November 1992

Defense Intelligence Assessment, US Defense Intelligence Agency, DST-1540Z-509-92-SI, 'Nuclear Proliferation Data Sheets'

Citation:

"Defense Intelligence Assessment, US Defense Intelligence Agency, DST-1540Z-509-92-SI, 'Nuclear Proliferation Data Sheets'", November 1992, Wilson Center Digital Archive, Defense Intelligence Agency Freedom of Information Act Release. Obtained and contributed by William Burr for NPIHP Research Update No. 25. https://wilson-center-digital-archive.dvincitest.com/document/119222

Summary:

This extract from a collection of DIA reports on national nuclear weapons programs, focuses on North Korea – which is discussed in the both the key judgments section as well as in a chapter which examines several aspects of the North Korean nuclear program. The chapter examines North Korea’s nuclear infrastructure, fuel cycle, the extent of foreign assistance, treaty obligations, the nuclear program and possible future developments, and delivery vehicles.

Credits:

This document was made possible with support from Carnegie Corporation of New York (CCNY)

Original Language:

English

Contents:

(b)(1)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~NOFORN/NOCONTRACT~~

B353/DSP-246

Defense Intelligence Assessment

November 1992
DST-1540Z-509-92-SI

Nuclear Proliferation Data Sheets (U)

(b)(1)

PQ049275

(b)(3) 50 USC 403-1(i)

Copy No. 177

(b)(3) 50 USC 403-1(i)

~~TOP SECRET~~

TOP SECRET [redacted]

[redacted]
DST-15402-509-92-S!

(b)(1)
[redacted]

Defense Intelligence Assessment

Nuclear Proliferation Data Sheets (U)

Information as of 30 July 1992

PT-1540-01-04L

This is a Department of Defense Intelligence Document
Prepared by:

[redacted] (b)(3):10 USC 424

(b)(6) [redacted]

(b)(6) [redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 403-1(i) [redacted]

This document contains Restricted Data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.
Unauthorized disclosure subject to administrative and criminal sanctions.

Classified by multiple sources; declassify on OADR

(b)(1)
[redacted]

(b)(3):50 USC 403-1 (i) [redacted]

November 1992

TOP SECRET [redacted] (b)(3):50 USC 403-1(i)

& S NOV 1992

RP1931

RIP

Nuclear Proliferation Data Sheets (U)

KEY JUDGMENTS

(U) The proliferation of nuclear weapons poses a tremendous risk to world security and stability. Since the development of nuclear weapons by the United States in World War II, four additional countries (the former Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and China) have developed nuclear weapon stockpiles. The changes taking place in the former Soviet Union and the revelations about the Iraqi nuclear program in the aftermath of Desert Storm have increased the level of concern about the status of nuclear programs in other countries and their potential threat to U.S. forces and interests.

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ The ready availability of open source information from which nuclear weapons designs can be developed means that the critical ingredient is only the production or acquisition of fissile material. Massive efforts to complete nuclear facilities have taken place in several countries, including India, Iraq, Israel, North Korea, Pakistan, and South Africa. These facilities could have nuclear weapons applications as well as peaceful civilian applications. International treaties and export controls have concentrated on safeguarding nuclear materials, facilities, and technology. The only proliferation country known to have detonated a nuclear device is India, which conducted such a test in 1974.

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

Several other countries have advanced nuclear fuel cycles and have the nuclear infrastructure to develop nuclear weapons if they were to decide to do so. The growing concern in the 1990s is that more sophisticated nuclear countries, such as China, Pakistan, or North Korea, will assist others with whom they have close political ties and over which the United States has little influence.

~~(S)~~ The DIA Nuclear Proliferation Data Sheets provide concise intelligence assessments for specific countries. These assessments are based on previous DIA publications, including aperiodic in-depth studies of a particular nuclear program or aspect of nuclear proliferation. Data Sheets on individual countries, together with a summary of all countries of nuclear proliferation concern, will be issued as new analyses become available.

non responsive

[redacted]

North Korea ~~(S/NF/WN)~~ North Korea initiated a high-priority nuclear program in the 1970s. Their reprocessing facility will likely be operational in 1992 and, if no problems are encountered, the North Koreans could have a deployed nuclear weapon within two years.

(b)(1),1.4 (c) [redacted]

(b)(1),1.4 (c) [redacted] If such a facility has been operating for some time, North Korea might already have a nuclear device.

non--responsive

[redacted]

DOI: 30 JUL 92

(b)(3):10 USC 424 [redacted]

Table of Contents

Pgs. viii - IZ-4 are non responsive

~~SECRET~~
DST-1540Z-509-92-SI

Nuclear Proliferation Data Sheets

NORTH KOREA

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ North Korea initiated a high-priority nuclear program in the 1970s. Their reprocessing facility will likely become operational in 1992 and if no problems are encountered the North Koreans could have a deployed nuclear weapon within two years after the availability of plutonium. We cannot exclude the possibility that a smaller, pilot-scale reprocessing facility may already be operating, though we have not located one. If such a facility has been operating for some time, North Korea might already have a nuclear device.

