

The Direction of ROK-SP and its Role in the Future: Comparison between ROK-SP and USSP

KIM, Minyeon

Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control

minyeon64@kinac.re.kr

About MSSP

◆ MSSP (Member State Support Program)

- Established in 1976
- Currently, 21 countries are participating including European Commission
- Mission: to fund research and development activities on behalf of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Department of Safeguards
- Role: (1) Member States provide extra-budgetary funding (in the form of cash or in-kind contributions) to the agency for additional support
(2) Member States pursue tasks that include the development of instruments and techniques, training, environmental sample analysis etc.

◆ USSP (U.S. Support Program)

- The first Member State that joined MSSP in 1977
- Provided technical assistance to the IAEA from the establishment of MSSP
- POTAS (The Program of Technical Assistance to IAEA Safeguards) is the main principal element of USSP, which provides funds for the tasks
- Completed over 1,100 tasks including Joint Tasks with other Member States

◆ ROK-SP (Republic of Korea Support Program)

- Joined MSSP in 1997
- Participated in the task of "Provision of Open Sources Information"
- Held its first Annual Review Meeting and joined Coordinator's Meeting in 2005
- Began its Support Program with a budget of 300 million won in 2010
- A network of national laboratories and organizations facilitate particular task after NSSC reviews and approves 'Task Proposal'

