

Information Note¹

- Event:** ASAN Nuclear Forum
- Organizer:** ASAN Institute for Policy Studies
- Venue and Date:** Seoul, Republic of Korea, 19-20 February 2013
- Participants:**
- Governmental authorities/entities/representatives:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea, US Department of Energy, Argonne National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Nuclear and Radiation Regulatory Authority, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Japan Atomic Energy Commission, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Kingdom of the Netherlands, Mission of Chile to the UN, Vienna, Senate of Pakistan, Office of the Government of Vietnam
- International/intergovernmental organizations:** United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, 1540 Committee group of experts, OECD Nuclear Energy Agency
- Academia:**
- Korean:** The ASAN Institute for Policy Studies, Korea National Diplomatic Academy, Yonsei University, Korea Federation of Women's Science and Technology Associations, Seoul National University, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Korea National Defense University, Korea Institute of Nuclear Safety, KEPCO International Nuclear Graduate School
- Foreign:** John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Stanford University, Institute for World Economy and International Relations, U.S.-Korea Institute at SAIS ((USKI), Center for Strategic and International Studies, James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies, University of California-Berkeley, The Heritage Foundation, Nuclear Security Science & Policy Institute, Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (Harvard University), Nuclear Threat Initiative, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Council on Foreign relations, Massachusetts Institute of technology, Berkeley Nuclear Research Center, Non-proliferation for Global Security Foundation, Nautilus Institute, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Georgetown University, Arms Control Association, Center for Energy and Security Studies, King's College London, Utrecht University, The Australian National University, RMIT University, Russian Academy of Sciences, China Arms Control and Disarmament Association, National Defense University of China, Renmin University of China, Japan Institute of International Affairs, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, RAND Corporation, Takushoku University, Kadir Has University in Istanbul, Center for Air Power Studies, New Delhi, and individual researchers
- Industry:** Korean Electric Power Corporation, Korea Radioactive Management Corporation, Science Applications International Corporation, AREVA, Schmucker Technologie, Rubicon Ltd, SDRI Consulting
- Media:** The Economist, the New York Times

¹ For information –not an official report. The views expressed here do not necessarily represent those of the 1540 Committee or of the organizers or participants in the event.

1. **Objectives of the workshop**

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Maximize its impact on the unfolding conversation on global nuclear problems and challenges, with the particular significance for the Northeast Asian region.

The objectives of the participation of the 1540 Committee expert were to:

- Present and lead the panel discussion of Session 6 which focused on “Non-State Stakeholders in Preventing WMD Proliferation” to build upon previous efforts to engage non-State stakeholders in strengthening WMD non-proliferation norms and in addressing issues related to WMD non-proliferation to non-State actors.
- Interact with participants to raise the awareness of resolution 1540 (2004) and promote the role of civil society in support of full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

2. **Background**

- The ASAN Nuclear Forum is an annual gathering of some 200 leading nuclear scientists, engineers, policy analysts and public intellectuals from around the world as well as the institutions they represent. This forum was the first of its kind.
- In the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi accident, the region faces decreasing public confidence in the safety of nuclear facilities yet there is increasing support for nuclear disarmament and for the strengthening of the nonproliferation regime. Since hosting the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit, South Korea has continued to play a major role in strengthening global nuclear security architecture. The forum was designed to contribute to a clearer assessment of the current state of global nuclear issues and provide policymakers with feasible and effective solutions for dealing with the challenges to global peace and security.

3. **Highlights of discussions²**

With more than 90 nuclear experts and over 400 people from 23 different countries in attendance, the forum featured 22 panels over two days during which discussions were focused on major issues in nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear security, including North Korea’s third nuclear test, the ROK-U.S. nuclear cooperation agreement, nuclear fuel cycle issues, nonproliferation and counter-proliferation, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The Forum was an opportune moment to discuss and develop pragmatic policy recommendations for related nuclear issues and challenges.

Resolution 1540 (2004) was raised during the session of “Non-State Stakeholders in Preventing WMD Proliferations”, and the networking lunch entitled “UN Security Council Resolution 1540”. The panelists discussed the role of non-State stakeholders in preventing WMD proliferation and in implementing resolution 1540 (2004). It was suggested that policy makers should encourage a larger role to be played by non-state stakeholders, especially industry and civil society, in preventing proliferation and implementing security council resolution 1540 (2004).

4. **Additional comments**

For further information, please contact the 1540 Committee experts by e-mail at 1540experts@un.org.

² For information of the panel discussions, please check: <http://asannuclearforum.org/>