
**Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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**Implementation of the action plan of the Final Document of
the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on
the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons****Report submitted by the Republic of Korea**

1. In accordance with the requirement stated in action 20 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Republic of Korea hereby submits a report, within the framework of the strengthened review process for the Treaty and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996, on the implementation of the action plan of the 2010 Review Conference, article VI, paragraph 4 (c), of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament”, and 13 practical steps agreed to in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.

2. The Republic of Korea firmly believes that the Non-Proliferation Treaty remains the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. It is our conviction that maintaining the delicate balance among the three pillars of the Treaty is vital for its integrity and viability. To this end, it should be noted that nuclear disarmament is an indispensable part of the core bargain of the Treaty, and thus disarmament is obligatory for the nuclear-weapon States, as laid out in article VI of the Treaty, and is fundamental to the full implementation of the Treaty.

3. As a non-nuclear-weapon State, the Republic of Korea continues to abide by its commitment, pursuant to the Treaty, not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly, not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. In September 2004, with the adoption of the “Four Principles on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy”, the Republic of Korea reaffirmed its commitment to respect all the international agreements on non-proliferation and, ensuring the international confidence, pursue peaceful uses of nuclear energy.



4. The Republic of Korea recognizes the efforts made thus far by the nuclear-weapon States for the reduction of their nuclear arsenals. Yet it seems that there still remain gaps between the achievements of the nuclear-weapon States and the level of expectations on the part of non-nuclear-weapon States. Thus, it is imperative to pursue efforts to close this perception gap and restore trust between the nuclear-weapon States and non-nuclear-weapon States. Mindful of the grand bargain that the Non-Proliferation Treaty stands on, as indicated above, non-nuclear-weapon States should strengthen their commitment to non-proliferation, while the nuclear-weapon States should do their part in making real progress on nuclear disarmament. By doing so, the nuclear-weapon States can enjoy moral authority and the political legitimacy to strengthen non-proliferation norms. The Republic of Korea therefore urges all nuclear-weapon States to implement their obligations under article VI in good faith.

5. There is an urgent need for the international community to bolster the Non-Proliferation Treaty-based international non-proliferation regimes as the Treaty faces unprecedented challenges, such as cases of non-compliance, the heightened threat of nuclear proliferation, and the potential nexus between terrorists and weapons of mass destruction. The Republic of Korea fully supports Security Council resolution 1887 (2009), a landmark document that clearly sets the overarching tasks ahead of us in the coming years and fully endorses the goals stated therein. The Republic of Korea continues to work closely with States parties to the Treaty to realize a world without nuclear weapons.

6. The Republic of Korea is proud and confident that the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit carried us a step closer to the goal of a world without nuclear weapons by intensifying international efforts to combat nuclear and radiological terrorism, which threatens global security. The Summit achieved meaningful progress in securing and minimizing nuclear materials, which can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons. As the host of the 2012 Seoul Summit, the Republic of Korea will continue to play a constructive role to enhance nuclear security through active participations in the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Global Partnership and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

Implementation of action plans

Pillar 1: Nuclear disarmament (actions 1-22)

7. The Republic of Korea is firmly committed to the objective of achieving a world without nuclear weapons. Nuclear disarmament is not an option, but rather a duty for all parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, including the nuclear-weapon States. The Republic of Korea calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake further efforts to reduce and ultimately eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, including the steps specified in action 5 in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference and to agree on a standard reporting form on disarmament measures as called for in action 21. In this regard, the Republic of Korea welcomes relevant efforts by the five nuclear-weapon States, including the meeting of the permanent five members of the Security Council, held in Paris in June 2011 and the meeting planned for in 2012 in the United States. The Republic of Korea encourages the nuclear-weapon States to produce tangible results to this end.

8. The members of the Conference on Disarmament need to break the decades-long stalemate by adopting its programme of work and beginning substantive discussion on the core issues of nuclear disarmament. With respect to security

assurances, the Republic of Korea believes that credible and reliable negative security assurances should be accorded to the non-nuclear-weapon States that are parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and in full compliance with non-proliferation obligations under the Treaty.

9. The Republic of Korea continues to support the early commencement of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, referred to as fissile material cut-off treaty, in the Conference on Disarmament. It should also be stressed that pending the conclusion of a fissile material cut-off treaty, all States should declare or observe a moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons purposes.

10. The Republic of Korea underscores the necessity of the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). The Republic of Korea signed the Treaty on 24 September 1996 and ratified it on 24 September 1999. The Republic of Korea calls for the early signing and ratification of the Treaty by those States that have not yet done so, especially those States listed in Annex 2, whose ratification is required for its entry into force. In this respect, the Republic of Korea welcomes the ratification of the Treaty by the Government of Indonesia in December in 2011.

11. Pending the entry into force of CTBT, all States should refrain from nuclear-weapon-test explosions or any other nuclear explosive explosions, and all existing moratoriums on nuclear-weapon-test explosions should be maintained. In this respect, it is extremely deplorable that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conducted nuclear tests in October 2006 and in May 2009, which squarely contravened the objective and purpose of the Treaty. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea should join the Treaty at the earliest date and abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).

