A Study on a Method of Improving the Export License for Nuclear Power Plant Technology

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Introduction

In Korea, the export of nuclear power plant-related projects has continued from the UAE BNPP construction project in 2009 to the SMART PPE project with Saudi Arabia in 2015 and the UAE BNPP follow-up projects. All of these projects implement export controls. Strategic items subject to export control can be largely divided into three categories: goods, intangible goods in electronic form such as software, and technology. If exporters intend to export such strategic goods, exporters must export them after obtaining an export license. Currently, export license systems are largely divided into the Individual Export License System, the Comprehensive Export License System, and Export License on Technology of Nuclear Power Plant (hereinafter referred to as "plant export license system"). The plant export license system was established for the efficient implementation of export control for nuclear plant business in 2015. Since the establishment of this system, export control has been implemented by issuing the plant export license system for various plant businesses.

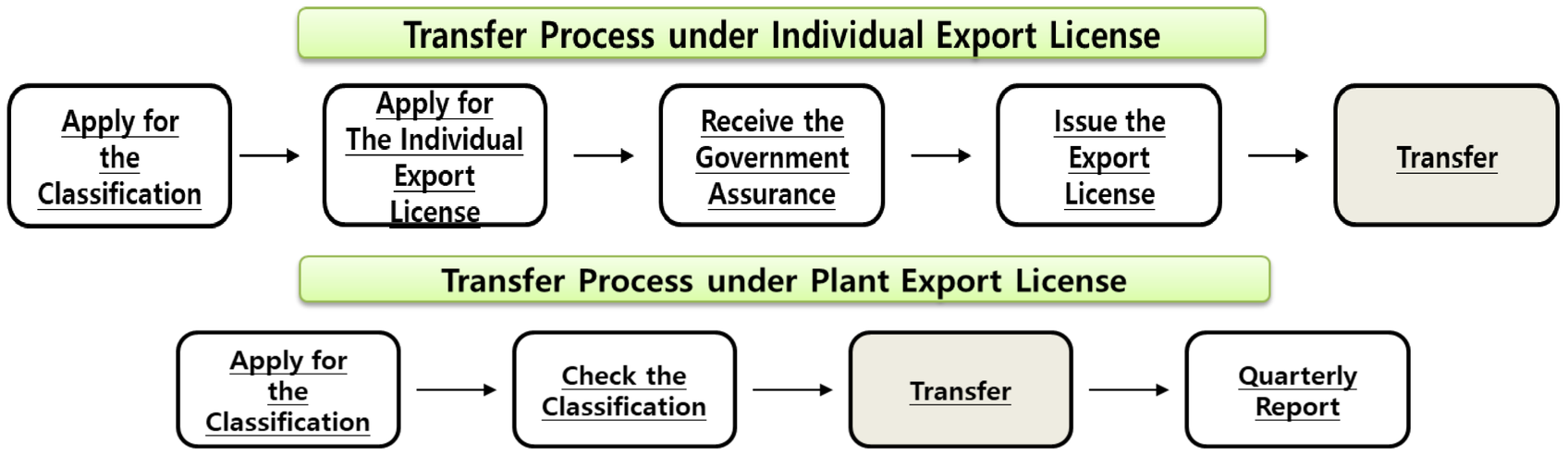
Analyzing

Introduction to the Plant Export License System

As large-scale export projects in the nuclear field became active and the existing export type focused on goods was changed to a technology-oriented export type, unnecessary administrative burdens were incurred by both exporters and the regulatory body in implementing the individual export license system. In addition, the effect in terms of actual export control was insignificant compared to the efforts made to implement such export control. Accordingly, an efficient export license system is needed for export projects in which a large amount of technology was transferred, and the plant export license system was created.

The plant export license system permits all technical documents transfer of nuclear power plant projects during the period of the project.

Comparison between the Individual Export License System and the Plant Export License System



Improvement Method

Although the plant export license system was created to reduce the administrative burden of exporters and regulatory bodies, a great deal of administrative power is still consumed. Even though export licenses have already been issued for all technologies in the business, it is considered an unnecessary process that does not match the intent of the establishment of the plant export license system to still have to obtain classification for all technical documents.

Accordingly, in improving the system in the future, it is necessary to improve the management of the intangible transfer of technology while reducing unnecessary administrative burden. In fact, it is close to impossible to manage intangible transfers, both verbally and by action. In the end, these parts must be managed by the business operator who actually conducts the business. Regulatory bodies should reduce unnecessary administrative burdens so that business operators can manage themselves, and at the same time assign responsibility and authority, and check the implementation through periodic inspection.

Conclusion

In this paper, the problems of the current plant export license system were derived by comparing the plant export license system with the individual export license system, and by analyzing the export control implementation results of the plant export license system.

If the system is improved by applying the improvement methods suggested in this study, it will be possible to establish an export control system that fits the purpose of the plant export license system.