

Synergy between Nuclear Security & Safety at the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit

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2011 International Forum on the Peaceful Use of
Nuclear Energy and Nuclear Security

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Background

- **2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit**
 - To secure all nuclear material within 4 years to prevent nuclear terrorism and to strengthen nuclear security
 - To Focus on nuclear (fissile) material, including HEU and separated PU, for improvised nuclear device(IND) and nuclear terrorism purposes
 - Nuclear terrorism is a low probability and high consequence event, whereas radiological terrorism is a high probability and low consequence event.

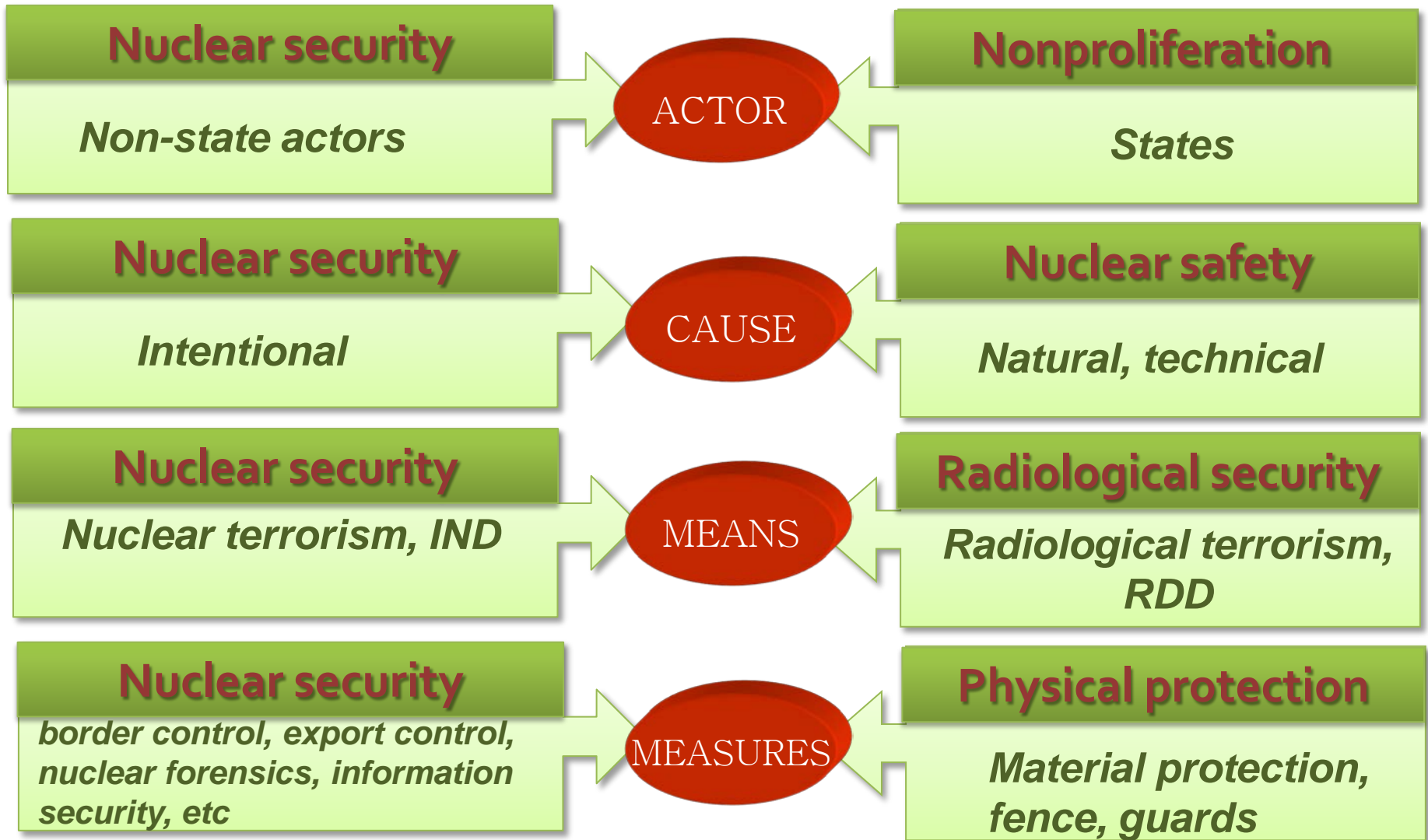
Background

- **2011 Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant Accident**
 - nuclear safety accident
 - nuclear security consequences: “Fukushima radiological terrorism” will be a high probability and high consequence event and could be replicated by terrorists and criminals.
 - Big cities with 20km radius off-the-limit evacuation zone (Fukushima), 30km radius exclusion zone (Chernobyl)?