12. The Republic of Korea supports and contributes to the development of verification regime for the Treaty, especially by participating in the international monitoring system through its Korean Seismic Research Station, located in Wonju, the north-eastern part of the country. The Republic of Korea also hosted CTBT-related trainings and technical workshops in 2005, 2008 and 2010.

13. It is the view of the Republic of Korea that irreversibility is one of the fundamental principles in nuclear disarmament measures. The irreversible reductions of nuclear weapons can only ensure that redeployment will not be possible. The Republic of Korea shares the view that the principle of irreversibility should be applied in all disarmament and arms control measures.

14. The nuclear-weapon States are required to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their security doctrines and work towards reducing non-strategic nuclear weapons, as part of overall nuclear disarmament. As a matter of principle, transparency should be applied to all the process of disarmament and arms control efforts.

15. The Republic of Korea is actively participating in international efforts to control weapons of mass destruction and their delivery means. The Republic of Korea, as a State party to all major disarmament and non-proliferation treaties and conventions and major export control regimes, believes that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Pillar 2: Nuclear non-proliferation (actions 23-46)

16. Universal adherence is essential for the viability of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Republic of Korea urges India, Pakistan and Israel to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States without further delay.

17. The Republic of Korea concluded a comprehensive safeguards agreement with IAEA in October 1975 and ratified the Additional Protocol in February 1994. The Republic of Korea views that the Additional Protocol, together with comprehensive safeguards agreements, represents a new verification standard and the universal adherence to them is essential in ensuring confidence in the compliance of State parties with Treaty obligations. The Republic of Korea urges those States parties that have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible and without further delay. The Republic of Korea calls upon all States parties that have yet to bring into force additional protocols to do so as soon as possible.

18. The Republic of Korea continues to support efforts of IAEA to strengthen the effectiveness and to improve the efficiency of IAEA safeguards system. The Republic of Korea has been a strong contributor to the Agency's member State support programme. It pledged \$2 million in cash and kind to the programme. The Republic of Korea hosted the second meeting of the Asia-Pacific Safeguards Network in July 2011, which aimed to improve the quality, the effectiveness and the efficiency of safeguards implementation in the region. The Republic of Korea is making continual efforts to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for a comprehensive national nuclear control system. Integrated safeguards have been under implementation in the Republic of Korea since July 2008, after a broader conclusion was drawn for the country at the IAEA Board of Governors Meeting in June 2008.

19. The Republic of Korea authorizes nuclear-related exports only when it is satisfied that the exports would not contribute to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or be diverted to acts of nuclear terrorism. The Republic of Korea maintains effective and robust nuclear export controls that are based on the Guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

20. The Republic of Korea, when making nuclear export decisions, duly takes into account that a recipient State has brought into force IAEA safeguards obligations in accordance with its relevant rules and regulations.

21. The Republic of Korea attaches importance to preventing illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials and enhancing relevant international cooperation among States parties, in clear recognition of the ever increasing threat of nuclear and other radioactive materials falling into the hands of terrorists, criminals and other irresponsible actors. In this regard, the Republic of Korea fully endorses relevant action measures contained in the Washington Communiqué and its workplan of the 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit and the Seoul Communiqué of the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. The Republic of Korea shares information on the illicit trafficking of nuclear materials by participating in the IAEA illicit trafficking database and the Nuclear Security Information Portal (NUSEC). It operates a Megaport initiative in its Busan port. It hosted a regional exercise on nuclear forensics jointly with IAEA in August 2011 and an international workshop on nuclear material tracking and detection systems in November 2011.

22. The Republic of Korea fully endorses and supports goals and objectives of the proliferation security initiative that aims to combat shipments of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems and related materials to and from States and non-State actors of proliferation concern, consistent with national legal authorities and relevant international law and frameworks, including the Security Council. The Republic of Korea hosted a regional workshop and a maritime interdiction exercise of the proliferation security initiative in October 2010 in Busan and is to host an operational expert group meeting in September 2012.

23. Since 2004 the Republic of Korea has been contributing to the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and welcomed its extension beyond 2012. The Republic of Korea hosted a plenary meeting of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in Daejeon, Republic of Korea, on 29 and 30 June 2011. The Republic of Korea, together with Australia, has been co-sponsoring the General Assembly resolution on preventing and combating illicit brokering activities biennially since 2008.

24. The Republic of Korea strongly supports global efforts to strengthen nuclear security worldwide with the conviction that nuclear security will serve as an important factor in advancing a world without nuclear weapons, together with nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The Republic of Korea hosted the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit on 26 and 27 March in Seoul. Fifty-three heads of State and Government, as well as representatives of the United Nations, IAEA, the European Union and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), attended the Summit. The Summit participants adopted the Seoul Communiqué, which builds on the objectives and measures set out in the 2010 Washington Communiqué. It identifies 11 areas of priority and importance in nuclear security and presents specific actions in each area. The 11 areas are: the global nuclear security architecture; the role of IAEA; nuclear materials; radioactive sources; nuclear security and safety; transportation security; combating illicit trafficking; nuclear forensics; nuclear security culture; information security; and international cooperation.

