differences with North Korea," Associated Press, 23 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 November 1993

South Korea rejects North Korea's proposed "package deal" claiming that "what is important at this stage is to obtain a promise from North Korea that it will receive inspections." According to South Korean officials, North Korea must allow International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections of its nuclear facilities and reopen dialogue with Seoul before the United States makes any concessions.

—"Seoul Rejects Pyongyang's "Package Deal" for Settling Nuclear Row," Agence France Presse, 12 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul Says Any Concessions Should Come Only After North Ok's Inspections," Associated Press, 13 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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3-4 November 1993

The 15th ROK-US military Committee Meeting (MCM) and the 25th ROK-US Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) are held in Seoul. At the MCM, both sides agree to transfer the peacetime Operational Control Authority (OCA) from the commander of the US-Korea Combined Forces Command (CFC) to the South Korean side on 1 December 1994. At the SCM, both countries reaffirm that the second phase drawdown of US troops in South Korea will be postponed until uncertainties surrounding North Korea's nuclear development program are thoroughly resolved. [Note: MCM and SCM are annual meetings, which started in 1978 and 1968, respectively.]

—"Hanbando P'yöngshijakjökkwön Nanyön 12 Wöl Han'gukhwansu / Hanmi Kunsawisö Iyang'e Habüi," *Hankook Ilbo*, 4 November 1993, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "OCA to Be Transferred to South Korean Side," Xinhua News Agency, 3 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'T'im Hullyön Chungdan' Kyölchöng Yubo / Hanmigukpang Habüi," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 4 November 1993, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "25 Ch'a Han, Mi Anbohyöp Kongdongsöngmyöng (Yoji)," *Donga Ilbo*, 5 November 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 November 1993

South Korean President Kim Young Sam announces that South Korea will neither possess nuclear weapons nor plan to facilitate nuclear weapons development. In response to the Norwegian Foreign Minister Jogen Holst's question on Seoul's nuclear policy, President Kim stresses that there is no change in South Korea's non-nuclear policy and the country will continue only the development of peaceful nuclear energy.

—"Hanbando Pihaekhwa Pulpyön/P'yönghwaiyong Yön'gu Kyesok / Kim Tae't'ongnyöng," *Donga Ilbo*, 2 November 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Pihaekhwajöngch'aek Pulbyön / Pukmi Wölnae Kowihöedam Andöeldüt," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 2 November 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

27 October 1993

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Süng Ju denies reports that South Korea and the United States are considering canceling Team Spirit military exercises. Han says, "There is no decision on it, there is no discussion at the moment between the Republic of Korea and the United States." South Korea and the United States are expected to make a decision concerning the joint military exercise in the 25th annual US-South Korean Security Consultative Meeting scheduled for 3-4 November.

—"S. Korea Denies Plan to Cancel 'Team Spirit' Exercise," Japan Economic Newswire, 27 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Team Spirit Maneuvers to Stay: S. Korean FM," Agence France Presse, 27 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 October 1993

The Kori-3 nuclear reactor is temporarily shut down due to lowered water levels in the steam generator, which caused the turbine in the reactor to stop revolving.

—"Kori Wönjön 3 Hogi Chöngji/Pangsasön'gwanün Mugwan," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 October 1993, p. 7, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 October 1993

In response to a magazine report on Seoul's nuclear weapons development under the Park Chung Hee government, South Korea's Ministry of Defense announces "the South Korean government has neither intended to

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develop nuclear weapons since the Third Republic nor possessed related facilities and materials since the third republic." [Note: The Third Republic refers to former President Park Chung Hee's reign between 1962 and 1972.]
 —"Haekkaebal Shidohanjök Öptta / Yön'gushisöl, Charyo Poyuanhae' / Kukpangbu," *Taehan Maeil*, 15 October 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 October 1993

At a National Assembly hearing, Im Yong Kyu, President of the Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS), announces that the institute will establish three more radioactivity monitoring instruments this year. The instruments are to be established in Paengnyöng Island, Kangnüng, and Ullüng Island, which are relatively close to the Military Demarcation Line (MDL), in order to monitor nuclear-related accidents in North Korea. KINS currently operates eight radioactivity monitoring centers in South Korea.

—"Pukhan Pangs'a'nüng Ch'ükchöngso 3 Kot Sölch'i / Wönjaryög'anjön'gisulwön Kukkamdappyön," *Taehan Maeil*, 13 October 1993, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Late 1993

The Korea Electric Power Corporation awards a contract to Conax Buffalo Corporation, a subsidiary of the International Engineering Group (IMI), to supply equipment for two nuclear power plants in Uljin.

—"IMI Unit Wins 6 Mln Dlr Contract with Korean Nuclear Plants," *Extel Examiner*, 9 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Late 1993

A subsidiary of ALCATEL-ALSTHOM, a French engineering group, is awarded a contract by South Korea to supply electric safety systems for the Wölsöng nuclear power plant.

—"CEGELEC (ALCATEL-ALSTHOM) in South Korean Contract," *European Report*, 22 September 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "CEGELEC(ALCATEL-ALSTHOM) in South Korean Contract," *Monthly Report on EuropeNewsletter*, 21 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 September 1993

At the 37th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) annual meeting, South Korea's Science and Technology Minister Kim Shi Chung proposes to form both an international regime and a regional regime to control nuclear material.

—Mo T'ae Chun, "Haekmulchil Kukchegondongwalli Chean" *Chosun Ilbo*, 28 September 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Tongbug'a Wönjaryög'anjön Hyöbüich'e / Chöngbu, IAEA Wö Chean Pangch'im," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 25 September 1993, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 September 1993

South Korea's Ministry of Trade and Industry announces that the country has scheduled to build an additional 14 nuclear power plants by 2006. [Note: In 1998, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

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—"Palchönso 75 Ki Saero Könsöl / Sangongbu 2006 Nyön Kkaji," *Donga Ilbo*, 18 September 1993, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 September 1993

In his meeting with South Korean President Kim Young Sam, the US Assistant Secretary of State for Politico-Military Affairs Robert Gallucci says that the United States will continue its efforts to persuade North Korea to abandon its nuclear development program and maintain close contact with Seoul over Pyongyang's nuclear development. Kim expresses regret that North Korea "has not shown sincerity" in negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency and is avoiding making a response to Seoul's proposals for inter-Korean dialogue. During the meeting, the United States and South Korea confirm that both nations have the same goals and strategies to deal with Pyongyang's nuclear issue.

—"Gallucci Meets Kim, Pledges Further Pressure on North," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 11 September 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kim Ch'ang Ki, "'Hanmi Taebukhaekchölyak Ilch'i' / Kim Tae't'ongnyöng, Gallucci Manna Mi Taech'öbang'an Türo," *Chosun Ilbo*, 12 September 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

9 August 1993

North Korea rebuffs South Korea's proposed resumption of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) talks. Citing the joint US-South Korean Team Spirit military exercise as the obstacle to resuming the JNCC talks, a Pyongyang spokesman says, "If the South side has the intention to resolve the nuclear problem through dialogue with us, it must discontinue nuclear war exercises incompatible with this."

—"N Korea Scuttles Plan to Resume Inter-Korean Nuclear Talks," *Agence France Presse*, 9 August 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 August 1993

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) begins installing the Korean Multi-Purpose Research Reactor (KMRR).

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Kungnaeyön' guyong Wönjaryö Yönhöyk," hanaro.kaeri.re.kr.

4 August 1993

South Korean Unification Minister Han Wan Sang says that South Korean will not assist North Korea in acquiring light water nuclear reactors until the suspicions about its nuclear activities are resolved.

—South Korean News Agency (sic), 4 August 1993, in "South 'Would Help' North with New Reactor if Nuclear Issue Resolved," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 5 August 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 August 1993

South Korean Prime Minister Hwang In Söng proposes to his North Korean counterpart that the two countries resume meetings of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission, which was tasked with setting up an inter-Korean bilateral nuclear inspection regime. Hwang proposed the meeting be held on 10 August at the truce village of Panmunjom.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—"S Korea Proposes Resumption of Inter-Korean Nuclear Talks," Agence France Presse, 4 August 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

August 1993

Construction begins on the Wölsöng-3 and Wölsöng-4 nuclear power reactors.

—Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryökwönjaryök (Chu) Wölsöng Wönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

August 1993

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that it will request bids for two nuclear power reactors to be built in Yönggwang-kun, South Chölla Province. ABB Combustion Engineering and Nuclear Power International, a French-German partnership company, are expected to submit bids.

—Mark Hibbs, "KEPCO Expected to Request Bids for Yonggwang-5 And -6 Soon," *Nucleonics Week*, 12 August 1993, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 July 1993

After the meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in Singapore, South Korean Foreign Minister Han Süng Ju says that China has made a successful bid to provide 110 tons of heavy water for the Wölsöng nuclear plants. This is one fourth of the total heavy water needed to operate the Wölsöng nuclear reactors.

—Kim Ch'a Su, "Chung, Wölsöngwönjön Chungsugonggüp / Hanjyönipch'al Ddanae Paek 10t Kyumo Kot Chöngshikkyeyak," *Donga Ilbo*, 25 July 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Kim chong Tu, "Wölsöng Wönjönjong Chungsu / Chunggukwö Toip'k'iro," *Kyungyhyang Shinmun*, 25 July 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

22 July 1993

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Süng Ju warns North Korea that if it does not allow international inspections within two months the United Nations will impose sanctions.

—Kyodo News Service, "S. Korea Warns North Not to Drag Out Nuclear Issue," Japan Economic Newswire, 22 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 July 1993

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) confirms the basic construction plan for the Yönggwang-5 and Yonggwang-6 nuclear reactors. Construction of the two reactors is scheduled to begin in September 1995, and is expected to be completed in June 2001 and June 2002, respectively.

—"Yönggwangwönjön 5, 6 Hogi / 95 Nyön Habangi Ch'akkong," *Donga Ilbo*, 20 July 1993, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

16 July 1993

South Korea's Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) decides to construct the Uljin-3 and Uljin-4 nuclear reactors, which will be South Korea's standard model of nuclear reactors. The two reactors are to be built in Pugu-ri, Puk-myön, Uljin-kun, North Kyöngsan Province. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is scheduled to begin the construction of the Uljin-3 and Uljin-4 reactors in June 1998 and in June 1999 respectively.

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—"Uljinwŏnjŏn 3.4 Hogi Kŏnsŏlhŏga / Wŏjaryokwiwŏnhoe," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 17 July 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Uljinwŏnjŏn 3.4 Ho Kŏnsŏlhŏga / Wŏjaryokwiwŏnhoe," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 17 July 1993, p. 17, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

12 July 1993

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) President Lee Chong Hun announces that KEPCO will begin construction of the Yŏnggwang-5 and Yŏnggwang-6 nuclear reactors in September 1995. Residents in the Yŏnggwang area declare their opposition to the nuclear reactor construction plan.

—Park Hwa Kang, "Yŏnggwangwŏnjŏn 5.6 Hogi 95 Nyŏn Ch'akkong / Chumindŭl Kŏnsŏlbandae Pulbyŏn," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 13 July 1993, p. 14, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

10-11 July 1993

During his visit to Seoul, US President Bill Clinton meets South Korean President Kim Young Sam to discuss North Korea's nuclear program and other economic and security issues. Both sides agree that North Korea should return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) regime, allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect its nuclear-related facilities and fulfill the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula" through North-South joint inspections. President Clinton says that both nations will continue close cooperation for a full resolution of the nuclear issue and will take "additional steps" if necessary.

—Kim Ch'ang Ki, "Pukhanhaek Kangnyŏktaeŭng 'Naeyong Motpalkyŏ' / Kim Clinton Chŏngsanghoedam," *Chosun Ilbo*, 11 July 1993, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "A't'aeambo Hyŏpnyŏk / Taejadaehwa Chean/Clinton Kukhoe Yŏnsŏl," *Donga Ilbo*, 11 July 1993, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Clayton Jones, "Clinton Reassures Asians of American Commitment," *Christian Science Monitor*, 12 July 1993, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; James Kim, "Seoul-Washington Ties Warmer Than Ever," United Press International, 11 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early July 1993

The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) begins operating a Tokamak, which is a magnetic plasma confinement device used in the research and development of magnetic fusion energy. The Tokamak is not device that requires natural resources for its operations nor does it generate nuclear waste.

—Haek'yunghapshilhŏm Wŏnjaro/ 'Tokamak' Kadong / Ch'ojŏndo Pakmakchejo Tŭng'e Iyong," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 4 July 1993, p. 10, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Haek'yunghapno Kaebalyŏngu P'ilsujangbi/ 'Tokamak' Kadong/ Kwagiwŏn'e Sŏlch'i," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 5 July 1993, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

30 June 1993

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) completes the construction of the Irradiated Materials Examination Facility (IMEF).

—"Irradiated Materials Examination Facility," The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, nfcf.kaeri.re.kr.

Mid-1993

Canadian, US, and South Korean companies move into the second stage of developing the direct use of spent PWR fuel in CANDU reactors (DUPIC) program. In the first stage, researchers discovered that the DUPIC program

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reduces the quantity of spent fuel for disposal, improves uranium utilization, and increases power output. Researchers also assessed seven different options for dry processing PWR fuel. Oreox (oxidation, reduction of enriched oxide fuel) produced the most promising results and was chosen to be studied further in the third stage of the research project.

—Ray Silver and Michael Knapik, "Canada, South Korea, US Cooperate on Study of Using Spent Fuel in CANDUS," *Nuclear Fuel*, 19 July 1993, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11 June 1993

North Korea announces to suspend its withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The announcement comes after the conclusion of the fourth round of talks between North Korea and the United States in New York in which the two countries issue a joint statement to agree on the principles of "assurances against the threat and use of force including nuclear weapons, peace and security in a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs." The South Korean government reacts positively to this announcement and says it plans to actively push for inter-Korean dialogue.

—"Pyongyang Suspends Nuclear Treaty Withdrawal; Easing of Tensions Attributed to Concessions by US," *Nikkei Weekly*, 14 June 1993, p. 24, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul Welcomes North Korean Decision on NPT," United Press International, 11 June 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 May 1993

The intergovernmental Russia-South Korean Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation is held. The agenda includes joint research projects, exchanges in fundamental science, and nuclear power engineering.

—"Korea; South Korea, Russia Discuss Scientific, Technical Cooperation in Seoul," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 4 June 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ivan Zakharchenko, "Russia, Korea Discuss Scientific and Technical Cooperation," ITAR-TASS, 29 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 April 1993

Operation of the Kori-4 nuclear reactor is temporarily suspended due to a malfunction of the main steam line. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) estimates it will take five days to resume reactor operations.

—"Koriwŏnjŏn 4 Hogi Ddogojang Panjŏnjŏngji," *Donga Ilbo*, 24 April 1993, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; O T'ae Jin, "Kori Wŏnjŏn Kojang/ 'Kyŏngmihan Sago... Tassedwi Kadong," *Chosun Ilbo*, 23 April 1993, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 April 1993

South Korean foreign Minister Han Sŭng Ju meets Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen after the opening session of the UN regional commission for Asia in Bangkok. Both sides confirm that the current nuclear situation in North Korea is in a serious phase. South Korea and China agree that both nations will make a joint effort to resolve the nuclear issue and that the Korean Peninsula should be declared a nuclear-free zone.

—Park Tu Shik, "Hanjung, Pukhaek Kondonghaegyŏl Habŭi / Woemujanggwan Hoedam," *Chosun Ilbo*, 22 April 1993, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Michael Haddigan, "South Korean Foreign Minister Says China Backs Nuclear-Free Korea," Associated Press, 22 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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20 April 1993

South Korea announces that it will not resume dialogue or economic cooperation with North Korea until the suspicions of its nuclear activity are resolved. In addition, South Korea will cancel all visits of its representatives to Pyongyang if North Korea does not cooperate in resolving its nuclear issues. This decision is made during a meeting of the heads of seventeen heads of ministries and government departments.

—"Seoul Rules Out Dialogue, Economic Cooperation with DPRK," 20 April 1993, Xinhua News Agency, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ivan Zakharchenko, "South Korea Will Check Cooperation with North Korea," ITAR-TASS, 20 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 April 1993

A South Korean government official announces that South Korea and the United States have agreed to consider high-level US-North Korean talks in order to persuade Pyongyang not to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and allow International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections of its nuclear facilities.

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 April 1993, in "Yonhap: USA Agrees to High Level Contacts with DPRK," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 19 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US Agrees to Upgrade Talks with N. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 17 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 March 1993

In his interview with the *New York Times*, South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung Ju indicates that Seoul would support a compromise allowing United Nations inspectors to search US military facilities in South Korea in return for North Korea's acceptance of international inspections of its nuclear-related sites. He says that South Korea will support the imposition of United Nations sanctions, if North Korea continues to be in noncompliance into late May. However, he also says that he hopes "the threat of sanctions plus certain face-saving inducements will help them comply."

—Douglas Jehl, "Seoul Eases Stand on Nuclear Inspections of North," *New York Times*, p. A13, 30 March 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Chŏng Yŏn Ju, "Pukhan Haeksach'al Suyongha'myŏn Migun Shisŏllo Sach'alyong'ŭi," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 31 March 1993, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 March 1993

South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung Ju meets with the Chinese representative to the UN Chen Jian in order to persuade China to support dealing with North Korea's nuclear issue in the UN. Representative Chen says that China shares South Korea's goal of a nuclear free Korean Peninsula, but it feels that North Korea's nuclear issue should be resolved first through the IAEA.

