Morris, Alexander

From: FOIA-Central@hq.doe.gov
Sent: Sunday, July 12, 2009 1:27 AM
To: FOIA-Central
Subject: DOE Headquarters FOIA Request

Name: Mukesh Kumar

Organization: NPCIL

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Record Description:

Date : 11/07/2009

TO,

FOIA Officer
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Subject :- Wrong verification mechanism for N-Korea - it carried out its second nuclear test - steps taken by IAEA to inspect the immediate nuclear considerations - an information under FOIA.

Dear Madam,

A final agreement to establish a verification mechanism for denuclearisation on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue was signed by six party last year. The agreement was reached after three days of talks which required N-Korea to finish disabling its main nuclear facility. This specific verification mechanism was also made clear in a press communique by the head of Chinese delegation. The verification mechanism was consisted of six experts of the six nations and the measures included visits to facilities, reviews of documents and interviews with technical nuclear experts etc.

The consultations and assistance of the IAEA for relevant verification were also included in the mechanism. Even the six parties also agreed to establish a monitoring mechanism to ensure all six nations fulfilled their respective commitments and promises for non-proliferation and economic and energy assistance to N-Korea. The timetable for economic and energy assistance was also prepared so that disablement and assistance could be parallel. As per timetable, the US and Russia provided the heavy fuel oil assistance as N-Korea has to finish the disablement of the Yongbyon. China and South Koria completed the other economic aid. It is very painful to recollect the statement of the then US Assistant Secretary of State Mr.Christopher Hill that the communique issued by the Chinese chair "pretty accurately reflects the range of discussion" the delegations had.

Now, it carried out its second nuclear test just a month after it had fired a ballistic missile over Japan. The international sanctions can have hardly any effect against a country like N-Korea. It is ruled by a dictator who has already cut-off almost all the links with the outside world and these nuclear test have N-Korea's political implications -

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too. In view of its IInd N-blast, some experts have recently argued that India and Pakistan are trying to imitate N-Korea's nuclear history so that ultimately, they may be declared a legitimate nuclear-power. Interestingly, both these country are doing their level best to thwart any such attempt by each other. At the same time, both these countries are also trying to show the world that their nuclear programmes are quite different from those of maverick states like Iran, N-Koria, Syria etc.

The US-Indo nuclear-pact signed to provide access to legal imports of nuclear fuel and technology from the 45-Nation Nuclear Suppliers to India last year by US, which has not signed international non-proliferation accords. Considering the IAEA commitment to nuclear weapons non-proliferation, the Additional Protocol states that the Agency has the right to inspect all nuclear facilities, "declared or undeclared", if it smells a weapons programme. In view of recent nuclear blast on 25th May, 2009 the undersigned would like to seek an information under Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) regarding the steps taken by IAEA to inspect the immediate nuclear considerations and assistance with India and Pakistan.

The undersigned will settle FOIA fee as applicable after getting a copy of the same.

Thanks & Regards,

Mukesh Kumar

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In view of IInd N-blast, some experts have recently argued that India and Pakistan are trying to imitate N-Korea's nuclear history so that ultimately, they may be declared a legitimate nuclear-power.

Mukesh Kumar