Nuclear Infrastructure

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ North Korea's 30 MWt plutonium production reactor became operational in 1987

Koreans have claimed this reactor produces 5 MW of electricity. A second plutonium production reactor with a 50 kilograms annual capacity is estimated to be operational by the end of 1992. However, North Korea declared to the IAEA that this reactor would produce 50 MWe.

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ A reprocessing facility to recover plutonium from production reactor fuel is externally complete and could be operational in 1992. Reprocessing of all accumulated irradiated fuel could only take a few months, and plant operation may be difficult to observe by national technical means.

Nuclear Fuel Cycle

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ The North Koreans possess a complete indigenous plutonium fuel cycle, including uranium mines, ore concentration facilities, fuel element fabrication facility, plutonium production reactor, and reprocessing facility.

Foreign Assistance

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ North Korea received no direct assistance from foreign governments in the development of their nuclear program, but their indigenous program did make use of openly available foreign reactor designs. North Korea did seek out the training, equipment, and suppliers for their program from numerous countries around the world.

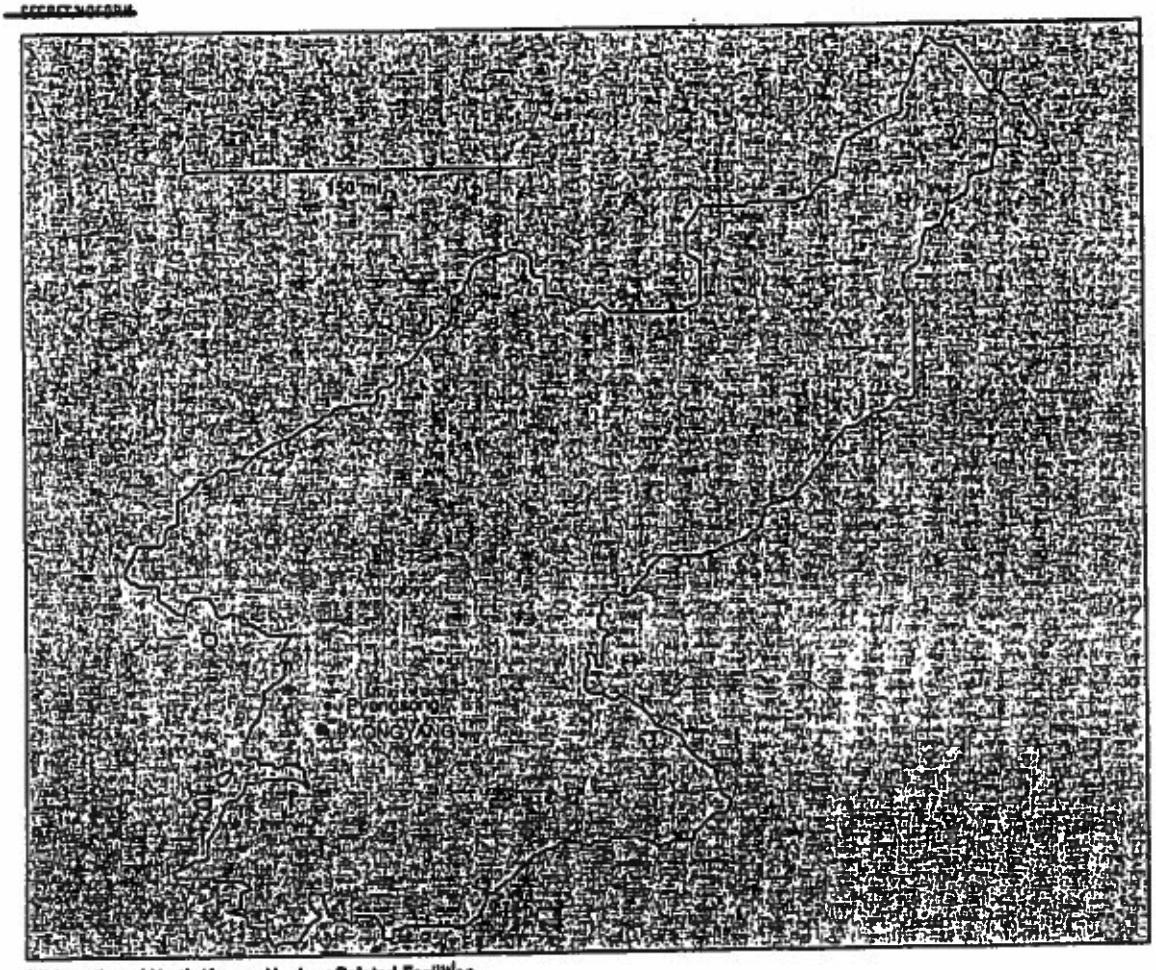
Treaty Obligations

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ North Korea signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in December 1985 and agreed to sign and implement a full-scope safeguards agreement within 18 months. In December 1991, they indicated that they would sign the safeguards agreement. In addition, on 31 December 1991, North and South Korea agreed to a Korean Peninsula non-nuclearization joint declaration banning the testing, manufacture, production, possession, storage, deployment, receiving and use of nuclear weapons. The North Koreans ratified the NPT in April 1992. An IAEA inspection team conducted a two week inspection in June 1992.