—KBS Radio (Seoul), 25 March 1993, in "South Korea Hopes China Will Persuade North Korea Not to Withdraw from NPT," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 27 March 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 March 1993

The *Tokyo Shimbun* reports that North Korea begins dialogue with South Korea and the United States over its nuclear program. According to the report, the secret contacts begin during a European trip by Korean Workers Party Secretary Kim Yong Sun. The purpose of the trip is to make contact with the United States and South Korea.

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—KBS Radio (Seoul), 11 April 1993, in "Japanese Paper: North Korea in Secret Contact with ROK and USA on Nuclear Issue," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 13 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 March 1993

North Korea announces it is withdrawing from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). It cites the treaty's escape clause on defending supreme national interests. North Korea's two reasons for withdrawing are: (1) the Team Spirit "nuclear war rehearsal" military exercises; and (2) the IAEA demand for special inspection of two suspect sites. North Korea attaches a statement to its withdrawal notice that is sent to the three NPT depository states and the 154 NPT member states, in which it accuses the IAEA of violating its sovereignty and interfering in its internal affairs, attempting to stifle its socialism, and of being a "lackey" of the United States. According to North Korea, the United States influenced officials of the IAEA Secretariat and member states at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting on 25 February 1993 to adopt a resolution requiring North Korea to open military sites to inspection that are not nuclear related.

—Don Oberdorfer, *The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History* (Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1997), p. 280; Gamini Seneviratne, "IAEA Struggling to Stand Firm and Find Face-Saver for North Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 18 March 1993, p. 10; "Letter from Kim Yong-nam, DPRK Minister of Foreign Affairs," 12 March 1993; David E. Sanger, "West Knew of North Korea Nuclear Development," *New York Times*, 13 March 1993, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24-27 February 1993

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) provides residents in Uljin, North Kyöngsan Province, where Uljin reactors are located, with free medical consultation services. From 1993, KEPCO will provide the itinerant medical service four times a year for people living in Uljin and Wölsöng, North Kyöngsan Province, in Yönggwang, North Chölla Province, and in Kori, South Kyöngsan Province.

—"Wönjönjiyöckchumin'e Muryojillyo," *Segye Ilbo*, 8 March 1993, p. 12, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

23 February 1993

In a commentary appearing in the *Rodong Sinmun*, the official daily of the Korean Workers Party, North Korea states that South Korea is currently developing nuclear weapons and that Seoul's nuclear development is in a "dangerous stage." The claim follows a report in the South Korean *Wolgan Chosun* magazine that South Korea had secretly worked to develop nuclear weapons, but canceled the project after the assassination of former President Park Chung Hee. The commentary accuses the United States and South Korea of "advertising the fiction of 'nuclear development' by the North" in order to justify the policy of turning South Korea into a nuclear base and the nuclear development by South Korea.

—"North Says Nuclear Development in South Korea Has Entered a 'Dangerous Stage'," Associated Press, 23 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Han'gukhaek Wihömhän Tangye' / Pukhan Nodongshinmun Chujang," *Chosun Ilbo*, 24 February 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

2 February 1993

Son Söng P'il, North Korea's ambassador to Russia, claims that South Korea is covertly conducting nuclear research. He says, "South Korean authorities are so actively trying to accuse the North of attempting to have its own nuclear

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weapons because they want to conceal their own efforts in the sphere." He urges the international community "to pay special attention to secret nuclear research in South Korea."

—Alexander Valiyev, "North Korea Opposes Japanese Wish to Join US Security Council," ITAR-TASS, 2 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Hanguk Kükpi Haek'yöngu/ Puk Sönsöngp'il Chujang," *Donga Ilbo*, 3 February 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

February 1993

The *Wolgan Chosun* magazine publishes the diary of the former assistant to President Park Chung Hee that exposes South Korea's plans to develop nuclear weapons in the 1970s. According to the former assistant, Park Chung Hee received information from the Defense Ministry's Defense Science Technology Research Center that South Korea can develop nuclear weapons by the first half of 1981. In addition, Park was considering disclosing this information during the Armed Forces Day celebration in October 1979. South Korea's plan to develop nuclear weapons was eventually cancelled after Park was assassinated in late 1979. [Note: The Japan Economic Newswire report states that President Park planned to announce the completion of the development of nuclear weapons in 1981 along with his resignation as president.]

—"South Korea Planned Nuclear Weapons," *Jane's Defense Weekly*, 27 February 1993, p. 6; "S. Korea Nearly Had the Bomb, Magazine Says," Japan Economic Newswire, 21 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

February 1993

Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service publishes a report on the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The report lists both North and South Korea as countries capable of producing nuclear weapons, but concludes that neither country possesses nuclear bombs at this time. The agency estimates that South Korea has about 4,800 "nuclear energy specialists, of which over 500 have received training abroad."

—Yun Kuk Han, "Namhan Haekshisöl Pukhanboda Ap'sötta / Russia Taewoöch'öppoguk 'Nambukhan Haek' Pogosö," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 2 November 1993, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

29 January 1993

Son Söng P'il, North Korea's ambassador to Russia, warns that the US and South Korean Team Spirit joint military exercise scheduled for March 1993 may force North Korea to close its nuclear facilities to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections. Son says that North Korea views the exercises as preparation for a potential nuclear war and that they are incompatible with the basic clauses of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). Additionally, the situation does not allow North Korea "to normally fulfill its commitments" to IAEA inspections.

—Vladimir Nadashkevich, "Kunadze Urges North Korea to Abide By Non-Proliferation Treaty," ITAR-TASS, 1 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "N. Korea Refused IAEA Nuclear Check, S. Korean Paper," Japan Economic Newswire, 31 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Team Spirit Chaegaehamyön IAEA Haeksach'al Köbu / Churö Pukhandaesa," *Donga Ilbo*, 31 January 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 January 1993

During a meeting of the chairs of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC), South Korean Director-General of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau Chöng Tae Ik formally notifies North Korea that it will resume the Team Spirit combined military exercise in March. Chöng claims that "the Team Spirit resumption is a clear

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indication of Washington's continued determination to deter North Korea's nuclear development." The two sides left the meeting without setting a date for the next JNCC session.

—South Korean News Agency [*sic*], 25 January 1993, in "South Notifies North of Resumption of "Team Spirit" Exercise," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 26 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com;
 "Nambukhaekhyöpsang Kyölyöi / 'T'im' Hullyön Chaegae Pug'e T'ongbo / Öje Haekt'ongjegongdong'wi Chöpch'ok," *Chosun Ilbo*, 26 January 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

19-20 January 1993

Japan and South Korea hold the third round of Japan-South Korea Consultations on Nuclear Issues at the South Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Given the rising international concerns over Japan's plutonium transport from Europe, the South Korean delegate Cho Wön Il says that Seoul expects Japan to maintain Japan's three principles on non-nuclear and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Japan conveys to South Korea that Tokyo will not establish diplomatic relations with North Korea unless Pyongyang's nuclear issue is resolved. Both sides agree to promote cooperation in research on materials for fuel rods, vessels and other component of fast breeder and light water reactors.

—"Pukhanhaek' Kongdongdaeüng/ Il Plutonium Non'üi / Hanil Wönjaryökhöyöp Kae'ch'oe," *Chosun Ilbo*, 20 January 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "ROK Urges Safety in Japan's plutonium transport," Jiji Press, 20 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early 1993

Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Corporation (KHIC) awards GEC Alsthom Electromechanique, Inc. a contract to supply a nuclear reactor for the Wölsöng-4 nuclear power reactor.

—Power Asia, 29 March 1993, in "GEC Subcontract for Walsong Candu Project," *FT Energy Newsletter*, 29 March 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early 1993

The Korean Nuclear Engineering Laboratory, Ltd. (KONEL) signs a 15-year agreement with Wyle Laboratories for technology transfers. Wyle agrees to provide KONEL with the following: equipment inspection and qualification testing, nuclear-grade spare parts for power plants, seismic analysis and testing, aging analysis, and nuclear plant maintenance. KONEL will be South Korea's first nuclear engineering laboratory, and is expected to be operational by mid-1993.

—"Wyle Signs 15-Year Technology Transfer Agreement with KOENL; Positioned to Benefit from Korean Nuclear Power Market," PR Newswire, 17 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1992

17 December 1992

The 13th session of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) fails to make any progress on an inter-Korean nuclear inspections regime due to contentious debates over the Team Spirit military exercises scheduled for spring

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1993. The North and South Korean delegations fail to even agree on the date of the next meeting.

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 December 1992, in "Inter-Korean Nuclear Talks "Virtually" End for Year," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 18 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Inter-Korea Nuclear Talks Remain Deadlocked," United Press International, 17 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 December 1992

The 12th session of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) fails to produce any progress towards mutual nuclear inspections on the Korean Peninsula. The US-South Korean decision to resume Team Spirit in spring 1993 continues to be the main point of contention. The North Korean delegation insists that Seoul and Washington cancel Team Spirit by 15 December, while the South Korean delegation claims that Team Spirit will be cancelled if Pyongyang agrees to allow the first mutual inspection before the prime ministers' talks scheduled for 21-24 December.

—"Inter-Korean Nuclear Talks Bog Down," Agence France Presse, 10 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Korean Sides Meet on Nuclear Controls," Xinhua News Agency, 10 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 14 December 1992, in "JNCC Joint Contact 14th December Contacts may Be Suspended," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 16 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 November 1992

During a meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC), North Korea repeats its demand that South Korea cancel the US-South Korean joint military exercise Team Spirit before Pyongyang will discuss any specifics on an inter-Korean nuclear inspection regime. Chairman of the South Korean delegation Kong Ro Myŏng insists that North Korea must open at least one site to inspections before Seoul will consider cancellation of the military exercises.

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 November 1992, in "Inter-Korean Mutual Nuclear Inspection Talks Fail," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 28 November 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 November 1992

The Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) once again fails to make any progress on mutual nuclear inspections between North and South Korea. North Korea continues to threaten suspension of all negotiations between the two countries, including the prime ministers' talks in December, if South Korea does not cancel the Team Spirit military exercises scheduled for spring 1993.

—John Burton, "N. Korea Threatens To Quit All Talks," *Financial Times* (London), 19 November 1992, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Korea Nuclear Talks See No Progress," United Press International, 18 November 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 November 1992

South Korea announces that it will consider canceling the upcoming Team Spirit military exercises scheduled for spring 1993 if inter-Korean nuclear inspections occur before the December round of prime ministers' talks. According to Kong Ro Myŏng, the South Korean spokesman for negotiations with North Korea, "if mutual nuclear inspection is realized before the coming round of the South-North [*sic*] Prime Ministers' talks scheduled to start in Seoul on 21 December, we could consider shelving Team Spirit again next year. If the deadline is to be met,

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regulations for mutual inspection must be worked out by the end of this month. If the North does not respond it will be inevitable for us to conduct the exercise."

—James Kim, "Seoul Says Team Spirit Exercise Could Be Shelved," United Press International, 3 November 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul May Call Off Exercises If Nuclear Checks Realized," Japan Economic Newswire, 3 November 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Yonhap News Agency, 3 November 1992, in "South Offers To Cancel Team Spirit If Mutual Inspections Held by December," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 4 November 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Pukhanhaengmunje Hae'gyö'ha'myö'n Team Spirit Chungdan'gömt'o/Kong Ro Myöng Namjok Taebyo'n'in," *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 4 November 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

29 October 1992

During working-level talks of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC), North Korea reiterates the threat to withdraw from all inter-Korean dialogue unless Seoul cancels preparations for the Team Spirit military exercises by December. Due to this impasse, the two sides fail to make any progress on setting up a bilateral nuclear inspection regime on the Korean Peninsula.

—Yonhap News Agency, 29 October 1992, in "Nuclear Talks Fail as North Renews Call for Cancellation of Team Spirit," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 October 1992

A meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) fails to make any progress on setting up a mutual nuclear inspection regime between North and South Korea. According to the Chairman of the South Korean delegation Kong No Myong, the two sides do "not even mention" specifics about the inspections regime. Instead, discussions focus on the US-South Korean decision to resume the Team Spirit joint military exercises. The North Korean delegation demands that South Korea cancel Team Spirit before it will discuss mutual inspections, and the South Korean delegation insists that they will continue to make preparations for the military exercise unless the JNCC makes substantial progress in setting up an inter-Korean inspections regime.

—Yonhap News Agency, 22 October 1992, in "Inter-Korean Nuclear Talks Stall as North Demands Halt to Team Spirit," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 23 October 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Inter-Korea Nuclear Talks See No Progress," United Press International, 22 October 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Sangho Haeksach'al Shilshidoemyö'n Team Spirit Chungji Kömt'o/Hyö'n Ch'ongni Taebuksöhan," *Joongang Ilbo*, 22 October 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14 October 1992

A working-level meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission fails to make any substantive progress on inter-Korean nuclear inspections. The two sides continue to disagree on what type of facilities will be subject to inspections. According to a South Korean official, Seoul is prepared to take other measures if Pyongyang continues with its "delaying tactics."

—"Government Shelves North-South Economic Talks," United Press International, 14 October 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 14 October 1992, in "North And South Fail To Agree on Nuclear Inspections," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 16 October 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com;

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"Haeksach'al Taesang Chölich'ungshilp'ae/Öje nambuk Haekt'ong'wi Chöpchok," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 15 October 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

8 October 1992

At a press conference following the US-South Korean Security Consultative Meeting held 7-8 October in Washington, DC, US Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney says that there is intelligence of "sufficient quality" to suggest that North Korea is close to developing a nuclear weapon. Cheney adds that the United States will not remove any more of the 37,400 troops from South Korea until the North stops developing nuclear weapons. After Cheney's statements, South Korean Lieutenant General Kim Chae Ch'ang says that previous IAEA inspections of North Korean nuclear facilities have raised "serious and clear" suspicions that North Korea is nearing completion of a reprocessing plant that would supply enough nuclear material for a bomb.

—Jane A. Morse, "DPRK Nuclear Weapon Capability Remains Top US, ROK Concern," United States Information Agency, 8 October 1992, in Federation of American Scientists News, fas.org/news/dprk/1992/index.html; Reuters, "U.S., in Pact with South Korea, Delays Further Troop Withdrawal," *New York Times*, 9 October 1992, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Chuhanmi'gun 2 Dan'gyech'ölsu Yubo/Puk Haekp'ogi Anh'ülddaen," *Taehan Maeil*, 8 October 1992, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "'Team Spirit' Chaegae/Han-Mi'gunsawi/Pukhan 'Haek' P'ogiddaen Chungdan," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 8 October 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Late September 1992

South Korea requests fuel reprocessing technology designed at the Argonne National Laboratory for the Department of Energy's Integral Fast Reactor (IFR). The US government denies this request.

—Mark Hibbs, "South Korea Renews Quest for Plutonium Separation Ability," *Nucleonics Week*, 29 October 1992, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 September 1992

Canada's Minister of International Trade announces that the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) will provide South Korea with two more 700MW, CANDU nuclear power reactors (Wölsöng-3 and -4). The contract is worth approximately half a billion dollars.

—"AECL Sells Two More CANDUS To Korea," Canada Newswire, 18 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "AECL, Canatom Win Dollars 500M N-Plant Orders From Korea," *FT Energy Newsletter*, 5 October 1992, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Jim Clarke, "Two CANDU Reactors Sold to Korea," *The Energy Daily*, 21 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; "South Korea/UK," *Nuclear Fuel*, 30 March 1992, p. 17, in Lexis-Nexis, www.web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 September 1992

A South Korean official announces that Seoul is willing to go ahead with limited economic cooperation with North Korea before the two countries resolve the issue of mutual nuclear inspections. This announcement signifies a change in the previous South Korean principle of "nuclear solution first, economic cooperation later."

—Yonhap News Agency, 14 September 1992, in "Seoul Eases Conditions on Economic Cooperation with North," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 16 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency,

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21 July 1992, in "North Complains about South's Nuclear-Economic Cooperation Link," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 24 July 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 August 1992

The eighth Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) meeting fails to make significant progress towards a mutual nuclear inspections regime on the Korean Peninsula, but the North Korean delegation changes its position and agrees to discuss inspection regimes before anything else. The North Korean delegation also expresses interest in inspections of military installations. However, disagreements persist over the reprocessing plant located in Yŏngbyŏn-kun. South Korea continues to demand that North Korea dismantle the facility immediately, but North Korea claims that recent International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections have cleared up any remaining suspicions.

—Yonhap News Agency, 1 September 1992, "Pyongyang Shows 'Unprecedented Flexibility' at Nuclear Meeting," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 2 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Korean Joint Control Commission Remains Deadlocked," United Press International, 31 August 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Nambuksanghohaeksach'al/Kyujŏng Tŭng Chŏlch'ung Shilp'ae/Haekt'ongjegongdong'wi," *Joongang Ilbo*, 31 August 1992, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

21 July 1992

The seventh meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) fails to make any progress in establishing an inter-Korean nuclear inspections regime. North Korean delegates continue to complain about the South's insistence on resolving the suspicions of the North's nuclear activities, but Kong Ro Myŏn, South Korean chairman to the JNCC, states that South Korea will not alter its principle of "nuclear solution first, economic cooperation later." This issue is highlighted by the fact that North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Dal Hyŏn is currently touring industrial facilities in the South. The next JNCC meeting is set for 31 August.

—Yonhap News Agency, 21 July 1992, in "North Complains about South's Nuclear-Economic Cooperation Link," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 24 July 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 July 1992

The Canadian company, Dominion Bridge announces that it has won a \$10 million (Canadian dollars) contract with Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co. Ltd. (KHIC) to supply the upper and lower feeders for the Wŏlsŏng-2 nuclear power reactor.

