

**Panel:** Nuclear Security Summit: Before & After Seoul (Regency Room)

**Date/Time:** Tuesday, February 19, 2013 / 17:00-18:15

**Talking Points for:** Kim Bonghyun, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Republic of Korea

The NSS aims at elimination or reduction of nuclear materials and protection of such materials from falling into the hands of unauthorized people, especially terrorists, to prevent their attempts at nuclear terrorism.

The Summit process merits a strong political support for the achievement of its objectives and for bringing about many commitments (HEU/PU reduction) and strengthened international cooperation.

The first NSS in Washington D.C. in 2010 was successful in that it set the tone of the NSS process and grounded a political vision. It produced two landmark documents, the Washington Communique and the work plan, which had served as basic documents for the second Summit in Seoul.

The second NSS in Seoul in 2012 offered a practical vision through the Seoul Communique. It sets target dates for voluntary actions to minimize the use of HEU to be announced by the end of 2013, and for bringing the amended CPPNM into force by 2014.

In moving forward, there are lessons to be learned from the two Summits. Enhancing inclusiveness by engaging more member States of the UN, as well as engaging major HEU and PU-holding or producing countries in the efforts to reduce nuclear materials, are just a few examples.

We can also identify several issues to be discussed for future progress. Expanding the scope of the NSS, establishing a more solid international legal regime, pursuing creative ideas or scientific breakthrough for the elimination of nuclear materials, addressing nuclear safety of fragile States such as DPRK and Iran, and full implementation of the commitments of the participating countries, among other issues, should be addressed in future discussions.

We need some more time to decide whether the Summit process should be concluded at the 2014 Hague Summit. It will be more appropriate to discuss this important issue while we review the possible achievements in the next summit. If we cannot achieve the goals set at the Washington Summit, it will be desirable to continue this summit process until we attain these goals. However, we can come to a compromise between different views on this issue through further discussions.

We have to also address the potential hurdles for the success of the Hague Summit, such as the reluctance of some NAM members to cooperate with the host country in making a

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compromise of their positions for the Summit.

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