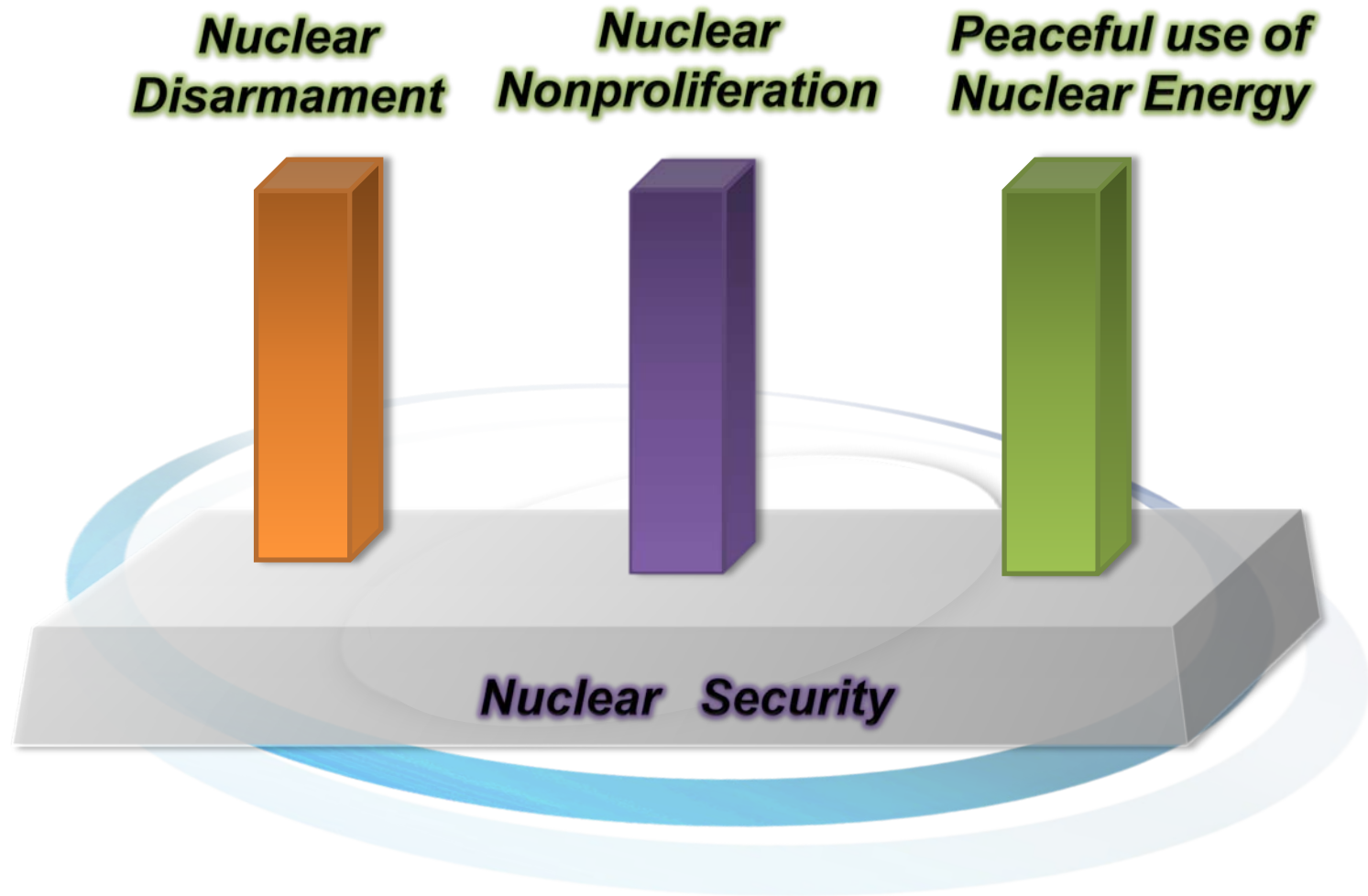
Current Debates

- **IAEA Int'l Nuclear Safety Group Report “The Interface b/n Safety and Security at Nuclear Power Plants”(2010)**
 - the security regime at nuclear power plants is far less developed than the safety regime
 - Needs for a joint management of these two traditionally disparate functions through communication, consultation and coordination
- **UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon (April 2011, Kiev)**
 - When terrorists are seeking nuclear materials and technology, stringent safety reinforces efforts to strengthen nuclear security. A nuclear power plant that is safer for its community is also more secure for our world.
- **2012 NSS Preparations**
 - Dilution of nuclear security focus vs. reinforcing
 - cautions against more regulations
 - agreed both to maintain nuclear security focus and to discuss synergy between nuclear security and safety

Nuclear Security in Comparison



Nuclear Security as Basis of 3 NPT Pillars



2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit and Side Events

2012 Seoul NSS

- March 26(M)~27(T), 2012, Seoul
- 47 Heads of States + plus
- 4 Representatives of IOs (UN, IAEA, EU, INTERPOL)

2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Symposium

- March 23(F), 2012
- Hosted by KINAC and IFANS
- Approx. 200 participants, (including over 130 foreign guests)
- Nuclear security policy, technical issues
- Technical exhibition

Seoul Nuclear Industry Summit

- March 23(F), 2012
- Hosted by KHNP

2 New Issues for the 2012 NSS

- **Radiological Security**
 - Radiological sources are more widely used and dispersed, thus more vulnerable to malign acts
 - Stronger radiological security enables a wider, safer and more beneficial use for medical, agricultural industrial and research purposes
 - 2010 NSS Communiqué: “(We) Recognize that measures contributing to nuclear material security have value in relation to the security of radioactive substances and encourage efforts to security these material as well.”
- **Synergy/Interface between Nuclear Security and Safety**
 - mutually reinforcing and complementary
 - Managing conflicting principles such as transparency, access vs. confidentiality, access control

2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Symposium

[Subtitle] **Innovating Global Nuclear Security Governance**

[Program]

1. Nuclear Terrorism Threats and Nuclear Security Status

- IPFM, NTI, FMWG, INTERPOL/IAEA, UN

2. Key Nuclear Security Challenges and Solutions

- HEU, Illicit Trafficking, IAEA's Role, Radiological Security, Forensics, Culture etc.

3. Interface between Nuclear Security and Safety

4. Global Nuclear Security Governance Innovation and Beyond 2012

- 2020 Global NS Governance: Vision and Goals
- Coordination and Consolidation of NS Framework
- Coordination and Cooperation among NS actors
- Principles of NS Governance