—"Dominion Bridge Awarded Korean Nuclear Contract," Canada Newswire, 17 July 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 June 1992

North and South Korea meet for the sixth round of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) talks and once again fail to make any progress on an inter-Korean nuclear inspection regime. Insisting that suspicions of North Korean nuclear activities had grown since IAEA inspections, the South Korean delegates claim that inter-Korean relations cannot improve until North Korea resolves remaining questions about its nuclear program. The two sides do agree to meet again on 21 July.

—Yonhap News Agency, 30 June 1992, in "North Reacts 'Fiercely' to Linkage of Nuclear And Other Issues," BBC

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Summary of World Broadcasts, 2 July 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korean Central Broadcasting Station, 30 June 1992, in "North's Nuclear Committee Chairman on 'Deadlocked' Talks," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 2 July 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 June 1992

A South Korean source claims that South Korea is considering omitting military facilities as subjects of challenge inspections in the proposed inter-Korean nuclear inspections regime. According to the source, South Korea will present a revised proposal at the upcoming meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC).

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 June 1992, in "Seoul Considering Excluding Bases," FBIS-EAS-92-119, 19 June 1992, p. 15.

19 June 1992

South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Sang Ok announces that until North Korea accepts inter-Korean bilateral nuclear inspections, South Korea will not give it any nuclear-related technical assistance. "Pyongyang's acceptance of ad hoc inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is positive, but it must accept inter-Korean inspection as well in order to completely dispel the global suspicion and concern about its nuclear arms development."

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 June 1992, in "Yi Sang-ok Says Inspection Basis for Nuclear Aid," FBIS-EAS-92-119, 19 June 1992, pp. 14-15.

17 June 1992

The Ministry of Energy and Resources announce South Korea's plan to build 18 power plants by 2006. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—"South Korea to Build 18 Nuclear Power Plants by 2006," The Associated Press, 17 June 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 June 1992

The South Korean government decides not to provide light water reactor technology with North Korea because Pyongyang's establishment of a reprocessing capability at the "Radiochemistry Laboratory" is in violation of the "Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula."

—"Haekpalchön Kyöngsuro Kisul/Chöngbu, Puk'e Chegong Anhae," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 16 June 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

11 June 1992

South Korea announces that it is willing to share nuclear technology with North Korea if Pyongyang accepts South Korean nuclear inspectors and abandons its reprocessing facility. According to Kim Chae Söp, director-general of international organizations at the Foreign Ministry, "The Government policy is that Seoul will promote exchanges and cooperation with Pyongyang depending on the progress of inter-Korean relations and nuclear negotiations."

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—Yonhap News Agency, 11 June 1992, in "South Willing to Share Technology," FBIS-EAS-92-113, 11 June 1992, pp. 14-15.

27 May 1992

The fifth meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission fails to produce any agreement between North and South Korea on mutual nuclear inspections. The two sides even fail to set the date for the next meeting, making it practically impossible to conduct mutual inspections by the original deadline of mid-June. The South Korean delegation proposes that the next meeting be held on 29 May in order to keep alive the possibility of conducting mutual inspections by mid-June. The North Korean delegation, however, rejects the proposed date because of the on-going IAEA inspections, and proposes the next JNCC meeting be held on 16 June. South Korea does not agree to this, and the two sides decide to set the date through contacts between the inter-Korean liaison offices in Panmunjom.

—Yonhap News Agency, 27 May 1992, in "Fifth JNCC Fails to Set Date for Next Round of Talks," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 29 May 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 May 1992

The Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) meets for the fourth time. Unlike past meetings, North and South Korea make progress in finalizing a document of procedures for mutual inspections by the set date of 19 May. North Korea withdraws its demand that the two sides adopt a separate protocol based on the pledges to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula before negotiating an inspections regime. South Korea agrees to alter the language regarding the subjects of inspections from "sites suspected of nuclear capabilities" to "nuclear weapons and nuclear bases." The two sides agreed to begin drawing up the text of the agreement on 15 May.

—Yonhap News Agency, 12 May 1992, in "South's JNCC Chairman Says Both Sides Compromised on Nuclear Inspection," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 13 May 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Acts Putting Brake on Resolution of Nuclear Issue," Korean Central Broadcasting Station (Pyongyang), 11 May 1992, in "North Korean Media on 'Pressing' Need to Inspect US Bases," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 13 May 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 11 May 1992, in "South Korea Plans To Compromise in Nuclear Inspection," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 12 May 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

May 1992

Construction for the Ulchin-3 and -4 nuclear power reactors begin.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr/index_e.html; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Hankuk Suryŏkwŏncharyŏk (Chu) Ulchinwŏncharyŏk Bonbu," www.khnp.co.kr/ulchin/Head/main1_03.jsp.

May 1992

The Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC) announces plans to build a new fuel fabrication plant at Kongchu. This plant will have a design capacity of 200 MTU of PWR fuel per year and 400 MTU per year of Candu-type heavy water reactor fuel.

—"South Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 25 May 1992, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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Late April 1992

During the 7th annual Korea Atomic Industrial Forum, Russian officials offer to sell nuclear technology and to conduct a joint research project with South Korea.

—"Russia Offers Korea Nuclear Skills," *Financial Times*, 23 April 1992, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 April 1992

A meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) between North and South Korea breaks down without even an agreement on when to meet next. According to a South Korean official, the North Korean delegation "opposed our offer for inspections based on reciprocity and demanded unilateral full inspections. They further refused special inspections." The official also claimed that the North Korean delegation introduced the demand that the two countries "jointly cope with external nuclear threats." The North Korean delegation did not respond to the South Korean proposal for more JNCC meetings to be held on 24 and 28 April.

—"Seoul Official Sees Pyongyang Deception," United Press International, 23 April 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Stalemate Continues at South-North Korea Nuclear Talks," United Press International, 23 April 1992, in Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Haek Sanghosach'al I'gyŏn Motchophyŏ/Nambuk Haekkongdong'wi 3 Ch'ahoeüi," *Taehan Maeil*, 22 April 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.krr.

1 April 1992

North and South Korea hold the second meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC). South Korean Co-Chairman Kong Ro Myŏng claims that South Korea cannot accept the North Korean demand that in return for inspections at its facility in Yŏngbyŏn, North Korean inspectors should have full access to US military bases located in South Korea. Kong says, "We have already offered the North a comprehensive idea on mutual nuclear inspection that the North could easily agree to if only it really meant to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula."

—Yonhap News Agency, 3 April 1992, in "South Korea Loses Interest in Pilot Nuclear Inspection," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 4 April 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 March 1992

The Ministry of Energy and Resources announces that South Korea surpassed Japan in 1991 as the world's largest importer of energy resources. Japan's dependence on imported energy resources have fallen below 90 percent while South Korea's increased to 91.2 percent. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—"South Korea Becomes No. 1 Importer of Energy Resources," Japan Economic Newswire, 27 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 March 1992

According to South Korean Prime Minister Chŏng Wŏn Shik, the issue surrounding international inspections of North Korean nuclear facilities cannot be resolved solely through pressuring North Korea; countries must also engage Pyongyang through dialogue.

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—"Japan, S. Korea Agree More Top-Level Talks Necessary," Japan Economic Newswire, 26 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 March 1992

North and South Korea hold the first meeting of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) at P'anmunjŏm. The commission, consisting of seven delegates from each country, is headed by North Korean Foreign Ministry Ambassador at large Ch'oe U Jin and South Korean Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security Chancellor Kong Ro Myŏng. At the meeting, South Korea presents a proposal calling for regular inspections of declared nuclear sites in addition to challenge inspections of undeclared sites. The North Korean proposal focuses on getting international guarantees for a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula and calls for inspections of US military bases located in South Korea. The two sides fail to reach an agreement on the procedures of mutual inspection and decide to meet again on 1 April.

—Yonhap News Agency, 19 March 1992, in "First Inter-Korean Nuclear Control Committee Meeting Reveals 'Divergent Views'," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 20 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Joint Nuclear Control Commission Formed," Xinhua News Agency, 19 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 17 March 1992, in "South Korea Wants Forced Inspection of North's Nuclear Sites," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 19 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 March 1992

South Korea announces that it will urge North Korea to accept expanded powers of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) when the commission convenes for the first time on 19 March. South Korea wants the JNCC to be able to conduct forced inspections of facilities suspected of hiding nuclear-related material or technology even if the facility is not declared.

—Yonhap News Agency, 17 March 1992, in "South Korea Wants Forced Inspection of North's Nuclear Sites," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 19 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 March 1992

North and South Korea reach an agreement to conduct mutual inspections of their nuclear facilities. The agreement, reached after three months of negotiations at the border village of P'anmunjŏm, marks the first time North Korea accepts a specific timeframe for the implementation of inter-Korean nuclear inspections. The agreement stipulates that the two countries will create a Joint Nuclear Control Commission on 19 March at which they will "make joint efforts" to work out the details and procedures for mutual inspections by 19 May. According to the agreement, the two countries will commence mutual inspections within 20 days of finalizing a document on the procedures.

—"Two Koreas Vow to Check Each Other's Nuclear Facilities," Japan Economic Newswire, 14 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korea Signs Nuclear Accord; North to Sign," Associated Press, 16 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 March 1992

South Korean government officials suggest that Korea is considering asking Japan to reprocess the spent nuclear fuel from its nine power plants.

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—"S. Korea Might Ask Japan to Reprocess Used Nuclear Fuel," Japan Economic Newswire, 4 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 February 1992

The Ministry of Energy and Resources announces its decision to invest 180 billion won to develop second-generation nuclear reactors. The ministry plans to establish a body that conducts research and development of second-generation reactors. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—"Ch'asedae Wŏnjaro Kaebal/2 Ch'ŏn 1 Nyŏnkaji Ch'ŏn 8 Paegŏn T'uiip," *Hankuk Ilbo*, 20 February 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

19 February 1992

In the sixth round of high-level talks in Pyongyang, the South-North Basic Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchange-Cooperation, and the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula come into force. [Note: The Basic Agreement and the Joint Declaration were signed by North and South Korea on 13 December 1991 and 31 December 1991, respectively.]

—"Onŭlŭn 'Pundanyŏksa' Ddŭiŏnŏmnŭn Nal/Pyongyang Kowikŭphoedam Imojŏmo," *Donga Ilbo*, 19 February 1992, p. 3, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "P'yŏnghwawa T'ong'ilro Hangŏlŭm Tŏ.../Nambukhan Onŭl Palhyo, Sŏmyŏng Munsŏnaeyong," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 19 February 1992, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

18 February 1992

The President of the Korean Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) An Pyŏng Hwa is booked on charges of illegal reclamation of nuclear waste between December 1985 and 1986. According to the local prosecutor, KEPCO is suspected of having illegally filled up some private land in South Kyŏngnam Province with approximately 45,000 tons of nuclear waste, which was generated from the Kori nuclear reactors.

—"Koriwŏnjŏn Haekp'yegimul 4 Manyŏt'on Yasan Maerip/Hanjŏnsajang Ipkŏn," *Donga Ilbo*, 18 February 1992, p. 23, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

11 February 1992

The South Korean government opposes the US participation in the Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) that is scheduled to be established in March. However, South Korea decides to accept the US participation in the North-South mutual inspection as a technical expert.

—"Nambuk Haekt'ongjewi Mi Ch'amŷŏbaeje/Chŏngbu, Sach'alddaie Kisuljiwŏnman Hŷyongk'iro," *Donga Ilbo*, 11 February 1992, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

2 February 1992

The Ministry of Energy and Resources announces that it is studying the possibility of importing enriched uranium from China to use for South Korea's nuclear power reactors. According to the Ministry, businessmen from the China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation (CNEIC) recently visited the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)

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and the Ministry, and proposed enriched uranium sales. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—"Haek'yölylo Chungso Toipch'ujin/Tongjabu/Kwangyeja Naehan Cheüi...2 Ch'önmanbul Kyumo," *Hankuk Ilbo*, 3 February 1992, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

30 January 1992

North Korea signs the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards agreement. North Korea's Deputy Minister for Atomic Energy Industry Hong Gün P'yo says that North Korea will abide by the agreement fully. [Note: North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly does not ratify the agreement until 9 April 1992. The IAEA inspections process comprises four distinct phases. The first requires North Korea to submit an official report of its existing nuclear facilities. During the second phase, the IAEA will conduct a series of ad hoc inspections to verify the aforementioned list, as well as gather some initial data about the nuclear program. Third, North Korea and the IAEA will sign various subsidiary agreements and attachments to the accord describing inspection procedures for specific facilities. And fourth, the IAEA will begin routine inspections designed to ensure that the nuclear facilities are not being used for military purposes.]

—Steven R. Weisman, "North Korea Signs Accord on Atom-Plant Inspections," *New York Times*, 31 January 1992, p. 2; Ken Olsen, "North Korea Signs International Nuclear Accord, But Concerns Remain," Associated Press, 30 January 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "'Pukhan Haeksach'al' Üddön Chölch'a Palbna/Palhyo 30 Illae Hyönhwangbogo Üimu," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 30 January 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.krr; Im Tong Myöng, "Pukhan, Öje Haekhyöpchong Sö'myöng/Puktaep'yo '1 Nyönae Pijun'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 31 January 1992, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.krr.

28 January 1992

The South Korean government announces that it is promoting a joint North-South construction of two 1MW(e) nuclear power reactors in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) for nuclear power uses in both nations.

—"DMZ E Wönjön Hapchakkönsöl Ch'ujin/100 Man kW Küp 2 Ki," *Hankuk Ilbo*, 29 January 1992, p. 12, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

23 January 1992

The Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. Ltd. enters into a licensing agreement with the US company, Pacific Nuclear Systems to allow for the manufacturing and selling of Pacific Nuclear System's spent fuel storage in South Korea.

—"South Korea/US: Pacific Nuclear, Hyundai Sign Licensing Agreement," *Nucleonics Week*, 23 January 1992, p. 18, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 January 1992

The Ulchin-1 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut down due to a breakdown of the control rods.

—"Ulchin Wönjön 1 Hogi Ilshi Kadongjungdan/Chönapddöljö Köm'p'u't'ö'gojang Chüngshisodong," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 17 January 1992, p. 21, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "Ulchin Wönjön 1 Hogi Öje Ddo Ilshijöngji/Chüngkwönjönsanmang Hollan," *Segye Ilbo*, 17 January 1992, p. 19, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

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14 January 1992

North and South Korean officials exchange each side's documents related to the Joint Declaration of Denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula. The documents require the signature of both nation's prime ministers. Both sides will exchange the documents once again on the 21st after receiving the prime ministers' signatures. The Joint Declaration is to enter into force on 19 February 1992.

—"Nambuk 'Piheakhwasönön' Munköngyohwan/Chöl'ch'a'balba Taŭmtal 19 Il Palhyo," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 15 January 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

7 January 1992

The Ministry of Energy and Resources announces that it will establish a foundation in the end of February, which manages nuclear energy-related public information as a third party. [Note: In 1993, the Ministry of Energy and Resources and the Ministry of Commerce were merged and became the Ministry of Trade and Industry. In 1998, when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs became the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Ministry of Trade and Industry changed its name to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy.]

—"Wöngjaryök Chinhüngjaedan Naedal Söllip/Hongbo, Yöronjosa Chöndam," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 7 January 1992, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; South Korean Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, "Yönhyök," www.mocie.go.kr.

6 January 1992

During the US-South Korea Summit in Seoul, US President George Bush and South Korean President Roh Tae Woo announce that they will cancel the Team Spirit joint military exercises if North Korea "fulfills its obligation" to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and South Korea for inspections of its nuclear facilities.

—David E. Sanger, "In Nuclear Deal, Seoul Halts War Game with U.S.," *New York Times*, 7 January 1992, p. A8; "'Nambukhaekhaegyöl' Kongdongnoryök/Sach'alsuraktaen 'Team' Hunryön Ch'uiso," *Chosun Ilbo*, 7 January 1992, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "Bush May Cancel U.S.-S. Korean Military Exercises," Japan Economic Newswire, 6 January 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1991

31 December 1991

During the third round of North-South Korea delegation talks, both nations signs the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, whereby both sides promised to "not test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons." The agreement also prohibits the two sides from possessing "nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities." The agreement also provides for a joint inspections regime, but both sides files to agree on its implementation. [Note: The Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula enters into forces on 19 February 1992 during the sixth round of high-level talks in Pyongyang.]

—Pak Hüi Kwön, *Hanbando Piheakhwa*, (Kyöngsewön: Seoul), 1992, pp. 235-237; "Nambuk Pihaeksönön T'a'gyöl/Tongshisach'al, Haekt'ongjewidüng Kasömyöng," *Hankuk Ilbo*, 1 January 1992, p. 1, in KINDS,

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www.kinds.or.kr; "'Pihaekhwa Kongdongsönön' Ch'ae't'aek/Nambuk P'anmunjöm Chöpch'ok," *Taehan Maeil*, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "North, South Korea Initial Breakthrough Nuclear Accord," Agence France Presse, 31 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Gene Kramer, "US Welcomes Korea Nuclear Accord," Associated Press, 31 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Paul Shin, "Koreas Initial Pact on Nuclear-Free Korean Peninsula," The Associated Press, 31 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 December 1991

The two Koreas hold the second round of North-South Korea delegation talks in P'anmunjöm, south of the 38th parallel. Both sides agree with most of the articles in the draft of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. South Korea agrees to form a North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission that North Korea has proposed. Both nations decide to have a meeting to discuss this commission in mid January 1992.

—"'Pihaeksönön' Sashilang T'agyöl/P'anmunjöm 2 Ch'a Chöpch'ok," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 28 December 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "'Nambuk Haek't'ongje Kongdongwi' Habüi/P'anmunjöm 2 Ch'a Haekhoedam," *Donga Ilbo*, 28 December 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

26 December 1991

The first round of North-South Korea delegation talks is held in P'anmunjöm, which lies south of the 38th parallel to discuss resolution of nuclear issues on the Korean Peninsula. North Korea basically agrees with South Korea's proposal of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. North Korea says that it will sign the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards agreement and permit international inspections of its nuclear facilities "at an early date." A South Korean delegation Lee Dong Bok says that North Korea agrees that both sides will not possess reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities. North Korea is no longer demanding that the United States officially confirm the withdrawal of its nuclear weapons from South Korea.

