



2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit

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for the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit
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Background: Why Nuclear Security?

- Nuclear Security: “the prevention and detection of, and response to, theft, sabotage, unauthorized access, illegal transfer or other malicious acts involving nuclear or other radioactive substances or their associated facilities”
- “3S” ; Security: malicious acts by non-state actors, Safety: natural disaster/technical errors, Safeguards: check possible diversion of nuclear material to military purpose by states → non-proliferation issue



- Increased concern over nuclear and radiological terrorism after 9/11: → 2000 cases reported of theft/loss/illicit trafficking of nuclear & radiological materials to ITDB in IAEA since 1993 (200 cases/y, 33 cases on HEU/Pu)
- President Obama's call to secure all vulnerable nuclear material in four years (Prague Speech, April 2009)
- Multilateral response is needed to address threats arising from malicious acts from non-state actors
- A sustainable base for and synergy with three pillars of the NPT: disarmament, non-proliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy



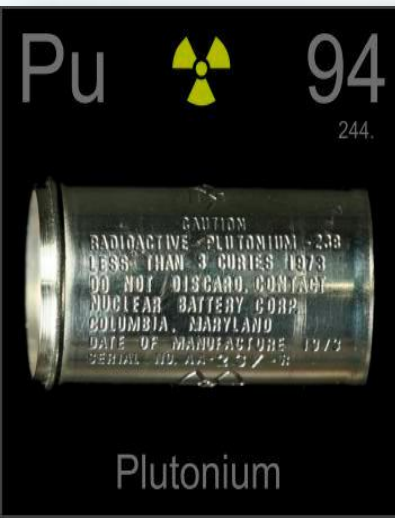
- First summit level meeting on ‘nuclear security’
→ highest political impetus; limitation of the existing processes and initiatives
- Shared threat perception on nuclear terrorism among 50 leaders
- Uniqueness of the composition of members: three non-NPT states
- A rare success story on non-proliferation agenda: Confidence Building Measures (CBM) on nuclear-related issue among 50 leaders
- New trend in addressing urgent global issues: specific agenda, multilateral but selective members, certain period to achieve objectives, summit-level (cf. G20)
- Not intended to compete or replace with existing processes and initiatives



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Major Achievements of the Washington Summit

- Adopted the Washington Communiqué (political declaration) and Work Plan (50 measures in 11 areas)
- Summit-level attention on the seriousness of the nuclear terrorism threat; agreement on the political will to act and on the necessity of working together
- National Commitments ("housegifts") by around 30 countries: HEU return or elimination, ratification of CPPNM/ICSANT, joining GICNT, establishing Center of Excellence for training, and contributing more to the Nuclear Security Fund
- Substantive progress since Washington Summit: 400kg HEU(10 countr.)/15 ratif. for CPPNM/12 ratif. for ICSANT/10 Centers of Excellence/5 joined GICNT



- 10 years after 9/11 and the post-Osama bin Laden security environment: towards converging threat assessment and threat perception
- ‘Arab Spring’: long-term democratic institutions vs. short-term instability
- Fukushima nuclear accident(3/11): weakening confidence on nuclear energy
- Nuclear renaissance: numbers of nuclear reactors could be doubled in next 30 years (443 now) according to plan → inevitable choice due to climate change
- Awareness on the seriousness of radiation exposure and renewed importance on the sabotage of nuclear facilities, particularly after the Fukushima accident