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

~~SECRET~~
DST-1540Z-509-92-SI

~~CORRECTED COPY~~



(U) Location of North Korean Nuclear-Related Facilities.

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

Nuclear Weapons Program and Future Developments

[redacted]

~~(S/NF)~~ Parallel programs for nuclear materials production [redacted] (b)(1),1.4 (c)

North Korea's longer-term nuclear weapon production goals are uncertain [redacted] (b)(1),1.4 (c)

North and South Korea are currently holding discussions on the inspection of their respective nuclear facilities.

~~SECRET~~

DST-1540Z-509-92-SI

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

Delivery Vehicles

~~(S/NF/WN)~~ North Korea has increased missile production [redacted] Missile plant and test facilities have been built, expanded or upgraded to improve the quality and quantity of weapons produced. [redacted] The NO DONG-1 missile is under development [redacted] It has yet to be successfully test fired. [redacted]

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

[redacted]

DOI: 30 JUL 92

(b)(6)

[redacted]

(b)(3):10 USC 424

[redacted]

Defense Intelligence Agency

(b)(1),1.4 (c)

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Cust. No.	Customer Short Title	No. of Copies	Cust. No.	Customer Short Title	No. of Copies	Cust. No.	Customer Short Title	No. of Copies
A001	OSD AND DEPSECDEF	2	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	E306	HQ AFISA/INAS	1
A002	JS/CHAIRMAN	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	E310	HQ USAF/XOXX	1
A009	CSD/ATSD/AE	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	F001	USTRANSCOM/J2A	1
A015	DARPA	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	G005	HQ NORAD/USSPACECOM/J2FOP	1
A024	DEF NUCLEAR AGCY	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	H005	USCINCEUR	1
A104	PDUSDP (S & R)	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	I005	USCINCCENT	1
A117	OASD/PA & E	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	J005	USCINCLANT	1
A131	DASD(ISA)	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	K006	USCINCPAC	1
A132	DASD(ISA)EAP	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	K007	COMUSJAPAN	1
A133	CASD(ISA)IAA	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	K010	USFK	1
A134	USDP(TSP)OTSA	2	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	M005	USCINCSO	1
A135	DASD(ISA)NESA	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	N005	USCINCSOC	1
A153	OSD/USDA/C3I	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P002	NPIC/IB	3
A308	JS/DIR JT STAFF	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P005	DOE/DASI	6
A340	JSU-S MIL SEC	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P055	CIA (SC REGISTRY)	7
A731	DASD(ISP)NFACP	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P077	STATE INR/NESA	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P079	STATE INR/PMA	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P082	STATE EA & PAC AFF	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	12	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P083	STATE INTER-AM AFF	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	10	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P084	STATE AFRICAN AFF	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P085	STATE (RC?)	2
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P090	NSA/TS1S/CDB	2
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P100	NAT SEC COUNCIL	3
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	5	P109	PFIAB	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P111	WHITE HOUSE SIT RM	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	P714	IC STAFF	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	Q008	NAVMARINTCENDS311	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	85	[redacted]	[redacted]	1	Q043	AFMIC	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	C013	OASA (RESDEV & ACQUISITION)	1	Q420	FASTC/DXLA	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	C020	HQDA DCS-OPERATIONS & PLANS	1	Q591	FSTC-IAAIF-IC	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	2	C750	HQDA DAMI MGT SUPPORT OFFICE	1	Q619	[redacted]	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	2	C783	HQDA DAMI C, FRGN INTEL DIR	1	S001	LANL	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	D150	CMC (INTE)	1	S013	LLL	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	12	D182	SECNAV	1	W900	US FORCES COMMAND	1
[redacted]	[redacted]	35	D947	NAVMARINTCEN 0311	1			
[redacted]	[redacted]	2	D971	ONI/OP-092	1			
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	E001	HQ USAF/IN	4			
[redacted]	[redacted]	2	E280	AFTAC/IN	1			
[redacted]	[redacted]	1	E303	HQ AFISA/INAWL	1			

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

Total Customers: 113   Total Hardcopy: 272

(b)(3) 10 USC 424