—"Puk, Haekchaech'öri Shisöl P'yegi Suyong/Nambuk 'Pihaekhwäsönön' Habüi," *Chosun Ilbo*, 27 December 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "'Haek Chaech'örishisöl P'ogi' Üigyön Chöpükün/1 Ch'a Nambukchöpch'ok," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 27 December 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "North Korea Vows Atom Inspections," *New York Times*, 27 December 1991, p. A3; Reuters, "2 Koreas Narrow Differences But Nuclear Issue is Unsettled," *Los Angeles Times*, 27 December 1991, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 December 1991

President Roh Tae Woo declares South Korea free of all nuclear weapons. He announces, "At this moment, not a single nuclear weapon exists in our country."

—"Chöngbu, 'Haekpujae' Sönön/No Tae't'ongnyöng Onül Ohu Kongshikpal'p'yo," *Donga Ilbo*, 18 December 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Pak Hüi Kwön, *Hanbando Piheakhwa*, (Kyöngsewön: Seoul), 1992, pp. 221-224; James Kim, "Roh Declares South Korea is Free of Nuclear Weapons," United Press International, 18 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kelly Smith Tunney, "President: South Korea is Nuclear-Free," The Associated Press, 18 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 December 1991

During the fifth round of high-level talks in Seoul between North and South Korea, both sides sign the South-North Basic Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchange-Cooperation. According to the agreement, the

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two nations officially recognize each other's existence and pledge non-aggression. The two nations remain divided on the nuclear issue, but both state the goal of a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula. Bilateral talks on nuclear issues are set for later in December. [Note: the South-North Basic Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchange-Cooperation is also known as the "Basic Agreement." The Basic Agreement enters into forces on 19 February 1992 during the sixth round of high-level talks in Pyongyang.]

—"Nambuk 'Habüisö' T'a'gyöl/'Pulgach'imkyoryu' Onül Sömyöng," *Chosun Ilbo*, 13 December 1991, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Haekkwallyöñ Nambuksön'ön (an)," *Hankook Ilbo*, 12 December 1991, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Paul Blustein, "Two Koreas Pledge to End Aggression," *Washington Post*, 13 December 1991, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Kelly Smith Tunney, "Rival Koreas Reach Historic Agreement on Rapprochement," Associated Press, 12 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Reconciliation Accord Ends Inter-Korean Tension," Japan Economic Newswire, 13 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11 December 1991

The prime ministers of North and South Korea make separate proposals for a nuclear-free Korea. The proposals are the first to be introduced at an official meeting and are more similar than any past proposals. Both call for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and a ban on manufacture, possession, or deployment of nuclear weapons. There remain, however, some points of contention. The South Korean proposal calls for the destruction of nuclear reprocessing plants and uranium enrichment facilities in North Korea. The North Korean proposal demands a ban on US nuclear protection of South Korea and calls for the withdrawal of all US troops and a halt to the annual Team Spirit joint military exercises. Despite the differences, North Korean Prime Minister Yöñ Hyöng Muk describes South Korea's willingness to denuclearize as "a step forward."

—"Haek Sangosach'al Haja'/Nambuk Kowihödam," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 11 December 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; C.W. Lim, "Rival Koreas Present Joint Surprise Proposals for Nuclear Free Korea," Associated Press, 10 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 December 1991

South Korea and the Soviet Union hold the first seminar on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Moscow.

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

27 November 1991

The South Korean government announces its plans to accept simultaneous nuclear facility inspections with North Korea if they sign an international safeguard accord.

—"Puk Haekhyöpchöngsach'al Modu Suyongddaen/Nambuk Tongshisach'al Mubang'," *Chosun Ilbo*, 27 November 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "S. Korea Said to Accept Simultaneous Nuclear Inspections," Japan Economic Newswire, 27 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 November 1991

South Korea and the United Kingdom sign an agreement calling for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and announce the island of Anmyöng in addition to 6 others as possible radioactive waste disposal sites. According to the agreement, the two countries will transfer technology, material, and equipment in the areas of

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nuclear management, storage and disposal of irradiated fuel, radioactive wastes, and the transport of radioactive materials. In addition, the UK Secretary of Energy states that the agreement may provide an opportunity to reprocess South Korea's spent fuel in the UK.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Mark Hibbs, "British-Korea Agreement Will Allow Reprocessing at BNFK," *Nuclear Fuel*, 9 December 1991, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; "South Korea/UK," *Nuclear Fuel*, 30 March 1992, p. 17, in Lexis-Nexis, www.web.lexis-nexis.com.

13-14 November 1991

South Korea and Japan hold talks and add issues related to radiation monitoring technology to their bilateral cooperation in nuclear energy. Japanese officials deny recent reports of South Korean requests to reprocess spent nuclear fuel.

—"Japan/South Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 28 November 1991, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 November 1991

South Korea's Minister of Science and Technology Kim Chin Hyök announces that South Korea will not have nuclear spent fuel reprocessing facilities in accordance with the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. He adds that if reprocessing becomes necessary, nuclear spent fuel will be reprocessed in the United Kingdom, France, or Soviet Union.

—"Haekchae'ch'öri Kuknaesö Anhandä'/Kim Kwagichö," *Segye Ilbo*, 10 November 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "S. Korea to Store Spent Nuclear Fuel for Recycling," Japan Economic Newswire, 9 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 November 1991

South Korean President Roh Tae Woo declares the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. He announces that "South Korea will not manufacture, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons." In addition, President Roh states that South Korea will not possess facilities for nuclear fuel reprocessing or refining.

—"Namhan 'Piheakhwa' Sönön/No Tae't'ongnyöng 'Mandüljido Katchido Ssüjido Ankedda'," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 8 November 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Haekchejoboyusayongankedda'/No Tae't'ongnyöng Hanbando 'Pihaek 5 Wönch'ik' Sönön," *Donga Ilbo*, 8 November 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Roh Announces Plan for Nuclear-Free Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 8 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 October 1991

The South Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that it was unaware of the US decision to remove all nuclear weapons from South Korea.

—"S. Korea Unaware of US Decision to Withdraw All Nuclear Arms," Agence France Presse, 19 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 October 1991

The United States announces its decision to remove all its nuclear weapons, including land- and sea-based, tactical

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short-range, and air- or bomber-delivered weapons from South Korea. The United States hopes this decision will pave the way for North Korea to accept international inspections on their nuclear facilities.

—"South Korea-A-Arms Pullout Plan Reported," *New York Times*, 19 October 1991, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US to Remove All Nuclear Weapons From S. Korea," Japan Economic Newswire, 19 October 1991, Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "US to Withdraw All Nuclear Weapons From South Korea," Agence France Press, 19 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 October 1991

Construction work for Wölsöng nuclear power reactor #2 begins.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chöillyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

4 October 1991

South Korean President Roh Tae Woo warns North Korea that if it continues with its nuclear weapons program and refuses international inspections, international sanctions may be imposed on North Korea.

—"Pukhan Haengmugi Kaebal Kyesoktaen/Kunsajök Wihörm Chach'ohalsudo," *Segye Ilbo*, 5 October 1991, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Measures to Stop North N-Arms Program Planned," Yonhap News Agency, 4 October 1991 in FBIS-EAS-91-193, 4 October 1991.

September 1991

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces South Korea's plan to build 13 more power reactors by 2006. This includes 8,950MW light water reactors and 5,629MW heavy water reactors.

—"Late News in Brief," *Nuclear News*, October 1991, p. 25, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Korea Plans 13 More Reactors to Make Nuclear Main Generator," *Nucleonics Week*, 12 September 1991, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

5 August 1991

South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Sang Ok says that South Korea has no plan to develop nuclear weapons, and no plan to use military force against North Korean nuclear facilities, even if Pyongyang refuses to accept full nuclear safeguards inspections.

—"Pukhan Haeksach'al Köbuhaedo Han'guk, Haekkaebal Koryö'anhae/I Oemu Oejihoe'gyön," *Joongang Ilbo*, 6 August 1991, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

3 August 1991

South Korea announces a three-step plan that includes asking North Korea to sign a joint declaration to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-weapon-free zone. First, North Korea would accept inspections of its nuclear facilities, and then North and South Korea would jointly issue a declaration to establish a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula. The third step would include high-level talks and multilateral support from countries in the region. The proposal may suggest simultaneous IAEA inspections, or a system by which the two Koreas may conduct bilateral inspections.

—"Seoul Considers Joint Denuclearization Offer," Yonhap News Agency, 4 August 1991, in FBIS-EAS-91-150, 5

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August 1991, p. 32; "Hanbando 3 Tan'gye Pihækchöngch'aek Ch'ujin," *Joongang Ilbo*, 4 August 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

22 July 1991

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) awards a contract to Combustion Engineering (C-E) to supply two 1000MW reactors worth over \$200 million. Under the contract, C-E is to supply South Korea with two 1,000MW advanced light water reactors which are expected to go into operation by 1998 and 1999.

—"Late News in Brief," *Nuclear News*, August 1991, p. 25, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Asea Brown Boveri US Unit Wins South Korea Nuclear Contract," The Associated Press, 22 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "ABB to Build Two Nuclear Power Plants in S. Korea," Agence France Press, 22 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 July 1991

South Korean Defense Minister Lee Chong Ku tells the National Assembly that if North Korea accepts international inspections of its nuclear facilities and proves that it has abandoned its nuclear weapons program, South Korea will consider simultaneous inspections of both countries' military facilities.

—John Fricker, publisher, *Milavnews*, Vol. 30, No. 357, July 1991, pp. 19-20; "Pukhan Haek Kaebal Wanjönp'ogiddaen/Nambuk Kunsashisöl Tongshisach'al," *Hankryoreh Shinmun*, 11 July 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Early July 1991

The Kori and Yönggwang nuclear power plants are temporarily shut down due to a breakdown of the cooling system. In response, the South Korean government launches an energy conservation campaign to avoid a power shortage.

—"Chöll'yökkonggüp 'Asül Asül'/Yönggwangwönjön Kojang'ïö Kori 2 Hogido Handdae Chöngji," *Donga Ilbo*, 5 July 1991, p. 7, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; "S. Korea Threatened with Unprecedented Power Shortage This Summer," Agence France Press, 5 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "South Korean Atomic Power Stations Break Down," Xinhua News Agency, 6 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 June 1991

A senior South Korean Foreign Ministry official denies as "unfounded" a 9 June *Los Angeles Times* article that reported that the United States is consulting with Seoul about removing its nuclear weapons from South Korea in order to entice North Korea into allowing international inspections of its nuclear facilities and giving up any possible nuclear weapons capabilities. The official claims that the position of South Korea is to deal with the issue of US nuclear weapons separately from "North Korea's liability as a signatory of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty."

—Yonhap (Seoul), 10 June 1991, in "U.S. Paper's Report on Nuclear Weapons Viewed," in FBIS-EAS-91-111, 10 June 1991, p. 17; Jim Mann, "US Weighing Deal to End A-Arms in Korea," *Los Angeles Times*, 9 June 1991, p. 1, in Proquest, www.il.proquest.com.

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10 June 1991

South Korean officials announce that South Korea will seek an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolution calling on North Korea to sign a safeguards agreement "immediately" despite Pyongyang's recent pledge to sign an agreement by 1 September 1991. The officials claim that there need to be further diplomatic effort at the IAEA Board of Governors meeting beginning on 17 June because "there remain some problems that make it hard to trust North Korea."

—Yonhap News Agency, 10 June 1991, in "South to Seek Resolution on Inspecting North," in FBIS-EAS-91-111, 10 June 1991, pp. 16-17; "Haeksach'al 'Taebukkyöläian' Ch'ae't'aek Kanghaeng/Chöngbu IAEA Sö," *Segye Ilbo*, 10 June 1991, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

20-21 April 1991

During the third round of USSR-ROK Summit, South Korea and the Soviet Union conclude an agreement on economic cooperation and a joint natural gas development project in the Soviet Far East. The Soviet Union also reaffirms their position to halt nuclear fuel and supplies to North Korea if they do not sign the Nuclear Safeguard Treaty. President of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gorbachev proposes a Bilateral Friendship Treaty and South Korean President Roh Tae Woo suggests studying the treaty through dialogue between both countries' Foreign Ministers. Both sides agree to make efforts to fulfill the treaty.

—"Han, So, Uhoöyömyökjok Ch'egyölä Ch'ujin/Saharin Ch'önyöngasö Kongdonggaebal," *Taehan Maeil*, 21 April 1991, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Paul Shin, "South Korea-Soviet Summit Agreement Include Sakhalin Gas Project," The Associated Press, 20 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Hanso Chöngsanghoedam Ch'öngghwadae Taebyönin Pal'p'yomun," *Chosun Ilbo*, 21 April 1991, p. 4, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "Seoul to Study Treaty With USSR Cautiously: Lee," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 24 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 April 1991

The Korea Atomic Industrial Forum concludes a memorandum of cooperation with the USSR Nuclear Society.

—Korean Atomic Industrial Forum, www.kaif.or.kr.

12 April 1991

South Korean Defense Minister Lee Chong Ku says that South Korea is prepared to respond with force if North Korea does not accept nuclear safeguards inspections. He says North Korea is expected to acquire nuclear weapons by 1995 or 1996, and that strong counter-proliferation measures would be appropriate. The remarks are later retracted by the Defense Ministry, but North Korean President Kim Il Sung says that the announcement is a "virtual declaration of war."

—"Sabyöng Pongmudanch'uk Kömt'o/Lee Kukpang/Pang'wibyöngjedo Kaesöndüng P'oham," *Hankook Ilbo*, 13 April 1991, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Charles Lane, "A Knock on the Nuclear Door," *Newsweek*, 29 April 1991, pp. 38-40; "Pukhan Haekshisölä Üngjin P'ilyo/Lee Kukpang Pal'ön Mulüi Ch'wiso Sodong," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 13 April 1991, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

25 March 1991

The first Korea-Soviet Union Atomic Energy Joint Coordinating Committee meeting is held.

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—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

8 March 1991

South Korea and Japan agree to a wide range of bilateral cooperation in nuclear safety. The agreement covers annual meetings and information exchange on issues related to nuclear safety, and on the operation of nuclear power plants, and to exchange nuclear energy experts.

—"Asia News: S. Korea Agrees to Proposal on Nuclear Safety Cooperation," Japan Economic Newswire, 8 March 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

January 1991

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) and the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) sign an agreement to jointly develop CANFLEX (CANDU Flexible Fueling Natural Uranium) heavy water reactor fuel. [Note: *Taehan Maeil* cites the agreement was signed on 19 February 1991.]

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; "CANFLEX Haekyŏnryo/ Hankuk Kongdongkaepar Kyeyak," *Taehan Maeil*, 20 February 1991, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

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1990

28 December 1990

The Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. (AECL) signs a \$535 million contract with the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to construct the Wolsong-2 nuclear power reactor. The Wolsong-2 will be identical to the Wolsong-1, which is a 629MWe heavy water reactor. According to the contract, the AECL will provide the reactor while Korea Heavy Industries & Construction and General Electric (GE) will jointly manufacture the turbine generator. Wolsong-2 is expected to begin commercial operations in June 1997.

—M.H. Ahn, "Canadian Company Signs Contract for Nuclear Power Plant," The Associated Press, 28 December 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Kepco Buys Second CANDU for Wolsong Plant Site," *Nuclear News*, February 1991, p. 50, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 November 1990

Daewoo and the Soviet Union's Ministry of Nuclear Power Engineering and Industry sign an agreement to establish a joint project on developing and applying advanced materials and special technologies in nuclear power engineering.

—Vyacheslav Bantin, "South Korean Corporation Signs Contract with USSR," ITAR-TASS, 24 November 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 November 1990

The South Korean minister of Foreign Affairs asserts the idea of a nuclear free Korean peninsula as "unrealistic"

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after a member of the Soviet presidential Council proposes this during a lecture in Seoul.

—"South Korea Calls Denuclearization Proposal Unrealistic," Japan Economic Newswire, 24 November 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 November 1990

South Korean President Roh Tae-Woo fires the minister of the Ministry of Science & Technology after riots erupt on the island of Anmyon after it is chosen as the site for low- and intermediate-level nuclear waste.

—Shin Hochul, "Korean Minister Fired as Protests Force LLW Site Plan Cancellation," *Nucleonics Week*, 15 November 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

September 1990

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) establishes the Nuclear Environment Management Center (NEMAC).

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

31 August 1990

Combustion Engineering Inc. (C-E) submits an application to the Nuclear Regulatory Committee (NRC) to export two 950MW nuclear reactors to South Korea.

—"C-E to Export Two More Reactors to South Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 17 September 1990, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 June 1990

At a symposium sponsored by the Cato Institute in Washington, DC, Selig Harrison of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace says that the United States has 60 nuclear weapons for F-16s fighter-bombers stored at Kunsan Air Base in South Korea. Harrison says the United States has also deployed 21 "nuclear mines," 40 eight-inch nuclear artillery pieces, thirty 155mm nuclear artillery pieces, and 20 Lance missiles with nuclear warheads in South Korea.

—Chong Yon Ju, "Chuhanmi'gun Haekpoyu Hyonhwang Hwag'in," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 23 June 1990, p. 6, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

14-15 June 1990

During his visit to Washington on his way back from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors held in Vienna, South Korea's Minister of Science and Technology Chong Kun Mo says that North Korea has notified the IAEA that it will send a delegation to the IAEA in mid July 1990 to discuss signing the IAEA safeguards agreement. He estimates that North Korea is likely to sign the safeguards agreement before August when the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference is to be held in Vienna. He also announces that the USSR cancelled the sale of four nuclear reactors to North Korea.