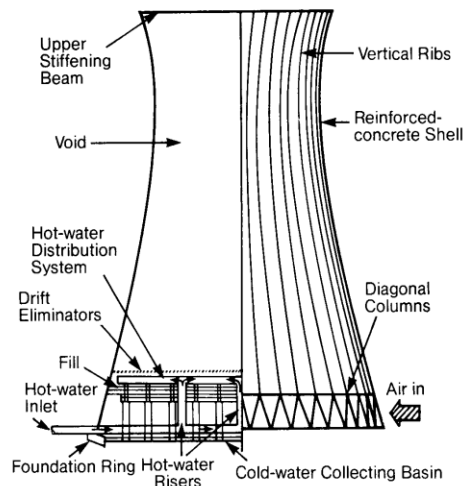
- Review and assess the progress made since the Washington Summit
- Renew and reaffirm the principles and spirit of the Washington Summit
- With the Seoul Summit Communiqué, move from political declaration to practical vision for implementation and highlight prioritized key objectives
- Help restore the confidence on peaceful uses of nuclear energy over nuclear renaissance including nuclear power plant
- Coordination with other organizations and initiatives on nuclear security including UN, IAEA, GICNT, G8 Global Partnership, 1540 Committee
 - energize, empower, enhance other initiatives with highest political impetus



- HEU/Pu management and minimization: convert HEU based reactors to LEU based reactors, return unneeded materials, downblending
- IAEA's essential role in implementing nuclear security objectives
- Illicit trafficking detection and border control: smuggling control, nuclear forensics, information exchanges, share best practices, INTERPOL
- Securing sensitive information: information security
- Enhance international and regional cooperation, while continue to emphasize national responsibilities



- Synergy and Interface between nuclear safety and nuclear security
→ Nuclear security will be the main theme; nuclear safety will be complementary: how and to what extent safety has implication on security and can help reinforce security goals? The necessity to address both safety and security aspects from design & construction to operation & management phases of nuclear power plant in the future.
- Radiological security: widely used & easily accessible, more vulnerable than nuclear materials, consequences are similar to nuclear terrorism events
- Encourage and secure new sets of voluntary national commitments



SUMMIT PROGRAMS

March 26, 2012

- Official Welcoming Reception
- Leader's Working Dinner

March 27, 2012

- Plenary Session I
- Leader's Working Lunch
- Plenary Session II
- Chair's Press Conference

- South America Regional Seminar (Santiago, Chile, June 20)
- ASEAN Regional Conference on Security, Safety, and Safeguards in Nuclear Energy (Bangkok, Thailand, Sept. 1-2)
- All members of IAEA (General Conference Outreach, Vienna, Austria, Sept. 21)
- West Africa (ECOWAS) Outreach (Vienna, Austria, Sept. 22)
- UN 1st Committee Outreach (New York, USA, Oct. 7)
- African Continent Regional Seminar on the NSS and the GICNT (Rabat, Morocco, Nov. 21-22)



SPECIAL PARALLEL EVENTS

- **Pre-Summit conferences by nuclear security stakeholders**
- Nuclear Industry Summit [Seoul, March 23-24, 2012]
 - Around 150 nuclear industry CEOs are participating
 - Host: Korea Hydro & Nuclear Power (KHNP)
- Nuclear Security Experts Symposium [Seoul, March 23, 2012]
 - 200 International nuclear security experts are participating
 - Host: Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security (IFANS), Korea Institute of Nuclear Nonproliferation and Control (KINAC)

Official Website: <http://www.seoulnss.go.kr>

<http://www.thenuclearsecuritysummit.org>



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Updates

Sous-Sherpas for the 2012 Seoul Nuclear...

June 28, 2011

The Sous-Sherpa Meeting in preparation for the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) is ...

Seoul nuclear summit to discuss nuclear...

June 27, 2011

SEOUL, June 27 (Xinhua) – South Korean Foreign Minister Kim Sung-hwan said Monday that next...

The 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit...

May 24, 2011

The 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit Preparatory Secretariat, headed by Foreign...

References



- Communiqué and other final documents
- Related international agreements and initiatives
- Contributions, speeches and remarks
- Other publications



Click for caption

Official Logo



The 'S' shaped line stands for Seoul, Security, and Summit.

The line is curved to reflect the circular movement in an atom, and also the international community's will and hope to promote nuclear security through global cooperation.

The colors red and blue come from the 'Taegeuk' (yin-yang symbol) which symbolizes Korea, the host for the upcoming summit.

Official Slogan

“Beyond Security Towards Peace”



Thank You