



NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT 2014

NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

5 MARCH 2014

1. SUPPORT FOR THE CPPNM AND ICSANT

The Republic of Korea (ROK) is taking steps to revise its nuclear security-related national laws to fully reflect all aspects of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT). Once the procedures for the revision are completed, Korea will deposit the instruments of ratification for the two Conventions.

2. STRENGTHENED NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY SYSTEM

Korea has incorporated the IAEA Nuclear Security Recommendations on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5) into its national regulations, and is fully implementing them. With a view to further enhancing the effectiveness of its national nuclear security regime, Korea received an IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) mission from 24 February - 7 March 2014.

3. CONTRIBUTION TO THE IAEA'S NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

Korea contributed 1 million US dollars to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund in 2012 and 2013, respectively, and plans to make an additional contribution of 1 million US dollars in 2014. Korea hosted a workshop on the International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) in July 2013, and dispatched experts to the IPPAS missions in Romania (December 2012), the United States (October 2013) and Australia (November 2013). Korea participated in the "International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts", hosted by the IAEA in July 2013.

4. COOPERATION WITH THE UN IN NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

As the Chair of the 1540 Committee of the UN Security Council in 2013-14, Korea has been leading the efforts to promote full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of its adoption, Korea plans to lead a Security Council open debate on resolution 1540 when it presides over the Security Council in May, with the aim of adopting a Presidential Statement (PRST). Korea will also make a financial contribution of 1 million US dollars to assist in the activities of the 1540 Committee. Korea has initiated, jointly with Canada, a gift basket on "Promoting Full and Universal Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1540", and is committed to actively implementing the measures set out in this gift basket.

5. SUPPORT FOR OTHER NUCLEAR SECURITY-RELATED INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

Korea has initiated, jointly with the Netherlands and the United States, a gift basket on "Strengthening Nuclear Security Implementation", and will continue its efforts to ensure broad support for and full implementation of this joint initiative. Korea assumed the role of the Coordinator for the GICNT Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) in May 2013. Furthermore, since joining the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP) in 2004, Korea has been making contributions to multiple nuclear security-related projects under the GP.



6. CONTRIBUTION TO MINIMIZATION OF HEU

Korea is working with Belgium, France, Germany and the United States on a joint project to develop new high-density low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuel, as part of the efforts to convert highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuel used in high performance research reactors to LEU fuel. As a first step, Korea manufactured and provided 100kg of atomized uranium molybdenum (U-Mo) powder to be used in the production of high-density LEU fuel for qualification tests in Europe. Korea will continue to produce and provide U-Mo powder for the remaining LEU fuel tests in Europe.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

On 19 February 2014, Korea launched the International Nuclear Non-proliferation and Security Academy (INSA). By providing education and training programs to developing countries, INSA is expected to contribute to regional and global nuclear security capacity-building efforts. Through INSA, Korea also aims to expand networks and promote cooperation among nuclear security Centers of Excellence in Northeast Asia.

8. ENHANCED EFFORTS IN COMBATING ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NUCLEAR AND RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

Korea has been sharing information with the international community on the illicit trafficking of nuclear and radioactive materials by participating in the IAEA Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) and the Nuclear Security Information Portal (NUSEC). Korea launched a pilot project, jointly with Vietnam and the IAEA, to establish the Radioactive Source Location Tracking (RADLOT) system in Vietnam. Once this project is completed, Korea will share the outcome and lessons with the international community.

9. STRENGTHENED COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

The Korean government provides education and training in nuclear security to all its nuclear industry-related personnel, and hosted workshops on nuclear security culture in 2013. In order to address the growing threat of cyber-attacks, Korea plans to develop, in collaboration with the IAEA, an education program on the cyber security of nuclear facilities. Korea also plans to host, jointly with the IAEA, a regional expert-level workshop on cyber security. In October 2013, Korea hosted the Seoul Conference on Cyberspace, where cyber security of critical information infrastructures (CII) was stressed as an important area for further work.