—Kim Ho Jun, "So, Pukhan'e Wonjarop'anmae Chungdan/Pangmi Chongkwakich'o," *Taehan Maeil*, 16 June 1990, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; "So Wonjyon Pukhan P'anmae Ch'wiso/Chong Kwagich'ong Palghyo," *Donga Ilbo*, 17 June 1990, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yi Chang Sun, "Shocks and Ripple Effects of Speculation on the North's Manufacturing of Nuclear Weapons on Six Months," *Seoul Shinmun* (Seoul), 19 June 1990, p. 5, in "Daily

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Speculates on North's Nuclear Capability," in FBIS-EAS-90-122, 25 June 1990, p. 31; Margaret L. Ryan, "IAEA Plans Quick Vote If Pact Made on North Korean Safeguards," *Nucleonics Week*, 21 June 1990, pp. 7-8.

25 May 1990

South Korea and Japan sign a nuclear cooperation agreement. The agreement consists of cooperation in nuclear power plant safety, protection and monitoring of radiation, utilization of radioisotopes and radiation, and matters related to nuclear energy. Implementation of the agreement is not expected to go into effect until South Korea completes procedures to join the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) convention on nuclear accidents, and notification and assistance in the case of nuclear accidents.

—Naoaki Usui, "South Korea and Japan Sign Nuclear Cooperation Agreement," *Nucleonics Week*, 7 June 1990, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 May 1990

South Korea signs a contract with the Soviet Union to import 390 tons of enriched uranium by 1999. [Note: According to the *Mining Journal* and *Nuclear Fuel*, the contract calls for 400 tons of enriched uranium (these sources cite approximately 40 tons per year for the next ten years).]

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; "Soviet Plantium for Nymex?...Uranium for South Korea," *Mining Journal*, 9 March 1990, p. 201, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Shin Hochul, "KEPCO to Buy About 40 Metric Tons/YR of Enriched Uranium from Soviet Union," *Nuclear Fuel*, 19 March 1990, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 April 1990

During the fifth annual joint conference of the Korean Atomic Industrial Forum held in Seoul, Boris Semenov, Deputy Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), says that North Korea will probably sign the IAEA safeguards agreement by September 1990. Semenov says that the IAEA and North Korea have been negotiating over the agreement and that three or four paragraphs have been completed to the satisfaction of both parties.

—"Pukhan, 'Haeg'anjonhyopjong' 9 Wol'e Kaiphal Tut/IAEA Samuch'ajang Chonmang," *Kukmin Ilbo*, 19 April 1990, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 18 April 1990, in "IAEA Expects North Compliance by September," FBIS-EAS-90-075, 18 April 1990, p. 22.

12 March 1990

Japan's Atomic Energy Commission hosts the first international conference for nuclear cooperation in Asia. Senior officials from China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea, and Japan are present to discuss nuclear cooperation. During the conference, South Korea proposes to establish a standing committee for nuclear cooperation in Asia with subcommittees for nuclear safety, power reactors, public acceptance, radioisotope application, and nuclear policy.

—"First Asian Nuclear Cooperation Confab Opens in Tokyo," Japan Economic Newswire, 12 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Naoaki Usui, "South Korea Wants to Develop Nuclear Outside of IAEA Framework," *Nucleonics Week*, 22 March 1990, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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5 March 1990

A South Korean government committee agrees to allow Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to purchase 40 metric tons of enriched uranium from the Soviet Union per year. The Soviet Union is expected to sell uranium at a significantly lower price, and will accept consumer electronic goods as partial payment. [Note: The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) cite 390 tons of enriched uranium.]

—Shin Hochul, "KEPCO to Buy 40 Metric Tons/Yr of Enriched Uranium From Soviet Union," *Nuclear Fuel*, 19 March 1990, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 February 1990

A dedication ceremony is held for the completion of the Ulchin-1 and Ulchin-2 nuclear power plants.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

23 February 1990

South Korean Defense Minister Lee Jong Hun tells the National Assembly's National Defense Committee that North Korea is building nuclear facilities in Yongbyon-kun on a large scale and that North Korea could produce nuclear weapons in the mid-1990s. Minister Lee also says that North Korea is extending the range of its Scud missiles to over 500km.

—"Nambuk Kunch'ukhyopsang Ch'ujin/I Kukpang, 3 Tan'gyero/Sangho Shilloeguch'uk Hotline Solch'I'do," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 24 February 1990, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

17 February 1990

The Kori-2 nuclear reactor is loaded with 52 bundles of domestically manufactured light water reactor fuel for the first time.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

14 February 1990

The Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS) is established as an independent organization from the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute.

—Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety (KINS), www.kins.re.kr; Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

11 January 1990

According to sources in the South Korean Ministry of Defense, the South Korean government will propose a four-step disarmament program with North Korea that would include the suspension of any North Korean nuclear weapon production, as well as North Korea joining and adhering to nuclear safety agreements.

—"Nambuk Kunch'uk 4 Tan'gye'an Maryon/Kukpangbu/90 Nyondae Chungban Chuhanmigun Ch'olsu Taebi," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 12 January 1990, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

Early 1990

The Korea Power Engineering Company (KOPEC) concludes a contract with Societe Generale Pour les Techniques

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Nouvelles (SGN) for a spent fuel storage facility with a capacity of 3,000 metric tons. South Korea's at-reactor spent fuel storage is expected to run out within the next five-six years.

—Anne MacLachlan, "SGN Wins South Korean Design Contract For Spent Fuel Storage Facility," *Nuclear Fuel*, 5 March 1990, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1989-1980

Late 1989

South Korea and Indonesia sign an agreement calling for cooperation in developing mineral and energy resources, including nuclear power. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) agrees to provide information on the management of nuclear power plants with the Indonesian utility company PLN.

—Power Asia, in "Jakarta, Seoul Co-Operation Deal," *FT Energy Newsletter*, 11 September 1989, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

December 1989

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute changes its name to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. [Note: In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Radiological Research Institute and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged, and become the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and become the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute is renamed to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—Korea Atomic Energy Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

12 November 1989

The Ulchin-2 nuclear power plant is temporarily shut-down due to cracks in the blades of the turbine. Officials from the Korea Electric Power Corporation plan to seek compensation from Alstom, the French firm that manufactured and supplied the turbine.

—"More Turbine Problems at KEPCO's Uljin Complex," *FT Energy Newsletter*, 4 December 1989, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Further Delays at Uljin," *FT Energy Newsletters*, 18 December 1989, p. 19, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 October 1989

South Korea's Minister of Foreign Affairs states that North Korea may be developing nuclear weapons, and refuses to allow international inspections of their facilities.

—"Asian News; Seoul Says North's Reactors May Have N-Arms Potential," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 18 October 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 October 1989

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces its decision to build three more nuclear power plants.

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—"Korea to Build Three More Nuclear Power Plants," Central News Agency, 13 October 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ray Silver and Margaret Ryan, "AECL Says South Korea Plans Another CANDU," *Nucleonics Week*, 5 January 1989, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

October 1989

According to *Nuclear Fuel*, reports of a reprocessing plant in North Korea are causing South Korea to consider developing its own reprocessing technology. South Korea is interested in co-processing and according to the *Nuclear Fuel*, there have been informal discussions to work out a trilateral arrangement involving South Korea, Canada and the United States.

—Ann Maclachlan and Mark Hibbs, "North Korea Begins Negotiating with IAEA; South Korea Interested in Coprocessing," *Nuclear Fuel*, 2 October 1989, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

October 1989

Pakistan announces plans to seek South Korea's cooperation in building a nuclear power plant.

—"Pakistan," *Nucleonics Week*, 19 October 1989, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Asian News; Pakistan Seeking S Korean Help to Build Nuclear Power Plant," Japan Economic Newswire, 16 October 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

October 1989

South Korea and Japan conduct a bilateral science and technology committee meeting, and agree to carry out seven joint projects to secure the safety of nuclear power plants.

—"Asian News; Japan to Step up Nuclear Power Plant Talks with S. Korea, China," Japan Economic Newswire, 9 November 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 October 1989

South Korea's Minister of Foreign Affairs states that North Korea may be developing nuclear weapons, and refuses to allow international inspections of their facilities.

—"Asian News; Seoul Says North's Reactors May Have N-Arms Potential," Japan Economic Newswire, 18 October 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 September 1989

The Ulchin-2 nuclear power plant begins commercial operation. Ulchin-2 is 950MW(e) PWR.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr/index_e.html; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Ulchinwonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

28 September 1989

A ceremony is held for the completion of a light water nuclear fuel fabrication processing plant.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

August 1989

Eleven countries, including South Korea join to create the Asian Energy Institute (AEI) in New Delhi, India.

—Asian Energy Institute (AEI), www.teriin.org/aei.

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Mid-Late 1989

South Korea, the United States, and Canada engage in informal talks over a possible trilateral arrangement to use a co-processing technique to reprocess South Korea's spent fuel. Co-processing involves using a mixture of uranium and plutonium to reprocess spent fuel.

—Ann McLachlan and Mark Hibbs, "North Korea Begins Negotiations with IAEA; South Korea Interested in Coprocessing," *Nuclear Fuel*, 2 October 1989, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid-1989

The Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC) takes over operation of the fuel fabrication plant in Taejon.

—"Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 10 July 1989, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

5 July 1989

The *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, a South Korean daily newspaper, publishes a report confirming the existence of nuclear facilities in North Korea. According to the report, US intelligence agencies spotted nuclear facilities and a suspected testing ground for nuclear detonations through satellite images, and shared this information with South Korean officials during a meeting in late June.

—"Report: North Korea Building Atomic Reactors," United Press International, 5 July 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Pukhan 'Haengnoe'gwan' Shihomjang Poyu," *Kyunghyang Shinmun*, 5 July 1989, p.1, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

1 June 1989

Construction begins on the Yong'gwang-3 and Yong'gwang-4 nuclear power plants.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Yong'gwang'wonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

June 1989

South Korean researchers present a semi-official long-term forecast for the nation's energy sector. According to the report, South Korea will need an additional 55 nuclear power reactors by the year 2031. The researchers recommend that South Korea acquire 100 percent self-sufficiency in nuclear technology in order to gain more public support. In addition, the report recommends advanced pressurized water reactors to be installed at all nuclear power plants from the year 2006.

—"Think Tank Calls for Big Rise in Nuclear over Next 40 Years," *Financial Times*, 5 June 1989, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 May 1989

The Korean Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF) signs a cooperation memorandum with the Forum Atomique Francais.

—Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF), www.kaif.or.kr.

May 1989

Holtec International announces it has won a \$3.5 million contract with the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) to supply high density storage racks for the Ulchin-2 nuclear power reactor.

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—Marc Sperber, "Holtec Wins Second Asian Contract for Spent Fuel Pool Reracking," *Nuclear Fuel*, 29 May 1989, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 March 1989

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute starts constructing the Korean multi-purpose research reactor (KMRR). [Note: 1) The KMRR is re-named HANARO (High-flux Advanced Neutron Application Reactor) in August 1994; 2) In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Radiological Research Institute and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged, and become the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and become the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute is renamed to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Kung'naeyon'guyong Wonjaryo Yonhyok," hanaro.kaeri.re.kr.

Early 1989

The CIA informs South Korean officials that North Korea is constructing a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant in Yongbyon-kun, North P'yong'an Province, North Korea. According to the CIA, North Korea will have the ability to develop nuclear weapons once the reprocessing plant is complete.

—Joong-Ang Economic Daily, 11 May 1989, in "Asian News-North Korea; North Korea Building Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Plant," Japan Economic Newswire, 11 May 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 December 1988

The Korea Nuclear Fuel Company completes construction of its nuclear fuel fabrication plant.

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

December 1988

The Soviet Union offers to sell enriched uranium to South Korea at lower prices than their current suppliers. South Korea receives uranium ore from Australia and Canada, and has it processed by the United States and France.

—Anne MacLachlan and Shin Ho-Chul, "Soviets are Said to Offer SWU to Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 6 February 1989, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

December 1988

Local residents and environmental activists allegedly find 54 drums of nuclear waste near the Kori nuclear power plants. Prosecutors begin investigations to determine whether the Korea Electric Power Corporation is to blame for burying waste that gives off four times as much radioactivity as the permissible limit.

—"South Korea Probes Alleged Secret Burial of Nuke Waste," Xinhua News Agency, 15 December 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Ko-Ri Waste Burial Spurs Investigation," *Nuclear News*, February 1989, p. 102, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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Late 1988

NuTrans, the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company's uranium provider, receives a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) export license to transport 9,200kg of enriched uranium.

—"Nuexco Subsidiary NuTrans Gets Its First NRC Export license," *Nuclear Fuel*, 31 October 1988, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 November 1988

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) begins constructing the Irradiated Materials Examination Facility (IMEF).

—Irradiated Materials Examination Facility, The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, nfcf.kaeri.re.kr.

30 October 1988

The Ulchin-1 nuclear power plant is temporarily shut-down due to a short-circuit in the generator.

—"South Korean Nuclear Plant Breaks Down," Xinhua News Agency, 5 November 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 September 1988

Construction is completed on a nuclear fuel fabrication processing plant in Taejon. The plant will produce fuel for light-water power reactors.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Gregg M. Taylor, "Kepco Plans 18 More Reactors by 2006," *Nuclear News*, November 1992, p. 41, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 September 1988

The Ulchin-1 nuclear power plant begins commercial operation with a generating capacity of 950MW(e).

—"First Framatome Unit in Korea Enters Commercial Service," *Nucleonics Week*, 15 September 1988, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Ulchinwonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

16 August 1988

The Wolsong-1 nuclear power plant shuts down for three days due to a puncture in the monitoring line that causes the cooling heavy water to leak.

—"Nuclear Leak Forces Temporary Plant Shutdown in South Korea," *Financial Times Energy Newsletter*, 7 November 1988, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 June 1988

The president of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) says at the Canadian Nuclear Association Conference that South Korea is aiming to be self sufficient in nuclear technology by 2000. In addition, he says that the Yong'gwang-3 and Yong'gwang-4 nuclear power reactors, which are expected to be operational by 1995-1996, will be 79 percent domestically designed and contain 72 percent Korean-made equipment and materials.

—Ray Silver, "South Korea Pursuing Nuclear Self-Reliance," *Nucleonics Week*, 30 June 1988, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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11 May 1988

The South Korean government's Board of Audit and Inspections (BAI) begins investigating the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) for allegations of bribery and unfair business practices, especially during the bidding of nuclear power plants No. 11 and No. 12.

—"Korean Corruption Probe Covers KEPCO Contracts with US Firms," *Nucleonics Week*, 2 June 1988, p. 1, in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 March 1988

The Canadian Export Development Corporation (EDC) announces its decision to provide \$20.6 million for South Korea's purchase of a Canadian nuclear reactor. [Note: The *Financial Post* cites \$16.5 million; the higher figure is likely quoted in Canadian dollars.]

—"Crown Corporation to Finance AECL Reactor Sale to Korea," *Financial Post*, 16 March 1988, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Canada Helps Finance Reactor," *Financial Times Energy Newsletter*, 1 April 1988, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 February 1988

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) signs a \$28 million contract with Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. (AECL) to build a 30MW(e) nuclear research reactor in Taedok.

—"KAERI to Build Research Reactor Combining Two Canadian Designs," *Nucleonics Week*, 4 February 1988, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 November 1987

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a contract with Hyundai Engineering and Construction for the construction of South Korea's nuclear power plants No. 11 and No. 12. The original contract with Hyundai was overturned by the South Korean government for lack of competition in the bidding process.

—"Hyundai Again Selected as New Units' Constructor," *Nuclear News*, January 1988, p. 54, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7-11 September 1987

The sixth annual Pacific Basin Nuclear Conference is held in Beijing, China. The Korean Nuclear Society presents a paper on the steps taken by South Korea to achieve self-sufficiency. According to the paper, South Korea experienced three stages and is currently undergoing the third stage. The first stage involved nuclear power plants based on turnkey contracts with Westinghouse and Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. (AECL). In the second stage, the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) took charge of the projects and contracted directly for the equipment and engineering services. In the third stage, South Korean companies will be the main contractors and will be allowed to subcontract to foreign firms. The main goal of the third stage is for Korean firms to gain total technology transfer from the subcontracting foreign firms.

—Jon Payne, "Sixth Pacific Basin Nuclear Conference," *Nuclear News*, November 1987, p. 98, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Jon Payne, "South Korea: Planning for Self-Reliance," *Nuclear News*, December 1987, p. 59, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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18 June 1987

A dedication ceremony is held for the completion of Yong'gwang-1 and Yong'gwang-2 nuclear power plants. [Note: Sources have conflicting dates. The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) cites 18 June 1987, whereas *Nucleonics Week* cites 23 June 1987.]

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "South Korea Officially Dedicates Two More Nuclear Plants," *Nucleonics Week*, 25 June 1987, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 June 1987

The Yong'gwang-1 nuclear power plant begins commercial operation with a generating capacity of 950MW(e).

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Yong'gwang'wonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

June 1987

The president of Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) resigns after the South Korean government cancels a \$350 million construction contract with Hyundai because the contractor was selected without competitive bidding.

—"Kepco President Resigns after Hyundai Deal Axed," *Nuclear News*, September 1987, p. 86, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "News: Kepco President Resigns," *Financial Times Energy Newsletter*, 23 July 1987, p. 19, Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 April 1987

The Korean Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF) exchanges a cooperation memorandum with the Japan Atomic Energy Relations Organization (JAERO).

—Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF), www.kaif.or.kr.

9 April 1987

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs contracts with reactor vendor Combustion Engineering, turbine supplier General Electric, and architect engineer Sargent & Lundy for South Korea's 11th and 12th nuclear power plants.

—"Contracts Signed for KN-11 and -12," *Nuclear News*, May 1987, p. 50, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Combustion Engineering Awarded Contracts Totaling \$200 Million," PR Newswire, 9 April 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 November 1986

The Pentagon announces it has decided to deploy Lance missiles in South Korea due to North Korea moving its troops closer to the Demilitarized Zone. The Lance is a medium-range missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead. The Pentagon and Army refuse to discuss whether the missiles being sent to South Korea would carry conventional or nuclear warheads. In addition the Pentagon will send two launchers to South Korea within the next two months but did not specify the exact date or the number of missiles to be sent.

—Norman Black, "Pentagon to Deploy Artillery Missiles in South Korea," Associated Press, 13 November 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



11 November 1986

Construction of Korea's first nuclear fuel fabrication plant begins at Taedok near the city of Taejon. The plant is being built by the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company and is expected to be completed by 1988.

—"South Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 17 November 1986, Vol. 11, No. 23, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC), www.knfc.co.kr.

30 September 1986

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) officials announce that Combustion Engineering with General Electric, and Sargent & Lundy have been selected as contractors for South Korea's 11th and 12th nuclear power plants [Note: *Nuclear News* cites these three companies as KEPCO's top choices, with negotiations towards a contract pending until February 1987.]

—"C-E Selected to Supply NSS for Two New South Korean Units," *Nucleonics*, 2 October 1986, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "C-E, GE, S&L Named to Negotiate For Order," *Nuclear News*, November 1986, p. 77, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

September 1986

The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) approves the export of 50,000kg of uranium to the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI). The uranium is to be used for research and development on spent fuel manufacturing and conversion of UF₆ to UF₂.

—"NRC Approves Export of Depleted Uranium to South Korea but Not for FBR R&D," *Nuclear Fuel*, 8 September 1986, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 August 1986

The Yonggwang-1 nuclear power plant enters commercial operation with a generating capacity of 950MW(e). [Note: *Nucleonics* cites 900MW(e) as the generating capacity.]

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Yonggwang'wonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; "South Korea's Sixth Nuclear Power Plant Entered Commercial Operation," *Nucleonics*, 28 August 1986, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

July 1986

A US House subcommittee hearing on US Air Force plans to build ammunition storage facilities capable of storing nuclear weapons at 26 bases overseas including South Korea is released. The facilities will be built underground adjacent to F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers allowing the air force to respond quickly to an attack with nuclear weapons.

—"US Plans N-Arms Ammunition Stores at 26 Foreign Bases," Japan Economic Newswire, 10 July 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 June 1986

The South Korean government announces its plans to delay the construction of its 11th and 12th nuclear power plants due to the current power surplus.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—"South Korea to Delay Construction of Nuke Power Plants," Central News Agency-Taiwan, 16 June 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 June 1986

The Korean Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF) exchanges a cooperation memorandum with the Canada Nuclear Association (CAN).

—Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF), www.kaif.or.kr.

2 June 1986

A formal dedication ceremony is held at Kori, Chang'an-up, Kijang-kun, Pusan for the completion of the Kori-3 and Kori-4 nuclear power plants.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; "KN-6 Dedicated; 10th, 11th Deferred," *Nuclear News*, August 1986, p. 117, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Utility Dedicates Two Power Plants," 2 June 1986, Associated Press, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 April 1986

The first annual Korean Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF)/Korea Nuclear Safety (KNS) conference is held.

—Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF), www.kaif.or.kr.

29 April 1986

The Kori-4 power plant enters commercial operation with a generating capacity of 950 MW(e) [Note: *Nuclear News* cites 895MW(e) as the generating capacity.]

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Koriwonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; "KN-6 Dedicated; 10th, 11th, Units Deferred," *Nuclear News*, August 1986, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 April 1986

South Korea and Germany sign an agreement on nuclear energy cooperation.

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

31 January 1986

The Minister of Science and Technology says in a report to President Chon Du Hwan that South Korea will spend \$56.72 million to build a 30MW(e) nuclear research reactor by 1990. In addition, the Ministry of Science and Technology plans to build a plant to produce 100 tons per year of nuclear fuel for heavy water reactors in 1987, and another plant to produce 200 tons per year for light water reactors in 1988. [Note: *Nuclear News* cites 1992 as the expected year to complete the construction of the 30MW(e) nuclear research reactor].

—"S. Korea Aims for Home Production of Nuclear Fuel by 1989," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 31 January 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Foreign News in Brief," United Press International, 31 January 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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Late 1985

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute completes the construction of the Post Irradiation Examination Facility (PIEF). [Note: 1) The Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) cites 21 December 1985 as the construction completion ceremony date for both the irradiation and test facilities; 2) In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Radiological Research Institute and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged, and become the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and become the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute is renamed to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—Post Irradiation Examination Facility, The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, nfcf.kaeri.re.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

December 1985

The South Korean government expresses "deep concern" over an agreement between the Soviet Union and North Korea to construct a nuclear power plant. According to South Korean officials, North Korea, nervous about South Korea's growing nuclear industry, requested aid from the Soviet Union to construct a commercial nuclear power plant. North Korea recently submitted its instrument of accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

—Shin Ho Chul, "North Korea Signs NPT and Soviets Agree to Supply Nuclear Plant," *Nucleonics Week*, 2 January 1986, p.7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

November 1985

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) issues invitations to 23 countries to bid for the construction of South Korea's 11th and 12th nuclear power plants.

—"Kepco Bid Invitations Mark New Phase," *Nuclear News*, December 1985, p. 60 in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Seoul Asks 23 Groups for N-Power Plant Bids," *Financial Times*, 7 November 1985, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 September 1985

The Kori-3 power plant enters commercial operation with a generating capacity of 950 MW(e). [Note: *Nuclear News* cites 895MW(e) as the generating capacity.]

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Koriwonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; "KN-6 Dedicated; 10th, 11th, Units Deferred," *Nuclear News*, August 1986, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 September 1985

South Korea and France agree to promote cooperation in aeronautics, nuclear energy, communication and other scientific and technical fields.

—Yonhap News Agency, 4 September 1985, in "International Relations; Western Europe-Science and Technology Minister's Tour," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 18 September 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



September 1985

Japan and South Korea sign an agreement for joint technical research and cooperation in the following fields: emergency core cooling systems, radio active waste disposal, operator training, PWR incident interpretation, research reactor technology, and testing of irradiated fuel.

—"S. Korea to Sign Atomic Energy Pact," Japan Economic Newswire, 30 August 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 5 September 1985, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

June 1985

Officials from the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute report on the findings of a joint US-South Korean study of options for the back end of the fuel cycle. The study focused on the cost difference between thermal recycling and reprocessing. According to the findings, there are no major economic incentives for choosing thermal recycling unless the cost of yellowcake, enrichment, reprocessing, and spent fuel storage decrease.

[Note: In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Radiological Research Institute and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged, and become the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and become the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute is renamed to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—Ann MacLachlan, "US-Korean Study Finds Thermal Recycle has no Real Edge over Once-Through Cycle," *Nuclear Fuel*, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

June 1985

The South Korean government decides to build a nuclear fuel processing plant by 1986. Construction of the plant will be done by the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company and the technical know-how on the functional and mechanical designs of fuel assemblies containing uranium for light water reactors will be provided by the West German company, Kraftwerk Union. The plant is expected to be completed in three years, with the capability of producing 200 tons of nuclear fuel annually.

—"South Korea to Build Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Plant," Japan Economic Newswire, 12 June 1985 in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Yonhap News Agency, 13 June 1985, in "Energy; Proposed Processing of Nuclear Fuel-West German Help," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 26 June 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 May 1985

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a uranium enrichment contract with COGEMA (Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucléaires) of France.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

19-23 May 1985

South Korea hosts the 5th Pacific basin Nuclear Conference. For the first time, suppliers of services and products for the nuclear power industry are invited to exhibit their products and services.

—"Suppliers Being Invited to Pacific Basin Conference," *Nuclear News*, July 1984, p. 60, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-

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nexis.com; Jon Payne, "Fifth Pacific Basin Nuclear Conference," *Nuclear News*, July 1985, p. 82, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

May 1985

The South Korean government approves the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute's Korea Multi-Purpose Research Reactor (KMRR) project.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Kung'naeyon'guyong Wonjaro Yonhyok," hanaro.kaeri.re.kr.

May 1985

US Ambassador-at-Large Richard T. Kennedy urges the South Korean government to cooperate in providing information regarding incidents at Korean nuclear power plants. South Korea's failure to inform the United States about the Wolsong-1 nuclear reactor's heavy water leak in November 1984 prompts the US decision.

—Shin Ho-Chul, "South Korea's Failure to Inform the US about the Event at Wolsung," *Nucleonics Week*, 13 June 1985, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

May 1985

The chairman of the British Central Electricity Generating Board announces at a press conference that the British are willing to assist South Korea build a nuclear reprocessing plant.

—Anne MacLachlan, "Britain Will be Willing to Help South Korea Build a Reprocessing," 7 June 1985, *Nucleonics Weekly*, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

March 1985

The Ministry of Science and Technology announces its plans to build a nuclear fuel fabrication plant by 1988. The ministry predicts the plant to process 200 tons per year of enriched uranium into fuel assemblies for pressurized water reactors.

—"Fuel Briefs," *Nuclear News*, May 1985, p. 76, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early 1985

Under a revised power program, the South Korean government says it will delay the construction of two nuclear power reactors until 1988. The government's decision to delay is due to South Korea's growing foreign debt and sufficient energy reserves. The original plan was to construct four nuclear power reactors by the end of 1996.

South Korea currently has three nuclear power reactors in operation with six more to be completed by 1996.

—Shin Ho Chul, "Korea Starts up Fourth Nuclear Unit but Delays Bids for Future Units," *Nucleonics Week*, 7 February 1985, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Steven Butler, "Seoul Scales Back Nuclear Energy Programme," *Financial Times*, 14 March 1985, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

19 November 1984

Daewoo Corporation announces the discovery of high-grade uranium oxide in its joint venture with the Canadian subsidiary of West Germany's Urangesellschaft (UG) in Canada's Northwest Territories. Daewoo's portion of the uranium will be used to supply South Korea's nuclear power plants.

—"Seoul, Korea," PR Newswire, 19 November 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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November 1984

The Wolsong-1 nuclear power reactor is temporarily shut down due to a leak of approximately 24 tons of radioactive water. Company officials expect to restart the plant by mid-January 1985.

—"International Briefs," *Nuclear News*, February 1985, p. 104, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

November 1984

The US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) expands general licenses to export reactor components to countries including South Korea.

—Dinah Wisenberg, "General License Set for Exports to NPT Nations; Component List Unchanged," *Nucleonics Week*, 8 November 1984, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 October 1984

The French Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique (CEA), Framatome, and the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) sign an agreement to cooperate in the research and development of PWR fuel rods.

—"French, South Koreans Sign Agreement for Fuel Rod R&D," *Nuclear Fuel*, 22 October 1984, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 September 1984

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) renews a contract with the US Department of Energy for a 30-year supply of enriched nuclear fuel for South Korea's nuclear power reactors.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

8 September 1984

The Wolsong-1 nuclear reactor is loaded with domestically manufactured fuel for the first time.

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

5 June 1984

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a contract with 10 banks to provide a \$35 million loan over the next eight years for the construction of nuclear power plants.

—"Contract for 35-M-Dollar Loan to Korean Power Corp. Signed," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 6 June 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

June 1984

The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources announces South Korea's decision to build a nuclear fuel fabrication plant near the city of Taejeon. The plant will be built and operated by the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC), and the estimated cost is approximately \$75 million. The facility will have the capacity of around 200 metric tons of Uranium per year.

—"South Korea to Construct Fuel Fabrication Plant," *Nuclear Fuel*, 4 June 1984, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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April 1984

Bechtel Group, Inc. begins internal investigations of allegations that a former employee funneled bribes to the South Korean government to help win contracts to build nuclear power plants in Korea.

—Gregory Gordon, "Bechtel Investigating Bribery Allegations," United Press International (UPI), 26 April 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Alex Brummer, "New Bribery Threat to Reagan Administration," *Manchester Guardian Weekly*, 29, April 1984, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 January 1984

The Ministry of Energy and Resources announces plans to delay construction of two nuclear plants until after 1986. The two 900MW(e) nuclear reactors will be built by the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). The plan to delay comes after revisions in the government's energy program from 1984-86 which reduced the increase in energy needed from 7 to 5.2 percent.

—"International News," Associated Press, 17 January 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 July 1983

The Kori-2 nuclear power reactor begins commercial operation. Kori-2 is a 650MW(e) PWR.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Koriwonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

15 July 1983

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces that Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Company (Hanjung) will become its subsidiary company.

—"Korea Heavy Industries to Become KEPCO Subsidiary," Associated Press, 15 July 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid-June 1983

South Korea's Minister of Science and Technology announces at the American Nuclear Society meeting in Detroit that South Korea will face a shortage of spent fuel storage by 1992 at the earliest and 1997 at the latest. The minister adds that transporting spent-fuel assemblies from the Kori-1 to Kori-2 plants will temporarily relieve the problem, but after 1997, South Korea will have to construct an offsite storage facility or pursue reprocessing.

—"South Korea will Face a Shortage of at-Reactor Storage," *Nuclear Fuel*, 20 June 1983, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 April 1983

A ceremony is held to mark the completion of construction on the Wolsong-1 nuclear power reactor. Wolsong-1 is a 679MW(e) pressurized heavy water reactor. [Note: Yonhap News Agency cites 14 August 1982 as the date construction was completed.]

—Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Wolsongwonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 14 August 1982, in "Energy," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 1 September 1982, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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May 1983

Daewoo Corporation announces that it will join the Canadian subsidiary of West Germany's Urangesellschaft (UG) to explore for uranium in Canada's Northwest Territories. Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) will receive Daewoo's portion of the project's uranium.

—Stephanie Cooke, "KEPCO Signs on for Baker Lake Uranium via Daewoo Participation Deal with UG," *Nuclear Fuel*, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 November 1982

Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) establishes the Korea Nuclear Fuel Company (KNFC). KNFC will produce nuclear fuel from imported enriched uranium starting in 1988.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr; Yonhap News Agency, 26 November 1982, in "Energy; Nuclear Fuel Company," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 8 December 1982, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

July 1982

Korea Nuclear Engineering Co., Ltd. is renamed "Korea Power Engineering Co., Ltd." or "KEPCO." [Note: The company was founded in October 1975 as "Korea Atomic Burns & Roe Co. Ltd." In September 1976, Burns & Roe left the joint venture and the firm was renamed "Korea Nuclear Engineering Co., Ltd." In July 1982, the firm is renamed "Korea Power Engineering Co., Ltd." or "KEPCO."]

—Korea Power Engineering Company, "Inside KOPEC: A Brief History of KOPEC," www.kopec.co.kr.

17 April 1982

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) completes construction of a uranium conversion and uranium ore refining pilot facility. [Note: *Nuclear News* cites 17 April 1982 as the inauguration date of the two facilities while the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy (MOCIE) and the Korean Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) cite the completion of only the uranium conversion facility.]

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Uranium Pyonhwanshol Hwan'gyongbo'gwon'gwajae Ch'ujin Kyong'wi," www.kaeri.re.kr; L. Verot, "Korean Nuclear Program," *Nuclear News*, June 1982, p. 34, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

April 1982

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) announces it will postpone international bidding for South Korea's next two nuclear power plants (10th and 11th units) for one year. KEPCO originally planned to issue bidding invitations this month to select the contractor by the end of the year. According to KEPCO officials, financial strains and reduced electricity requirements are the main reasons for the postponement. This postponement will also delay the bidding for the 12th and 13th nuclear units which was originally scheduled for 1983.

—"South Korea Has Formally Decided to Postpone by One Year," *Nucleonics Week*, 29 April 1982, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Bidding on Korea's Next Two Nuclear Units is Likely to be Postponed," *Nucleonics Week*, 22 April 1982, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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7 March 1982

The French company Alsthom-Atlantique is awarded the \$486 million contract for turbine generators and auxiliary components for South Korea's 9th and 10th planned nuclear power reactors.

—Ann Charters, "South Korea Adopts French Technology for N-Programme," 1 March 1982, *Financial Times*, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korea Power Engineering Company, Inc., "Chronology of KOPEC," www.kopec.co.kr.

March 1982

Construction begins on the Ulchin-1 and Ulchin-2 nuclear power reactors.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryog'wonjaryok (Chu) Ulchinwonjaryok Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

1 January 1982

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) becomes a government-owned corporation.

—Korea Electric Power Corporation, www.kepco.co.kr.

Early 1982

South Korea and the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) renew their arrangement for the exchange of technical information and for cooperation in regulatory and safety research matters.

—"International Briefs," *Nuclear News*, January 1982, p. 69, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 December 1981

The South Korean government signs the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (INFCIRC/274). The convention comes into effect on 8 February 1987.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC), *Nuclear Control Hand Book 1998* (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, 1998), p. 3-4.

22 April 1981

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and France sign a \$1.24 billion credit arrangement to finance the construction of South Korea's 9th and 10th nuclear power plants.

—Yonhap News Agency, 22 April 1981, in "International Relations: France-Nuclear Power Agreement," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 27 May 1981, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 April 1981

The South Korean government and France sign an accord on scientific cooperation that requires South Korea to use all nuclear equipment and fuel for peaceful purposes.

—"France Firmed Its Reactor Sale to South Korea," *Nucleonics Week*, 9 April 1981, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

April 1981

The French government denies reports that France is considering building uranium enrichment plants in South Korea.