25. The Seoul Communiqué stands out with regard to three points. First, it sets important timelines for advancing nuclear security objectives, such as the target year (end of 2013) for States to announce voluntary actions on minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium and the goal year (2014) for bringing into effect the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Second, it reflects the need to address both the issues of nuclear security and nuclear safety in a coherent manner for the sustainable peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Third, it sets out specific measures to prevent radiological terrorism, an issue that was touched upon only briefly at the Washington Summit.

26. At the first Washington Nuclear Security Summit, 32 countries made more than 70 commitments on specific actions to enhance nuclear security, which were confirmed by national progress reports submitted to the Seoul Summit to the participating countries. The reports show that nearly all of those commitments were implemented. It is encouraging to note that over 100 new commitments were made by participating countries at the Seoul Summit. These included repatriating unneeded highly enriched uranium or plutonium to the countries of origin; converting research reactors or medical radioisotope production facilities from using highly enriched uranium to low enriched uranium; ratifying the International

Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material; establishing nuclear security support centre; and contributing to the IAEA activities, including the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund. The next Nuclear Security Summit will be held in 2014 in the Netherlands.

27. The Republic of Korea supports the objectives of international nuclear security instruments, in particular the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended, and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, as essential building blocks of the global nuclear security architecture. The Republic of Korea obtained approval from the National Assembly in December 2011 and is in the process of revising its national laws in order to deposit the instruments of ratification for the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

28. The Republic of Korea has abided by the principles of the revised IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, in addition to the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources approved by the IAEA Board of Governors in 2004.

29. An early resolution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea nuclear issue is vital to ensuring the integrity of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime, as well as to securing peace on the Korean Peninsula and beyond. Strenuous efforts have been made to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through dialogue, including the six-party talks. It is extremely regrettable, however, that despite these efforts, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea carried out a missile launch on 13 April 2012, in direct violation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1814 (2009).

30. In a presidential statement dated 16 April 2012 (S/PRST/2012/13), the Security Council strongly condemned the launch by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and demanded that it immediately comply fully with its obligations under Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), including that it abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner; immediately cease all related activities; and not conduct any further launches that use ballistic missile technology, nuclear tests or any further provocation.

Pillar 3: Peaceful uses of nuclear energy (actions 47-64)

31. The Republic of Korea fully recognizes the right of States parties to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and is committed to facilitating nuclear cooperation among States parties, in conformity with articles I, II, III and IV of the Treaty. The Republic of Korea places a higher priority on the fullest possible utilization of nuclear energy, as it can contribute not only to energy security of States, but also to human health, food security, water resource management and so on.

32. The Republic of Korea continues to expand bilateral cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. As at April 2012, the Republic of Korea had concluded nuclear cooperation agreements with 25 countries and several others were either in the pipeline or under negotiation.

33. The Republic of Korea fully supports the IAEA Technical Cooperation Programme as the main vehicle for the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes to developing countries in need. The Republic of Korea has been cooperating with the Agency in advancing various technical cooperation projects. This includes the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT). The Republic of Korea, in particular, is supporting human resource development in radiation medicine in Asian PACT Model Demonstration Site countries.

34. The Republic of Korea provided financial contribution to the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative with the conviction it will serve as a real asset in facilitating cooperation on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy enshrined in article IV of the Treaty. The Republic of Korea firmly believes that the Peaceful Uses Initiative will significantly enhance the Agency's ability to provide developing countries with wider access to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Republic of Korea pledged \$800,000 to the Initiative for 2012 and 2013, and is currently working in collaboration with IAEA, on a project to develop an e-learning module on nuclear power plant infrastructure. We would like to encourage other States to contribute to the Initiative likewise.

35. The Republic of Korea carries out all nuclear activities in a manner that ensures the highest standards of nuclear safety and security. After the Fukushima nuclear accident in March 2011, the Republic of Korea conducted stress tests on all 21 nuclear power plants in operation, which determined that all plants are operating in compliance with rigorous safety standards and are able to withstand natural disasters. The Republic of Korea set up the Nuclear Safety and Security Commission in October 2011 as an independent agency responsible for issues related to nuclear security, safety and safeguards, which will serve to reinforce its regulatory capacity in nuclear security.

36. The Republic of Korea hosted an Integrated Regulatory Review Service mission in July 2011 and actively follow up the identified recommendations and suggestions.

37. Moreover, the Republic of Korea is to host the IAEA/International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycle Dialogue Forum in the latter part of 2012, and looks forward to the active participation of States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

38. The Republic of Korea is of the view that the production and stable supply of radioactive isotopes for medical uses can improve the quality of human life. To this end, the Republic of Korea plans to build an isotope production facility by 2017.

39. Despite the significant advancements in nuclear technology, developing countries have yet to fully benefit from nuclear energy. In fact, we are witnessing an ever widening technological gap between the developed and developing countries. As a measure to reduce this gap, the Republic of Korea has developed the Integrated Regulatory Infrastructure Support System programme, and has decided to participate in the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, with a view to expanding personnel training and education programmes. The Republic of Korea encourages other Member States to also join the initiative.