Direction of MSSP and D&IS

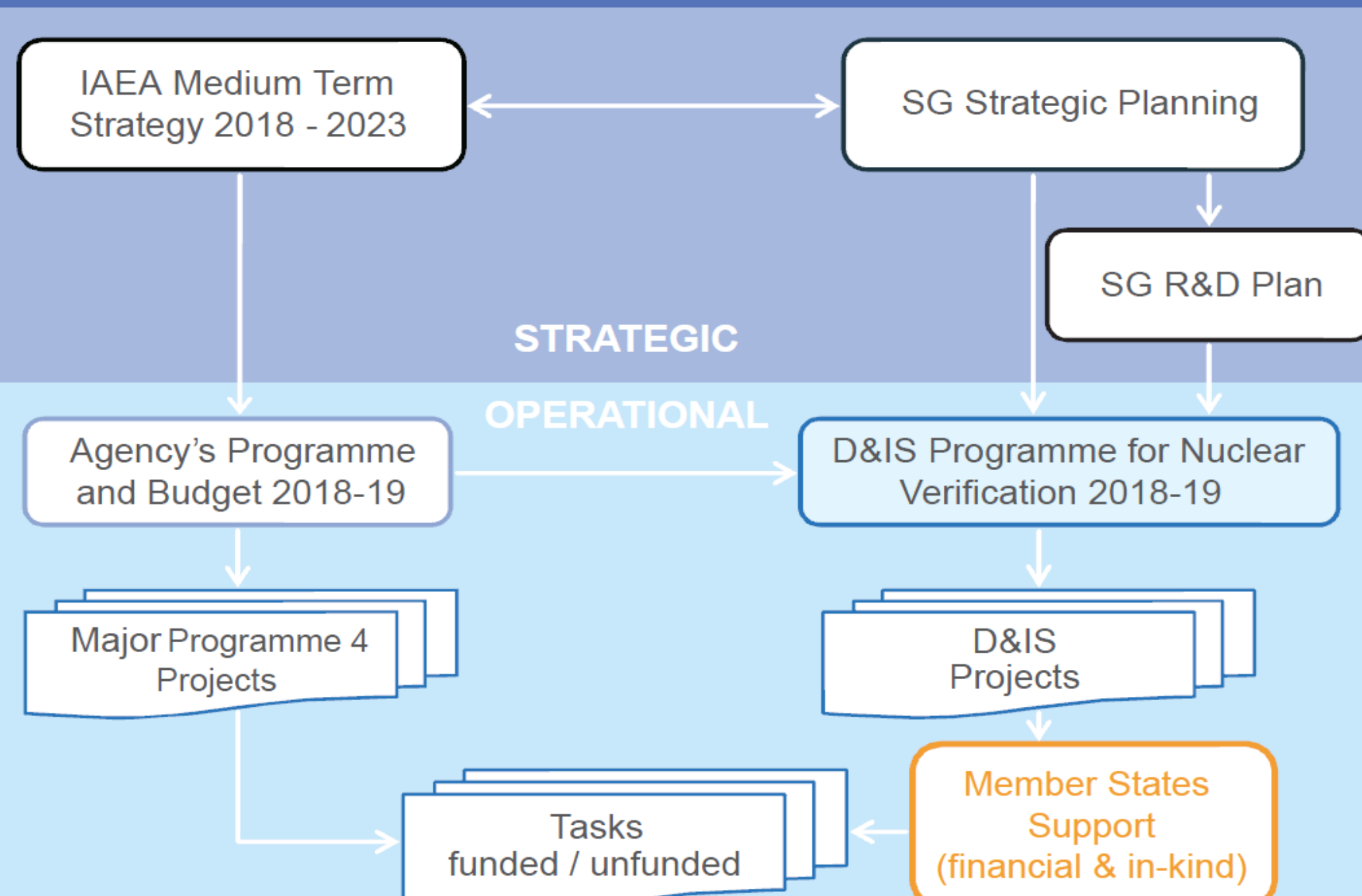
◆ Current trends of MSSP

- (1) Minimizing custom equipment development
- (2) Increasing diversity of training activities and analytical services
- (3) Increasing in-house development
- (4) Practically utilizing 'Umbrella' tasks

◆ Development and Implementation Support (D&IS) Programme for Nuclear Verification

- A biennial planning document
- Informs needs of additional support from the Member States
- Describes strategic focus areas that the agency has set priorities
- Led Member States and the agency to improve efficiency in the process of requesting, selecting tasks and executing new projects
- Facilitated extensive attentions on developing safeguards approaches at both the national and international levels

Processes and Documents used to Identify and Address Resource Needs in Safeguards



ABSTRACT

◆ Paper outline

- (1) Describes MSSP tasks and D&IS
- (2) Elaborates task acceptance process
- (3) Compares ROK-SP and USSP at quantitative and qualitative levels
 - Specifically explores how the U.S. supports international organization and contributes to national benefits at the same time
- (4) Suggests future guidance for ROK-SP
 - In hopes to strengthen their internal resources, just like USSP

ROK-SP and USSP

<Comparison between ROK-SP and USSP>

	Category	ROK-SP	USSP
Quantitative	Number of New Tasks <small>(over ten years)</small>	14	42
	Number of Active Tasks <small>(as of 2019)</small>	17	85
Qualitative	Top Expenditure	Training Inspectors	Sponsoring CFE/JPO
	Top Priority Task	Advanced CIE at CANDU&LWR Facilities	CFE Tasks (Sending experts)
	Performing Sectors	Mostly Public sectors	Private and Public sectors

- ✓ Number of New Tasks (over ten years):
 - ROK-SP: 14 new tasks, with specific focus areas
 - USSP: 42 new tasks, covering full range of categories
- ✓ Number of Active Tasks (as of 2019):
 - ROK-SP: 17, which are mostly Training or System Studies
 - USSP: 85 including Joint Tasks with other Member States
- ✓ Top Expenditure & Top Priority Task:
 - ROK-SP: Training Inspectors
(Topics; CANDU&LWR, Pyro-processing, Bulk Handling Facilities)
 - USSP: Sponsoring CFE(Cost-Free Expert)s & JPO(Junior Professional Officer)s
- ✓ Performing Sectors:
 - ROK-SP: Mostly public sectors
(a network of national laboratories, facilities and organizations)
 - USSP: Both private and public sectors
- *The U.S. continually formulates new concepts and executes them in diverse areas with the capacity it acquires from MSSP tasks.*
- *In the long term, advanced human resources and specific technology supported by the U.S. government contributes to a raise in national benefits.*

CONCLUSION

- Both ROK-SP and USSP are performing a national and an international role to supplement the IAEA's resources for safeguards research and development.
- Nevertheless, MSSP tasks should also contribute to consolidating the country's position in the nuclear industry just like the USSP.
- Thus, ROK-SP should initiate tasks that can strengthen internal resources and present solutions where national institutions and private sectors could collaborate and pursue national benefits together.