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—"French Government Officials are Denying," *Nuclear Fuel*, 13 April 1981, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 March 1981

South Korea and Belgium sign an atomic energy cooperation agreement.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

March 1981

Six firms participate in the bidding called by Korea Electric Power Corporation and Korea Heavy Industries & Construction Corporation to supply turbine generators for South Korea's 9th and 10th nuclear power plants. Bidders include Westinghouse, and General Electric of the United States, General Electric of Britain, Alstom Atlantique of France, and BBC of Switzerland, and Mitsubishi of Japan.

—"Six Firms Have Participated in International Bidding," *Nucleonics Week*, 12 March 1981, Vol. 22, No. 10, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1981

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) begins constructing the Post Irradiation Examination Facility (PIEF). [Note: In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Radiological Research Institute and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged, and became the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI). In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and become the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute is renamed to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Post Irradiation Examination Facility," nfcf.kaeri.re.kr.

9 December 1980

Construction begins on the Yong'gwang-1 and Yong'gwang-2 nuclear reactors.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr.

December 1980

The Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) merges with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute (KNDFI) and the name is changed to the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. [Note: In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Radiological Research Institute and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged, and became the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI). In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and become the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute is renamed to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

7 November 1980

Two French companies, Framatome and Cogema, win a \$926 million contract to supply South Korea with two

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nuclear reactors and nuclear fuel (Ulchin-1 and Ulchin-2 nuclear power reactors). Under the contract, Framatome will supply two nuclear reactors, each with a capacity of 950MW(e), plus nuclear fuel processing service and technical guidance on the construction site in Pugu-ri, Puk-myon, Ulchin-kun, North Kyongsang Province, South Korea. Cogema will supply \$483 million of uranium ore and enriched uranium over 10 years, beginning in 1986. —"French Companies Upset Westinghouse," Associated Press, 7 November 1980, in 1980, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

10 May 1980

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a contract with Rio Algom for a long-term supply of uranium. —Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

19 March 1980

Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a joint venture contract with COGEMA (Compagnie Générale des Matières Nucléaires) of France and the Gabon government to explore for uranium in Gabon.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chollyoksaop 100 Nyonsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

20 February 1980

South Korea signs an agreement with US Export-Import Bank for \$1.1 billion in reduced-interest loans to build two nuclear power plants in Kyema-ri, Hongnong-up, Yong'gwang-kun, South Cholla Province, South Korea.

—"South Korea Gets \$1.1 Billion US Loan to Build Nuclear Plants," Associated Press, 20 February 1980, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Early 1980s

The Atomic Energy Research Institute and Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. (AECL), investigate the possibility of joint research on the Tandem Fuel Cycle in South Korea. The Tandem Fuel Cycle (later called the Direct Use of Spent PWR Fuel in Candus-DUPIC) uses a uranium/plutonium mixture to reprocess spent PWR fuel. [Note: In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute and the Radiological Research Institute and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged, and became the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI). In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and become the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute is renamed to the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—Ray Silver, "Canada, South Korea, US Cooperate on Study of Using Spent Fuel in CANDUs," *Nuclear Fuel*, 19 July 1993, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ann MacLachlan, "Organization Set Up to Handle Storage of Waste in South Korea," *Nuclear Fuel*, 27 April 1992, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1979-1950

18 December 1979

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs an agreement with Bechtel to receive for construction technology for the Yönggwang-1 and Yönggwang-2 nuclear power reactors. [Note: KEPCO sources cite 19 December 1979 as the date the agreement was signed.]

—*MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

26 October 1979

President Park Chung Hee is assassinated by the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

—Terry Anderson, "International News," Associated Press, 26 October 1979, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "International News," Associated Press, 29 October 1979, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 May 1979

The South Korean government concludes an agreement with Australia to supply uranium for South Korea's nuclear power plants.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

12 April 1979

The construction offices for the Yönggwang-1 and Yönggwang-2 nuclear power reactors open.

—Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryög'wönjaryök (Chu) Yönggwang'wönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

11 April 1979

The South Korean government announces its decision to launch uranium exploration and processing projects in joint venture with Gabon and Paraguay in a bid to secure enough uranium supply for its local nuclear power plants.

—Yonhap News Agency (in English), 11 April 1979, in "Uranium Supplies," British Broadcasting Corporation, 25 April 1979, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 April 1979

Construction for the Kori-3 and Kori-4 nuclear power reactors begins.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryög'wönjaryök (Chu) Wölsöng'wönjaryök Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

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April 1979

The Nuclear Regulatory Bureau is established under the Ministry of Science and Technology.

—"Nuclear Key to Grow," American Nuclear Society, April 1982, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 December 1978

A planeload of US troops from the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Division's 9th Regiment leaves South Korea as part of President Carter's plan to withdraw all US ground troops from South Korea over the next four-five years. South Korean President Park Chung Hee opposes the plan to have US ground troops withdrawn.

—"Seoul, South Korea," Associated Press, 3 December 1978, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 November 1978

The United States and South Korea establish a new combined forces command in the UN command compound to prevent a possible North Korean attack. The new command will plan for South Korea's defense in peacetime and, if a war breaks out, will direct combat operations. The decision to establish the command was made last year when discussions were held over compensation for pulling out US ground troops in South Korea.

—M.H. Ahn, "Seoul, South Korea," Associated Press, 7 November 1978, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 October 1978

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) completes the nuclear fuel fabrication processing complex at the Taedök Science Town in the City of Taejŏn.

—Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

September 1978

According to Kang Chang Sung, head of the Defense Security Agency, President Park Chung Hee says South Korea has completed 95 percent of the tasks to build an atomic bomb. [Note: Reports of South Korea's secret nuclear weapon development program are not disclosed to the public until the 1990s. According to former government officials under former President Park Chung Hee, South Korea's first atomic bomb was to be completed by early 1981. This information is confirmed by the former head of the Defense Security Agency who says that the Agency for Defense Development told him in 1979, that the first bomb would be finished by 1981.]

—Sang Hun Coe, "South Korea was Close to A-Bomb Development in Early 1980s," Associated Press, 5 October 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 July 1977

South Korean officials announce that US Under Secretary of State Philip C. Habib will visit Seoul on 10 July. South Korean sources do not provide specific reasons for the visit, but other reports claim that Habib will discuss the withdrawal of US ground troops and South Korea's intention of developing nuclear weapons. South Korean officials have said that the development of nuclear weapons would be "inevitable" if its security is threatened by North Korea.

—"Habib to Visit Seoul For Talks on Pullout," *New York Times*, 8 July 1977, p. 5, in Proquest, www.il.proquest.com.

30 June 1977

South Korea's Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin makes a comment on the possibility of South Korea developing

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nuclear weapons. According to Park, although South Korea is a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, it will make an "independent" decision if its security is threatened. Park makes this comment during a National Assembly meeting to discuss the withdrawal of 33,000 US ground troops from South Korea.

—"Official Hints South Korea Might Build Atom Bomb," *New York Times*, 30 June 1977, p. 4, in Proquest, www.il.proquest.com.

June 1977

President Park Chung Hee establishes the Enlarged Conference for Promotion of the Arms Industry, which consists of high-level cabinet and defense officials and industry leaders. The creation of this body is part of President Park's plans to make South Korea self-reliant and less dependent on the United States for defense. According to President Park, South Korea will be manufacturing all its own arms except nuclear weapons, advanced electronic gear, and combat aircraft by the end of 1980. This new plan coincides with the US plans to gradually withdraw troops from South Korea and limit arms exports.

—Andrew H. Malcolm, "South Korea Builds a Defense Industry," *New York Times*, 10 October 1977, p. 7, in in Proquest, www.il.proquest.com.

May 1977

Construction for the Wölsöng-1 Power Plant begins. [Note: Sources have conflicting dates. The Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) cites May 1977, whereas the Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power Company (KHNP) cites June 1975.]

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryöŋ'wönjaryöŋk (Chu) Wölsöng wöncharyöŋk Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

29 April 1977

The Kori-1 nuclear power plant begins commercial operation. The Kori-1 is a 587MWe PWR.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryöŋ'wönjaryöŋk (Chu) Koriwönjaryöŋk Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

3 April 1977

Excavation for the construction of the Wölsöng-1 power plant begins.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöŋ 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

1 March 1977

Construction for the Kori-2 nuclear power plant begins.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryöŋ'wönjaryöŋk (Chu) Koriwönjaryöŋk Ponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

29 January 1977

President Park Chung Hee announces at an annual inspection of the Defense Ministry that South Korea "will not go nuclear."

—Young Sun Ha, "Nuclearization of Small States and World Order: The Case of Korea," *Asian Survey*, Vol. 18, No. 11, November 1978, p. 1142.

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10 December 1976

The South Korean and Spanish governments sign an agreement on atomic energy cooperation.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

December 1976

The Korean Nuclear Fuel Development Institute (KNFDI) is established.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "The History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

September 1976

Korea Atomic Burns & Roe Co. Ltd., is renamed Korea Nuclear Engineering Co., Ltd." after Burns & Roe leave the joint venture. [Note: The company was founded in October 1975 as "Korea Atomic Burns & Roe Co. Ltd. In July 1982, the firm is renamed "Korea Power Engineering Co., Ltd." or, "KEPCO."]

—Korea Power Engineering Company, "Inside KOPEC: A Brief History of KOPEC," www.kopec.co.kr.

18 August 1976

North Korean soldiers use axes to kill two US Army officers in the Joint Security Area at P'anmunjööm. The confrontation between a United Nations Command (UNC) work crew and North Korean soldiers takes place as the crew is beginning to trim a tree that was blocking the view of a guard post. The tree-cutting operation is completed three days later after UNC forces go on full alert and the two sides go to the brink of war.

—"Pukkoegun, P'ammunjöömsö Migunjanggyo 2 Myöng Ch'amsal," *Donga Ilbo*, 19 August 1976, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Don Oberdorfer, *The Two Koreas: A Contemporary History* (Reading: Addison-Wesley, 1997), pp. 74-83; Chuck Downs, *Over the Line* (Washington, DC: AEI Press, 1999), pp. 151-158.

12 February 1976

The South Korean government signs subsidiary arrangements to the agreement with International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (INFCRIR/153).

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC), *Nuclear Control Hand Book 1998* (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, 1998), pp. 2-102.

29 January 1976

The South Korean government cancels plans to purchase a nuclear reprocessing plant from France due to concern from the United States that it would raise suspicion that South Korea is developing nuclear arms. In addition, the United States warned that it would withhold the export license, and financing of the \$292 million Westinghouse atomic power reactor program.

—"French A-Plant Purchase Canceled," Facts on File World News Digest, 7 February 1976, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 January 1976

South Korea and Canada sign an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear technology that includes a provision for Seoul to purchase a Candu reactor similar to one used by India in building a nuclear explosive device. The agreement notes that Canada will not supply Korea with materials that might be used to develop and detonate

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nuclear devices.

—"French A-Plant Purchase Canceled," Facts on File World News Digest, 7 February 1976, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

31 October 1975

The South Korean government signs an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (INFCRIR/153). This agreement enters into force on 14 November 1975.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC), *Nuclear Control Hand Book 1998* (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, 1998), pp. 2-4.

21 October 1975

The Wölsöng-1 nuclear power plant's construction office opens.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

October 1975

Korea Atomic Burns & Roe Co. Ltd., is established. [Note: Burns & Roe later leave the joint venture and the firm is renamed "Korea Nuclear Engineering Co., Ltd." in September 1976. In July 1982, the firm is renamed "Korea Power Engineering Co., Ltd." or "KEPCO."]

—Korea Power Engineering Company, "Inside KOPEC: A Brief History of KOPEC," www.kopec.co.kr.

26 June 1975

During an interview with the *Washington Post*, President Park Chung Hee denies reports from a *Newsweek* article reporting that he ordered South Korea's Defense Development Agency to study the development of nuclear weapons. However, Park tells the *Washington Post* that South Korea will do everything necessary, including developing nuclear weapons to defend itself if the United States withdraw its nuclear umbrella.

—Young Sun Ha, "Nuclearization of Small States and World Order: The Case of Korea," *Asian Survey*, Vol. 18, No. 11, November 1978, p. 1142.

June 1975

President Park Chung Hee says that if US military support weakens, South Korea will have to develop nuclear weapons. In addition, Park announces that South Korea has "the capacity to do it."

—*Nuclear Awareness News* (Canada), Winter1990/1991, p. 10, in "Korea Buys CANDU Reactor," World Information Service on Energy, 26 April 1991, www.antenna.nl.

28 May 1975

Korea makes an agreement with Canada to borrow \$300 million towards the purchase of a \$576.5 million Canadian nuclear power generating plant.

—"Loan for South Korean Candu Purchase," Facts on File World News Digest, 7 June 1975, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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12 April 1975

The Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) concludes a treaty with the French nuclear engineering company, SGN, to import nuclear fuel cycle-related technology. SGN agrees to provide information on research, supplies, and service equipment.

—Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute, "History of KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

20 March 1975

The South Korean National Assembly ratifies the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

19 October 1974

South Korea and France sign an agreement on the cooperation of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

24 May 1973

The Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (KAIF) exchanges a cooperation memorandum with the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF).

—Korea Atomic Industrial Forum, www.kaif.or.kr.

12 October 1972

The Korea Atomic Industrial Forum (原子力産業會議; KAIF), a private and non-profit organization is established. KAIF is dedicated to the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Korea. Also, KAIF is devoted to create a link between and among the organizations having an interest in the nuclear industry and establish a joint approach to the development of nuclear industry.

—Korea Atomic Industrial Forum, www.kaif.or.kr.

4 July 1972

North and South Korea sign a joint communiqué that declares three principles for Korean unification: 1) unification shall be achieved independently, without depending on foreign powers and without foreign interference; 2) unification shall be achieved through peaceful means, without resorting to the use of force against each other; and 3) a great racial unity as one people shall be sought first, transcending differences in ideas, ideologies, and systems. The communiqué also provides for the establishment of a direct telephone line between Seoul and Pyongyang to prevent the inadvertent outbreak of military conflict. [Note: Following the signing of the joint communiqué, both Kim Il Sung and Park Chung Hee are able to push through constitutional revisions that concentrate power in the executive.]

—Don Oberdorfer, *The Two Koreas* (Reading: Addison-Wesley, 1997), pp. 23-26; "South-North Joint Communiqué," 4 July 1972, www.unikorea.go.kr.

10 May 1972

Construction of the 2000kw TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomics) Mark III research reactor is completed.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

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15 November 1971

Westinghouse begins construction of the first nuclear power plant, Kori-1.

—Ministry of Science and Technology, www.most.go.kr/index_e.html; Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP), "Han'guk Suryöög'wönjaryök (Chu) Koriwönjaryökponbu," www.khnp.co.kr.

12 July 1971

The United States and South Korea release a joint statement of "continued determination to maintain strong forces capable of deterring aggression" after a two-day consultative meeting on security. In addition, South Korean President Park Chung Hee requests additional and continuing support from the United States to help South Korea increase its own defense capabilities over the next five years.

—US and South Koreans Pledge Joint Deterrent to Aggression," *New York Times*, 13 July 1971, p. 2, in Proquest, www.il.proquest.com.

August 1970

The Agency for Defense Development (ADD) is established. The ADD is responsible for research and development of advanced weapons systems, including nuclear weapons. [Note: The agency is established by Presidential Decree 5267.]

—Agency for Defense Development, "History," add.re.kr.

8 July 1970

The US State Department announces that it has officially informed the South Korean government of the US plan to gradually withdraw US troops starting in July 1971. The decision to slowly decrease US troops in South Korea is part of the Nixon Doctrine to reduce American presence overseas. The United States hopes to leave about 5,000 military personnel in South Korea and is considering providing \$1 billion of additional military aid over the next five years. According to South Korean officials, this is the first time the United States has revealed its intentions to withdrawal troops.

—"US Notifies Seoul of its Plan for Removal of Some Troops," *New York Times*, 9 July 1970, p. 10, in Proquest, www.il.proquest.com.

23 June 1970

South Korean President Park Chung Hee says the presence of US troops is "absolutely necessary" until South Korea develops its own capabilities to defend itself from North Korean aggression. President Park's remarks are a response to the United States's reported plans under the Nixon Doctrine to withdraw US troops from South Korea starting in July 1971.

—"Seoul Chief Terms US Troops Vital," *New York Times*, 24 June 1970, p. 1, in Proquest, www.il.proquest.com.

23 June 1970

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) signs a contract with Westinghouse for the construction of a nuclear reactor after obtaining financing from the Export-Import Bank of the US, Bank of America, Lazards Brothers Bank, English Electric, and the George Wimpey Group.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandöüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 108.

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Late 1960's

The Park Chung Hee government establishes the Weapons Exploitation Committee (WEC). The WEC is responsible for managing the international search for advanced weapons systems which include nuclear weapons and related equipment. In addition, the WEC is responsible for obtaining highly enriched uranium (HEU) and working with the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) to negotiate purchases of advanced weapons technologies and equipment with foreign governments and companies.

—Michael J. Siler, "US Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy in the Northeast Asian Region During the Cold War: The South Korean Case," *East Asia: An International Quarterly*, Vol. 16, Autumn 1998, pp. 41-79.

Late 1969

The Park Chung Hee government begins contemplating the possibility of developing nuclear weapons through both an indigenous program and by purchases through the international nuclear weapons market.

—Michael J. Siler, "US Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy in the Northeast Asian Region During the Cold War: The South Korean Case," *East Asia: An International Quarterly*, Vol. 16, Autumn 1998, pp. 41-79.

10 September 1969

South Korea obtains a \$98,600,000 loan from the Export-Import Bank of United States for the construction of nuclear power plants.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

12 April 1969

South Korea holds the ceremony of laying the cornerstone for a 2000kw TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomics) Mark III research reactor.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

8 March 1969

The Korea Nuclear Society (韓國原子力學會) is established.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Korea Nuclear Society, www.nuclear.or.kr.

31 January 1969

The South Korean government signs a turnkey contract with Westinghouse for the construction of a nuclear reactor.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 108.; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

1 July 1968

South Korea signs the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. [Note: The National Assembly ratifies the treaty on 20 March 1975.]

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

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9 June 1968

A US Atomic Energy Commission delegation, led by Commissioner Gerald F. Tape, arrives in South Korea to discuss the introduction of nuclear power reactors into South Korea.

—Eighth United States Army, Staff Historian's Office, "Chronology: 1 January 1968 - 30 June 1968," p. 17, www.nautilus.org.

3 June 1968

The South Korean government establishes the Atomic Energy Development Advisory Committee (原子力發展諮問委員會).

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

June 1968

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) submits tenders to General Electric, Westinghouse Electric International, Combustion Engineering, and the British Nuclear Export Executive for the construction of a nuclear reactor.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 108.

April 1968

The Atomic Energy Development Committee decides to delegate the construction and operations of nuclear power plants to three agencies. The Economic Planning Board is placed in charge of managing nuclear energy development plans and negotiations to obtain foreign loans. The Office of Atomic Energy (OAE), with the assistance of the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), is placed in charge of researching the practicality of implementing plans. The OAE is also given the responsibility for nuclear power technology R&D, the administration of nuclear power plant safety, the training of nuclear scientists and engineers, the control and use of nuclear fuel, and the provision of compensation in the case of accidents. KEPCO is given the responsibility of building nuclear power plants, concluding contracts for foreign debt related to reactor construction, and the operation of plants.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 107.

February 1968

South Korea establishes the Atomic Energy Development Promoting Committee (原子力開發興與委員會) with the deputy prime minister and economic planning minister as chairman. [Note: The economic planning minister also serves a deputy prime minister.] The committee later decides to construct two 500MW nuclear power reactors by the mid-1970s, and to hold international bids on the construction of light water reactors, heavy water reactors, advanced gas-cooled reactors, and high temperature gas-cooled reactors.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 107; Kang T'ae Hun, "Pukhan Haengmunjeüi Kujowa Söng'gyök," ROK Ministry of Unification, www.unikorea.go.kr.

21 January 1968

Thirty-one North Korean commandos secretly cross the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) on a mission to assassinate South Korean President Park Chung Hee. The commandos approach within about 800 meters of the presidential residence in Seoul, but fail to assassinate Park. All but one of the commandos is eventually killed or commits

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suicide. Thirty-one South Koreans die in the fire fights, and 44 are wounded. North Korea later denies it is responsible for the attack, claiming the perpetrators are South Korean citizens rising up against the government. —"Seoul'e Pukkoemujangganch'öptan," *Donga Ilbo*, 22 January 1968, p. 1, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr; Chuck Downs, *Over the Line* (Washington, DC: AEI Press, 1999), pp. 121-122; 124.

June 1967

South Korea asks the IAEA to discuss and provide advice on site construction and on the financing of a nuclear power plant.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 107.

Mid-1967

The total number of US nuclear weapons deployed in the Pacific theater peaks at about 3,200 weapons, with about 2,600 of them in South Korea and Okinawa.

—Robert S. Norris, William N. Arkin and William Burr, "Where They Were," *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Vol. 55, No. 6, November/December 1999, p. 30.

30 March 1967

The South Korean government transfers administrative functions of the Office of Atomic Energy (OAE) to the Atomic Energy Agency (原子力廳) established under the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST). [Note: In 1973, "Atomic Energy Agency" was changed to a "bureau" (局).]

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "The History of Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute," hanaro.kaeri.re.kr; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Introduction to KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr; South Korea Ministry of Science and Technology, "Immu Mit Yönhyök," was.most.go.kr.

February 1967

The Nuclear Advisory Committee forms the Nuclear Power Plant Planning Committee to begin research on the possibility of developing a 200MW nuclear power plant by the mid-1970s.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), pp. 105-106.

1966-1968

South Korea sends engineers to advanced countries to learn about the construction and operations of nuclear power plants.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 107.

1965

The South Korean government establishes the Nuclear Advisory Committee. The committee is established under the director of the Office of Atomic Energy, and has about 20 members from the Atomic Energy Research Institute, the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO), the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Construction, the Korean Coal Corporation, and scholars.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 105.

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1964

IAEA officials make their second visit to South Korea to assist with an evaluation of prospective construction sites for a nuclear reactor.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoŭi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 105.

12 October 1963

The Atomic Energy Research Institute completes the construction of a nuclear waste disposal plant. [Note: In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute, the Radiological Research Institute, and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged to become the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and became the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute was renamed as the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr ; *MOTIE 1995 Nuclear White Paper*, August 1995, pp. 177-323, in "ROK 1995 Nuclear Energy White Paper Part 2 of 2," FBIS Document ID: FTS19950801000965.

October 1963

IAEA inspectors pay their first visit to South Korea.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoŭi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 105.

30 June 1963

The South Korean and US governments sign an agreement for Seoul to borrow special nuclear materials from Washington.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

30 March 1962

Operation of the 100kw TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomics) Mark II research reactor begins.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "The History of Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute," hanaro.kaeri.re.kr; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölylyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

1962

The South Korean government completes the Atomic Energy Development Promotion Plan. The Office of Atomic Energy, the Ministry of Commerce, and the Korean Coal Corporation and other government agencies provide input to draft the plan. The plan proposes that South Korea acquire a 150MW nuclear power plant by 1971.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoŭi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), pp. 104-105.

1 July 1961

The Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) is founded with the merger of Chosön Electric Industries, Kyöngsöng Electric and Namsön Electric.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, www.kepco.co.kr.

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5 November 1960

South Korea completes construction of a nuclear reactor building for the 100kw TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomics) Mark II research reactor.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "*Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa*," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

1959

The South Korean government establishes the Office of Atomic Energy (原子力廳) under the office of the president. The OAE consists of an Administrative Bureau, the Atomic Energy Committee, and the Atomic Energy Research Institute. The atomic energy committee consists of five members, including the chairman and vice chairman. The Minister of Education is named the chairman of the Atomic Energy Committee, but nuclear scientists manage the basic committee affairs. Pak Ch'öl Chae is named the director of the Atomic Energy Research Institute. [Note: In February 1973, the Atomic Energy Research Institute, the Radiological Research Institute, and the Radiation Research Institute in Agriculture merged to become the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. In December 1980, KAERI merged with the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute and became the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute. However, in December 1989, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute was renamed as the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI).]

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 103; Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Introduction to KAERI," www.kaeri.re.kr.

1959

An IAEA delegation visits South Korea to assess the need for technical assistance.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 103.

1959

The US Air Force deploys a squadron of Matador ground-launched cruise missiles in South Korea. The missiles are capable of delivering nuclear warheads and have a range of 1,100km.

—Bruce Cumings, *Korea's Place in the Sun* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1997), p. 479.

14 July 1959

South Korean President Rhee Syngman attends a groundbreaking ceremony for construction of the TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomics) Mark II research reactor.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "*Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa*," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

1 March 1959

The South Korean government establishes the Atomic Energy Research Institute under the Atomic Energy Academy.

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "The History of Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute," hanaro.kaeri.re.kr; Lee Han U, "Wönjaryök Yön'gugaebal (Ködaehan Saeng'ae Lee Sung Man 90 Nyön: 63)," *Chosun Ilbo*, 11 December 1995, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

21 January 1959

The South Korean government officially opens the Atomic Energy Academy. The academy is directly under the

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President's Office, and is placed in charge of research and development, production, utilization, and control of nuclear energy in South Korea. The academy consists of an Administrative Bureau, the Atomic Energy Committee, and the Atomic Energy Research Institute. Kim Pŏp Rin is named the first president of the academy.

—Seoul Metropolitan Government, "Seoul 600 Nyŏnsa," seoul600.visitseoul.net.

3 December 1958

South Korea concludes a contract with General Dynamics and General Atomics to procure a 100kw TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope, General Atomics) Mark II research reactor.

—Ha Yŏng Sŏn, *Hanbandoŭi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsŏ* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 103.

1 October 1958

The South Korean government announces the creation of the Atomic Energy Academy (原子力院).[Note: The academy was established by Presidential Decree 394.]

—Seoul Metropolitan Government, "Seoul 600 Nyŏnsa", seoul600.visitseoul.net.

11 March 1958

South Korea's Atomic Energy Act is enacted. [Note: The National Assembly passed the legislation on 22 February 1958.]

—Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI), Technology Center for Nuclear Control (TCNC), *Nuclear Control Hand Book 1998* (Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, 1998), pp. 1-5; Ministry of Science and Technology, *Wŏnjarŏk Anjŏnbaeksŏ 2002* (Seoul: Ministry of Science and Technology, November 2002), p. 42.

1958

South Korea begins negotiations with the United States to acquire a research reactor.

—Ha Yŏng Sŏn, *Hanbandoŭi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsŏ* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 103.

1958

By 1958, South Korea has sent nuclear specialists abroad for training a total of 89 times.

—Ha Yŏng Sŏn, *Hanbandoŭi H Haengmugiwa Segyejilsŏ* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 102.

1958

South Korean representatives participate in another International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy in Geneva.

—Ha Yŏng Sŏn, *Hanbandoŭi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsŏ* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), pp. 102.

Early 1958

The United States deploys nuclear weapons in South Korea for the first time. The weapons are in the form of "atomic artillery, Honest John rockets, bombs, and atomic demolition munitions."

—Robert S. Norris, William N. Arkin and William Burr, "Where They Were," *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Vol. 55, No. 6, November/December 1999, p. 30; Michael J. Mazaar, *North Korea and the Bomb* (New York: St. Martin's Press, May 1995), p. 20.

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January 1958

The United States deploys 280mm nuclear artillery and Honest John nuclear rockets to South Korea.

—Bruce Cumings, *Korea's Place in the Sun* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1997), p. 479.

24 December 1957

President Dwight Eisenhower issues the order to deploy 280mm nuclear artillery and Honest John nuclear rockets to South Korea.

—Nam Ch'an Sun, "Mihaek 57 Nyön Han'guk Ch'öt Paech'i/Ike Kunbujjang Pad'adür'yö," *Donga Ilbo*, 29 April 1993, p. 2, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr.

August 1957

The Eisenhower administration approves NSC 5702/2, which includes a provision for the deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

—Bruce Cumings, *Korea's Place in the Sun* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 1997), p. 478.

April 1956

Two South Korean researchers in the field of nuclear energy visit the Argonne National Laboratory in the United States for the first time to receive training in the development of nuclear energy.

—Lee Han U, "Wönjaryök Yön'gugaebal (Ködaehan Saeng'ae Lee Sung Man 90 Nyön: 63)," *Chosun Ilbo*, 11 December 1995, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

March 1956

The Atomic Energy Department is established in the South Korean Ministry of Education. Pak Ch'öl Chae, the head of the Technology Education Bureau in the Ministry of Education, plays an important role in drafting South Korea's first atomic energy development plan.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 102; Lee Han U, "Wönjaryök Yön'gugaebal (Ködaehan Saeng'ae Lee Sung Man 90 Nyön: 63)," *Chosun Ilbo*, 11 December 1995, p. 11, in KINDS, www.kinds.co.kr.

3 February 1956

The United States and South Korea conclude a cooperative agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agreement is signed in Washington, DC by US Assistant Secretary of State Robertson, US Atomic Energy Committee Chairman Straus, and South Korean Ambassador Yang Yu Ch'an.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), p. 102; Yun Kuk Han, "Namhan Haekshisöl Pukhanboda Ap'sötta/Russia Taewoech'öppoguk 'Nambukhan Haek' Pogosö," *Hankyoreh Shinmun*, 2 November 1993, p. 8, in KINDS, www.kinds.or.kr; Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr; Lee Ch öng Hun, "Haek Chaech'orishis öl Lee Chong Hun'i Pulbut'igo Chang Yöng Shik'i Mulkkiöntta," *Shindonga*, September 2002, www.donga.com.

1 July 1955

South Korea and the United States reach a preliminary agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

—Korean Electric Power Corporation, "Chölllyöksaöp 100 Nyönsa," 27 April 2001, www.kepco.co.kr.

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1955

South Korean representatives participate in the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy in Geneva.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), pp. 102.

8 December 1953

President Eisenhower delivers his "Atoms for Peace" address before the UN General Assembly. There are four main points under Eisenhower's proposal: 1) the exchange of nuclear information with the United States; 2) the transfer of resources, such as fuel; 3) the transfer of nuclear reactors; and 4) the development of a system of cooperation under the IAEA.

—Ha Yöng Sön, *Hanbandoüi Haengmugiwa Segyejilsö* (Seoul: Nanam, 1991), pp. 101-102.

27 July 1953

The Korean War Armistice is signed, but South Korean President Rhee Syngman refuses to sign the document. Some people believe that President Eisenhower's implicit threats to use nuclear weapons result in the armistice. North Korea later accuses the Eisenhower administration of developing "22 plots to use atomic weapons against North Korea and other socialist countries."

—"Agreement between the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the One Hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the Other Hand, Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea," signed at Pammunönm, 27 July 1953; Rosemary J. Foot, "Nuclear Coercion and the Ending of the Korean Conflict," *International Security*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 1988/1989, pp. 92-93; Rosemary J. Foot, *The Wrong War: American Policy and the Dimensions of the Korean Conflict, 1950-1953* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press: 1985), pp. 204-205, 213-214, 220; "Rodong Sinmun on U.S. Nuclear Strategy for Aggression," Korean Central News Agency, 16 March 2002, www.kcna.co.jp; "Migug'üi Ch'imnyakchökhæchöillyag'e Taehae P'ongno/Rodongshinmun," Korean Central News Agency, 16 March 2002, www.kcna.co.jp.

Mid-1952

The Joint Chiefs of Staff asks President Truman to authorize the deployment of "non-nuclear components to forward areas" in Pacific theater bases under US control (Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and Okinawa) in case the security situation worsened in East Asia.

—Robert S. Norris, William N. Arkin and William Burr, "Where They Were," *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Vol. 55, No. 6, November/December 1999, p. 30.

Late June 1951

B-29 bombers deployed to Guam return to the US mainland with their nuclear weapons.

—Roger Dingman, "Atomic Diplomacy During the Korean War," *International Security*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 1988/1989, p. 78.

7 April 1951

The 99th Medium Bomb Wing at Travis Air Force Base in California receives its orders to deliver atomic bombs to

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Guam.

—Roger Dingman, "Atomic Diplomacy During the Korean War," *International Security*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 1988/1989, p. 73.

6 April 1951

President Truman orders the transfer of "nuclear capsules" or "pits" to Guam following a major Chinese military offensive in Korea.

—Robert S. Norris, William N. Arkin and William Burr, "Where They Were," *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Vol. 55, No. 6, November/December 1999, p. 29; Roger Dingman, "Atomic Diplomacy During the Korean War," *International Security*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 1988/1989, p. 72.

24 December 1950

General Douglas MacArthur sends a list of targets to the Pentagon and asks for 34 atomic bombs to create "a belt of radioactive cobalt across the neck of Manchuria so that there could be no land invasion of Korea from the north for at least 60 years."

—Stanley Weintraub, *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), pp. 263-264.

30 November 1950

During a press conference, President Truman is asked if the United States would consider using the atomic bomb in Korea, and he replies, "There has always been active consideration of its use. I don't want to see it used. It is a terrible weapon, and it should not be used on innocent men, women and children who have nothing to do with this military aggression—that happens when it's used." The statement is very controversial, and draws strong international criticism, even from US allies.

—Stanley Weintraub, *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), pp. 257-259; Roger Dingman, "Atomic Diplomacy During the Korean War," *International Security*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 1988/1989, pp. 65-66.

17 July 1950

General Douglas MacArthur tells US Army Department officials in Tokyo about his plan for an amphibious invasion behind enemy lines and to "destroy North Korea." MacArthur also says he sees "a unique use of the atomic bomb—to strike a blocking blow" in case China entered the war.

—Bruce Cumings, "Introduction: The Course of Korean-American Relations, 1943-1953," in Bruce Cumings, editor, *Child of Conflict: The Korean-American Relationship 1943-1953* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1983), p. 53.

25 June 1950

The Korean People's Army crosses the 38th parallel to start the Korean War.

—Bruce Cumings, "Who Started the Korean War? Three Mosaics," Chapter Eighteen in *The Origins of the Korean War: Volume II, The Roaring of the Cataract 1947-1950* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990), pp. 568- 621; Stanley Weintraub, "Day One," Chapter Three in *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero*

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(New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), pp. 24-37; Carter Eckert, et al, *Korea Old and New: A History* (Seoul: Ilchokak Publishers, 1990), pp. 344-346; Donald Stone MacDonald, *The Koreans: Contemporary Politics and Society* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1990), p. 50.

12 January 1950

Secretary of State Dean Acheson delivers a speech before the National Press Club in Washington, DC, and says that South Korea is outside the US defense perimeter in East Asia. Many people have interpreted the speech as a signal that the United States would not intervene in the case of a southward invasion on the Korean peninsula, and thus a "green light" to Kim Il Sung to launch the Korean War.

—Dean Acheson, "Crisis in China—An Examination of United States Policy," *Department of State Bulletin*, Vol. XXII, 23 January 1950, pp. 111-118; Bruce Cumings, "'The Speech': Achesonian Deterrence at the Press Club," Chapter 13 in *The Origins of the Korean War: Volume II, The Roaring of the Cataract 1947-1950* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990), pp. 408-428.

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